**1. What is virtual memory?**

**Virtual memory** is a general term for a type of computer technology where hard disk space is

used to supplement a computer’s physical memory. The memory controller uses a swap file on the hard drive to offload the least recently used contents of RAM to make room for additional applications and data.

**2. What is log off in windows?**

**Log Off** This option is recommended over Switch User as it closes all open programs and then logs off—allowing another user to then log on.

**3. What is BOOT.INI files holds?**

**BOOT.INI** holds information about which OSs are installed on the computer. This file also contains the location of the OS files with Windows XP and 2000. Windows Vista uses Boot Configuration Data (BCD) in place of the BOOT.INI file and is configured with BCDEDIT.EXE.

**4. What is system restore?**

The System Restore tab lets you disable/enable and configure the new System Restore feature in Windows XP and Vista. When it’s enabled on one or more drives, the operating system monitors the changes we make on our drives. From time to time it creates what is called a restore point. Then, if we have a system crash, it can restore your data back to the restore point. We can turn on System Restore for all drives on your system or for individual drives.

**5. Why do you use these commands?**

**Chkdsk-** Checks the disk for errors

**Dir-** Shows the contents of the current directory

**6. Why do you use these commands?**

**Mkdir-** Works the same as MD

**Rename-** Works the same as REN.

**Format-** Allows you to format a floppy or partition.

**7. What are the advanced startup options?**

In addition to performing a regular boot into the OS of your choice, you can make additional selections for advanced startup options. In Windows, you access the options by pressing the F8 key. Here are the advanced startup options available in Windows Vista, XP, and 2000:

**Start Windows Normally, Repair Your Computer (Windows Vista only), Safe Mode, Safe Mode With Networking, Safe Mode With Command Prompt, Enable Boot Logging, Enable VGA Mode, Enable Low-Resolution Video (640×480) (Windows Vista only), Debugging Mode, Boot Normally, Reboot, Return To OS Choices Menu.**

**8. What is task manager?**

Windows task manager provides detailed information about computer performance and running application, process and CPU usage, commit charge and memory information, network activity and statistics, logged in users and system services. To get to the Task Manager directly in any of the Windows versions that include it, we can press Ctrl+Shift+Esc. We can also right-click on an empty spot in the Taskbar and choose it from the pop-up menu that appears.

In Windows 2000, the Task Manager has three tabs: Applications, Processes, and Performance. In versions since then, the Task Manager can include two additional tabs: Networking and Users.

**9. What is registry in windows?**

Windows configuration information is stored in a special configuration database known as the Registry. The Registry database is contained in a special binary file that can be edited only with the special Registry Editor provided with Windows. The basic hives of the Registry are as follows:

* HKEY\_CLASSES\_ROOT
* HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER
* HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE
* HKEY\_USERS
* HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER
* HKEY\_CURRENT\_CONFIG

**10. What is the basic procedure for device installations?**

**11. Describe about File system.**

A **file system** is a way of organizing information on a storage device like a computer hard drive. Common file systems include NTFS, FAT, etc.

**FAT:** FAT32 is similar to FAT but has a number of advantages. It supports larger drives and smaller allocation units. As a comparison of how the new system saves you space, a 2GB drive with FAT16 has clusters of 32KB; withFAT32, the clusters sizes are 4KB. If you save a 15KB file, FAT needs to allocate an entire32KB cluster; FAT32 uses four 4KB clusters, for a total of 16KB. FAT32 wastes an unused 1KB, but FAT wastes 15 times as much. The disadvantage of FAT32 is that it isn’t compatible with older DOS, Windows 3.x, and Windows 95 OSs.

**NTFS: NTFS4** includes enhanced attributes for compressing files or for setting file security. Updating a FAT drive to NTFS is relatively easy and can be done through a command called CONVERT. This conversion doesn’t destroy any information but updates the file system. NTFS4 was used only with Windows NT 4.0. The NTFS system updated with Windows 2000 and is used with that OS as well as Windows XP and Vista. It includes enhancements such as file encryption.

**12. What is PnP and non PnP?**

**Plug and Play (PnP):** A standard set of specifications that was developed by Intel to enable a computer to detect a new device automatically and install the appropriate driver.

**Non–Plug and Play:** If you have to configure a device’s hardware settings manually in order to install it, the device can be considered a non-PnP device.

**13. What you know about Device manager?**

**Device Manager:** Device Manager shows a list of all installed hardware and lets you add items, remove items, update drivers, and more. This is a Windows-only utility. In Windows 2000/XP/Vista, you display the System Properties, click the Hardware tab, and then click the Device Manager button to display it.

**14. Remote desktop vs. remote assistance**

**Remote Desktop:** Use Remote Desktop to access one computer from another remotely. For example, you can use Remote Desktop to connect to your work computer from home. You will have access to all of your programs, files, and network resources, as if you were sitting in front of your computer at work. While you are connected, the remote computer screen will appear to be blank to anyone at the remote location who sees it.

**Remote Assistance:** Use Remote Assistance to give or receive assistance remotely. For example, a friend or a technical support person can access your computer to help you with a computer problem or show you how to do something. You can help someone else the same way. In either case, both you and the other person see the same computer screen. If you decide to share control of your computer with your helper, you will both be able to control the mouse pointer.

**15. Why ERD or ASR is used.**

**ERD** short for **Emergency Repair Disk.** An ERD creates backups of important system files and settings and is used to help troubleshoot and fix issuesfor [Microsoft](http://www.computerhope.com/comp/msoft.htm) [Windows NT](http://www.computerhope.com/jargon/w/winnt.htm) and [Windows 2000](http://www.computerhope.com/jargon/w/win2000.htm) users. The ERD is used in conjunction with the Windows repair option and you will be prompted for the diskette when needed. Note: The ERD is not to be confused with a standard [boot diskette](http://www.computerhope.com/boot.htm) as it cannot be used alone.

The **ERD** is capable of performing such checks as:

1. Verifying the boot sector is not corrupt.
2. Repairing any startup files.
3. Locate any missing or damaged system files.

**16. Definition of Storage Device?**

A data **storage device** is a device for recording and storing data information on a storage device. Devices can range from a hard drive, tape drive, optical drive, floppy drive, tape library or memory stick.