

## #1 **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

'MICR' technology used for clearance of cheques by banks refers to—

null

- **A**  
Magnetic Ink Character Recognition
- **B**  
Magnetic Intelligence Character Recognition
- **C**  
Magnetic Information Cable Recognition
- **D**  
Magnetic Insurance Cases Recognition

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

'MICR' technology used for clearance of cheques by banks refers to Magnetic Ink Character Recognition.

MICR code is a character-recognition technology used mainly by the banking industry to ease the processing and clearance of cheques and other documents.

## #2 **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

Ctrl, Shift and Alt are called \_\_\_\_\_ keys.

null

- **A**  
Modifier

- **B**  
Function
- **C**  
Alphanumeric
- **D**  
Adjustment

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

Modifier keys include Alt, Ctrl, Shift and the Windows key.

**#3** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**SMPS stands for**

null

- **A**  
Switched mode power supply
- **B**  
Store mode power supply
- **C**  
Start mode power supply
- **D**  
Single mode power  
supply

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

SMPS stands for Switched-Mode Power Supply. It is an electronic power supply that uses a switching regulator to convert electrical power efficiently. It is also known as Switching Mode Power Supply.

**#4** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

#### Arithmetic Operations—

- **A**  
involve matching one data item to another to determine if the first item is greater than, equal to, or less than the other item
- **B**  
sort data items according to standard, predefined criteria in ascending order or descending order
- **C**  
use conditions with operators such as AND, OR and NOT
- **D**  
include addition, subtraction, multiplication and division

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

The basic arithmetic operations for real numbers are addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. The basic arithmetic properties are the commutative, associative, and distributive properties.

**#5** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The ALU of a computer normally contains a number of higher speed storage elements called**

- **A**  
Semiconductor memory

- **B**  
Register
- **C**  
Hard disk
- **D**  
Magnetic Disk

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

The ALU of a computer normally contains a number of high speed storage elements called Registers.

A processor register (CPU register) is one of a small set of data holding places that are part of the computer processor. A register may hold an instruction, a storage address, or any kind of data (such as a bit sequence or individual characters). Some instructions specify registers as part of the instruction.

There are various types of Registers those are used for various purpose. Some Mostly used Registers are Accumulator(AC), Data Register(DR), Address Register(AR), Program Counter(PC), Memory Data Register (MDR), Index Register(IR), Memory Buffer Register(MBR).

**#6** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The main function of the ALU is to**

- **A**  
Perform arithmetic and logical operations
- **B**  
Store data and information for future use

- **C**  
Control computer output, such as printing
- **D**  
Monitor all computer activities

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

The ALU performs simple addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and logic operations, such as OR and AND. The memory stores the program's instructions and data.

**#7** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Instructions and data that are about to be processed by the CPU are located in:**

- **A**  
a CD-ROM.
- **B**  
RAM
- **C**  
the hard disk
- **D**  
the motherboard

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

Memory is also known as primary storage, primary memory, main storage, internal storage, main memory, and RAM (Random Access Memory); all these terms are used interchangeably by people in computer circles.

Memory is the part of the computer that holds data and instructions for processing

#8 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The program that is responsible for loading the operating system into RAM is the:

- **A**  
BIOS
- **B**  
bootstrap program
- **C**  
device driver
- **D**  
supervisor program

Correct Answer :B

## Explanation

The program that is responsible for loading the operating system into RAM is the bootstrap Loader program.

#9 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The operating system controls access to the processor by assigning a (n) \_\_\_\_\_ to each task requiring the processor's attention

- **A**  
CPU
- **B**  
slice of time
- **C**  
stack
- **D**  
event

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

The period of time for which a process is allowed to run in a preemptive multitasking system is generally called the time slice

**#10** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

\_\_\_\_\_ represents raw facts, whereas \_\_\_\_\_ is data made meaningful

- **A**  
Information, reporting
- **B**  
Data, information
- **C**  
Information, bits
- **D**  
Records, bytes

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

Raw facts and figures about any particular topic are data.

The Raw Facts and Figures are Called Data. The word raw means that the facts have not yet been processed to get their exact meaning. Data is collected from different sources. It is collected for different purposes.

Raw data (sometimes called source data or atomic data) is data that has not been processed for use. A distinction is sometimes made between data and information to the effect that information is the end product of data

processing. Raw data that has undergone processing is sometimes referred to as cooked data.

Raw data is a term used to describe data that has been collected, but has not been processed. For example, many sites collect data about each person who visits. The information they collect is raw until it is processed and sorted in some manner that makes it easy for the web designer to understand.

## #11 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**What are the units used to count the speed of a printer?**

null

- **A**  
CPM
- **B**  
DPI
- **C**  
PPM
- **D**  
BIT

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Modern printers are measured in pages per minute (ppm).

## #12 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**CRT is a**



- **A**  
Hollow tube
- **B**  
Vacuum Tube
- **C**  
Long Tube
- **D**  
Round tube

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

A cathode ray tube (CRT) is a specialized vacuum tube in which images are produced when an electron beam strikes

**#13** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

A monitor's.....is the distance between the holes in the mask behind the screen. This helps determine how sharp the dots appear.

- **A**  
refresh rate
- **B**  
dot pitch
- **C**  
resolution
- **D**  
color depth

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

Dot pitch (sometimes called line pitch, stripe pitch, or phosphor pitch) is a specification for a computer display, computer printer, image scanner, or other pixel-based device that describes the distance, for example, between dots (sub-pixels) on a display screen.

#14 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

. The larger the number of pixels of a computer monitor, the higher its:

- **A**  
resolution
- **B**  
refresh rate.
- **C**  
dot pitch.
- **D**  
data transfer rate

Correct Answer :A

## Explanation

*Resolution is how many pixels the monitor can display at a given time. ... Better video cards and monitors are capable of much higher resolutions. ... In addition the number of colors the computer displays can also be adjusted there.*

#15 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

A spooler is a(n):

- **A**  
location in memory that maintains the contents of a document until it prints out
- **B**  
print job.

- **C**  
program that coordinates the print jobs that are waiting to print
- **D**  
message sent from the printer to the operating system when a print job is completed

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

A program that controls spooling -- putting jobs on a queue and taking them off one at a time. Most operating systems come with one or more spoolers, such as a print spooler for spooling documents. ... Many word processors, for example, include their own print spooler.

**#16** **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

**A dot matrix printer works by**

- **A**  
Pushing pins against an inked ribbon
- **B**  
Using hammers to strike a spinning band of characters
- **C**  
Spraying ink on the page
- **D**  
Using head to stick toner onto the page

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

Dot matrix printers are a lot like inkjet printers. They work by implementing a moving head that prints in a line by line motion. However, in contrast to inkjets, dot matrix printers employ an impact 'head and ribbon' method of printing.

**#17** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**When you are working on a document on a PC, where is the document temporarily stored?**

- **A**  
RAM
- **B**  
ROM
- **C**  
The CPU
- **D**  
Flash memory

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

When you are working on an unsaved document on a PC, where is the document temporarily stored? RAM is the Random Access Memory which is the volatile memory as information stored in RAM does not held permanently. It is the temporary memory for the program instructions.

**#18** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**When cutting and pasting, the item cut is temporarily stored in—**

- **A**  
ROM
- **B**  
Hard drive

- **C**  
Clipboard
- **D**  
Diskette

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

The clipboard is a buffer that some operating systems provide for short-term storage and transfer within and between application programs. The clipboard is usually temporary and unnamed, and its contents reside in the computer's RAM. The clipboard is sometimes called the paste buffer.

**#19** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Memory is made up of**

- **A**  
Set of wires
- **B**  
Set of circuits
- **C**  
Large number of cells
- **D**  
All of these

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Computers are devices having memory. This memory is actually the storage space in the computer.

Memory is made up of a large number of cells.

The memory is sub-divided into large number of small parts which are called cells. Each location of the cell has a specific and unique address. This address either varies from zero to memory size minus one.

**#20** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**EPROM can be used for**

- **A**  
Erasing the contents of ROM
- **B**  
Reconstructing the contents of ROM
- **C**  
Erasing and reconstructing the contents of ROM
- **D**  
Duplicating ROM

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

EPROM stands for Erasable Programmable Read-only Memory. It is a programmable read-only memory that can be used for erased and re-used.

**#21** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Smallest storage unit of a computer is \_\_\_\_\_**

- **A**  
Bit
- **B**  
Byte

- **C**  
Nibble
- **D**  
Pixel

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

### Data Storage Units Chart: From Smallest to Largest

UNIT	SHORTENED	CAPACITY
Bit	b	1 or 0 (on or off)
Byte	B	8 bits
Kilobyte	KB	1024 bytes
Megabyte	MB	1024 kilobytes
Gigabyte	GB	1024 megabytes

Terabyte	TB	1024 gigabytes
Petabyte	PB	1024 terabytes
Exabyte	EB	1024 petabytes
Zettabyte	ZB	1024 exabytes
Yottabyte	YB	1024 zettabytes

#22 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The term bit is short for:

- **A**  
Megabyte
- **B**  
Binary language.
- **C**  
Binary digit
- **D**  
binary number

Correct Answer :C

## Explanation



The bit is a basic unit of information in computing and digital communications. The name is a portmanteau of binary digit.

**#23** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Memory unit is one part of**

- **A**  
Input device
- **B**  
Control unit
- **C**  
Output device
- **D**  
CPU

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

Memory unit is one part of central processing unit. there are two types of memory in a computer unit which is primary memory and secondary memory. Memory is collection of storage cells together associated with circuits needed to transfer information in and out of storage.

**#24** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Virtual memory is**

- **A**  
Memory on the hard disk that the CPU uses as an extended RAM
- **B**  
In RAM
- **C**  
Only necessary if you do not have any RAM in your computer

- **D**  
A back up device for floppy disks

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

Virtual memory is a section of volatile memory created temporarily on the storage drive. It is created when a computer is running many processes at once and RAM is running low.

**#25** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Device drivers are—**

- **A**  
Tiny power cords for external storage devices
- **B**  
Experts who know how to maximize the performance of devices
- **C**  
Small, special-purpose programs
- **D**  
The innermost part of the operating system

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

A device driver is a small piece of software that tells the operating system and other software how to communicate with a piece of hardware.

**#26** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

A compiler translates a program written in a high level language into \_\_\_\_.

- **A**  
Machine language
- **B**  
An algorithm
- **C**  
A debugged program
- **D**  
Java

Correct Answer :A

## Explanation

A Compiler is a computer program that translates code written in a high level language to a lower level language, object/machine code. The most common reason for translating source code is to create an executable program (converting from a high level language into machine language).

#27 **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

The secret code that restricts entry to some programs is

- **A**  
Password
- **B**  
Passpost
- **C**  
Entry code
- **D**  
Access code

Correct Answer :A

## Explanation

PASSWORD is the secret code that restricts entry to some programs

#28 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

\_\_\_\_\_ is the process of finding errors in software code

- **A**  
Compiling
- **B**  
Testing
- **C**  
Running
- **D**  
Debugging

Correct Answer :D

## Explanation

Debugging is the process of detecting and removing of existing and potential errors (also called as 'bugs') in a software code that can cause it to behave unexpectedly or crash. To prevent incorrect operation of a software or system, debugging is used to find and resolve bugs or defects.

#29 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a program that make the computer easier to use

- **A**  
Operating system
- **B**  
Application

- **C**  
Utility
- **D**  
Network

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Utility software helps to manage, maintain and control computer resources. Examples of utility programs are antivirus software, backup software and disk tools. A device driver is a computer program that controls a particular device that is connected to your computer.

**#30** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The operating system is the most common type of \_\_\_\_\_ software

- **A**  
Communication
- **B**  
Application
- **C**  
Systems
- **D**  
Word-processing

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

The operating system is the most common type of system software

### #31 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which is the best definition of a software package?

- **A**  
An add-on for your computer such as additional memory
- **B**  
A set of computer programs used to a certain function such as word processing
- **C**  
A protection you can by for a computer
- **D**  
The box, manual and license agreement that accompany commercial software

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

In a traditional sense, a software package is simply multiple applications or code modules that work together to meet various goals and objectives. One of the most prominent examples is something like the Microsoft Office package, which includes individual applications such as Word, Excel, Access and PowerPoint.

### #32 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which process checks to ensure the components of the computer are operating and connected properly?

- **A**  
Booting
- **B**  
Processing
- **C**  
Saving

- **D**  
Editing

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

When we power on the computer, the booting process starts that check all the

components are working properly or not.

**#33** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The following software can be used to browse the Internet**

- **A**  
Netscape Navigator
- **B**  
Microsoft Internet Explorer
- **C**  
NCSA Mosaic
- **D**  
All of the above

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

*NCSA Mosaic* is one of the first web browsers

Internet Explorer is a series of graphical web browsers developed by Microsoft

*Netscape Navigator* was a proprietary web browser, and the original browser of the Netscape line, from versions 1 to 4.08, and 9.x. It was the flagship product of ...

All are browsers

**#34** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

A program coded in programming language is.

- **A**  
Target code
- **B**  
Source code
- **C**  
Block
- **D**  
None of these

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

Source code is the list of human-readable instructions that a programmer writes—often in a word processing program—when he is developing a program. The source code is run through a compiler to turn it into machine code, also called object code, that a computer can understand and execute.

**#35** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Ensuring that the essential peripheral devices are attached and operational is the \_\_\_\_\_ process.



- **A**  
Configuration
- **B**  
CMOS
- **C**  
POST
- **D**  
ROM

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

When power is turned on, POST (Power-On Self-Test) is the diagnostic testing sequence that a computer's basic input/output system (or "starting program") runs to determine if the computer keyboard, random access memory, disk drives, and other hardware are working correctly.

**#36** **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

**What is the main folder on a storage device called?**

- **A**  
Platform
- **B**  
Interface
- **C**  
Root Directory
- **D**  
Device driver

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

the root directory is the first or top-most directory in a hierarchy.

**#37** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Two or more computers connected to each other for sharing information form a :-

- **A**  
network
- **B**  
router
- **C**  
server
- **D**  
tunnel

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

When two or more computers are connected together so they can communicate with one another, they form a network.

**#38** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Small application programs that run on a web page and may ensure a form is completed properly or provide animation are known as –

- **A**  
Flash
- **B**  
Spiders
- **C**  
Cookies

- **D**  
Applets

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

Applets are small Java applications that can be accessed on an Internet server, transported over Internet, and can be automatically installed and run as a part of a web document. Applets are used to add small, interactive components or enhancements to webpages. These may consist of buttons, scrolling text, or stock tickers, but they can also be used to display larger programs like word processors or games.

**#39** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Which is the following refers to a small, single site network?**

- **A**  
LAN
- **B**  
DSL
- **C**  
RAM
- **D**  
USB

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

USB refers to a small, single-site network.

USB (abbreviation of Universal Serial Bus) is an industry standard that establishes specifications for cables, connectors and protocols for connection, communication and power supply between personal computers and their peripheral devices.

**#40** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**What is the address given to a computer connected to a network called?**

- **A**  
System Address
- **B**  
SYSID
- **C**  
Process ID
- **D**  
IP Address

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

An Internet Protocol address (IP address) is a numerical label assigned to each device connected to a computer network that uses the Internet Protocol for communication. An IP address serves two principal functions: host or network interface identification and location addressing.

**#41** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The 1st network that initiated the internet was**

- **A**  
ARPANET
- **B**  
NSF net

- **C**  
Vnet
- **D**  
Inet

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

The first workable prototype of the Internet came in the late 1960s with the creation of ARPANET, or the Advanced Research Projects Agency Network. Originally funded by the U.S. Department of Defense, ARPANET used packet switching to allow multiple computers to communicate on a single network

**#42** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**A communication processor that connects dissimilar networks by providing the translation from one set of protocol to another is—**

- **A**  
Bridge
- **B**  
Gateway
- **C**  
Router
- **D**  
Modem

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

A communication processor that connects dissimilar networks by providing the translation from one set of protocol to another is Gateway.

A gateway is a node (router) in a computer network, a key stopping point for data on its way to or from other networks. Thanks to gateways, we are able to communicate and send data back and forth. The Internet wouldn't be any use to us without gateways (as well as a lot of other hardware and software).

While forwarding an IP packet to another network, the gateway might or might not perform Network Address Translation. A gateway is an essential feature of most routers, although other devices (such as any PC or server) can function as a gateway.

**#43** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**SMPS stands for**

- **A**  
Switched mode power supply
- **B**  
Start mode power supply
- **C**  
Store mode power supply
- **D**  
Single mode power supply

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

SMPS stands for switch mode power supply .

A switched-mode power supply (SMPS) is an electronic circuit that converts power using switching devices that are turned on and off at high frequencies, and storage components such as inductors or capacitors to supply power when the switching device is in its non-conduction state.

SMPS stands for Switch-Mode-Power-Supply. They are used in many places in a computer. In a modern computer, there is a SMPS that takes rectified AC input from the wall, performs power factor correction and then converts the output into one or more lower voltage DC outputs.

Short for Switched-Mode Power Supply, SMPS is a power supply that uses a switching regulator to control and stabilize the output voltage by switching the load current on and off. These power supplies offer a greater power conversion and reduce the overall power loss.

**#44** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**BIOS stands for**

- **A**  
Basic Input Output system
- **B**  
Binary Input output system
- **C**  
Basic Input Off system
- **D**  
all the above

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

BIOS stands for Basic Input Output system..

BIOS (basic input/output system) is the program a personal computer's microprocessor uses to get the computer system started after you turn it on. It also manages data flow between the computer's operating system and attached

**#45** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The father of Modern Computer is**

- **A**  
Charles Babbage
- **B**  
Von-nuumann
- **C**  
Danies Ritchel
- **D**  
Blaise Pascal

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

Charles Babbage is considered to be the father of computing after his concept, and then later the invention of the Analytical Engine in 1837. The Analytical Engine contained an Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU), basic flow control, and integrated memory; hailed as the first general-purpose computer concept.

**#46** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**CAD stands for**

- **A**  
Computer aided design
- **B**  
Computer algorithm for design



- **C**  
Computer application in design
- **D**  
All of the above

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

Computer-aided design is the use of computers to aid in the creation, modification, analysis, or optimization of a design. CAD software is used to increase the productivity of the designer, improve the quality of design, improve communications through documentation, and to create a database for manufacturing.

**#47** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Granting an outside organization access to internet web pages is often implemented using a (n) \_\_**

- **A**  
extranet
- **B**  
intranet
- **C**  
internet
- **D**  
hacker

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

Granting an outside organization access to internet web pages is often implemented using a(n) Extranet

An extranet is a controlled private network that allows access to partners, vendors and suppliers or an authorized set of customers – normally to a subset of the information accessible from an organization's intranet. An extranet is similar to a DMZ in that it provides access to needed services for authorized parties, without granting access to an organization's entire network. An extranet is a private network organization.

Historically the term was occasionally also used in the sense of two organizations sharing their internal networks over a VPN.

**#48** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Which of the following places the common data elements in order from smallest to largest**

- **A**  
character, file, record, field, database
- **B**  
character, record, field, database, file
- **C**  
character, field, record, file, database
- **D**  
Bit, byte, character, record, field, file, database,

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

character, field, record, file, database places the common data elements in order from smallest to largest.

Records are composed of fields, each of which contains one item of information. A set of records constitutes a file. For example, a personnel file might contain records that have three fields: a name field, an address field, and a phone number field. In relational database management systems, records are called tuples.

Tables are also called datasheets. Each table in a database holds data about a different, but related, subject. Data is stored in records. A record is composed of fields and contains all the data about one particular person, company, or item in a database.

You can think of a traditional database as an electronic filing system, organized by fields, records, and files. A field is a single piece of information; a record is one complete set of fields; and a file is a collection of records. For example, a telephone book is analogous to a file.

**#49** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**A Pixel is –**

- **A**  
A computer program that draws picture
- **B**  
A picture stored in secondary memory
- **C**  
The smallest resolvable part of a picture
- **D**  
None of these

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

A pixel is The smallest resolvable part of a picture.

The pixel (a word invented from "picture element") is the basic unit of programmable color on a computer display or in a computer image. Think of it as a logical - rather than a physical - unit. The physical size of a pixel depends on how you've set the resolution for the display screen.

For a grayscale images, the pixel value is a single number that represents the brightness of the pixel. The most common pixel format is the byte image, where this number is stored as an 8-bit integer giving a range of possible values from 0 to 255. Typically zero is taken to be black, and 255 is taken to be white.

In digital imaging, a pixel, pel, dots, or picture element is a physical point in a raster image, or the smallest addressable element in an all points addressable display device; so it is the smallest controllable element of a picture represented on the screen.

**#50** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Algorithm and Flow chart help us to**

- **A**  
Know the memory capacity
- **B**  
Identify the base of a number system
- **C**  
Direct the output to a printer
- **D**  
Specify the problem completely and clearly

**Correct Answer :D**

**Explanation**

Algorithm and flow chart helps us to specify the problem completely and clearly that before doing the coding how should we proceed and what all steps should be included. Algorithm is a procedure or formula for solving problem, based on conducting a sequence of specified actions. Flowchart is a type of diagram that represents an algorithm, workflow or process.

#51 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**VIRUS stands for**

- **A**  
Very Important Record user Searched
- **B**  
Verify Interchanged result until source
- **C**  
Vital Information Resource Under Seize
- **D**  
Very Important Resource Under Search

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

VIRUS stands for Vital information Recourse Under Siege.

A computer virus is actually a malicious software program or "malware" that, when infecting your system, replicates itself by modifying other computer programs and inserting its own code. Infected computer programs may include data files, or even the "boot" sector of the hard drive.

A computer virus is a malicious software program loaded onto a user's computer without the user's knowledge and performs malicious actions. ... It can self-replicate, inserting itself onto other programs or files, infecting them in the process. Not all computer viruses are destructive though.

"Malware" encompasses computer viruses along with many other forms of malicious software, such as computer "worms", ransomware, spyware, adware, trojan horses, keyloggers, rootkits, bootkits, malicious Browser Helper Object (BHOs) and other malicious software.

**#52** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**A bitmap is**

- **A**  
Is a format which windows use for desktop wall paper
- **B**  
A graphic file format made up of small dots
- **C**  
A specific kind of bitmap file with the .BMP extension
- **D**  
All of the above

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

Bitmap, method by which a display space (such as a graphics image file) is defined, including the colour of each of its pixels (or bits). ... In effect, a bitmap is an array of binary data representing the values of pixels in an image or display. A GIF is an example of a graphics image file that has a bitmap

**#53** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**. IC chips used in computer are usually made of**

- **A**  
Lead
- **B**  
Silicon

- **C**  
Chromium
- **D**  
Gold

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

IC Chips, also called integrated circuit chips, is made up of semiconductor material which is normally silicon. It is a set of electronic circuits on one small flat piece of semiconductor material (silicon).

**#54** **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

A collection of related fields in data organization is called.

- **A**  
Group
- **B**  
File
- **C**  
Information
- **D**  
Record

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

A record is a collection of related fields. An Employee record may contain a name field(s), address fields, birthdate field and so on. A file is a collection of related records. Tables are also called datasheets. Each table in a database holds data about a different, but related, subject.

## #55 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

\_\_\_\_\_ means that the data contained in a database is accurate and reliable

- **A**  
Data redundancy
- **B**  
Data integrity
- **C**  
Data reliability
- **D**  
Data consistency

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

Data Integrity means that the data contained in a database is accurate and reliable.

Data integrity is important as it guarantees and secures the searchability and traceability of your data to its original source. Data performance and stability also increase when you ensure effective data accuracy and data protection. Maintaining the integrity of data and ensuring the completeness of data is essential.

## #56 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**A table is a collection of:**

- **A**  
Files
- **B**  
Worksheets



- **C**  
Fields
- **D**  
Records

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

A table is a collection of related records held in a table format within a database. It consists of columns and rows.

**#57** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

A \_\_\_\_\_ is a bi-stable electronic circuit that has two stable states.

- **A**  
Multivibrator
- **B**  
Flip-flop
- **C**  
Logic gates
- **D**  
Laten

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

A flip-flop is a bi-stable electronic circuit that has two stable states

**#58** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The basic architecture of computer was developed by

null

- **A**  
John Von Neumann
- **B**  
Charles Babbage
- **C**  
Blaise Pascal
- **D**  
Gardern Moore

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

In 1945, Professor J. von Neumann while working at the Moore School of Engineering gave a report on the loagical design of digital computers.

**#59** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**First generation of computer was based on which technology?**

null

- **A**  
Transistor
- **B**  
LSI
- **C**  
VLSI
- **D**  
Vaccum Tube

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

The first computers used vacuum tubes for circuitry and magnetic drums for memory, and were large in size.

Example are: UNIVAC , ENIAC

#60 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Second generation computers are made of

- **A**  
Vaccum Tubes
- **B**  
Transistors
- **C**  
LSI
- **D**  
VLSI

Correct Answer :B

## Explanation

In this generation, transistors were used that were cheaper, consumed less power, more compact in size, more reliable and faster than the first-generation machines made of vacuum tubes.

#61 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following circuit is used as a 'Memory device' in computers?

null

- **A**  
Rectifier
- **B**  
Flip Flop
- **C**  
comparator
- **D**  
Attenuator

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

A flip flop or latch is a circuit that has two stable states and can be used to store state information as Memory devices.

**#62** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Which is the device that converts computer output into a form that can be transmitted over a telephone line?**

null

- **A**  
Teleport
- **B**  
Multiplexer
- **C**  
Concentrator
- **D**  
Modem

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

A modem is a network hardware device that modulates one or more carrier wave signals to encode digital information for transmission and demodulates signals to decode the transmitted information.

**#63** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

To delete an incorrect character in a document, \_\_\_\_\_ to erase to the right of the insertion point.

- **A**  
press the left mouse key
- **B**  
double-click the right mouse key
- **C**  
press the BACKSPACE key
- **D**  
press the delete key

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

Press the delete key

**#64** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The standard input device for a PDA is a:

- **A**  
stylus
- **B**  
touch pad
- **C**  
keyboard
- **D**  
trackball mouse

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

A typical PDA has a touchscreen for navigation, a memory card slot for data storage, and IrDA, Bluetooth and/or Wi-Fi. However, some PDAs may not have a touchscreen, using softkeys, a directional pad, and a numeric keypad or a thumb keyboard for input.

**#65** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**With the help of proper software, the mouse can also be used to**

- **A**  
Draw pictures
- **B**  
Make ideal graphics
- **C**  
Type text
- **D**  
Both a and b

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

If you're using a mouse, point to the lower-right corner of the screen, move the mouse pointer up, and then click Search.) Enter On-Screen Keyboard in the search box, and then tap or click On-Screen Keyboard. A keyboard appears on the screen that can be used to move around your PC and enter text.

**#66** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

A cursor is

- **A**  
To make a selection from the document and duplicate it on the clipboard
- **B**  
A symbol that designates the position on the screen where text or codes will be inserted or deleted
- **C**  
Pressing and holding the main mouse button
- **D**  
A button in a dialog box

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

In computer user interfaces, a cursor is an indicator used to show the current position for user interaction on a computer monitor or other display device that will respond to input from a text input or pointing device. The mouse cursor is also called a pointer, owing to its resemblance in usage to a pointing stick.

**#67** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following detects the presence or absence of a mark in a predetermined place?

- **A**  
Pointing Stick
- **B**  
Bar Code Reader
- **C**  
Optical Mark Reader
- **D**  
None of the above

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

An optical mark reader can perform this task.

**#68** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

We can get \_\_\_\_\_ menu by Alt + F

- **A**  
Edit menu
- **B**  
Window Menu
- **C**  
File Menu
- **D**  
Insert Menu

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

In most Internet browsers (e.g., Chrome, Firefox, Opera) pressing Alt+F opens the file menu or the menu depending on the browser you're using.

**#69** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Cut removes the selected text from your document and puts it on the

- **A**  
Clipboard
- **B**  
Screen



- **C**  
Another document
- **D**  
None of the above.

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

The "Cut" function removes the currently selected text and places it on the clipboard. The clipboard on a computer functions as temporary storage for the last item you've cut or copied. After you cut text, you won't see it on your screen, but you can place it anywhere in the document using the "Paste" function.

**#70** **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

**Which of the following displays a list of command?**

- **A**  
Menu
- **B**  
Desktop
- **C**  
Icon
- **D**  
Folder

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

- The menu is used to display the list of anything. So when a user wants to present the list on the Website then he can use the list to display the list like in the menu.
- The above question asked about the term which is used to display the list of the command. Then the answer is a menu.

**#71** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Multiple choice examination answer sheets can be evaluated automatically by**

- **A**  
OMR
- **B**  
OCR
- **C**  
MICR
- **D**  
Scanner

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

*OMR* stands for Optical Mark Recognition. This popular recognition technology is used for collecting data from “fill-in-the-bubble” forms such as educational tests, surveys, assessments, evaluations, and many other multiple choice forms

**#72** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The pattern of printed lines on most products are called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- **A**  
Prices
- **B**  
OCR

- **C**  
Scanners
- **D**  
Barcodes

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

The pattern of printed lines on most products are called barcodes.

**#73** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

A \_\_\_\_\_, pre designed document that already has coordinating fonts, a layout and a back-ground.

- **A**  
Guide
- **B**  
Model
- **C**  
Ruler
- **D**  
Template

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

A template is a predesigned document you can use to create documents quickly without having to think about formatting. With a template, many of the larger document design decisions such as margin size, font style and size, and spacing are predetermined.

## #74 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which key is used in combination with another key to perform a specific task?

- **A**  
Function
- **B**  
Control
- **C**  
Arrow
- **D**  
Pace bare

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

A command issued by pressing a keyboard character in conjunction with the Control key. Manuals usually represent control key commands with the prefix CTRL- or CNTL-. For example, CTRL-N means the Control key and N pressed at the same

## #75 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

To move the beginning of a line of text, press the key

- **A**  
Page up
- **B**  
Enter
- **C**  
Home
- **D**  
None of these

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

To move to the beginning of a line of text, press the home key.

#76 **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

To select a sentence, click anywhere on the sentence while holding the following key

- **A**  
Shift
- **B**  
Alt
- **C**  
Ctrl
- **D**  
ESC

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

you can use a shortcut to select one sentence at a time. Press and hold down the Ctrl key and click with your left mouse button at the end of the sentence you want to select or highlight. Once a sentence is selected, let go of the Ctrl key

Shift is a modifier key on a keyboard, used to type capital letters and other alternate "upper" characters. ... When the caps lock key is engaged, the shift key can be used to type lowercase letters on many operating systems

The Alt key Alt (pronounced /'ɔ:lt/ or /'ʌlt/) on a computer keyboard is used to change (alternate) the function of other pressed keys. Thus, the Alt key is a modifier key, used in a similar fashion to the Shift key.

a key (frequently labeled Esc) found on most computer keyboards and used for any of various functions, as to interrupt or cancel the current process or running program, or to close a pop-up window.

**#77** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Powerful key that lets you exit a program when pushed**

- **A**  
Arrow keys
- **B**  
Space bar
- **C**  
Escape key
- **D**  
Return key

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

The Escape key is located in the upper-left corner of a computer keyboard. It typically resides to the left of the Function keys (F1, F2, F3, etc.) The Escape key is often used to quit, cancel, or abort a process that is running on a computer.

**#78** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Transformation of input into output is performed by**

- **A**  
Peripherals
- **B**  
Memory
- **C**  
The Input-Output unit

- **D**  
The CPU

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

We know that, in computers transformation of input into output is performed by the ALU unit i.e, the Arithmetic and Logical unit that performs all the logical and arithmetical operations in the CPU - Central Processing Unit.

**#79** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**A temporary storage area, attached to the CPU, for I/O operations, is a**

- **A**  
Channel
- **B**  
Buffer
- **C**  
Register
- **D**  
Core

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

A temporary storage area, attached to the CPU, for I/O operations, is a Buffer.

In computer science, a data buffer (or just buffer) is a region of physical memory storage used to temporarily store data while it is being moved from

one place to another. ... However, a buffer may be used when moving data between processes within a computer.

A Buffer is a data area shared by hardware devices or program processes that operate at different speeds or with different sets of priorities.

The Buffer allows each device or process to operate without being held up by the other.

**#80** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The main function of the ALU is to**

- **A**  
Perform arithmetic and logical operations
- **B**  
Store data and information for future use
- **C**  
Control computer output, such as printing
- **D**  
Monitor all computer activities

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

The ALU performs simple addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and logic operations, such as OR and AND. The memory stores the program's instructions and data.

**#81** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Which of the following is the correct order of the four major functions of a computer?**



- **A**  
Process a Output a Input a Storage
- **B**  
Input a Output Process a Storage
- **C**  
Process a Storage a Input a Output
- **D**  
Input a Process a Output a Storage

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

Input, Process, Output, Storage is the correct order of the four major functions of a computer.

**#82** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Computations and logical operations are performed by the \_\_\_\_\_**

- **A**  
RAM
- **B**  
ALU
- **C**  
Register
- **D**  
Control Unit

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

In parallel with arithmetic operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, division), there are also logic operations. These are used to evaluate if a logical expression is either true or false .

**#83** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Resolution of laser printer is specified in term of

- **A**  
DPI
- **B**  
LPM
- **C**  
CPM
- **D**  
PPM

Correct Answer :A

## Explanation

DPI = Dots Per Inch. Dots per inch is a measure of spatial printing or video or image scanner dot density, in particular the number of individual dots that can be placed in a line within the span of 1 inch.

**#84** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The resolution of a printer is measured in terms of:

- **A**  
pixel density
- **B**  
dot pitch
- **C**  
hertz.

- **D**  
dpi.

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

In printing, DPI (dots per inch) refers to the output resolution of a printer or imagesetter, and PPI (pixels per inch) refers to the input resolution of a photograph or image.

**#85** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The number of pixels displayed on a screen is known as the screen–**

- **A**  
Resolution
- **B**  
colour depth
- **C**  
refresh rate
- **D**  
viewing size

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

Resolution measures the number of pixels in a digital image or display. It is defined as width by height, or W x H, where W is the number of horizontal pixels and H is the number of vertical pixels. For example, the resolution of an HDTV is 1920 x 1080.

**#86** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

A laser printer uses

- **A**  
Raster scan
- **B**  
Camera scan
- **C**  
Heat sensitive paper
- **D**  
None of the above

Correct Answer :A

## Explanation

In conventional *raster scan type printers* such as *laser printers*,

#87 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Magnetic tape is not practical for applications where data must be quickly recalled because tape is—

- **A**  
A random-access medium
- **B**  
A sequential-access medium
- **C**  
A read-only medium
- **D**  
Fragile and easily damaged

Correct Answer :B

## Explanation

Magnetic tape is a relatively inexpensive form of removable storage, especially for backing up data. It is less useful for data that needs to be accessed frequently, because it is a sequential access medium. You have to move back and forth through the tape to locate the particular data you want.

**#88** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Which technology is used in Compact disks?**

- **A**  
Mechanical
- **B**  
Electrical
- **C**  
Electro Magnetic
- **D**  
Laser

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

Laser technology is used in Compact disks.

The compact disc is an evolution of LaserDisc technology, where a focused laser beam is used that enables the high information density required for high-quality digital audio signals. Prototypes were developed by Philips and Sony independently in the late 1970s.

The world of CD-ROM technology is not as confusing as your instruction manual. CD-ROM stands for Compact Disc Read-Only Memory, a mass storage medium utilizing an optical laser to read microscopic pits on the

aluminized layer of a polycarbonate disc. The same format is used for audio Compact Discs.

**#89** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following storage devices can store maximum amount of data?

- **A**  
Floppy Disk
- **B**  
Hard Disk
- **C**  
Compact Disk
- **D**  
Magneto Optic Disk

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

The storage devices called as Hard disk can be used to store maximum amount of data

**#90** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Primary memory stores

- **A**  
Data alone
- **B**  
Programs alone
- **C**  
Results alone
- **D**  
All of these

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

Primary memory stores data alone, programs alone and results alone. Primary memory is computer's volatile storage mechanisms it may be random access memory, cache memory or data buses. Primary memory is considered faster than secondary memory.

**#91** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The size of commonly used Floppy disk is**

- **A**  
4.5"
- **B**  
3.5"
- **C**  
3.25"
- **D**  
5.5"

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

Today, the most commonly used floppy disks are 3.5 inches and have the capacity of 800 KB to 2.8 MB (with a standard of 1.44 MB). The high-density floppy disk drive was first introduced in 1995.

**#92** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Virtual memory is typically located:**

- **A**  
On a floppy disk.
- **B**  
In the CPU
- **C**  
In a flash card
- **D**  
On the hard drive.

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

Virtual memory typically located on Hard drive

**#93** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The Basic Input/ Output system resides in:**

- **A**  
RAM
- **B**  
ROM
- **C**  
The CPU
- **D**  
Memory Cache

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

Stands for "Basic Input/Output System." Most people don't need to ever mess with the BIOS on a computer, but it can be helpful to know what it is.



... It is actually located in the ROM (Read-Only Memory) of the computer. More specifically, it resides in an eraseable programmable read-only memory (EPROM) chip

**#94** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**One of the following is sequential Access memory**

- **A**  
Magnetic Tape
- **B**  
Magnetic Disk
- **C**  
Magnetic Drum
- **D**  
Optical Disk

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

Magnetic tape is a relatively inexpensive form of removable storage, especially for backing up data. It is less useful for data that needs to be accessed frequently, because it is a sequential access medium. You have to move back and forth through the tape to locate the particular data you want.

**#95** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The best reason that a computer needs to have a hard disk because**

- **A**  
It can then use the same programs as other computers
- **B**  
It would not work without one

- **C**  
It can store information when it is switched off
- **D**  
It can store information while it is working

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

If you save data in secondary storage device your data will remain intact even when the computer is turned off or switched off. Secondary storage device is where programs are kept for a long period of time. For example hard disk has enormous storage capacity compared to main memory and hard disk is secondary storage device. It is a non volatile memory storage

**#96** **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

Network components are connected to the same cable in the \_\_\_\_\_ topology

- **A**  
Star
- **B**  
Ring
- **C**  
Bus
- **D**  
Mesh

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

In bus topology there is a main cable and all the devices are connected to this main cable through drop lines. There is a device called tap that

connects the drop line to the main cable. Since all the data is transmitted over the main cable, there is a limit of drop lines and the distance a main cable can have.

**#97** Explained Report Bookmark

**Computer connected to a LAN (Local Area Network) can**

- **A**  
run faster
- **B**  
go on line
- **C**  
share information and /or share peripheral equipment
- **D**  
E-mail

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Computer connected to a LAN(Local Area Network) can Share information and/or share peripheral equipment.

Most private computers have a public folder. By default, all users of a private computer have access to the public folder and the information stored in it. ... It is possible to share this folder over a shared network with other computers as well. A shared network would mean a common Wi-Fi or LAN connection.

Workstations can share peripherals devices like printers. Cheaper that providing a printer for each computer. Workstations do not necessary need their own hard disk or CD-ROM drives which make them cheaper to buy

than stand-alone PC. User can save their work centrally on the network's file server.

**#98** **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

In a ring topology, the computer in possession of the can\_ transmit data

- **A**  
packet
- **B**  
data
- **C**  
access method
- **D**  
token

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

In a ring topology, the computer in possession of the Token can transmit data.

A token is a special frame that is passed from node to node around a ring network. When it gets to a node that needs to transmit data, the node changes the token into a data frame and transmits it to the recipient. A token is essential to the inner workings of a token ring network.

A ring network is a network topology in which each node connects to exactly two other nodes, forming a single continuous pathway for signals through each node - a ring. Data travels from node to node, with each node along the way handling every packet.

Even though Token Ring only first shipped at 4Mbps speed while Ethernet ran at 10Mbps, because of token-passing and frame sizes, you could actually get better performance out of a 4Mbps Token Ring installation. IBM then cranked the speed up to 16Mbps, which had the added benefit of gaining a marketing advantage.

**#99** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following cables can transmit data at high speeds

- **A**  
Coaxial Cable
- **B**  
Optic Fiber Cable
- **C**  
Twisted pair Cable
- **D**  
UTP Cable

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

There are different transmission cables . Optic fiber cable can transmit data at high speeds. fiber is used instead of metal because signals travel along them with less loss. They permit transmission over long distance and at higher bandwidth(data rates) then electric cables

**#100** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a private corporate network, used exclusively by company employees.

- **A**  
Internet

- **B**  
local area network
- **C**  
peer-to-peer
- **D**  
intranet

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

A local area network (LAN) is a group of computers and peripheral devices that share a common communications line or wireless link to a server within a distinct geographic area. A local area network may serve as few as two or three users in a home-office or several hundred users in a corporation's central office.

**#101** **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

\_\_\_\_\_ servers store and manages files for network users.

- **A**  
Authentication
- **B**  
Main
- **C**  
Web
- **D**  
File

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

File servers store and manages files for network users.

A file server is a central server in a computer network that provides file systems or at least parts of a file system to connected clients. File servers therefore offer users a central storage place for files on internal data media, which is accessible to all authorized clients

**#102** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following is NOT done by modem?

- **A**  
Transmission Speed
- **B**  
Data Accuracy
- **C**  
Error detection and Correction
- **D**  
Data Compression

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

Transmission speed the number of information elements sent per unit time. In modern modem unit used for transmission speed is baud.

Error detection and correction: In modem, Before each data packet is sent over the link, the transmitting modem computes its checksum and includes it in the packet.

Data compression: it is the ability of the modem to fetch data from the computer, reduce its volume, and then send it out via the modem. It increases the throughput rate of data by encoding redundant data strings

## #103 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

All of the following are examples of real security and privacy risks EXCEPT:

- **A**  
hackers
- **B**  
spam
- **C**  
viruses
- **D**  
identity theft

**Correct Answer :B**

### Explanation

All of the following are examples of real security and privacy risks Except Spam.

The name Spam was derived from a contraction of 'spiced ham'. The original variety of Spam is still available today, acknowledged as the 'spiced hammiest' of them all. During WWII and beyond, the meat colloquially became known in the UK as an acronym that stood for Special Processed American Meat.

Spam is electronic junk mail or junk newsgroup postings. Some people define spam even more generally as any unsolicited email. However, if a long-lost brother finds your email address and sends you a message, this could hardly be called spam, even though it is unsolicited.

## #104 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

DSL is an example of a(n)\_\_\_\_\_connection



- **A**  
network
- **B**  
Wireless
- **C**  
Slow
- **D**  
Broadband

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

The DSL (or Digital Subscriber Line) internet service makes its connection by utilizing unused telephone wires that cause no interruption to your telephone service. The speed you experience with a DSL connection varies with your distance from the switching station.

**#105** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

You must install a (n)\_\_\_\_\_on a network if you want to share a broadband Internet connection.

- **A**  
Router
- **B**  
Modem3
- **C**  
Node
- **D**  
Cable

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

You must install a (n) Router on a network if you want to share a broadband Internet connection.

The term broadband commonly refers to high-speed Internet access that is always on and faster than the traditional dial-up access. Broadband includes several high-speed transmission technologies such as: Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) .

A router is a networking device that forwards data packets between computer networks. Routers perform the traffic directing functions on the Internet. ... A packet is typically forwarded from one router to another router through the networks that constitute an internetwork until it reaches its destination node.

**#106** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Which term identifies a specific computer on the web and the main page of the entire site**

- **A**  
URL
- **B**  
Web site address
- **C**  
Hyperlink
- **D**  
Domain name

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

URL term identifies a specific computer on the web and the main page of the entire site.

URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator, and is used to specify addresses on the World Wide Web. A URL is the fundamental network identification for any resource connected to the web (e.g., hypertext pages, images, and sound files). The protocol specifies how information from the link is transferred.

A URL (Uniform Resource Locator), as the name suggests, provides a way to locate a resource on the web, the hypertext system that operates over the internet. The URL contains the name of the protocol to be used to access the resource and a resource name. The first part of a URL identifies what protocol to use.

URL is an acronym for Uniform Resource Locator and is a reference (an address) to a resource on the Internet. A URL has two main components: Protocol identifier: For the URL `http://example.com` , the protocol identifier is `http` . Resource name: For the URL `http://example.com` ,

**#107** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Terminal is a**

- **A**  
Device used to give supply to a computer
- **B**  
Point at which data may leave or enter the computer..
- **C**  
Point where wires are interconnected
- **D**  
An input/output device

**Correct Answer :B**

**Explanation**

Terminal is a Point at which data may leave or enter the computer.

A computer terminal is an electronic or electromechanical hardware device that is used for entering data into, and displaying or printing data from, a computer or a computing system. ... A terminal that depends on the host computer for its processing power is called a "dumb terminal" or thin client.

**#108** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The server on the internet is also known as a

- **A**  
Repeater
- **B**  
Host
- **C**  
Gateway
- **D**  
ISP

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

The server on the internet is also known as HOST., HOST because it is a computer or other device that communicates with other hosts on a network.

**#109** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Direct X is a \_\_\_\_\_

- **A**  
Computer Part
- **B**  
Software that drives Graphic hardware

- **C**  
A User Interface
- **D**  
None of these

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

Microsoft *DirectX* is a collection of *application* programming interfaces (APIs) for handling tasks ... Direct3D (the 3D *graphics* API within *DirectX*) is widely used in the ... Due to numerous incompatible *graphics drivers* from new Compaq computers ... each *DirectX* release against an array of computer *hardware* and *software*.

**#110** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Bandwidth refers to \_\_\_\_\_**

- **A**  
The cost of the cable required to implement a WAN
- **B**  
The cost of the cable required to implement a LAN
- **C**  
The amount of information a peer to peer network can store
- **D**  
The amount of information a communications medium can transfer in a given amount of time

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

The maximum amount of data transmitted over an internet connection in a given amount of time. Bandwidth is often mistaken for internet speed when it's actually the volume of information that can be sent over a connection in a measured amount of time – calculated in megabits per second (Mbps).

**#111** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**One advantage of dial-up internet access is**

- **A**  
It utilizes broadband technology
- **B**  
It utilizes existing telephone service
- **C**  
It uses a router for security
- **D**  
Modem speeds are very fast

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

Everyone has a phone line, dialup connection is available to everyone with a computer and a modem (including built-in modem). 2) Dialup may be the only choice available for rural or remote areas where broadband connection is not available. 3) Low cost.

**#112** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The device used to carry digital data on analog lines is called as**

- **A**  
Modem
- **B**  
Multiplexer

- **C**  
Modulator
- **D**  
Demodulator

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

The device used to carry digital data an analog lines is called as Modulator.

An analog-to-digital converter, or ADC as it is more commonly called, is a device that converts analog signals into digital signals. ... One example is a modem which turns signals from digital to analog before transmitting those signals over communication lines such as telephone lines that carry only analog signals.

A modulator is a device that performs modulation. A demodulator (sometimes detector or demod) is a device that performs demodulation, the inverse of modulation. A modem (from modulator–demodulator) can perform both operations.

This process of imposing an input signal onto a carrier wave is called modulation. ... This is called amplitude modulation or AM. Frequency of an input signal can also be changed. If this input signal is added to the pure carrier wave, it will thereby change the frequency of the carrier wave.

**#113** **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

**Which of the following organizations looks at standards for representation of data on the Internet?**

- **A**  
ISOC

- **B**  
W3C
- **C**  
IEEE
- **D**  
IETE

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

W3C organisations looks at standard for representation of data on the internet.

About W3C. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is an international community where Member organizations, a full-time staff, and the public work together to develop Web standards. Led by Web inventor and Director Tim Berners-Lee and CEO Jeffrey Jaffe, W3C's mission is to lead the Web to its full potential.

The organization also develops standards for Web applications, Web scripting, and dynamic content. Additionally, the W3C provides privacy and security guidelines that websites should follow. The World Wide Web Consortium has played a major role in the development of the Web since it was founded in 1994.

Internet Standards and the IETF. Many of the protocols that make up the TCP/IP protocol suite have been standardized or are in the process of standardization. By universal agreement, an organization known as the Internet Society is responsible for the development and publication of these standards.



An Internet Standard is documented by a Request for Comments (RFC) or a set of RFCs. A specification that is to become a Standard or part of a Standard begins as an Internet Draft, and is later, usually after several revisions, accepted and published by the RFC Editor as an RFC and labeled a Proposed Standard.

**#114** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The steps and tasks needed to process data, such as responses to questions or clicking an icon, are called:

- **A**  
Instructions
- **B**  
The operating system
- **C**  
Application software
- **D**  
The system unit

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

The steps and tasks needed to process data, such as responses to questions or clicking an icon, are called Instructions. In computer science, an instruction is a single operation of a processor defined by the processor instruction set.

**#115** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The speed at which the Network accepts the data is called.

- **A**  
Bandwidth

- **B**  
Interlacing
- **C**  
Response Time
- **D**  
Maximum Speed

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

Bandwidth describes the maximum data transfer rate of a network or Internet connection. It measures how much data can be sent over a specific connection in a given amount of time. For example, a gigabit Ethernet connection has a bandwidth of 1,000 Mbps (125 megabytes per second).

**#116** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**A set of rules that computer on a network use to communicate with each other are called.**

- **A**  
Rules
- **B**  
Regulations
- **C**  
Protocol
- **D**  
Netiquettes

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

A protocol is a set of rules that governs the communications between computers on a network.

**#117** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**A MODEM is connected in between a telephone line and a \_\_\_\_\_**

- **A**  
Network
- **B**  
Computer
- **C**  
Communication Adapter
- **D**  
Serial Port

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

A modem is connected between a telephone line and a Serial port.

A modem is a device or program that enables a computer to transmit data over, for example, telephone or cable lines. Computer information is stored digitally, whereas information transmitted over telephone lines is transmitted in the form of analog waves. A modem converts between these two forms.

In computing, a serial port is a serial communication interface through which information transfers in or out one bit at a time (in contrast to a parallel port). Throughout most of the history of personal computers, data was transferred through serial ports to devices such as modems, terminals, and various peripherals.

A Modem or Broadband Modem is a hardware device that connects a computer or router to a broadband network. For example, a Cable Modem and DSL Modem are two examples of these types of Modems. ... The picture below is an example of an internal expansion card dial-up Modem.

**#118** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The most important or powerful computer in a typical network is**

- **A**  
Desktop
- **B**  
Network Client
- **C**  
Network Server
- **D**  
Network Station

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

A network server is a computer that provides various shared resources to workstations and other servers on a computer network. They are built with more powerful components than individual workstations.

**#119** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Connections to the Internet using a phone line and a modem are called\_\_\_\_\_ connections**

- **A**  
Digital
- **B**  
Dial-up

- **C**  
Broadband
- **D**  
Dish

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

Everyone has a phone line, dialup connection is available to everyone with a computer and a modem (including built-in modem). 2) Dialup may be the only choice available for rural or remote areas where broadband connection is not available. 3) Low cost.

**#120** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**A proxy server is used for which of the following**

- **A**  
To provide security against unauthorized users
- **B**  
To process client requests for web pages
- **C**  
To process client requests for database access
- **D**  
To provide TCP/IP

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

A proxy server acts as a gateway between you and the internet. It's an intermediary server separating end users from the websites they browse.

Proxy servers provide varying levels of functionality, security, and privacy depending on your use case, needs, or company policy

**#121** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**A Characteristic of a file server is which of the following ?**

- **A**  
Manages file operations and is shared on a network
- **B**  
Manages file operations and is limited to one PC
- **C**  
Acts as a fat client and is shared on a network
- **D**  
Acts as a fat Client and is limited to one PC

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

Any computer can be configured to be a host and act as a file server. In its simplest form, a file server may be an ordinary PC that handles requests for files and sends them over the network. In a more sophisticated network, a file server may be a dedicated network-attached storage unit.

**#122** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

\_\_\_\_\_ controls the way in which the computer system functions and provides a means by which users can interact with the computer.

- **A**  
The platform
- **B**  
Application software
- **C**  
Operating system

- **D**  
The motherboard

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

An Operating System (OS) is an interface between a computer user and computer hardware. An operating system is a software which performs all the basic tasks like file management, memory management, process management, handling input and output, and controlling peripheral devices such as disk drives and printers. by which users can interact with the computer.

**#123** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**A database management system (DBMS) is a .....**

- **A**  
hardware system used to create , maintain and provide controlled access to a database
- **B**  
hardware system used to create, maintain, and provide uncontrolled access to a database.
- **C**  
software system used to create, maintain, and provide uncontrolled access to a database.
- **D**  
software system used to create, maintain, and provide controlled access to a database.

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

A Database Management System (DBMS) is software designed to store, retrieve, define, and manage data in a database.

**#124** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The \_\_\_\_\_ manual tells you how to use a software program.

- **A**  
documentation
- **B**  
programming
- **C**  
technical
- **D**  
user

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

The Documentation manual tells you how to use a software program.

In computer hardware and software product development, documentation is the information that describes the product to its users. It consists of the product technical manuals and online information (including online versions of the technical manuals and help facility descriptions). The term is also sometimes used to mean the source information about the product contained in design documents, detailed code comments, white papers, and blackboard session notes.

Documentation is the written and retained record of employment events. Documentation is made up of government and legally mandated elements, documents required by company policy and practice, documents suggested



by best Human Resources practices, and formal and informal recordkeeping about employment events.

A process document outlines the steps necessary to complete a task or process. It is an internal, ongoing documentation of the process while it is occurring—documentation cares more about the “how” of implementation than the “what” of process impact.

The purpose of documentation is to: Describe the use, operation, maintenance, or design of software or hardware through the use of manuals, listings, diagrams, and other hard- or soft-copy written and graphic materials.

#125 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Modern computers represent characters and numbers internally using one of the following number systems.\_\_\_\_\_**

- **A**  
Penta
- **B**  
Octal
- **C**  
Hexa
- **D**  
Binary

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

The computer accepts input and outputs data *in* an alphanumeric form. *Internally* it converts the input data to meaning *binary digits*, performs the instructed. One code we can use for this is called ASCII. The ASCII code

takes each character on the keyboard and assigns it a binary number. ... the letter 'a' has the binary number 0110 0001 (this is the denary number 97)

**#126** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**It is a smallest dot that can be uniquely drawn on a computer screen. This is called**

- **A**  
Boxel
- **B**  
Computer Dot
- **C**  
Cursor
- **D**  
Pixel

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

The full form of the pixel is "Picture Element." It is also known as "PEL." Pixel is the smallest element of an image on a computer display, whether they are LCD or CRT monitors. A pixel is represented with a dot or a square on a computer screen

**#127** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**A computer that combines the characteristic of analog and digital computer**

- **A**  
Hybrid Computer
- **B**  
Digital Computer

- **C**  
Analog Computer
- **D**  
Super Computer

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

Hybrid computers are computers that exhibit features of analog computers and digital computers. The digital component normally serves as the controller and provides logical and numerical operations, while the analog component often serves as a solver of differential equations and other mathematically complex equations.

**#128** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Who invented the super-computer?**

- **A**  
P.T Farnsworth
- **B**  
J.R Whinfield
- **C**  
Seymour Cray
- **D**  
Charles Ginsberg

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Seymour Cray introduced supercomputer in 1960s and many more for decades in Control Data Corporation. Supercomputer is a computer with a high level of performance compared to a general-purpose computer.

**#129** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Time during which a job is processed by the computer is**

- **A**  
Delay time
- **B**  
Real time
- **C**  
Execution time
- **D**  
Down time

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Time during which a job is processed by the computer is Execution time

In computer science, run time, runtime or execution time is the time during which a program is running (executing), in contrast to other program lifecycle phases such as compile time, link time and load time.

The execution time or CPU time of a given task is defined as the time spent by the system executing that task, including the time spent executing run-time or system services on its behalf. The mechanism used to measure execution time is implementation defined.

The execution time or CPU time of a given task is defined as the time spent by the system executing that task, including the time spent executing run-time or system services on its behalf. The mechanism used to measure execution time is implementation defined. It is implementation defined which task, if any, is charged the execution time that is consumed by interrupt handlers and run-time services on behalf of the system.

**#130** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The smallest unit of information in a database is called a:**

- **A**  
Byte
- **B**  
record
- **C**  
field
- **D**  
cell

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Bit (Character) - a bit is the smallest unit of data representation (value of a bit may be a 0 or 1). Eight bits make a byte which can represent a character or a special symbol in a character code. Field - a field consists of a grouping of characters

**#131** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**In a database of employees, all the information about a particular person would constitute a:**

- **A**  
file
- **B**  
record
- **C**  
field
- **D**  
table

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

In a database, a record (sometimes called a row) is a group of fields within a table that are relevant to a specific entity. For example, in a table called customer contact information, a row would likely contain fields such as: ID number, name, street address, city, telephone number and so on

**#132** **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

**The four main functions of a computer are:**

- **A**  
Input, processing, output, and storage.
- **B**  
Learning, thinking, intelligence, and virtuosity.
- **C**  
Data, information, bits, and bytes
- **D**  
Hardware, software, modeling, and operations.

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

There are four main equipment functions of a computer system: Input, Processing, Storage and Output. Input: the transferring of information into a computer system; data entry.

**#133** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

User actions such as keystrokes or mouse clicks are referred to as:

- **A**  
Interrupts
- **B**  
Tasks
- **C**  
Events
- **D**  
Processes

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

The handling of *events* produced in the graphical window allows interaction between the user and the program. Graphics supports the treating of *events* like *keystrokes*, *mouse clicks* and *movements* of the *mouse*.

**#134** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following is NOT one of the four major data processing functions of a computer?

- **A**  
gathering data

- **B**  
processing data into information
- **C**  
analyzing the data or information
- **D**  
storing the data or information

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Input, Process, Output, Storage is the correct order of the four major functions of a computer.

There are five main hardware components in a computer system: Input, Processing, Storage, Output and Communication devices. A computer is a machine that can be programmed to accept data (input), process it into useful information (output), and store it away (in a secondary storage device) for safekeeping or later reuse. The processing of input to output is directed by the software but performed by the hardware.

**#135** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Accessing records from a file directly without searching from the beginning of the file is**

- **A**  
Time sharing
- **B**  
Random
- **C**  
Direct access
- **D**  
Access time



**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Accessing records from a file directly without searching from the beginning of the file is Direct access

In computer storage, direct access is the ability to obtain data from a storage device by going directly to where it is physically located on the device rather than by having to sequentially look for the data at one physical location after another. A direct access storage device (DASD) has the electrical or electromechanical means to be immediately positioned for reading and writing at any addressable location on the device.

Direct Access File System (DAFS) is a network file system that is based on NFSv4 and the Virtual Interface (VI) data transfer mechanism. DAFS uses remote direct memory access (RDMA) to perform efficient network access to data in remote files.

In computer storage, direct access is the ability to obtain data from a storage device by going directly to where it is physically located on the device rather than by having to sequentially look for the data at one physical location after another.

**#136** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Which of the following is not a usual file extension in DOS?**

- **A**  
.EXE
- **B**  
.BAT
- **C**  
.O

- **D**  
.class

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

exe is a common filename extension denoting an executable file

A BAT file is a DOS batch file used to execute commands with the Windows Command Prompt (cmd.exe). It contains a series of line commands in plain text that are executed to perform various tasks, such as starting programs or running maintenance utilities within Windows.

class extension and contains bytecode which is instruction for Java Virtual Machine, which then translates that bytecode into platform specific machine level instruction based upon whether Java program is running on Windows or Linux.

.o object file file (also .obj on Windows) contains compiled object code (that is, machine code produced by your C or C++ compiler), together with the names of the functions and other objects the file contains. Object files are processed by the linker to produce the final executable

**#137** **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

**The power-saving mode that allows the computer to be restarted by simply pressing a key on the keyboard is called:**

- **A**  
standby
- **B**  
warm boot

- **C**  
power management
- **D**  
cold boot

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

When electronic devices are receiving power but are not running, they are in standby mode. ... When a computer is in standby mode, it is not completely turned off. Instead, it has already been turned on, but has gone into "sleep" mode. Therefore, when referring to computers, "Sleep" and "Standby" may be used synonymously.

**#138** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The portion of the CPU that coordinates the activities of all the other computer components is the**

- **A**  
Motherboard
- **B**  
Coordination board unit
- **C**  
Control unit
- **D**  
Arithmetic and logical

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Computer - CPU(Central Processing Unit)

- CPU is considered as the brain of the computer.
- CPU performs all types of data processing operations.
- It stores data, intermediate results, and instructions (program).
- It controls the operation of all parts of the computer.

**#139** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**When data changes in multiple lists and all lists are not updated, this causes:**

- **A**  
data redundancy
- **B**  
information overload
- **C**  
duplicate data
- **D**  
data inconsistency

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

When data changes in multiple lists and all lists are not updated, this causes Data inconsistency.

Data inconsistency occur between files when similar data is kept in different formats in two different files, or when matching of data must be done between files. As a result of the data inconsistency, these files duplicate some data compromising data integrity.

Data redundancy and inconsistency: Data redundancy means duplication of data and inconsistency means that the duplicated values are different. Integrity problems: Data integrity means that the data values in the data

base should be accurate in the sense that the value must satisfy some rules.

**#140** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The circuitry that includes the CPU and memory chips is located on the:

- **A**  
System unit
- **B**  
Operating system
- **C**  
Motherboard
- **D**  
Computer platform

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

The Motherboard is the main circuit board for the computer, containing both soldered, nonremovable components along with sockets or slots for components that can be removed. The motherboard holds the CPU, RAM and ROM chips, etc.

**#141** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The main directory of a disk is called the \_\_\_\_\_ directory

- **A**  
Root
- **B**  
Sub
- **C**  
Folder

- **D**  
Network

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

It can be likened to the trunk of a tree, as the starting point where all branches originate from. The root file system is the file system contained on the same disk partition on which the root directory is located; it is the filesystem on top of which all other file systems are mounted as the system boots up.

**#142** **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

**Which one of the following allows users to continue to operate computers while printing is in progress?**

- **A**  
Spooler
- **B**  
Job Control Program
- **C**  
Os Supervisor
- **D**  
None of these

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

The Spooler is a special process that manages access to printers by multiple users. For most users, the function of the Spooler is transparent. They generate a job for a printer and go to the printer to pick up the output.

The Spooler permits users to continue working without waiting for a print job to finish printing.

**#143** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The time it takes a device to locate data and instruction and make them available to the CPU is known as

- **A**  
Clock speed
- **B**  
A processing cycle
- **C**  
CPU Speed
- **D**  
Access time

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

Access time is total time it takes a computer to request data, and then that request to be met. A good analogy is the time between you ordering a pizza and it being delivered. Access time pertains to devices such as memory, hard drive, CD-ROM or other mechanisms.

**#144** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

A computer program that converts assembly language to machine language is

- **A**  
Compiler
- **B**  
Interpreter
- **C**  
Assembler

- **D**  
Comparator

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

An assembler converts assembly language into machine language. A disassembler attempts to convert machine language into assembly.

**#145** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The symbols used in an assembly language are**

- **A**  
Codes
- **B**  
Mnemonics
- **C**  
Assembler
- **D**  
All of the above

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

Each assembly language is specific to a particular computer architecture and operating system. In contrast, most high-level programming languages are generally portable across multiple architectures but require interpreting or compiling. Assembly language may also be called symbolic machine code. |



nstructions (statements) in assembly language are generally very simple, unlike those in high-level languages. Generally, a mnemonic is a symbolic name for a single executable machine language instruction (an opcode), and there is at least one opcode mnemonic defined for each machine language instruction.

An assembly (or assembler) language, often abbreviated asm, is any low-level programming language in which there is a very strong correspondence between the program's statements and the architecture's machine code instructions.

Assembly language usually has one statement per machine instruction, but assembler directives, macros and symbolic labels of program and memory locations are often also supported.

**#146** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The average time necessary for the correct sector of a disk to arrive at the read write head is \_\_\_\_\_

- **A**  
Down time
- **B**  
Seek time
- **C**  
Rotational delay
- **D**  
Access time

**Correct Answer :C**

**Explanation**

A rotational delay is the amount of time between information requests and how long it takes the hard drive to move to the sector where the requested data is located. In other words, it is a time measurement, in milliseconds (ms), of how long before a rotating drive can transfer data.

**#147** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

A number that is used to control the form of another number is known as

- **A**  
Map
- **B**  
Mask
- **C**  
Mamtossa
- **D**  
Marker

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

A number that is used to control the form of another number is known as mask.

**#148** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which is a unit representing the no bits of discrete.

- **A**  
Baud
- **B**  
Byte
- **C**  
Bit

- **D**  
All of the above

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

Baud is a unit representing the no bits of discrete.

It is the unit for symbol rate or modulation rate in symbols per second or pulses per second. It is the number of distinct symbol changes (signaling events) made to the transmission medium per second in a digitally modulated signal or a line code. Bit rate is a measure of the number of data bits (that's 0's and 1's) transmitted in one second. A figure of 2400 bits per second means 2400 zeros or ones can be transmitted in one second, hence the abbreviation 'bps'. Baud rate by definition means the number of times a signal in a communications channel changes state.

**#149** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Which is a device that changes information into digital form?**

- **A**  
Modem
- **B**  
Digitizer
- **C**  
Mouse
- **D**  
Light pen

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

Digitizer is a device that changes information into digital form.

Although fundamentally a digitizer is any device that converts analog signals to a digital form, the term is used by many companies to describe much more than just a bare analog-to-digital converter (ADC). ... Digitized signals are stored in onboard memory or transferred to the memory of a host PC.

Digitizers convert analog or physical input into digital images. This makes them related to both scanners and mice, although current digitizers serve completely different roles.

Digitizers carry out important work in computer-aided design, graphics design and engineering. They also help convert hand-drawn images into textures and animation in video games and movie CGI.

**#150** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The memory which is ultraviolet light erasable and electrically programmable is

- **A**  
ROM
- **B**  
PROM
- **C**  
RAM
- **D**  
EPROM

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

An EPROM or erasable programmable read-only memory, is a type of memory chip that retains its data when its power supply is switched off. Computer memory that can retrieve stored data after a power supply has been turned off and back on is called non-volatile.

**#151** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Fifth generation computers are likely to exhibit**

- **A**  
artificial intelligence
- **B**  
heuristic behaviour
- **C**  
advanced parallel processing
- **D**  
All of the above

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

Fifth generation computers are likely to exhibit Artificial intelligence, Heuristic behaviour and Advanced parallel processing.

Artificial Intelligence is a way of making a computer, a computer-controlled robot, or a software think intelligently, in the similar manner the intelligent humans think.

In computer science, artificial intelligence, and mathematical optimization, a heuristic is a technique designed for solving a problem more quickly when classic methods are too slow, or for finding an approximate solution when classic methods fail to find any exact solution.

In computers, parallel processing is the processing of program instructions by dividing them among multiple processors with the objective of running a program in less time. In the earliest computers, only one program ran at a time. A computation-intensive program that took one hour to run and a tape copying program that took one hour to run would take a total of two hours to run. An early form of parallel processing allowed the interleaved execution of both programs together.

**#152** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The person contributing the idea of the stored program was**

- **A**  
John von Neumann
- **B**  
Charles Babbage
- **C**  
Howard Aiken
- **D**  
Basic Pascal

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

The idea was introduced in the late 1940s by John von Neumann, who proposed that a program be electronically stored in binary-number format in a memory device so that instructions could be modified by the computer as determined by intermediate computational results.

**#153** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**A storage device which is used to store data & information external to the main storage is known as**

- **A**  
Buffer
- **B**  
Backing storage
- **C**  
PROM
- **D**  
Accumulator

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

The term backing storage refers to any non-volatile data storage that will retain a computer's data even after the computer is powered off. Common types of backing storage devices are hard drives, SSD, external hard disk drives, optical media such as CD or DVD, and flash media such as thumbdrives and memory sticks.

**#154** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The binary equivalent of the Octal number 13.54 is**

- **A**  
1011.1011
- **B**  
1101.1110
- **C**  
1001.1110
- **D**  
None of these

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

The binary equivalent of the Octal number 13.54 is 1011.1011.

An easy method of converting decimal to binary number equivalents is to write down the decimal number and to continually divide-by-2 (two) to give a result and a remainder of either a “1” or a “0” until the final result equals zero. So for example. Convert the decimal number 29410 into its binary number equivalent.

**#155** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

One of the main feature that distinguish microprocessors from microcomputers is

- **A**  
Words are usually larger in microprocessors.
- **B**  
Words are shorter in microprocessors.
- **C**  
Microprocessor does not contain I/OI/O devices.
- **D**  
None of the above.

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

One of the main feature that distinguish microprocessors from microcomputers is Microprocessor does not contain I/O devices.

I/O devices are the pieces of hardware used by a human (or other system) to communicate with a computer. ... The CPU and its supporting circuitry may provide memory-mapped I/O that is used in low-level computer programming, such as in the implementation of device drivers, or may provide access to I/O channels.



## #156 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

When an input electrical signal A=10100 is applied to a NOT gate, its output signal is

- **A**  
01011
- **B**  
10001
- **C**  
10101
- **D**  
00101

**Correct Answer :A**

### Explanation

When an input electrical signal A=10100 is applied to a NOT gate, its output signal is 01011.

Electrical Transducers are used to convert energy of one kind into energy of another kind, so for example, a microphone (input device) converts sound waves into electrical signals for the amplifier to amplify (a process), and a loudspeaker (output device) converts these electrical signals back into sound waves and an.

## #157 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

A computer program that converts an entire program into machine language at one time is called a/an

- **A**  
interpreter

- **B**  
simulator
- **C**  
compiler
- **D**  
commander

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

A computer program that converts an entire program into machine language at one time is called Compiler.

A Compiler is a computer program that translates code written in a high level language to a lower level language, object/machine code.

A compiler is computer software that transforms computer code written in one programming language (the source language) into another programming language (the target language). Compilers are a type of translator that support digital devices, primarily computers. The name compiler is primarily used for programs that translate source code from a high-level programming language to a lower level language (e.g., assembly language, object code, or machine code) to create an executable program.

Compilers are not the only translators used to transform source programs. An interpreter is computer software that transforms and then executes the indicated operations. The translation process influences the design of computer languages which leads to a preference of compilation or interpretation. In practice, an interpreter can be implemented for compiled languages and compilers can be implemented for interpreted languages.

**A logic gate is an electronic circuit which**

- **A**  
makes logic decisions
- **B**  
allows electron flow only in one direction
- **C**  
works on binary algebra
- **D**  
alternates between 0 and 1 values

**Correct Answer :A**

## **Explanation**

A logic gate is an electronic circuit which Makes logic decisions. A Digital Logic Gate is an electronic device that makes logical decisions based on the different combinations of digital signals present on its inputs. Digital logic gates may have more than one input, (A, B, C, etc.) but generally only have one digital output, (Q). Individual logic gates can be connected together to form combinational or sequential circuits or larger logic gate functions. A logic gate is an elementary building block of a digital circuit. Most logic gates have two inputs and one output. At any given moment, every terminal is in one of the two binary conditions low (0) or high (1), represented by different voltage levels.

So, the correct answer is 'Makes logic decisions'.

**#159** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**What is the name of the earliest calculating machine which was based on concepts found in modern computers but was unfortunately never built?**

- **A**  
Babbage's Difference Engine

- **B**  
Pascal's Adder
- **C**  
Leibnitz's Multiplier
- **D**  
Differential Analyser

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

Babbage's Difference Engine was based on concepts found in modern computers but was unfortunately never built. The Difference Engine was built in 1991. A working model resides today in the Science Museum in London.

**#160** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Which of the following is used as storage locations both in the ALU and the control section of a computer?**

- **A**  
accumulator
- **B**  
register
- **C**  
adder
- **D**  
decoder

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

Register is used as storage locations both in the ALU and the control section of a computer.

A register may hold an instruction, a storage address, or any kind of data (such as a bit sequence or individual characters). Some instructions specify registers as part of the instruction. For example, an instruction may specify that the contents of two defined registers be added together and then placed in a specified register. A processor register (CPU register) is one of a small set of data holding places that are part of the computer processor.

**#161** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**A CPU's processing power is measured in:**

null

- **A**  
IPS
- **B**  
CIPS
- **C**  
MIPS
- **D**  
nano-seconds

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

The number of MIPS (million instructions per second) is a general measure of computing performance and, by implication, the amount of work a larger computer can do. For large servers or mainframes, MIPS is a way to measure the cost of computing.

**#162** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which protocol provides e-mail facility among different hosts?

- **A**FTP
- **B**SMTP
- **C**TELNET
- **D**SNMP

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) is a TCP/IP protocol used in sending and receiving e-mail. However, since it is limited in its ability to queue messages at the receiving end, it is usually used with one of two other protocols, POP3 or IMAP that let the user save messages in a server mailbox and download them periodically from the server. SMTP usually is implemented to operate over Internet port 25. Many mail servers now support Extended Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (ESMTP), which allows multimedia files to be delivered as e-mail.

**#163** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The sign magnitude representation of -1 is \_\_\_\_

- **A**0001
- **B**1110
- **C**1000
- **D**1001

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

The first leftmost bit i.e. the most significant bit in the sign magnitude represents if the number is positive or negative. If the MSB is 1, the number is negative else if it is 0, the number is positive. Here,  $+1=0001$  and for  $-1=1001$ .

#164 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The 2's complement of 5 is \_\_\_\_\_

- **A** 1011
- **B** 0101
- **C** 1010
- **D** 0011

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

The 2's complement is obtained by adding 1 to the 1s complement of a number. The 1's complement of 5(0101) is 1010. For 2's complement :  $1010+1=1011$ .

#165 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Any program, no matter how small, occupies an entire partition. This is called \_\_\_\_\_

- **A** fragmentation
- **B** prior fragmentation
- **C** internal fragmentation
- **D** external fragmentation

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

It is called as internal fragmentation. Main memory use is inefficient. Any program, no matter how small, occupies an entire partition. This is called internal fragmentation.

#166 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Communication that involves computers, establishing a link through the telephone system is called

- **A** Teleprocessing
- **B** Microprocessing
- **C** Telecommunications
- **D** All of the above

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Telecommunications

#167 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The examination and changing of single bits or small groups of bits within a word is called

- **A** Bit
- **B** Byte
- **C** Bit manipulation
- **D** Bit slice

**Correct Answer :C**



## Explanation

Bit manipulation

#168 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following computer language is used for artificial intelligence?

- **A** FORTRAN
- **B** PROLOG
- **C** C
- **D** COBOL

Correct Answer :B

## Explanation

Prolog is a general purpose logic programming language associated with artificial intelligence and computational linguistics.

#169 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The time required for the fetching and execution of one simple machine instruction is

- **A** Delay time
- **B** CPU cycle
- **C** Real time
- **D** Seek time

Correct Answer :B

## Explanation

The time required for the fetching and execution of one simple machine instruction is CPU cycle time.

**#170** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following is not an appropriate criterion for file organisation?

- **A** Larger access time
- **B** Ease of update
- **C** Simple maintenance
- **D** Economy of storage

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

The answer is Larger access time. The access time should be short. It is an important criteria for file organisation.

**#171** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

A system wherein items are added from one and removed from the other end.

- **A** Stack
- **B** Queue
- **C** Linked List
- **D** Array

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

In a queue, the items are inserted from the rear end and deleted from the front end.

**#172** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**A computer-controlled device for training exercises that duplicates the work environment is a:**

- **A**  
simulator
- **B**  
duplicator
- **C**  
trainer
- **D**  
COM device

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

A computer-controlled device for training exercises that duplicates the work environment is a Simulator.

Computer simulation, the use of a computer to represent the dynamic responses of one system by the behaviour of another system modeled after it. A simulation uses a mathematical description, or model, of a real system in the form of a computer program.

A simulation is an imitation of the operation of a real-world process or system. The act of simulating something first requires that a model be developed; this model represents the key characteristics, behaviors and functions of the selected physical or abstract system or process.

A computer model is the algorithms and equations used to capture the behavior of the system being modeled. By contrast, computer simulation is the actual running of the program that contains these equations or algorithms. Simulation, therefore, is the process of running a model.

**#173** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The 2's complement of a binary no. is obtained by adding.....to its 1's complement.

- **A**  
0
- **B**  
1
- **C**  
10
- **D**  
12

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

The 2's complement of a binary no. is obtained by adding 0 to its 1's complement.

The ones' complement of a binary number is defined as the value obtained by inverting all the bits in the binary representation of the number (swapping 0s for 1s and vice versa). The ones' complement of the number then behaves like the negative of the original number in some arithmetic operations.

The two's complement of zero is zero: inverting gives all ones, and adding one changes the ones back to zeros (since the overflow is ignored).

Furthermore, the two's complement of the most negative number representable (e.g. a one as the most-significant bit and all other bits zero) is itself.

**#174** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

A device mounted on a communication satellite which receives, amplifies and re-transmits signals from earth station is

- **A**  
Track
- **B**  
Transponder
- **C**  
Transistor
- **D**  
Terminal

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

A communications satellite's channels are called transponders because each is a separate transceiver or repeater. With digital video data compression and multiplexing, several video and audio channels may travel through a single transponder on a single wideband carrier.

**#175** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following languages is more suited to a structured program?

- **A**PL/1
- **B**FORTRAN
- **C**BASIC
- **D**PASCAL

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

PASCAL languages is more suited to a structured program. Pascal is an imperative and procedural programming language, which Niklaus Wirth designed in 1968–69 and published in 1970, as a small, efficient language intended to encourage good programming practices using structured programming and data structuring. It is named in honor of the French mathematician, philosopher and physicist Blaise Pascal.

**#176** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which command is used to print a file in Linux?

- **A** print
- **B** ptr
- **C** lpr
- **D** lp

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

lpr will print a file

**#177** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Any storage device added to a computer beyond the immediately usable main storage is known as

- **A** Floppy disk
- **B** Hard disk

- **C**Backing store
- **D**Punched card

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Backing store : The term backing storage refers to any non-volatile data storage that will retain a computer's data even after the computer is powered off. Common types of backing storage devices are hard drives, SSD, external hard disk drives, optical media such as CD or DVD, and flash media such as thumbdrives and memory sticks.

**#178** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

A language which is close to that used within the computer is

- **A**High-level language
- **B**Assembly language
- **C**Low-level language
- **D**All of the above

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Low-level language : A low-level programming language is a programming language that provides little or no abstraction from a computer's instruction set architecture—commands or functions in the language map closely to processor instructions. Generally this refers to either machine code or assembly language. The word "low" refers to the small or nonexistent amount of abstraction between the language and machine language; because of this, low-level languages are sometimes described as being

"close to the hardware". Programs written in low-level languages tend to be relatively non-portable.

**#179** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**A device mounted on a communication satellite which receives, amplifies and re-transmits signals from earth station is**

- **A**  
Track
- **B**  
Transponder
- **C**  
Transistor
- **D**  
Terminal

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

A device mounted on a communication satellite which receives, amplifies and re-transmits signals from earth station is Transponder.

A communications satellite's channels are called transponders because each is a separate transceiver or repeater. With digital video data compression and multiplexing, several video and audio channels may travel through a single transponder on a single wideband carrier. Original analog video only has one channel per transponder, with subcarriers for audio and automatic transmission identification service (ATIS). Non-multiplexed radio stations can also travel in single channel per carrier (SCPC) mode, with multiple carriers (analog or digital) per transponder. This allows each station to transmit directly to the satellite, rather than paying for a whole transponder, or using landlines to send it to an earth station for multiplexing with other stations.



## #180 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following is the 1's complement of 10?

- **A**  
01
- **B**  
110
- **C**  
11
- **D**  
10

**Correct Answer :A**

### Explanation

01 is the 1's complement of 10.

The ones' complement of a binary number is defined as the value obtained by inverting all the bits in the binary representation of the number (swapping 0s for 1s and vice versa). ... In such a system, a number is negated (converted from positive to negative or vice versa) by computing its ones' complement.

## #181 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Complement of the expression  $A'B + CD'$  is \_\_\_\_\_

- **A**  $(A' + B)(C' + D)$
- **B**  $(A + B')(C' + D)$
- **C**  $(A' + B)(C' + D)$
- **D**  $(A + B')(C + D')$

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

$(A'B + CD) = (A'B)(CD)$  (By DeMorgan's Theorem)  $= (A'' + B')(C' + D')$   
(By DeMorgan's Theorem)  $= (A + B')(C' + D)$ .

#182 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Buffering is....

- **A**  
the process of temporarily storing the data to allow for small variation in device speeds.
- **B**  
a method to reduce cross-talks
- **C**  
storage of data within the transmitting medium until the receiver is ready to receive
- **D**  
a method to reduce the routing overhead

Correct Answer :A

## Explanation

Buffering is the process of preloading data into a reserved area of memory that's called a buffer. In the context of streaming video or audio, buffering is when the software downloads a certain amount of data before it begins playing the video or music.

#183 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which part interprets program instructions and initiate control operations.

- **A**  
Input
- **B**  
Storage unit
- **C**  
Logic unit
- **D**  
Control unit

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

Input part interprets program instructions and initiate control operations.

In computing, an input device is a piece of computer hardware equipment used to provide data and control signals to an information processing system such as a computer or information appliance. A computer program is a collection of instructions that performs a specific task when executed by a computer. A computer requires programs to function. User interaction with a program on machine required input/output device. Standard Input device is keyboard and standard output device is monitor.

An instruction which is used to print something on the screen or any other output device is known as output instruction. Similarly, an instruction which is used to input information from the user is known as input instruction.

**#184** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The task of proving that a given program works correctly is**

- **A**  
Check pointing

- **B**  
Program verification
- **C**  
Diagnosis
- **D**  
Program tracing

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Diagnostics is a method of testing a computer hardware device or software program to ensure it is working as it should be. This testing is performed before a computer or computer-related product is released to the public

**#185** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Which data communication method is used to send data over a serial communication link?**

- **A**  
half duplex
- **B**  
full duplex
- **C**  
Both B & A
- **D**  
simplex

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Half-duplex and Full-duplex data communication method is used to transmit the data over a serial communication link.

Full-duplex method is used to transmit the data over a serial communication link. Two wires needed to send data over a serial communication link layer. ... Both the connected devices can transmit and receive at the same time. Therefore it represents truly bi-directional system.

Half-duplex data transmission means that data can be transmitted in both directions on a signal carrier, but not at the same time. For example, on a local area network using a technology that has half-duplex transmission, one workstation can send data on the line and then immediately receive data on the line from the same direction in which data was just transmitted. Like full-duplex transmission, half-duplex transmission implies a bidirectional line (one that can carry data in both directions).

Simultaneous two-way data or voice transmission. A telephone conversation is full-duplex (both parties, if they so wish, may talk at the same time and be heard), but a walkie talkie conversation is half-duplex (one talks, the other listens). Refers to the transmission of data in two directions simultaneously. For example, a telephone is a full-duplex device because both parties can talk at once. In contrast, a walkie-talkie is a half-duplex device because only one party can transmit at a time.

**#186** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Frequency of failure and network recovery time after a failure are measures of the \_\_\_\_\_ of a network.

- **A**  
Performance
- **B**  
Security
- **C**  
Reliability

- **D**  
Feasibility

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Reliability can be measured by a frequency of failure and network recovery time after a failure. Catastrophic events. In this case frequency of failure and network recovery time after a failure are the reliability issues.

**#187** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The section of the CPU that selects, interprets and sees to the execution of program instructions**

- **A**  
Memory
- **B**  
Register unit
- **C**  
Control unit
- **D**  
ALU

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

The section of the CPU that selects, interprets and sees to the executive of program instructions Memory.

The instruction cycle is the basic operational process of a computer system. It is the process by which a computer retrieves a program

instruction from its memory, determines what actions the instruction describes, and then carries out those actions. This cycle is repeated continuously by a computer's central processing unit (CPU), from boot-up until the computer has shut down.

Interpreter Vs Compiler : Difference Between Interpreter and Compiler. We generally write a computer program using a high-level language. ... Hence, a compiler or an interpreter is a program that converts program written in high-level language into machine code understood by the computer. What is the difference between interpreter and compiler? The Compiler scans whole program first and then translates it into machine code which will be executed by the computer processor. The Interpreters translates one statement into machine language, executes it, and proceeds to next statement.

**#188** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Which kind of devices allows the user to add components and capabilities to a computer system?**

- **A**  
System boards
- **B**  
Expansion slots
- **C**  
Input devices
- **D**  
Output devices

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

Expansion slots allows the user to add components and capabilities to a computer system.

An expansion slot is a socket on the motherboard that is used to insert an expansion card (or circuit board), which provides additional features to a computer such as video, sound, advanced graphics, Ethernet or memory.

The expansion card has an edge connector that fits precisely into the expansion slot as well as a row of contacts that is designed to establish an electrical connection between the motherboard and the electronics on the card, which are mostly integrated circuits. Depending on the form factor of the case and motherboard, a computer system generally can have anywhere from one to seven expansion slots. With a backplane system, up to 19 expansion cards can be installed.

#189 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

A computer assisted method for the recording and analyzing of existing or hypothetical systems is

- **A**  
Data transmission
- **B**  
Data flow
- **C**  
Data capture
- **D**  
Data processing

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation



A computer-assisted method for the recording and analyzing of existing or hypothetical systems is Data flow.

Recording means data flow. Data may be fed to a computer or may enter through the input devices, processed then it may leave through output devices such as printers, USB cables, or wireless transfers.

Data is transferred in the form of bits between two or more digital devices. There are two methods used to transmit data between digital devices: serial transmission and parallel transmission. Serial data transmission sends data bits one after another over a single channel.

**#190** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Conversion of binary number 1010101000010111 to hexadecimal number is**

- **A**  
D8F9<sub>16</sub>
- **B**  
A8B9<sub>16</sub>
- **C**  
AA17<sub>16</sub>
- **D**  
D9F8<sub>16</sub>

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Conversion of binary number 1010101000010111 to hexadecimal number is AA17<sub>16</sub>.

An easy method of converting decimal to binary number equivalents is to write down the decimal number and to continually divide-by-2 (two) to give a result and a remainder of either a “1” or a “0” until the final result equals zero. So for example. Convert the decimal number 29410 into its binary number equivalent.

The hexadecimal numbers are 0-9 and then use the letters A-F. We show the equivalence of binary, decimal, and hexadecimal numbers in the table below. Hexadecimal is a convenient way to express binary numbers in modern computers in which a byte is almost always defined as containing eight binary digits.

#191 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

HUB is a \_\_\_\_\_ device and switch is a \_\_\_\_\_ device.

- **A**  
multicast,unicast
- **B**  
multicast,broadcast
- **C**  
broadcast,unicast
- **D**  
broadcast,multicast

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

A network hub is a device that allows multiple computers to communicate with each other over a network. ... Hubs are similar to switches, but are not as "smart." While switches send incoming data to a specific port, hubs broadcast all incoming data to all active ports

Like a hub, a switch also has many ports, to which computers are plugged in. However, when a data frame arrives at any port of a network switch, it examines the destination address and sends the frame to the corresponding device(s). Thus, it supports both unicast and multicast communications

**#192** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Which command is used to sort the lines of data in a file in reverse order**

- **A**  
sort
- **B**  
sh
- **C**  
st
- **D**  
sort -r

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

Use the sort command in Unix. The sort command sorts the contents of a file, in numeric or alphabetic order, and prints the results to standard output (usually the terminal screen)

the -r flag is an option of the sort command which sorts the input file in reverse order i.e. descending order by default.

**#193** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Upon mixing two independent one-many relationships\_\_\_\_\_dependency arises.**

- **A**  
transitive
- **B**  
multivalued
- **C**  
functional
- **D**  
partial

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

Multivalued dependency occurs when two attributes in a table are independent of each other but, both depend on a third attribute

**#194** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Consider following given code and predict its output.**

```
main()
{
    int num[ ] = {1,4,8,12,16};

    int *a,*b;

    int i;

    a=num;

    b=num+2;
```

```
i=*a+1;

printf("%d,%d,%dn",i,*a,*b);

}
```

- **A**  
2,1,8
- **B**  
4,1,8
- **C**  
4,4,8
- **D**  
2,4,8

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

a=num ; 0th index i.e. "1" iwill be shared with a variable pointer.

b=num+2; 2nd index i.e. "8" is shared with b

i=\*a+1; \*a which is 1 is added with 1 resulting 2.

**#195** **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

**A high speed device used in CPU for temporary storage during processing is called**

- **A**  
A register
- **B**  
A bus

- **C**  
A databus
- **D**  
All of the above

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

A high speed device used in CPU for temporary storage during processing is called a register.

**#196** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Which command is used to display the top of the file?**

- **A**  
cat
- **B**  
head
- **C**  
more
- **D**  
grep

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

The head command displays the first few lines at the top of a file.

**#197** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**What is meant by a dedicated computer?**

- **A**  
Which is used by one person only
- **B**  
Which is assigned one and only one task
- **C**  
Which uses on kind of software
- **D**  
Which is meant for application software only

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

Dedicated computer is Which is assigned one and only one task. A dedicated server is a single computer in a network reserved for serving the needs of the network. For example, some networks require that one computer be set aside to manage communications between all the other computers.

**#198** **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

Suppose  $f(A,B)=A'+B$ . Simplified expression for function  $f(f(x+y,y),z)$  is :

- **A**  
 $x'+z$
- **B**  
 $xyz$
- **C**  
 $xy'+z$
- **D**  
None of the mention options

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

$$f(a \cdot b) = a' + b \quad \text{then}$$

$$f(x + y \cdot y) = (x + y)' + y$$

$$= (x' \cdot y') + y \quad \text{bcoz:} \quad (a + b)' = a' \cdot b'$$

$$= x' + y \cdot y + y'$$

$$= x' + y \cdot 1 \quad \text{bcoz} \quad x \cdot 1 = x$$

$$= x' + y$$

$$f((x' + y) \cdot z) = ((x' + y)') + z =$$

$$x'' \cdot y' + z = \quad \text{bcoz,} \quad x'' = x$$

$$x \cdot y' + z$$



## #199 **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

The ASCII code for the character J is:

- **A**  
1001 0001
- **B**  
1001 1010
- **C**  
0100 1010
- **D**  
1010 0001

**Correct Answer :C**

### Explanation

The ASCII code for the character J is 0100 1010.

In ASCII encoding it has code number 32. The space between the two words has ASCII code 0x20 (0408, or 3210); it occupies one byte. The null at the end of the string, ASCII code 0x00 (0 in both octal and decimal) occupies the other byte.

To insert an ASCII character, press and hold down ALT while typing the character code. For example, to insert the degree (°) symbol, press and hold down ALT while typing 0176 on the numeric keypad. You must use the numeric keypad to type the numbers, and not the keyboard.

ASCII is the acronym for the American Standard Code for Information Interchange. It is a code for representing 128 English characters as numbers, with each letter assigned a number from 0 to 127. For example, the ASCII code for uppercase M is 77.

**#200** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Which of the OSI model layer is also known as end-to-end layer**

- **A**  
session layer
- **B**  
presentation layer
- **C**  
Transport layer
- **D**  
Network layer

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

End to end connection in transport layer.

TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) is a transport layer protocol used to establish an end-to-end logical or physical connection between the sender and receiver before transmitting any data. It is a connection-oriented protocol that supports full-duplex communications and employs reliable sessions.

The transport layer is also responsible for the management of error correction, providing quality and reliability to the end user. This layer enables the host to send and receive error corrected data, packets or

messages over a network and is the network component that allows multiplexing.

The transport layer is the layer in the open system interconnection (OSI) model responsible for end-to-end communication over a network. It provides logical communication between application processes running on different hosts within a layered architecture of protocols and other network components.

**#201** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Computers are extremely fast and have fantastic memories. However, the only thing they can remember is**

- **A**  
Instruction
- **B**  
Series of 1s and 0s
- **C**  
Boolean algebra
- **D**  
Logic theorems

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

Computers are extremely fast and have fantastic memories. However, the only thing they can remember is Series of 1s and 0s.

Binary (or base-2) a numeric system that only uses two digits — 0 and 1. Computers operate in binary, meaning they store data and perform calculations using only zeros and ones. ... Below is a list of several decimal (or "base-10") numbers represented in binary.

The zero and one in computer are binary code. A binary code represents text, computer processor instructions, or other data using any two-symbol system, but often the binary number system's 0 and 1. The binary code assigns a pattern of binary digits (bits) to each character, instruction, etc.

**#202** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Identify false statement**

- **A**  
You can find deleted files in recycle bin
- **B**  
You can restore any files in recycle bin if you ever need
- **C**  
You can increase free space of disk by sending files in recycle bin
- **D**  
You can right click and choose Empty Recycle Bin to clean it at once

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

*You can find deleted files in recycle bin. You can restore any files in recycle bin if you ever need. You can increase free space of disk by sending files in recycle bin. You can right click and choose Empty Recycle Bin to clean it at once*

**#203** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**A light sensitive device that converts drawing, printed text or other images into digital form is**

- **A**  
Keyboard
- **B**  
Plotter

- **C**  
Scanner
- **D**  
OMR

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Scanner is the device that converts drawing printed text or other images into digital form

**#204** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The basic architecture of computer was developed by**

- **A**  
Charles Babbage
- **B**  
John Von Neumann
- **C**  
Blaise Pascal
- **D**  
Garden Moore

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

In 1945, Professor J. von Neumann, who was then working at the Moore School of Engineering in Philadelphia, where the E.N.I.A.C. had been built, issued on behalf of a group of his co-workers, a report on the logical design of digital computers.

## #205 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which command is used to record a user login session in a file

- **A**  
macro
- **B**  
read
- **C**  
script
- **D**  
none of the mentioned

**Correct Answer :C**

### Explanation

The 'script' command is used to record a user's login session in a file. Script command can be implemented in a shell script or can directly be used in terminal

## #206 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The first line in any shell script begins with a \_\_\_\_\_

- **A**&
- **B**!
- **C**\$
- **D**#

**Correct Answer :D**

### Explanation

When the comment character (#) is placed anywhere in a line; the shell ignores all characters on its right. However, this rule doesn't apply to the first line which is the interpreter line. It always begins with #! and followed by the pathname of the shell to be used for running the script. #!/bin/sh // first line defining the pathname # script.sh // name of the script

**#207** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

What is a shell script?

- **A** group of commands
- **B** a file containing special symbols
- **C** a file containing a series of commands
- **D** group of functions

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

When we have to execute a series of commands altogether, we store them in a file which is itself executed as a shell script. A shell script is basically a computer program designed to be run by the UNIX shell.

**#208** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Using which command you find resource limits to the session?

- **A**  
rlimit
- **B**  
ulimit
- **C**  
setrlimit
- **D**  
getrlimit

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

The ulimit command sets or reports user process resource limits. The default limits are defined and applied when a new user is added to the system.

**#209** [Not Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Find / -name '\*' will**

- **A**  
List all files and directories recursively starting from /
- **B**  
List a file named \* in /
- **C**  
List all files in / directory
- **D**  
List all files and directories in / directory

**Correct Answer :A**

## No Explanation Available

**#210** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Which command is used for making the scripts interactive?**

- **A**ip
- **B**input
- **C**read
- **D**write



**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

read command is used for making scripts interactive. It is used for taking input from the user. Input supplied from the keyboard is entered into the variable used with the read command. For example, `#!/bin/sh # emp.sh`  
`echo "enter your name" read Uname //read input from the user`  
`echo $Uname // display input entered by the user`

**#211** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Which command is used to set terminal IO characteristic?**

- **A**  
tty
- **B**  
ctty
- **C**  
ptty
- **D**  
stty

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

stty command in Linux is used to change and print terminal line settings. Basically, this command shows or changes terminal characteristics. Example: It will display the characteristics of the terminal

**#212** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which option of rm command is used to remove a directory with all its subdirectories

- **A**  
-b
- **B**  
-o
- **C**  
-p
- **D**  
-r

Correct Answer :D

## Explanation

If the directory still contains files or subdirectories, the rmdir command does not remove the directory. To remove a directory and all its contents, including any subdirectories and files, use the rm command with the recursive option, -r .

**#213** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which type of program acts as an intermediary between a user of a computer and the computer hardware?

- **A** Operating system
- **B** User thread
- **C** Superuser thread
- **D** Application program

Correct Answer :A

## Explanation

An OS is a kind of program that acts as an intermediary for computer hardware and computer user. The purpose of an operating system is to provide a user-friendly and effective environment.

**#214** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Which command changes a file's group owner**

- **A**  
cgrp
- **B**  
chgrp
- **C**  
change
- **D**  
group

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

the chgrp command changes the group. On Linux, only root can use chown for changing ownership of a file, but any user can change the group to another group he belongs to.

**#215** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Command used to count number of character in a file is**

- **A**  
grep
- **B**  
wc
- **C**  
count

- **D** cut

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

The wc command stands for “word count” and has a quite simple syntax. It allows you to count the number of lines, words, bytes, and characters in one or multiple text files.

**#216** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

A process is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- **A** single thread of execution.
- **B** program in the execution
- **C** program in the memory
- **D** task

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

A process is a program that is executed by the threads. It consists of multiple threads of execution.

**#217** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

How is the data stored on the diskette?

- **A** Ink
- **B** Laser bubbles

- **C** Magnetism
- **D** Circuits

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

The data is stored on the diskette in magnetism form. A diskette is a removable data storage, and it is used with the PC.

**#218** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Which command is used to perform backup in unix?**

- **A**  
backup
- **B**  
cpio
- **C**  
zip
- **D**  
gzip

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

cpio stands for “copy in, copy out“. It is used for processing the archive files like \*. cpio or \*. tar. This command can copy files to and from archives.

**#219** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**What is the decimal equivalent of the binary number 10111?**

- **A**  
21
- **B**  
39
- **C**  
42
- **D**  
23

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

Binary number is 10111.

$$= 1 \times 2^4 + 0 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$$

$$= 1 \times 16 + 0 \times 8 + 1 \times 4 + 1 \times 2 + 1 \times 1$$

$$= 16 + 0 + 4 + 2 + 1$$

$$= 23$$

**#220** **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

What is the speed of computer measured in?

- **A** Nanoseconds
- **B** Kilo-seconds
- **C** Gigahertz
- **D** Megabytes

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

The computer clock speed is normally calculated in gigahertz (GHz) or megahertz (MHz). a gigahertz is equal to one billion ticks per second, and a megahertz is equal to one million ticks per second.

#221 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which command is used to display the operating system name

- **A**  
os
- **B**  
unix
- **C**  
kernel
- **D**  
uname

Correct Answer :D

## Explanation

To display system information, use the uname command. Displays the operating system name as well as the system node name, operating system release, operating system version, hardware name, and processor type.

#222 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The LSB and MSB of 1243247 are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

- **A**1, 7
- **B**4, 7

- **C**7, 1
- **D**4, 1

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

The LSB or the least significant bit is the rightmost digit at the zeros position. The MSB or the most significant bit is the leftmost digit.

**#223** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Select the incorrect option:

- **A**  $(101)_{10} = (1100101)_2$
- **B** G is valid in hexadecimal system.
- **C** C represents 12
- **D** The base of a decimal number system is 10.

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

G is not a valid hexadecimal number. In this system, only representations from A to E are used to represent the numbers from 10 to 15. The base of the hexadecimal number system is 16.

**#224** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

\_\_\_\_\_ are used for solving complex application such as Global Weather Forecasting.

- **A** Super Computers



- **B**Public computers
- **C**Mobile computers
- **D**Hybrid computers

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

Super computers are used with complex applications like Global Weather Forecasting, Creating graphic images, engineering design and testing, space exploration, etc.

**#225** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The arranging of data in a logical sequence is called:

- **A**sorting
- **B**classifying
- **C**reproducing
- **D**summarizing

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

NnN

**#226** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following is not a basic data type in C language?

- **A**float
- **B**int

- **C**real
- **D**char

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

There are 5 basic data types in C language: int, char, float, double, void. Int is for the representation of integers, char is for strings and characters, float and double are for floating point numbers whereas void is a valueless special data type.

**#227** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The radian of a number system

- **A**Is variable
- **B**Has nothing to do with digit position value
- **C**Equals the number of its distinct counting digits
- **D**Is always an even number

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

NnN

**#228** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The \_\_\_\_\_ gate is an OR gate followed by a NOT gate.

- **A**NAND
- **B**EXOR

- **C** NOR
- **D** EXNOR

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

A NOR gate is a universal gate which is an OR gate followed by a NOT gate. It therefore reverses the output obtained by an OR gate. It can be used to implement any Boolean expression.

**#229** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The expression of an EXOR gate is \_\_\_\_\_

- **A**  $A'B+AB'$
- **B**  $AB+A'B'$
- **C**  $A+A.B$
- **D**  $A'+B'$

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

The expression for an EXOR gate is  $A'B+AB'$ . An EXOR gate is nothing but an exclusive OR gate.

**#230** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

A temporary storage area, attached to the CPU, for I/O operations is a:

- **A** chip
- **B** buffer

- **C**register
- **D**core

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

NnN

**#231** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

I/O is the communication between an \_\_\_\_\_ and the outside world

- **A**  
Programming
- **B**  
Information Processing System
- **C**  
Internet System
- **D**  
Medical System

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

The I/O i.e. the input/output devices provide a means of communication between the computer and the outer world. They are often referred to as the peripheral devices sometimes. 2. The I/O devices are sometimes called the peripheral devices because they surround the CPU and memory of the computer system

**#232** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

A computer can solve more than one kind of problem. This is related to which of the following characteristics?

- **A**  
Accuracy
- **B**  
Versatility
- **C**  
Reliability
- **D**  
Automatic

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

A computer can solve more than one kind of problem. This is related to Versality characteristics.

The characteristics of computers that have made them so powerful and universally useful are speed, accuracy, diligence, versatility and storage capacity. Let us discuss them briefly. Computers work at an incredible speed. A powerful computer is capable of performing about 3-4 million simple instructions per second.

Five characteristics of high quality information are accuracy, completeness, consistency, uniqueness, and timeliness. Information needs to be of high quality to be useful and accurate. The information that is input into a data base is presumed to be perfect as well as accurate.

well-rounded. able, ace, adept, experienced, expert, masterful, proficient, skilled, skillful. adjustable, alterable, changeable, elastic, flexible, fluid, malleable, modifiable, plastic, pliable, pliant, supple, variable. Near Antonyms of versatile. limited.

### #233 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

In order to tell Excel that we are entering a formula in cell, we must begin with an operator such as

- A\$
- B@
- C+
- D=

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

In MS Excel, formulas are equations that perform various calculations in your worksheets. Though Microsoft has introduced a handful of new functions over the years, the concept of Excel spreadsheet formulas is the same in all versions of Excel 2016, Excel 2013, Excel 2010, Excel 2007 and lower. All Excel formulas begin with an equal sign (=).

### #234 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

OSS stands for \_\_\_\_

- A Open System Service
- B Open Source Software
- C Open System Software
- D Open Synchronized Software

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

OSS stands for open source software. OSS allows any user to download, view, modify and redistribute the software. Also, the user can fix bugs according to needs.

**#235** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Technologies that allow the user to see the real world, with virtual objects composited in the real world.

- **A** AR
- **B** VR
- **C** AI
- **D** SR

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

Augmented Reality (AR) allows a user to see real world, with virtual objects superimposed or composited with the real world.

**#236** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Which storage device has the largest capacity in MB's?**

- **A**  
A floppy disk
- **B**  
A CD-ROM
- **C**  
Magnetic tape storage
- **D**  
Equal Capacity

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Storage Capacity of Floppy Disc = 1.44 Megabytes.

Storage Capacity of CD-ROM = 650 Megabytes (Approx.).

Storage capacity of magnetic tape is 100 MB to 15 TB.

**#237** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

SLAM stands for ?

- **A** Simultaneous localization and mapping
- **B** System localization and mapping
- **C** Simultaneous localization and maintenance
- **D** System localization and maintenance

**Correct Answer : A**

## Explanation

SLAM is abbreviated for Simultaneous localization and mapping. It is a technique used by robots and autonomous vehicles to build a map within the unknown environment.

**#238** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**A Single Packet On A Data Link Is Known As**

- **A**  
Path
- **B**  
Frame



- **C**  
Block
- **D**  
Group

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

A single packet on a data link is known as Frame.

A network packet is a formatted unit of data carried by a packet-switched network. Computer communications links that do not support packets, such as traditional point-to-point telecommunications links, simply transmit data as a bit stream, which is also known as the payload. Control information provides data for delivering the payload, for example: source and destination network addresses, error detection codes, and sequencing information. Typically, control information is found in packet headers and trailers.

In packet switching, the bandwidth of the communication medium is shared between multiple communication sessions, in contrast to circuit switching, in which circuits are preallocated for the duration of one session and data is typically transmitted as a continuous bit stream.

**#239** **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

**What is the name of the temporary data storage area between a peripheral device and the CPU which compensates for the difference between their speeds?**

- **A**  
Backing storage
- **B**  
Buffer

- **C**  
Main storage
- **D**  
Temporary storage

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

Buffer is the temporary data storage area between a peripheral device and the CPU which compensates for the difference between their speeds.

In computer science, a data buffer (or just buffer) is a region of a physical memory storage used to temporarily store data while it is being moved from one place to another. Typically, the data is stored in a buffer as it is retrieved from an input device (such as a microphone) or just before it is sent to an output device (such as speakers). However, a buffer may be used when moving data between processes within a computer. This is comparable to buffers in telecommunication.

Buffers can be implemented in a fixed memory location in hardware—or by using a virtual data buffer in software, pointing at a location in the physical memory. In all cases, the data stored in a data buffer are stored on a physical storage medium. A majority of buffers are implemented in software, which typically use the faster RAM to store temporary data, due to the much faster access time compared with hard disk drives. Buffers are typically used when there is a difference between the rate at which data is received and the rate at which it can be processed, or in the case that these rates are variable, for example in a printer spooler or in online video streaming.

**#240** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which protocol provides e-mail facility among different hosts?

- **A** TELNET
- **B** SMTP
- **C** FTP
- **D** SNMP

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) is a TCP/IP protocol used in sending and receiving e-mail. However, since it is limited in its ability to queue messages at the receiving end, it is usually used with one of two other protocols, POP3 or IMAP that let the user save messages in a server mailbox and download them periodically from the server. SMTP usually is implemented to operate over Internet port 25. Many mail servers now support Extended Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (ESMTP), which allows multimedia files to be delivered as e-mail.

**#241** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**A compiler means .....**

- **A**  
A Person Who Compiles Source Programs
- **B**  
A Program Which Translates Source Program Into Object Program
- **C**  
The Same Thing As A Programmer
- **D**  
Keypunch Operator

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

Compiler - A program that translates source code into object code. The compiler derives its name from the way it works, looking at the entire piece of source code and collecting and reorganizing the instructions.

**#242** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The computer code for the interchange of information between terminals is**

- **A**  
ASCII
- **B**  
BCD
- **C**  
EBCDIC
- **D**  
All of the above

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

The computer code for interchange of information between terminals is ASCII.

ASCII abbreviated from American Standard Code for Information Interchange, is a character encoding standard for electronic communication. ASCII codes represent text in computers, telecommunications equipment, and other devices.

A computer terminal is an electronic or electromechanical hardware device that is used for entering data into, and displaying or printing data from, a computer or a computing system. ... A terminal that depends on the host computer for its processing power is called a "dumb terminal" or thin client.

Three basic types of terminals are (1) Dumb terminal: has no built-in data processing capabilities and serves only to send and receive data, (2) Smart terminal: has limited data processing capabilities, and (3) Intelligent terminal: has substantial data processing capabilities due to inbuilt processor and memory.

space is a character. In ASCII encoding it has code number 32. The space between the two words has ASCII code 0x20 (0408, or 3210); it occupies one byte. The null at the end of the string, ASCII code 0x00 (0 in both octal and decimal) occupies the other byte.

**#243** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

What are positional parameters?

- **A** special variables for assigning arguments from the command line
- **B** pattern matching parameters
- **C** special variables for reading user input
- **D** special variables and patterns

**Correct Answer : A**

## Explanation

Shell scripts can also take input from command line. When arguments are specified with a shell script, they are assigned to certain special variables called positional parameters.

**#244** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following is true about primary storage?

- **A**  
It is a part of the CPU

- **B**  
It allows very fast access to data
- **C**  
It is relatively more expensive
- **D**  
All of the above

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

Primary storage is a part of the CPU which is fastest and is more expensive.

**#245** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Which command is used to view compressed text file contents**

- **A**  
cat
- **B**  
type
- **C**  
zcat
- **D**  
print

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Zcat is a command line utility for viewing the contents of a compressed file without literally uncompressing it. It expands a compressed file to standard

output allowing you to have a look at its contents. In addition, zcat is identical to running gunzip -c command.

**#246** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Memory management technique in which system stores and retrieves data from secondary storage for use in main memory is called?**

- **A**  
fragmentation
- **B**  
paging
- **C**  
mapping
- **D**  
none of the mentioned

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

In computer operating systems, paging is a memory management scheme by which a computer stores and retrieves data from secondary storage for use in main memory. In this scheme, the operating system retrieves data from secondary storage in same-size blocks called pages.

**#247** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**error in computer data is called**

- **A**  
Chip
- **B**  
Bug
- **C**  
CPU

- **D**  
Storage devices

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

An error in computer data is called Bug.

An error in computer data is called Bug. A software bug is an error, flaw, failure or fault in a computer program or system that causes it to produce an incorrect or unexpected result, or to behave in unintended ways.

**#248** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Which command changes a file's group owner**

- **A**  
cgrp
- **B**  
chown
- **C**  
change
- **D**  
group

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

The chown command changes the owner of a file, and the chgrp command changes the group. On Linux, only root can use chown for changing ownership of a file, but any user can change the group to another group he belongs to.



## #249 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

RAM chips ..

- **A**  
allow the computer to store data electronically
- **B**  
store data indefinitely unless you delete it
- **C**  
are secondary memory
- **D**  
All of the above

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

A computer memory chip like this is an example of an integrated circuit. That means it's a miniaturized collection of thousands of electronic parts (usually called components) created on a tiny chip of silicon about the size of a pinkie nail.

## #250 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The operation of a digital computer is based on \_\_\_\_\_ principle.

- **A**  
counting
- **B**  
measuring
- **C**  
electronic
- **D**  
logical

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

The operation of a digital computer is based on counting principle.

The Fundamental Counting Principle (also called the counting rule) is a way to figure out the number of outcomes in a probability problem. Basically, you multiply the events together to get the total number of outcomes.

Digital computer, any of a class of devices capable of solving problems by processing information in discrete form. It operates on data, including magnitudes, letters, and symbols, that are expressed in binary code—i.e., using only the two digits 0 and 1. digital computer is the most commonly used type of computer and is used to process information with quantities using digits, usually using the binary number system. An example of a digital computer is a MacBook.

#251 **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

The complete set of positional parameters is stored in \_\_\_\_\_ as a single string.

- **A**\$n
- **B**\$#
- **C**\$\*
- **D**\$\$

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

There are some special parameters used by the shell. One of which is \$\*, which stores the complete set of positional parameters as a single string.

In which area of the primary storage section are the intermediate processing results held temporarily?

- **A**  
Input storage area
- **B**  
Program storage area
- **C**  
Output storage area
- **D**  
Working storage space

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

In Working storage space area of the primary storage section are the intermediate processing results held temporarily

working storage. the amount of memory used to temporarily store results or other data while a program is running. the part of memory in which such data is stored. Primary storage, also known as main storage or memory, is the area in a computer in which data is stored for quick access by the computer's processor. The terms random access memory (RAM) and memory are often as synonyms for primary or main storage.

Both terms are used to refer to internal storage space on a computer. Memory, usually referred to as Random Access Memory (RAM), is the place where an application loads its data during processing, while a hard disk drive (HDD) is usually the place where data is stored for long or short term retention.

## #253 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The OR, XOR & AND functions can be performed by \_\_\_\_\_ of the computer in a CPU.

- **A**  
ALU
- **B**  
CU
- **C**  
Memory
- **D**  
Register

**Correct Answer :A**

### Explanation

The OR, XOR & AND functions can be performed by ALU of the computer in a CPU.

An arithmetic logic unit (ALU) is a digital circuit used to perform arithmetic and logic operations. It represents the fundamental building block of the central processing unit (CPU) of a computer. Modern CPUs contain very powerful and complex ALUs.

ALU and CU are the heart of the CPU. ALU is the Arithmetic and Logic Unit which performs all the arithmetic and logical operations such as addition, subtraction, logical AND, OR etc. CU is the Control Unit. It decodes the instructions, and controls all the other internal components of the CPU to make it work.

## #254 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

### Conversion of an

octal number 20<sub>8</sub> to its binary number is

- **A**  
10000<sub>2</sub>
- **B**  
10111<sub>2</sub>
- **C**  
10110<sub>2</sub>
- **D**  
11110<sub>2</sub>

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

Where Conversion of an octal number 20<sub>8</sub> to its binary number is 10000<sub>2</sub>

The octal numeral system, or oct for short, is the base-8 number system, and uses the digits 0 to 7. Octal numerals can be made from binary numerals by grouping consecutive binary digits into groups of three. In mathematics and digital electronics, a binary number is a number expressed in the base-2 numeral system or binary numeral system, which uses only two symbols: typically 0 (zero) and 1 (one). The base-2 numeral system is a positional notation with a radix of 2. Each digit is referred to as a bit.

Or

$$(2)_8 = (010)_2$$

$$(0)_8 = (000)_2$$

Group each value of step 1 to make a binary number:

010 000

So,  $(10000)_2$  is the binary equivalent to  $(20)_8$

#255 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The no of logical records in a physical record is

- **A**  
Group
- **B**  
Blocking factor
- **C**  
Sector
- **D**  
Field

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

The no of logical records in a physical record is Blocking factor

Randomized block design. In the statistical theory of the design of experiments, blocking is the arranging of experimental units in groups (blocks) that are similar to one another. Typically, a blocking factor is a source of variability that is not of primary interest to the experimenter.

## #256 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Hard disks are formatted in the same manner as floppy disks. However, before a hard disk can be formatted, it must first be \_\_\_\_

- **A**  
partitioned
- **B**  
sectioned
- **C**  
deleted
- **D**  
inter-sectioned

**Correct Answer :A**

### Explanation

Hard disks are formatted in the same manner as floppy disks. However, before a hard disk can be formatted, it must first be partitioned.

When referring to a computer hard drive, a disk partition or partition is a section of the hard drive that is separated from other segments. Partitions help enable users to divide a computer hard drive into different drives or different portions for a number of reasons.

Formatting the hard drive is a bit more secure than simply erasing the files. Formatting a disk does not erase the data on the disk, only the address tables. ... However a computer specialist would be able to recover most or all the data that was on the disk before the reformat.

## #257 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The operation of a digital computer is based on \_\_\_\_\_ principle.

- **A**  
counting
- **B**  
measuring
- **C**  
electronic
- **D**  
logical

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

The operation of a digital computer is based on counting principle.

The Fundamental Counting Principle (also called the counting rule) is a way to figure out the number of outcomes in a probability problem. Basically, you multiply the events together to get the total number of outcomes.

Digital computer, any of a class of devices capable of solving problems by processing information in discrete form. It operates on data, including magnitudes, letters, and symbols, that are expressed in binary code—i.e., using only the two digits 0 and 1. digital computer is the most commonly used type of computer and is used to process information with quantities using digits, usually using the binary number system. An example of a digital computer is a MacBook.

**#258** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which protocol provides e-mail facility among different hosts?

- **A**FTP
- **B**SMTP



- **C** TELNET
- **D** SNMP

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) is a TCP/IP protocol used in sending and receiving e-mail. However, since it is limited in its ability to queue messages at the receiving end, it is usually used with one of two other protocols, POP3 or IMAP that let the user save messages in a server mailbox and download them periodically from the server. SMTP usually is implemented to operate over Internet port 25. Many mail servers now support Extended Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (ESMTP), which allows multimedia files to be delivered as e-mail.

**#259** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**A medium for transferring data between two locations is called**

- **A**  
Network
- **B**  
Communication channel
- **C**  
Modem
- **D**  
Bus

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

A medium for transferring data between two locations is called Communication channel.

A communication channel or simply channel refers either to a physical transmission medium such as a wire, or to a logical connection over a multiplexed medium such as a radio channel in telecommunications and computer networking.

Communication channels refer to the way this information flows within the organization. In this web known as communication, a manager becomes a link. Instructions or decisions flow upwards, downwards or sideways, depending on the position of the manager in the communication web.

**#260** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Fifth generation computers are based on

- **A** Artificial Intelligence
- **B** Programming Intelligence
- **C** System Knowledge
- **D** VLSI

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

Fifth generation computing devices, based on artificial intelligence, are still in development, though there are some applications, such as voice recognition, that are being used today. The use of parallel processing and superconductors is helping to make artificial intelligence a reality. Quantum computation and molecular and nanotechnology will radically change the face of computers in years to come. The goal of fifth-generation computing

is to develop devices that respond to natural language input and are capable of learning and self-organization.

**#261** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The central processing unit is located in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- **A** Hard disk
- **B** System unit
- **C** Memory unit
- **D** Monitor

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

The central processing unit is located in the system unit. The system unit controls the entire computer. It includes RAM, Processors, Optical drive, Power supply, Fans, Hardware, Peripheral devices, BIOS, etc.

**#262** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which command can be used to make variables of shell to be made available to sub shell?

- **A** import
- **B** export
- **C** echo
- **D** set

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

As in the following example \$ var = "tutorialspoint" \$ export var \$ bash -c "echo \$var"

**#263** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

in Unix Which command can be used to delete a file?

- **A**del
- **B**remove
- **C**rm
- **D**delete

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

rm, can delete a file as well as a directory.

**#264** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The use of the IC in a computer has \_\_\_\_\_.

- **A**Increased the amount of heating
- **B**Reduced the size and cost of computers
- **C**Reduced the peripheral devices to be used
- **D**Reduced the performance capacity of the computer

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

The use of the IC in a computer has reduced the cost of computers. It is an incredibly small electronics chip integrated with a set of electrical circuits and transistors. It is a very small chip.

**#265** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

What is the term for a temporary storage area that compensates for differences in data rate and data flow between devices?

- **A** Buffer
- **B** Bus
- **C** Channel
- **D** Modem

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

Buffer is the temporary storage that can be used to compensate for a difference in data rate and data flow between devices. In other words, a buffer is an area of physical memory storage used to store data temporarily.

**#266** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following is an input device?

- **A**  
Plotter
- **B**  
Printer
- **C**  
VDU
- **D**  
Mouse

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

In computing, an input device is a piece of equipment used to provide data and control signals to an information processing system such as a computer or information appliance. Examples of input devices include keyboards, mouse, scanners, cameras, joysticks, and microphones.

**#267** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following natural element is the primary element in computer chips?

- **A** Silicon
- **B** Carbon
- **C** Carbon
- **D** Uranium

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

Silicon is the primary element in computer chips. Silicon is a highly pure element which is now perfect for the massive computer chip industry. It is cost efficient and easy to use.

**#268** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

What is the full form of SRAM?

- **A** Static Random-Access Memory
- **B** Static Remote-Access Memory

- **C** Setup Random-Access Memory
- **D** Setup Remote-Access Memory

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

The full name of SRAM is static random-access memory. It needs a constant power to work. Due to continuous power, it does not need to be refreshed.

**#269** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**What kind of language can computer understand?**

- **A**  
Normal language
- **B**  
Computer language
- **C**  
Assembly language
- **D**  
High-level language

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

What Is an Assembly Language? An assembly language is a type of low-level programming language that is intended to communicate directly with a computer's hardware. Unlike machine language, which consists of binary and hexadecimal characters, assembly languages are designed to be readable by humans.

## #270 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following commands can be used to copy files across systems?

- **A**  
ssh
- **B**  
telnet
- **C**  
rsh
- **D**  
ftp

Correct Answer :D

### Explanation

The FTP (File Transfer Protocol) utility program is commonly used for copying files to and from other computers.

## #271 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following is a structured programming technique that graphically represents the detailed steps required to solve a program?

- **A** Object-oriented programming
- **B** Pseudocode
- **C** Flowchart
- **D** Top-down design

Correct Answer :C

### Explanation



Flowchart is a structured programming technique that graphically represents the detailed steps required to solve a program. Usually, it shows the steps as boxes of different types, and these boxes are connected with arrows.

**#272** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following is the extension of Notepad?

- **A**.txt
- **B**.xls
- **C**.ppt
- **D**.bmp

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

The .txt file extension is a standard text document extension that contains the unformatted text. It is the default file extension for the notepad.

**#273** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The central processing unit is located in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- **A** Hard disk
- **B** System unit
- **C** Memory unit
- **D** Monitor

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

The central processing unit is located in the system unit. The system unit controls the entire computer. It includes RAM, Processors, Optical drive, Power supply, Fans, Hardware, Peripheral devices, BIOS, etc.

**#274** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Which command is used to extract intermediate result in a pipeline**

- **A**  
tee
- **B**  
extract
- **C**  
exec
- **D**  
none of the mentioned

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

In computing, tee is a command in command-line interpreters using standard streams which reads standard input and writes it to both standard output and one or more files, effectively duplicating its input. It is primarily used in conjunction with pipes and filters.

**#275** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**What is smallest unit of the information?**

- **A** A bit
- **B** A byte
- **C** A block
- **D** A nibble

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

The smallest unit of the information is a bit. All information is stored in the computer as bits.

**#276** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following values is the correct value of this hexadecimal code 1F.01B?

- **A**  
35.0065918
- **B**  
32.0065918
- **C**  
31.0065918
- **D**  
30.0065918

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Explanation: B and F are equal to 11 and 15 respectively.

Therefore, equivalent decimal number is,

$$= (1F.01B)_{16}$$

$$= (1 \times 16^1 + 15 \times 16^0 + 0 \times 16^{-1} + 1 \times 16^{-2} + 11 \times 16^{-3})_{10}$$

$$= (16 + 15 + 0 + 0.00390625 + 0.00268554688)_{10}$$

$$= (31.0065918)_{10}$$

**#277** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

BIOS is used?

- **A** By operating system
- **B** By compiler
- **C** By interpreter
- **D** By application software

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

BIOS is used by the operating system. It is used to configure and identify the hardware in a system such as the hard drive, floppy drive, optical drive, CPU, and memory.

**#278** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which one of the following groups contains graphical file extensions?

- **A** JPG, CPX, GCM
- **B** GIF, TCE, WMF
- **C** TCP, JPG, BMP
- **D** JPG, GIF, BMP

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

JPG, GIF, BMP are all extensions of graphical file. JPG stands for Joint Photographic Experts Group, GIF stands for Graphics Interchange Format, and BMP stands for Bitmap Image File.

**#279** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

What is the full form of DRAM?

- **A** Dynamic Remote Access Memory
- **B** Dynamic Random-Access Memory
- **C** Dependent Remote Access Memory
- **D** Dependent Random-Access Memory

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

The full name of DRAM is dynamic random-access memory. It needs a refresh power to work and it has transistor and capacitor for the memory cell. It is used in video game consoles, networking hardware, and system memory, etc.

**#280** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following programming language started from second generation ?

- **A**  
Cobol
- **B**  
BASIC
- **C**  
C
- **D**  
LISP

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

Cobol programming language started from second generation.

COBOL is a programming language that reads like regular English and is often used for business and administrative purposes. The name means Common Business Oriented Language. COBOL is referred to as a legacy language, which means it is in a format that is no longer used or supported by new systems.

A second generation (programming) language (2GL) is a grouping of programming languages associated with assembly languages. ... The term is used in the distinction between Machine Languages (1GL) and higher-level programming languages (3GL, 4GL, etc.)

COBOL Computer Language. Inventor Grace Murray Hopper was a curious child. At the age of seven, she dismantled her alarm clock to figure out how it worked, but was unable to reassemble it. By the time her mother figured out what she had been up to, the young Grace Hopper had gone through seven clocks in the house.

**#281** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The \_\_\_\_\_ attribute specifies the web page to be placed in the frame initially.

- **A**name
- **B**cols
- **C**src
- **D**rows

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

The src attribute or the source specifies the web page to be placed in the frame initially. It may be subsequently overwritten.

**#282** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

What does D in the D-flip flop stand for?

- **A**Digital
- **B**Direct
- **C**Delay
- **D**Durable

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

In the hardwired control unit, the delay element method uses D-flip flop which causes a delay. Since, in the delay element method, there must be a finite time gap between the 2 steps.

**#283** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

\_\_\_\_\_ LAN topology describes the possible connections between pairs of networked end-points that can communicate.

- **A**Complex
- **B**Physical
- **C**Logical
- **D**Incremental

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

A logical LAN topology describes the possible connections. LAN stands for Local Area Network.

**#284** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following statement is valid statement ?

- **A** Data itself is useless unless it is processed
- **B** The data that is processed is called a program
- **C** The data which is not yet processed is information
- **D** Information is processed by computer to generate data

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

Data itself is useless unless it is processed

**#285** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Consider the following statements?

1. The computer language, which is machine independent and uses translator, is known as High Level Language.
2. High Level Language is known as source code.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- **A** Only 1



- ☐ Only 2
- ☒ both
- ☐ none

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

The commonly used High Level Languages are C, C++, BASIC, COBOL, PASCAL, etc

**#286** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

A \_\_\_\_\_ is a directed graph that describes the flow of execution control of the program.

- ☒ Flowchart
- ☐ Flow graph
- ☐ Complexity curve
- ☐ Algorithm

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

A flowchart is a directed graph. It simply describes the flow of execution control of the program.

**#287** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The octal equivalent of 1100101.001010 is

- ☒ 624.12

- **B**145.12
- **C**154.12
- **D**145.21

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

The octal equivalent is obtained by grouping the numbers into three, from right to left before decimal and from right to left after the decimal place.

Here,

**#288** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The term GIGO is related to\_\_\_\_\_ ?

- **A**Accuracy
- **B**Reliability
- **C**Versatility
- **D**Automatic

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

garbage in, garbage out

**#289** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Consider the following statements:

1. In 1985, Microsoft launched the revolutionary operating systems and named it 'Window.'
2. Window programs employ a Graphical User Interface (GUI).

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- **A**only 1
- **B**only 2
- **C**both
- **D**none

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

GUI facilitates its users to give command only on clicking on-screen symbols. It also facilitates users to perform multiple task simultaneously.

**#290** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

How many color dots make up one color pixel on a screen?

- **A**265
- **B**16
- **C**8
- **D**3

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

Three color dots form a color pixel on a screen, and these are the following color dots: red, blue, and green. you can make any color from these 3 colors on the screen.

**#291** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

What is Linux?

- **A** single user, single tasking
- **B** single user, multitasking
- **C** multi user, single tasking
- **D** multi user, multitasking

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

NaN

**#292** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following is a structured programming technique that graphically represents the detailed steps required to solve a program?

- **A** Object-oriented programming
- **B** Pseudocode
- **C** Flowchart
- **D** Top-down design

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Flowchart is a structured programming technique that graphically represents the detailed steps required to solve a program. Usually, it shows the steps as boxes of different types, and these boxes are connected with arrows.

**#293** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

What is the mean of the Booting in the system?

- **A** Restarting computer
- **B** Install the program
- **C** To scan
- **D** To turn off

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

Booting is a process of the restart the computer. After restarting it, there is no software in the computer's main memory.

**#294** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following is equal to a gigabyte?

- **A** 1024 bytes
- **B** 512 GB
- **C** 1024 megabytes
- **D** 1024 bits

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

One gigabyte is made up of 1024 megabytes. 1024 KB = 1 MB 1024 MB = 1 GB

**#295** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which type of program acts as an intermediary between a user of a computer and the computer hardware?

- **A** Operating system
- **B** User thread
- **C** Superuser thread
- **D** Application program

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

An OS is a kind of program that acts as an intermediary for computer hardware and computer user. The purpose of an operating system is to provide a user-friendly and effective environment.

**#296** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

What is the full form of DRAM?

- **A** Dynamic Remote Access Memory
- **B** Dynamic Random-Access Memory
- **C** Dependent Remote Access Memory
- **D** Dependent Random-Access Memory

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

The full name of DRAM is dynamic random-access memory. It needs a refresh power to work and it has transistor and capacitor for the memory cell. It is used in video game consoles, networking hardware, and system memory, etc.

**#297** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**What Difference Does The 5th Generation Computer Have From Other Generation Computers?**

- **A**  
Scientific Code
- **B**  
Object Oriented Programming
- **C**  
Technological Advancement
- **D**  
All Of The Above

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Technological advancement does the difference with 5th generation computer have from other generation computers.

Fifth Generation Computers (Present & Beyond) Scientists are working hard on the 5th generation computers with quite a few breakthroughs. It is based on the technique of Artificial Intelligence (AI). ... The advancement in modern technologies will revolutionize the computer in future.

Generation in computer terminology is a change in technology a computer is/was being used. Initially, the generation term was used to distinguish between varying hardware technologies. Nowadays, generation includes

both hardware and software, which together make up an entire computer system.

The term "fifth generation" was intended to convey the system as being a leap beyond existing machines. In the history of computing hardware, computers using vacuum tubes were called the first generation; transistors and diodes, the second; integrated circuits, the third; and those using microprocessors, the fourth.

Transcript of There are totally five computer generations known till date. The first computers used vacuum tubes for circuitry and magnetic drums for memory, and were often enormous, taking up entire rooms.

**#298** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

They normally interact with the system via user interface provided by the application software.

- **A** Programmers
- **B** Developers
- **C** Users
- **D** Testers

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Users interact with the system via user interface that is given by the application software. Application software is a set of instructions designed to serve a particular purpose.

**#299** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)



Which algorithm of disk scheduling selects the request with the least seek time from the current head positions?

- **A**  
SSTF scheduling
- **B**  
FCFS scheduling
- **C**  
SCAN scheduling
- **D**  
LOOK scheduling

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

SSTF Scheduling Algorithm Shortest seek time first

**#300** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

ASCII and EBCDIC are the popular character coding systems. What does EBCDIC stand for?

- **A**  
Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code
- **B**  
Extended Bit Code Decimal Interchange Code
- **C**  
Extended Bit Case Decimal Interchange Code
- **D**  
Extended Binary Case Decimal Interchange Code

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

ASCII and EBCDIC are the popular character coding systems. What does EBCDIC stand for Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code.

Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code is an eight-bit character encoding used mainly on IBM mainframe and IBM midrange computer operating systems.

The main difference between the two is the number of bits that they use to represent each character. EBCDIC uses 8 bits per character while the original ASCII standard only used 7, due to concerns that using 8 bits for characters that can be represented with 7 is much less efficient.

**#301** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The main virtue for using single Bus structure is ,

- **A**  
Cost effective connectivity and speed
- **B**  
Fast data transfers
- **C**  
Cost effective connectivity and ease of attaching peripheral devices
- **D**  
None of these

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Using single Bus structure is , Cost effective connectivity and ease of attaching peripheral devices

**#302** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

If in a computer, 16 bits are used to specify address in a RAM, the number of addresses will be

- **A**  
216
- **B**  
65,536
- **C**  
64k
- **D**  
none of these

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

If in a computer ; 16 bits are used to specify address in a RAM, the number of addresses will be 65,536.

A 16-bit integer can store 216 (or 65,536) distinct values. In an unsigned representation, these values are the integers between 0 and 65,535; using two's complement, possible values range from  $-32,768$  to  $32,767$ . Hence, a processor with 16-bit memory addresses can directly access 64 KB of byte-addressable memory.

Yes, on a 32bit machine the maximum amount of memory usable is around 4GB. Actually, depending on the OS it might be less due to parts of the address space being reserved: On Windows you can only use 3.5GB for example. On 64bit you can indeed address  $2^{64}$  bytes of memory.

**#303** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Any program, no matter how small, occupies an entire partition. This is called \_\_\_\_\_

- **A** fragmentation
- **B** prior fragmentation
- **C** internal fragmentation
- **D** external fragmentation

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

It is called as internal fragmentation. Main memory use is inefficient. Any program, no matter how small, occupies an entire partition. This is called internal fragmentation.

**#304** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**To delete an user along with its home directory, the command is**

- **A**  
userdel -d username
- **B**  
userdel -D username
- **C**  
userdel -r username
- **D**  
userdel -R username

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Whenever we are deleting a user using this option then the files in the user's home directory will be removed along with the home directory itself and the user's mail spool. All the files located in other file systems will have to be searched for and deleted manually.

**#305** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Multithreading is also called as \_\_\_\_\_

- **A** Concurrency
- **B** Simultaneity
- **C** Crosscurrent
- **D** Recurrent

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

Concurrency is often used in place of multithreading. Multitasking allows multiple threads to run at a time.

**#306** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Linux kernel file name is

- **A**  
vmlinux
- **B**  
vmlinuz
- **C**  
lynx
- **D**  
linux

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

The kernel file, in Ubuntu, is stored in your /boot folder and is called vmlinuz-version. The name vmlinuz comes from the unix world where they used to call their kernels simply “unix” back in the 60's so Linux started calling their kernel “linux” when it was first developed in the 90's.

**#307** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Secondary memory is the long term store for programs and data while main memory holds program and data currently in use. What kind of an organization is this?

- **A** Physical
- **B** Logical
- **C** Structural
- **D** Simple

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

The secondary memory is the long term store for programs and data while main memory holds program and data currently in use. This is a physical organization.

**#308** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The ALU of a computer responds to the commands coming from**

- **A**  
Primary memory
- **B**  
Control section

- **C**  
External memory
- **D**  
Cache memory

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

The ALU of a computer responds to the commands coming from control section.

The processor contains three sections called the Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU), the Control Unit and Registers. It controls the timing of operations in the computer and controls the instructions sent to the processor and the peripheral devices.

An arithmetic logic unit (ALU) is a digital circuit used to perform arithmetic and logic operations. It represents the fundamental building block of the central processing unit (CPU) of a computer. Modern CPUs contain very powerful and complex ALUs. In addition to ALUs, modern CPUs contain a control unit (CU).

Control unit. ... The control unit (CU) is a component of a computer's central processing unit (CPU) that directs the operation of the processor. It tells the computer's memory, arithmetic/logic unit and input and output devices how to respond to the instructions that have been sent to the processor.

**#309** **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

**What is the responsibility of the logical unit in the CPU of a computer?**

- **A**  
To produce result
- **B**  
To compare numbers
- **C**  
To control flow of information
- **D**  
To do maths works

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

To compare numbers is the responsibility of the logical unit in the CPU of a computer.

A logical unit is a device or application program by which an end user (an application program, a terminal user, or an input/output mechanism) gains access to a SNA network.

In a SAN fabric, LUN storage is essential to the configuration of the environment and its performance. A LUN is a unique identifier given to separate devices, or logical units, so they can be accessed by a SCSI, iSCSI or Fibre Channel protocol.

In computer storage, a logical unit number, or LUN, is a number used to identify a logical unit, which is a device addressed by the SCSI protocol or Storage Area Network protocols which encapsulate SCSI, such as Fibre Channel or iSCSI.

A LUN may be used with any device which supports read/write operations, such as a tape drive, but is most often used to refer to a logical disk as



created on a SAN. Though not technically correct, the term "LUN" is often also used to refer to the logical disk itself.

### #310 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

A storage area used to store data to compensate for the difference in speed at which the different units can handle data is

- **A**  
Memory
- **B**  
Buffer
- **C**  
Accumulator
- **D**  
Address

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

A buffer, also called buffer memory, is a portion of a computer's memory that is set aside as a temporary holding place for data that is being sent to or received from an external device, such as a hard disk drive (HDD), keyboard or printer.

### #311 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The \_\_\_\_\_ provides a path between the CPU and peripheral devices, which are connected via interface cards.

- **A**  
computer
- **B**  
expansion bus

- **C**  
memory
- **D**  
CPU

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

The expansion bus allows the CPU to communicate with peripheral devices. ... Expansion bus slots or I/O bus designs in general, provide the opportunity to add more devices to PC. We can plug sound cards, video cards, SCSI controller cards, network interface cards, etc. Into expansion bus slots provided on PC motherboard.

**#312** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**What is the name of the chip which has more than once processor on it?**

- **A**  
Parallel chip
- **B**  
Multi-processor chip
- **C**  
Transputer
- **D**  
Parallel processor

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Transputer is the name of the chip which has more than one processor on it. The transputer is a series of pioneering microprocessors, featuring integrated memory and serial communication links, intended for parallel computing.

**#313** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**File specification books are created primarily for the use of**

- **A**  
systems analysts
- **B**  
programmers
- **C**  
operators
- **D**  
managers

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

File specification books are created primarily for the use of Programmers.

A file format is a standard way that information is encoded for storage in a computer file. It specifies how bits are used to encode information in a digital storage medium. Some file formats are designed for very particular types of data: PNG files, for example, store bitmapped images using lossless data compression.

A computer programmer is also referred to as a programmer, coder, developer, or software engineer. Also, the term is often used to refer to a stand-alone software developer, mobile applications developer, Web developer, software analyst, embedded firmware developer, and so on.

### #314 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The computer translates the condition of each switch to a number. What number is represented by the OFF state?

- **A**  
-7
- **B**  
-3.75
- **C**  
1
- **D**  
0

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

The computer translates the condition of each switch to a number. 0 is represented by the OFF states.

In the Binary number system, 0s and 1s are represented by OFF and ON respectively. This indicates the turning on or off an electrical signal or a base 2 exponent. This is probably a bit confusing for you, but the good news is that this concept is explained in detail here. With this taken care of, let's move onto why computers use binary numbers.

In the memory, values are stored in binary format. Basically, these are a collection of electronic ON and OFF switches. Suppose a bank of eight rocker switches were available to you and depending on whether it is on or off, each switch could represent 0 or 1.

### #315 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

A computer program that converts an entire program into machine language at one time is called a/an

- **A**  
interpreter
- **B**  
simulator
- **C**  
compiler
- **D**  
commander

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

A compiler is a computer program that transforms code written in a high-level programming language into the machine code.

**#316** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The equipment with which the computer talks to its users is called a

- **A**  
word processor
- **B**  
peripheral
- **C**  
diskette
- **D**  
software

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

The equipment with which the computer talks to its users is called a Peripheral.

The hardware devices attached to the computer are called peripheral equipment. Peripheral equipment includes all input, output, and secondary storage devices. In the case of personal computers, some of the input, output, and storage devices are built into the same physical unit. In many personal computers, the CPU and disk drive are all contained in the same housing; the keyboard, mouse, and screen are separate.

**#317** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**A double sided magnetic disk pack has six disks. Can you tell how many surfaces of this pack are normally used?**

- **A**  
10
- **B**  
12
- **C**  
06
- **D**  
09

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

A double sided magnetic disk pack has six disks. 10 surfaces of this pack are normally used.

In computer science, a double-sided disk is a disk of which both sides are used to store data. Early floppy disks only used one surface for recording. The term single-sided disk was not common until the introduction of the double-sided disk, which offered double the capacity in the same physical size. Initially, double-sided disks had to be removed and flipped over to access data on the other side, but eventually devices were made that could read both sides without the need to eject the disk.

A storage device for a computer that consists of a stack of magnetic disks mounted on a central hub and their removable protective cover and that can be handled and stored as a unit.

**#318** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following is used to insure the high quality of computer output?

- **A**  
computer output microfilm
- **B**  
output controls
- **C**  
voice output systems
- **D**  
liquid crystal display

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

Output controls is used to insure the high quality of computer output.

Output controls involve measurable results. Behavioral controls involve regulating activities rather than outcomes. Clan control relies on a set of shared values, expectations, traditions, and norms. Over time, a series of fads intended to improve organizational control processes have emerged.

**#319** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Codes consisting of light and dark marks which may be optically read is known as**

- **A**  
Mnemonics
- **B**  
Bar code
- **C**  
Decoder
- **D**  
All of the above

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

A barcode (also bar code) is an optical, machine-readable, representation of data; the data usually describes something about the object that carries the barcode. Initially, barcodes were only scanned by special optical scanners called barcode readers.

**#320** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Which of the following is not considered hardware?**

- **A** Operating system



- **B** CPU
- **C** Keyboard
- **D** Hard disk

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

The operating system (OS) is a software that acts as an interface between a computer and a user. It is also called system software. OS is the first program to be loaded into a computer. It manages all the operations of the computer.

**#321** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following values is the correct value of this binary code 1011 and 1111?

- **A**  
11 and 14
- **B**  
12 and 15
- **C**  
11 and 15
- **D**  
12 and 14

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

$$1011 = 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$$

$$= 1 \times 8 + 0 \times 4 + 1 \times 2 + 1 \times 1$$

$$= 8 + 0 + 2 + 1$$

$$= 11$$

$$1111 = 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$$

$$= 1 \times 8 + 1 \times 4 + 1 \times 2 + 1 \times 1$$

$$= 8 + 4 + 2 + 1$$

$$= 15$$

#322 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following is a structured programming technique that graphically represents the detailed steps required to solve a program?

- **A** Object-oriented programming
- **B** Pseudocode
- **C** Flowchart
- **D** Top-down design

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Flowchart is a structured programming technique that graphically represents the detailed steps required to solve a program. Usually, it shows

the steps as boxes of different types, and these boxes are connected with arrows.

**#323** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

How is the data stored on the diskette?

- **A**  
Ink
- **B**  
Laser bubbles
- **C**  
Magnetism
- **D**  
Circuits

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Actually, very much the exact same way it is stored on hard disks. It's still a spinning platter with magnetic coated material. Heads moving crosswise over the platter and the platter itself spinning around so the head can reach each and every spot on it.

The only “real” difference between HDD and floppy is the substrate below that magnetic coating. In a HDD this tends to be some metal, like steel, aluminium, etc. While in a floppy it's some form of plastic.

**#324** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which one of the following is not a form of data storage media?

- **A**  
A database
- **B**  
Magnetic tape
- **C**  
Magnetic disc
- **D**  
Optical disc

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

A database is a collection of information that is organized so that it can be easily accessed, managed and updated. Computer databases typically contain aggregations of data records or files, containing information about sales transactions or interactions with specific customers.

**#325** **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

Which of the following would be the correct description for WORM virus?

- **A**  
It infects the boot sector.
- **B**  
It propagates through the internet and e-mail.
- **C**  
It has no effect in increasing the internet traffic.

- **D**  
It alters the folder structure.

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

A worm virus is a malicious, self-replicating program that can spread throughout a network without human assistance. ... The worm is often transmitted via file-sharing networks, information-transport features, email attachments or by clicking links to malicious websites.

**#326** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**What is the full form of SCSI?**

- **A**  
Standard computer systems interface
- **B**  
Small computer systems interface
- **C**  
Super computer systems interface
- **D**  
Small computer standard interface

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) is a set of parallel interface standards for physically connecting and transferring data between

computers and peripheral devices. SCSI was derived from 'SASI', the "Shugart Associates System Interface".

**#327** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**What is five main components of a computer system?**

- **A**  
CPU, CD-ROM, Mouse, Keyboard, Sound card
- **B**  
Memory, Video card, Monitor, Software, Hardware
- **C**  
Modem, Keyboard, Word Processor, Printer, Screen
- **D**  
CPU, Memory, System bus, Input, Output

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

Whether it's a gaming system or a home PC, the five main components that make up a typical, present-day computer include:

- A motherboard
- A Central Processing Unit (CPU)
- A Graphics Processing Unit (GPU), also known as a video card
- Random Access Memory (RAM), also known as volatile memory
- Storage: Solid State Drive (SSD) or Hard Disk Drive (HDD)

**#328** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**A hard disk drive can be directly connected to a PC via a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- **A**  
SCSI interface

- **B**  
Parallel interface
- **C**  
WAN interface
- **D**  
USB interface

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

A hard disk drive can be directly connected to a PC via a SCSI interface. SCSI is a group of protocols that send the data between computers and external devices in a physical manner.

**#329** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Which of the following is not one of the internal components of a CPU?**

- **A**  
Control sequencer
- **B**  
M-D-R
- **C**  
M-A-R
- **D**  
Floppy disk

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

Floppy disk is not an internal components of a CPU. It is a component of the secondary storage and external storage.

### #330 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The working principles of today's computers were provided by an English mathematician

- **A**  
Charles Babbage
- **B**  
Dr. Hollerith
- **C**  
Donald Reach
- **D**  
Ken Reider

**Correct Answer : A**

## Explanation

Considered by some to be a "father of the computer", Babbage is credited with inventing the first mechanical computer that eventually led to more complex electronic designs, though all the essential ideas of modern computers are to be found in Babbage's analytical engine

### #331 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Binary numbers need more places for counting because



- **A**  
They are always big numbers
- **B**  
Any no. of 0's can be added in front of them
- **C**  
Binary base is small
- **D**  
0's and 1's have to be properly spaced apart

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Binary numbers need more places for counting because Binary base is small.

Binary number. In mathematics and digital electronics, a binary number is a number expressed in the base-2 numeral system or binary numeral system, which uses only two symbols: typically 0 (zero) and 1 (one). The base-2 numeral system is a positional notation with a radix of 2.

**#332** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**An identifying label on the first record of magnetic tape is**

- **A**  
Punched paper tape
- **B**  
Optical mark reader
- **C**  
Tape label

- **D**  
Joystick

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

An identifying label on the first record of magnetic tape is Tape label

Tape labels are identifiers given to volumes of magnetic tape. A label is a piece of paper, plastic film, cloth, metal, or other material affixed to a container or product, on which is written or printed information or symbols about the product or item. Information printed directly on a container or article can also be considered labeling.

Label (computer science) From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. A label in a programming language is a sequence of characters that identifies a location within source code. In most languages labels take the form of an identifier, often followed by a punctuation character

**#333** **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

**Conversion of an octal number 20(8) to its binary number is**

- **A**  
10000<sub>2</sub>
- **B**  
10111<sub>2</sub>
- **C**  
10110<sub>2</sub>
- **D**  
11110<sub>2</sub>

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

Where Conversion of an octal number 20<sub>8</sub> to its binary number is 10000<sub>2</sub>

The octal numeral system, or oct for short, is the base-8 number system, and uses the digits 0 to 7. Octal numerals can be made from binary numerals by grouping consecutive binary digits into groups of three. In mathematics and digital electronics, a binary number is a number expressed in the base-2 numeral system or binary numeral system, which uses only two symbols: typically 0 (zero) and 1 (one). The base-2 numeral system is a positional notation with a radix of 2. Each digit is referred to as a bit.

Binary value of 2=010

Binary value of 0=000

Therefore binary value of 20=010000

Bin:	000	001	010	011	100	101	110	111
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Octal:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
--------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

#334 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Backing storage is so named because it

- **A** is always kept at the back of the CP.U.

- **B**  
is slow and backward
- **C**  
backs up the computer's main memory
- **D**  
lags behind the main memory

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Backing storage is so named because it Backs up the computer's main memory.

In information technology, a backup, or the process of backing up, refers to the copying into an archive file of computer data so it may be used to restore the original after a data loss event. The verb form is "back up" (a phrasal verb), whereas the noun and adjective form is "backup".

In computer technologies, a backup storage device is used to make copies of data that is actively in use. Backup machines provide redundancy of data residing on primary storage. Should the storage medium, such as a hard disk drive (HDD), fail or become corrupted, the original data is recovered from copies on the backup hardware. The use of backup storage is imperative in enterprise environments, in which the loss of business data is potentially catastrophic.

**#335** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The time for which a piece of equipment operates is called**

- **A**  
Effective time

- **B**  
Seek time
- **C**  
Access time
- **D**  
Real time

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

The time for which a piece of equipment operates is called Seek time.

Refers to the time a program or device takes to locate a particular piece of data. For disk drives, the terms seek time and access time are often used interchangeably. Technically speaking, however, the access time is often longer the seek time because it includes a brief latency period.

Seek time is the time taken for a hard disk controller to locate a specific piece of stored data. Other delays include transfer time (data rate) and rotational delay (latency).

**#336** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Which of the following is not currently a topic in computer science?**

- **A**  
Speech recognition
- **B**  
Artificial intelligence

- **C**  
Thermodynamics
- **D**  
Multiprocessing

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Thermodynamics is not currently a topic in computer science.

Thermodynamics is a branch of physics that studies the effects of changes in temperature, pressure, and volume on physical systems at the macroscopic scale by analyzing the collective motion of their particles using statistics.

Computer Science is the study of computers and computational systems. Unlike electrical and computer engineers, computer scientists deal mostly with software and software systems; this includes their theory, design, development, and application.

**#337** **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

**A program component that allows structuring of a program in an unusual way is known as**

- **A**  
Correlation
- **B**  
Coroutine
- **C**  
Diagonalization
- **D**  
Quene

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

A program component that allows structuring of a program in an unusual way is known as coroutine.

Coroutine : Coroutines are computer-program components that generalize subroutines for non-preemptive multitasking, by allowing multiple entry points for suspending and resuming execution at certain locations.

**#338** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The third generation of computers covers the period:**

- **A**  
1971-1982
- **B**  
1982-1994
- **C**  
1959-1964
- **D**  
1964– 71

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

The third generation of computers covers the period 1965-1971. Third generation.

The period of third generation was from 1964 to 1971.

Integrated circuits (IC's) are used in third generation computers. The integrated circuit was invented by Jack Kilby and Robert Noyce. The period of third generation was from 1965-1971. The computers of third generation used Integrated Circuits (ICs) in place of transistors. A single IC has many transistors, resistors, and capacitors along with the associated circuitry. The IC was invented by Jack Kilby.

**#339** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The average time necessary for the correct sector of a disk to arrive at the read write head is \_\_\_\_\_

- **A**  
Down time
- **B**  
Seek time
- **C**  
Rotational delay
- **D**  
Access time

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

A rotational delay is the amount of time between information requests and how long it takes the hard drive to move to the sector where the requested data is located. In other words, it is a time measurement, in milliseconds (ms), of how long before a rotating drive can transfer data.

**#340** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**What is meant by a dedicated computer?**



- **A**  
Which is used by one person only
- **B**  
Which is assigned one and only one task
- **C**  
Which uses on kind of software
- **D**  
Which is meant for application software only

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

Dedicated computer is Which is assigned one and only one task.

A dedicated server is a single computer in a network reserved for serving the needs of the network. For example, some networks require that one computer be set aside to manage communications between all the other computers. A dedicated server could also be a computer that manages printer resources.

A dedicated system is a computer system capable of performing 1 specific task an embedded system is a computer system within a larger system that performs a specific task.

An embedded system is a programmed controlling and operating system with a dedicated function within a larger mechanical or electrical system, often with real-time computing constraints. It is embedded as part of a complete device often including hardware and mechanical parts.

**#341** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**A machine associated with card-based data processing is**

- **A**  
Codomain
- **B**  
Collator
- **C**  
Cartridge
- **D**  
Digitizer

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

A machine associated with card-based data processing is Collator

Sorting refers to the process of putting a set of data in a specified order, while collating refers to the process of comparing two strings to determine which is “greater”, or if they are equal. ... Sorting, in turn, is needed to allow other kinds of processing to occur.

**#342** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**A half byte is know**

- **A**  
Data
- **B**  
Bit
- **C**  
Half byte

- **D**  
Nibble

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

A half byte is known as Nibble.

A group of four bits, or half a byte, is sometimes called a nibble or nybble. This unit is most often used in the context of hexadecimal number representations, since a nibble has the same amount of information as one hexadecimal digit.

In computers and digital technology, a nibble (pronounced NIHB-uhl; sometimes spelled nybble) is four binary digits or half of an eight-bit byte. A nibble can be conveniently represented by one hexadecimal digit. ... A signal may be encoded in quadbits rather than one bit at a time.

**#343** **Explained** **Report** **Bookmark**

**The flow and timing to data to and from the microprocessor is regulated by**

- **A**  
control pins
- **B**  
address pins
- **C**  
DATA PINS
- **D**  
POWER PINS

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

The flow and timing to data to and from the microprocessor is regulated by control pins.

Microprocessor is a controlling unit of a micro-computer, fabricated on a small chip capable of performing ALU (Arithmetic Logical Unit) operations and communicating with the other devices connected to it.

Microprocessor consists of an ALU, register array, and a control unit. ALU performs arithmetical and logical operations on the data received from the memory or an input device. Register array consists of registers identified by letters.

Microprocessor has 40 pins and uses +5V for power. It can run at a maximum frequency of 3 MHz. The pins on the chip can be grouped into 6 groups: Address Bus. Data Bus. Control and Status Signals. Power supply and frequency.

#344 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

A hashing scheme is used with

- **A** sequential file organization
- **B** direct file organization
- **C** indexed sequential file organization
- **D** partitioned file organization

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

Hashing is the transformation of a string of characters into a usually shorter fixed-length value or key that represents the original string. Hashing is used to index and retrieve items in a database because it is faster to find the item using the shorter hashed key than to find it using the original value.

#345 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The terminal device often used in checking charge cards that offers both a limited keyboard input and visual output is the:

- **A**  
Intelligent terminal
- **B**  
Audio response unit
- **C**  
POS terminal
- **D**  
Video display terminal

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

The terminal device often used in checking charge cards that offers both a limited keyboard input and visual output is the Video display terminal.

VDT (video display terminal, or sometimes visual display terminal) is a term used, especially in ergonomic studies, for the computer display . A display is a computer output surface and projecting mechanism that shows text and often graphic images to the computer user, using a cathode ray tube ( CRT ), liquid crystal display ( LCD ), light-emitting diode, gas plasma, or other image projection technology.

Output the visual, auditory, or tactile perceptions provided by the computer after processing the provided information. Input Device any device that enters information into a computer from a external source. Examples include: keyboards, touch screens, mouse, trackballs, microphones, scanners,

**#346** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The time taken for the read/write head to move to the correct track on the magnetic disk is called

- **A**  
epoch delay
- **B**  
latency delay
- **C**  
seek time
- **D**  
approach time

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

The time taken for the read/write head to move to the correct track on the magnetic disk is called Seek time.

Seek time is the time taken for a hard disk controller to locate a specific piece of stored data. Other delays include transfer time (data rate) and rotational delay (latency).

When anything is read or written to a disc drive, the read/write head of the disc needs to move to the right position. The actual physical positioning of the read/write head of the disc is called seeking. The amount of time that it

takes the read/write head of the disc to move from one part of the disc to another is called the seek time. The seek time can differ for a given disc due to the varying distance from the start point to where the read/write head has been instructed to go. Because of these variables, seek time is generally measured as an average seek time.

Seek time is also measured in two other ways - track to track and full stroke. Track to track is the amount of time it takes the read/write head to search or seek between adjacent tracks. It is usually measured in milliseconds, which is typically 2 to 4 ms and as low as 1 ms. Full stroke is the amount of time required to seek the whole disc. Full stroke is also measured in milliseconds. A seek time below 10ms is generally considered acceptable for a hard disk.

**#347** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Conversion of hexadecimal number 1D7F16 to a decimal number is**

- **A**  
7551<sub>10</sub>
- **B**  
8771<sub>10</sub>
- **C**  
5557<sub>10</sub>
- **D**  
7781<sub>10</sub>

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

Conversion of hexadecimal number 1D7F16 to a decimal number is 7551<sub>10</sub>

The hexadecimal numbers are 0-9 and then use the letters A-F. We show the equivalence of binary, decimal, and hexadecimal numbers in the table below. Hexadecimal is a convenient way to express binary numbers in modern computers in which a byte is almost always defined as containing eight binary digits.

To convert binary numbers into hexadecimal numbers we must first divide the binary number up into a 4-bit binary word which can have any value from 010 ( 00002 ) to 1510 ( 11112 ) representing the hexadecimal equivalent of 0 through to F.

**#348** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**To locate a data item for storage is**

- **A**  
Field
- **B**  
Feed
- **C**  
Database
- **D**  
Fetch

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

To locate a data item for storage is Fetch.

Fetch is the first of two stages involved in computer processing. The processor operates by processing instructions in what is called the "fetch/execute cycle." The processor fetches (reads from memory) an instruction and then, depending on the instruction, executes it (takes some



further action with it, such as shifting bits to the right or left). Then it fetches the next instruction, and so forth.

**#349** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**The first firm to mass-market a microcomputer as a personal computer was**

- **A**  
IBM
- **B**  
Sperry Univac
- **C**  
Radio Shack
- **D**  
Data General Corporation

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

The first firm to mass-market a microcomputer as a personal computer was Radio Shack.

The history of the personal computer as a mass-market consumer electronic device began with the microcomputer revolution of the 1980s. The 1981 launch of the IBM Personal Computer coined both the term Personal Computer and PC. A personal computer is one intended for interactive individual use, as opposed to a mainframe computer where the end user's requests are filtered through operating staff, or a time-sharing system in which one large processor is shared by many individuals. After the development of the microprocessor, individual personal computers were low enough in cost that they eventually became affordable consumer goods. Early personal computers – generally called microcomputers – were

sold often in electronic kit form and in limited numbers, and were of interest mostly to hobbyists and technicians.

RadioShack, formerly RadioShack Corporation, is the trade name of an American retailer founded in 1921. Since 2017, General Wireless Operations, Inc. has leased the name from Kensington Capital Holdings[1] and operates primarily as an e-commerce website, a network of approximately 425 independently-owned authorized dealer stores, and as a supplier of parts for HobbyTown.

**#350** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

### Bit map terminal

- **A** support displays containing multiple windows
- **B** requires considerable amount of video RAM
- **C** requires tremendous amount of copying and hence low performance
- **D** All of the above

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

Bit map terminal is a Support displays containing multiple windows, Requires considerable amount of video RAM and Requires tremendous amount of copying and hence low performance.

A bit map defines a display space and the color for each pixel or "bit" in the display space. A Graphics Interchange Format and a JPEG are examples of graphic image file types that contain bit maps.

A quick rule of thumb is that you should have twice as much system memory as your graphics card has VRAM, so a 4GB graphics card means you'd want 8GB or more system memory, and an 8GB card ideally would have 16GB of system memory. There's technically nothing stopping you from using an 8GB card with 8GB of RAM, though.

**#351** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**If a Computer in a network accesses resources that are shared by other computer is called as:**

- **A**  
Server
- **B**  
Client
- **C**  
Receiver
- **D**  
Sender

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

a client is a piece of computer hardware or software that accesses a service made available by a server as part of the client–server model of computer networks. The server is often (but not always) on another computer system, in which case the client accesses the service by way of a network.

**#352** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**In computer network a short message that travels around the communication medium is called**

- **A**  
Ring
- **B**  
Star
- **C**  
Mesh
- **D**  
Token

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

a token is a series of bits that circulate on a token-ring network. When one of the systems on the network has the "token," it can send information to the other computers.

**#353** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**device which is used to connect two computers via an ordinary telephone line is**

- **A**  
Ethernet Card
- **B**  
Graphic Card
- **C**  
Modem
- **D**  
Spend Card

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

A digital subscriber line (DSL) modem is a device used to connect a computer or router to a telephone line which provides the digital subscriber line service for connection to the Internet, which is often called DSL broadband.

**#354** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The last address of the IP address represents:

- **A**  
Unicast Address
- **B**  
Network Address
- **C**  
Broadcast Address
- **D**  
None of the above

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

A broadcast address is an IP address that is used to target all systems on a specific subnet network instead of single hosts. In other words broadcast address allows information to be sent to all machines on a given subnet rather than to a specific machine.

**#355** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

which of the following is reliable communication.

- **A**  
TCP
- **B**  
IP

- **C**  
UDP
- **D**  
All of them

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

The reason that Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) is considered 'reliable' is that the protocol itself checks to see if everything that was transmitted was delivered at the receiving end (it may not have been due to packet loss).

**#356** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

**Cache Memory is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- **A**  
SRAM
- **B**  
DRAM
- **C**  
Both SRAM & DRAM
- **D**  
None of the above

**Correct Answer :C**

## Explanation

Both DRAM (Dynamic Random Access Memory) and SRAM (Static Random Access Memory) are types of Random Access Memory (RAM).

### #357 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following block/s in any io device converts one form of energy into another form?

- **A**  
Control Logic Block
- **B**  
Convertor
- **C**  
Inverter
- **D**  
Transducer

**Correct Answer :D**

## Explanation

A transducer is an electronic device that converts energy from one form to another. E.g. Microphones, loudspeakers, thermometers, antenna etc. A transducer plays a very important role in any instrumentation system.

### #358 [Not Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Signal sent by the CPU to IO devices is called as

null

- **A**  
Interrupt
- **B**  
Command
- **C**  
Instruction
- **D**  
All of the above

Correct Answer :B

## No Explanation Available

#359 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Memory which is accessible directly by the CPU is referred as

- **A**  
An internal memory
- **B**  
Primary Memory
- **C**  
Directly Accessible Memory
- **D**  
Volatile Memory

Correct Answer :B

## Explanation

Primary storage (also known as main memory, internal memory or prime memory), often referred to simply as memory, is the only one directly accessible to the CPU.

#360 [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following access method/s is used in a Magnetic Tape memory?

null

- **A**  
Sequential Access
- **B**  
Random Access



- **C**  
Direct Access
- **D**  
Associative Access

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

All of the above

**#361** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

The length of a register is called \_\_\_\_\_

null

- **A**  
word limit
- **B**  
word size
- **C**  
register limit
- **D**  
register size

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

The length of a register is called word size. It tells the number of bits a register can store. Registers are a part of the CPU.

**#362** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

What is the high speed memory between the main memory and the CPU called?

null

- **A**  
Register Memory
- **B**  
Cache Memory
- **C**  
Storage Memory
- **D**  
Virtual Memory

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

Cache memory is a very high speed semiconductor memory which can speed up the CPU. It acts as a buffer between the CPU and the main memory. It is used to hold those parts of data and program which are most frequently used by the CPU.

**#363** [Not Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Which of the following is not a filesystem of Windows?

null

- **A**  
FAT
- **B**  
NTFS
- **C**  
HFS

- **D**  
None of the above

**Correct Answer :C**

## No Explanation Available

**#364** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Disk Cache is present \_\_\_\_\_

- **A**  
Into the Hard Disk Drive
- **B**  
Onto the Motherboard
- **C**  
Onto the System Bus
- **D**  
Into the Main memory

**Correct Answer :A**

## Explanation

the disk cache is usually included as part of the hard disk

**#365** [Explained](#) [Report](#) [Bookmark](#)

Cache Memory is used

- **A**  
To reduce speed mismatch between the CPU and Hard Disk Drive
- **B**  
To reduce speed mismatch between the CPU and Main memory

- **C**  
For execution of a programs
- **D**  
For permanent storage

**Correct Answer :B**

## Explanation

. Speed mismatch between CPU and memory access is reduced by Cache memory. Cache memory is a small-sized type of volatile computer memory that provides high-speed data access to a processor and stores frequently used computer programs, applications and data. It is the fastest memory in a computer, and is typically integrated onto the motherboard and directly embedded in the processor or main random access memory (RAM).