AFFAIR CLOUD COMPUTETR FUNDAMENTAL

Computer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Computer Software) – 30

1. Which of the following is/are example(s) of Image Editors?

B. Hard Disk loading

	A. Adobe photoshop B. Adobe Illustrator C. CorelDraw D. All of the above
	Answer
	D. All of the above
2.	distributed as freeware, but it requires the user to view advertisements to use the software. A. Adware B. Abandonware C. Donationware D. All of the above
	Answer
	A. Adware
3.	Adware is some times called A. Shareware B. Abandonware C. Donationware D. Spyware
	Answer
	D. Spyware
4.	is the unauthorized copying of an organization's internally developed software or the illegal duplication of commercially available software. A. Software license B. Software Piracy C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the above.
	Answer
	B. Software Piracy
5.	Which of the following activity can be termed as Software Piracy? A. Softloading

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	D. All of the above
	Answer
	D. All of the above
6.	means sharing a program with someone who is not authorized by the license agreement to use it. A. Softloading B. Hard Disk loading C. Internet Downloading D. Renting
	Answer
	D. All of the above
7.	EULA is a legal agreement between a software producer and a user. What does EULA stand for? A. Exit User License Agreement B. Exit Utility License Agreement C. End Utility License Agreement D. End User License Agreement
	Answer
	D. End User License Agreement
8.	If you borrow and copy a friend's software in violation of the licensing agreement, what kind of piracy is that?
	A. Internet Downloading B. Hard Disk loading C. Softloading D. Renting
	B. Hard Disk loading C. Softloading
	B. Hard Disk loading C. Softloading D. Renting
9.	B. Hard Disk loading C. Softloading D. Renting Answer
9.	B. Hard Disk loading C. Softloading D. Renting Answer C. Softloading Softloading is also called A. End User Piracy B. Softlifting C. Both (A) and (B)

C. Internet Downloading

10.	is a content distribution protocol enables efficient software distribution and
	peer-to-peer sharing of very large files by enabling users to serve as network redistribution points.
	A. Freeware B. BitTorrent
	C. CorelDraw
	D. None of the above.
	Answer
	B. BitTorrent
Comp	outer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Computer Software) – 29
1.	Which refers to any program that is not copy righted? A. Freeware
	B. Shareware
	C. Open Source Software D. Public Domain Software
	D. Fublic Domain Software
	Answer
	D. Public Domain Software
2.	Which term is commonly used for copyrighted software given away free by its author?
	A. Freeware
	B. Shareware C. Open Source Software
	D. Public Domain Software
	Answer
	A. Freeware
3.	is the software which comes with the permission for people to redistribute
	copies for a limited period.
	A. Freeware B. Shareware
	C. Open Source Software
	D. Public Domain Software
	Answer
	B. Shareware
4.	Linux is a type of
	A. Freeware
	B. Shareware
	C. Open Source Software D. Public Domain Software

	Answer
	C. Open Source Software
5.	Which of the following is application software? A. Database Management System B. Spreadsheets C. Image Editor D. All of the above
	Answer
	D. All of the above
5.	is a combination of software permanently stored in the memory. A. Freeware B. Shareware C. Open Source Software D. Firmware
	Answer
	D. Firmware
7.	represents the majority of software purchased from software publishers. A. Commercial Software B. Proprietary Software C. Open Source Software D. Firmware
	Answer
	A. Commercial Software
3.	Which of the following software is also called as Closed Source Software? A. Commercial Software B. Proprietary Software C. Open Source Software D. Firmware
	Answer
	B. Proprietary Software
9.	is a collection of one or more files that correct flaws in the performance, reliability or security of a specific software product. A. Software Update B. Software Piracy C. Software patch D. None of the above

	Answer
	C. Software patch
10.	Which of the following is System Software? A. Microsoft Word B. Microsoft Excel C. Adobe Photoshop D. Windows 7
	Answer
	D. Windows 7
Comp	outer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Computer Software) – 28
1.	A helps in converting programming languages to machine language. A. Operating system B. System Utilities C. Language translator D. Application software
	Answer
	C. Language translator
2.	Which of the following is/are example(s) of an Operating System? A. UNIX B. Linux C. Windows XP D. All of the above
	Answer
	D. All of the above
3.	Language Translators can be divided into three major categories. They are A. Compiler, Operating System and Assembler B. Compiler, Device Driver and Assembler C. Compiler, Interpreter and System Utility D. Compiler, Interpreter and Assembler
	Answer
	D. Compiler, Interpreter and Assembler
4.	Which of the following language is the closest to the machine code? A. Compiler B. Interpreter

	C. Assembler D. None of the above
	Answer
	C. Assembler
5.	Which analyses and executes the source code in line-by-line manner, without looking at the entire program? A. Compiler B. Interpreter C. Assembler D. None of the above
	Answer
	B. Interpreter
6.	A is a special program that processes statements written in a particular programming language and turns them into machine language. A. Compiler B. Device Driver C. Assembler D. None of the above
	Answer
	A. Compiler
7.	is a software used to compose, format, edit, and print electronic documents. A. Spreadsheets B. Word Processor C. Image Editors D. None of the above
	Answer
	B. Word Processor
8.	Which of the following is/are example(s) of Word Processors? A. Microsoft Word B. WordPerfect C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the above
	Answer → Join → @bhawna_weekly_quiz_pdfs
	C. Both (A) and (B)

9.	are designed specifically for capturing, creating, editing and manipulating
	images?
	A. Spreadsheets
	B. Word Processor
	C. Image Editors
	D. None of the above
	Answer
	C. Image Editors
10.	Which of the following is/are example(s) of Spreadsheets?
	A. Microsoft Excel
	B. Lotus 1-2-3
	C. Both (A) and (B)
	D. None of the above
	Answer
	C. Both (A) and (B)
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	outer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Computer Software) – 27
1.	is a generic term for organized collection of computer data and instructions.
	A. firmware
	B. Software
	C. hardware
	D. None of the above
	Answer
	B. Software
	b. Software
2.	Software refers to
	A. firmware
	B. physical components that a computer is made of
	C. programs
	D. None of the above
	Answer
	C. programs
3.	Software can be categorized as
	A. Firmware and Hardware
	B. System software and Firmware
	C. Application software and Hardware
	D. System software and Application Software
	5. System soliware and Application soliware
	Answer

D. System software and Application Software

- 4. This type of software works with end users, application software and computer hardware to handle the majority of technical details.
 - A. Communications software
 - B. Application software
 - C. Utility software
 - D. System software

Answer

D. System software

- 5. _____programs perform day to day tasks related to the maintenance of the computer system.
 - A. Operating system
 - B. System Utilities
 - C. Language translators
 - D. Application software

Answer

System Utilities

- 6. Application software
 - A. is designed to help programmers
 - B. is used to control the operating System
 - C. performs specific task for computer users
 - D. is used for making design only

Answer

C. performs specific task for computer users

- 7. It is the set of programs that enables your computers hardware device and application software to work together.
 - A. Operating system
 - B. Helper software
 - C. System software
 - D. Application software

Answer

C. System software

- 8. Which of the following is/are an example(s) of System Software?
 - A. Device Drivers
 - B. Language translators
 - C. System Utilities
 - D. All of the above

	Answer
	D. All of the above
9.	is the first layer of software loaded into computer memory when it starts up. A. Device Drivers B. Language translators C. System Utilities D. Operating system
	Answer
	D. Operating system
10.	are system programs, which are responsible for proper functioning of devices. A. Device Drivers B. Language translators C. System Utilities D. Operating system
	Answer
	A. Device Drivers
Comp	outer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Computer Memory) – 26
1.	The instructions for starting the computer are house on A. Hard Disk B. CD-ROM C. Read Only Memory chip D. All of the above
	Answer
	C. Read Only Memory chip
2.	EAROM stands for A. Electrically Altered Read Only Memory B. Electrically Accepted Read Only Memory C. Electronically Alterable Read Only Memory D. Electrically Alterable Read Only Memory
	Answer
	D. Electrically Alterable Read Only Memory
3.	is a method of storing data bits using magnetic charges instead of the electrical charges used by DRAM. A. VRAM B. WRAM

	D. None of the above
	Answer
	C. MRAM Magneto resistive RAM
4.	is a high-performance video RAM that is dual ported. A. VRAM B. WRAM C. MRAM D. None of the above
	Answer
	B. WRAM Window RAM
5.	is RAM that combines the fast read and write access of Dynamic RAM A. VRAM B. WRAM C. MRAM D. FRAM
	Answer
	D. FRAM Ferroelectric RAM
6.	is a form of non-volatile storage that operates by changing the resistance of a specially formulated solid dielectric material. A. VRAM B. WRAM C. MRAM D. RRAM
	Answer
	D. RRAM Resistive RAM
7.	Which of the following memories has the shortest access time? A. Cache memory B. Magnetic Bubble Memory C. Magnetic Core Memory D. None of the above
	Answer

A. Cache memory 8. Which of the following is mandatory for every disk? A. root B. sub C. bare D. None of the above Answer A. root 9. Which of the following is the smallest measure of storage? A. KB B. MB C. TB D. Byte **Answer** D. Byte 10. Kilobyte equals to how many bytes? A. 1000 B. 1064 C. 1024 D. None of the above Answer C. 1024 Computer Quiz: Computer Fundamentals (Computer Memory) – 25 1. Under virtual storage A. Two or more programs are stored in primary storage B. Only active pages of a program in primary storage C. Inter-program, interference may occur

- D. None of the Above

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B. Only active pages of a program in primary storage

2. Comparing with secondary storage, primary storage is _____

- A. Slow and expensive
- B. Slow and inexpensive
- C. Fast and inexpensive
- D. Fast and expensive

	Answer
	D. Fast and expensive
3.	Technique of placing software/programs in a ROM semiconductor chip is called A. PROM B. EPROM C. Firmware D. None of the above
	Answer
	C. Firmware
4.	The can be programmed one time either the manufacturer or the computer user.Once programmed it cannot be modified. A. PROM B. EPROM C. RAM D. ROM
	Answer
	D. ROM
5.	Technique to implement virtual memory where memory is divided into units of fixed size memory is A. Paging B. De-fragments C. Segmentation D. None of the above
	Answer
	A. Paging
6.	Storage device where time to retrieve stored information is independent of address where it is stored is called A. Random Access Memory B. Secondary Memory C. System D. None of the above
	Answer
	A. Random Access Memory
7.	A memory in CPU that holds program instructions, input data, intermediate results and the output information produced during processing is A. System

	B. Primary Memory C. Secondary Memory D. None of the above
	Answer
	B. Primary Memory
8.	Technique of using disk space to make programs believe that the system contains more Random Access Memory(RAM) than is actually available is called A. Random Access Memory B. Primary Memory C. Secondary Memory D. Virtual Memory
	Answer
	D. Virtual Memory
9.	CPU performs read/write operations at any point in time in A. PROM B. EPROM C. RAM D. ROM
	Answer
	B. EPROM
10.	A storage device or medium where the access time is dependent upon the location of the data is called A. Parallel access B. Serial access C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the above
	Answer
	B. Serial access
Comp	outer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Computer Memory) – 24
1.	The hardware in which data may be stored for a computer system is called A. Registers B. Bus C. Control Unit D. Memory
	Answer

D. Memory 2. Which of the following memory is capable of operating at electronics speed? A. Magnetic disk B. Magnetic drum C. Semiconductor memory D. None of the Above Answer **C. Semiconductor memory** 3. Memories in which any location can be reached in a fixed amount of time after specifying its address is called A. Sequential Access Memory B. Random Access Memory C. Quick Access Memory D. Mass storage **Answer B. Random Access Memory** 4. Which of the following is the user programmed semiconductor memory? A. SRAM B. DRAM C. EPROM D. None of the Above **Answer** C. EPROM 5. _____ is a type of non-volatile memory composed of a thin layer of material that can be easily magnetized in only one direction. A. Bubble memory B. RAM C. SRAM D. None of the Above Answer

6. The magnetic storage chips used to provide non-volatile direct access storage of data and that have no moving parts are known as

A. Magnetic core memory

A. Bubble memory

- B. Magnetic tape memory
- C. Magnetic disk memory
- D. Magnetic bubble memory

	Answer
	D. Magnetic bubble memory
7.	is a very high speed memory placed in between RAM and CPU. A. Magnetic disk B. Magnetic drum C. Virtual memory D. Cache memory
	Answer
	D. Cache memory
8.	A. Extended Digital Output Dynamic RAM B. Extended Dynamic Output Digital RAM C. Extended Data Output Digital RAM D. Extended Data Output Dynamic RAM
	Answer
	D. Extended Data Output Dynamic RAM
9.	A byte is a collection of A. 4 bits B. 12 bits C. 6 bits D. 8 bits
	Answer
	D. 8 bits
10.	Which of the following terms is the most closely related to main memory? A. Non Volatile B. Permanent C. Temporary D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Temporary

Computer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Computer Memory) – 23

1. Which of the following is a type of RAM used specifically for video adapters or 3D accelerators?

- A. DRAM
- B. SRAM

	C. SGRAM D. VRAM
	Answer
	D. VRAM (Video RAM)
2.	Which of the following is clock-synchronized RAM that is used for video memory? A. DRAM B. SRAM C. SGRAM D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. SGRAM (Synchronous Graphics RAM)
3.	is a copy of Basic Input/Output Operating System (BIOS) routines from Read Only Memory (ROM) into a special area of RAM so that they can be accessed more quickly. A. Dynamic RAM B. Shadow RAM C. Synchronous Graphics RAM D. Video RAM
	Answer
	B. Shadow RAM
4.	Which memory does not use capacitor in its memory cell? A. SRAM B. DRAM C. ROM D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. SRAM
5.	Information stored in RAM need to be A. Check B. modify C. refresh periodically D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. refresh periodically

6.	Memory is made up of A. set of wires B. large number of cells C. set of circuits D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. large number of cells
7.	is the ability of a device to 'jump' directly to the requested data A. Sequential access B. Random access C. Quick access D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Random access
8.	Virtual memory is A. an extremely large main memory B. an extremely large secondary memory C. a type of used in super computers D. an illusion of extremely large main memory
	Answer
	D. an illusion of extremely large main memory
9.	Which of the following is an example of optical disk? A. Magnetic disk B. Memory disk C. Digital Versatile Disk D. None of the Above
	Answer → Join → @bhawna_weekly_quiz_pdfs
	C. Digital Versatile Disk
10.	Cache and main memory will not be able to hold their contents when the power is off. They are A. Static B. Dynamic C. Non Volatile D. Volatile
	Answer
	D. Volatile

Computer Quiz: Computer Fundamentals (Computer Memory) – 22 1. The term 'giga byte' equals to _____ A. 1024 byte B. 1024 KB C. 1024 GB D. 1024 MB Answer D. 1024 MB 2. _____ is a data area shared by hardware devices or program processes that operate at different speeds or with different sets of priorities. A. Flash memory B. Virtual memory C. Buffer D. None of the Above **Answer** C. Buffer 3. _____ is the transfer of computer data from a temporary storage area to the computer's permanent memory. A. Flash B. Virtual C. Buffer Flush D. None of the Above **Answer** C. Buffer Flush 4. Which is a general term for all forms of solid state memory that do not need to have their memory contents periodically refreshed. A. Volatile memory B. Non Volatile memory C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above **Answer B. Non Volatile memory** 5. _____is computer storage that only maintains its data while the device is powered.

B. Non Volatile memory C. Both (A) and (B)

A. Volatile memory

D. None of the Above

	Answer
	A. Volatile memory
6.	is a type of non-volatile memory that erases data in units called blocks. A. Flash memory B. Virtual memory C. Buffer D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Flash memory
7.	is a feature of an operating system that allows a computer to compensate for shortages of physical memory by temporarily transferring pages of data from RAM to disk storage. A. Flash memory B. Virtual memory C. Buffer D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Virtual memory
8.	is the process of dividing the disk into tracks and sectors. A. Formatting B. Tracking C. Allotting D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Formatting
9.	The primary device that a computer uses to store information is A. Floppy Disk B. Monitor C. Hard Drive D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Hard Drive
10.	A removable magnetic disk that holds information is A. Floppy Disk B. Hard Drive

	C. Monitor D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Floppy Disk
Comp	outer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Computer Memory) - 21
1.	The term refers to data storage systems that make it possible for a computer or electronic device to store and retrieve data. A. input technology B. output technology C. storage technology D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. storage technology
2.	is the time from the start of one storage device access to the time when the next access can be started. A. Mode B. Access time C. capacity D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Access time
3.	The memory unit that communicates directly with the CPU is called A. Secondary or Auxiliary Memory B. Primary or Main Memory C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Primary or Main Memory
4.	Which memory stores large amount of data and the data can not be processed directly by the CPU? A. Secondary or Auxiliary Memory B. Primary or Main Memory C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer

A. Secondary or Auxiliary Memory

5.	Which of the following is/are hard disk performance parameter? A. Seek time B. Latency period C. Access time D. All of the above
	Answer
	D. All of the above
6.	A disk's content that is recorded at the time of manufacture and that cannot be changed or erased by the user is A. Write only B. Read Only C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Read Only
7.	Which of the following memories uses a MOS capacitor as its memory cell? A. SRAM B. DRAM C. ROM D. FIFO
	Answer
	B. DRAM
8.	A nibble is equal to A. 4 bits B. 8 bits C. 16 bits D. 32 bits
	Answer
	A. 4 bits
9.	A byte can represent any number between 0 and A. 312 B. 255 C. 1024 D. 1025
	Answer

10	Which of the following memory chip is faster? A. DRAM B. SRAM C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. SRAM
Comp	outer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Input And Output Devices) – 20
1.	is a printer language that uses English phrases and programmatic constructions to describe the appearance of a printed page to the printer. A. Postscript B. PCL C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Postscript
2.	is a device which recognises physical or behavioural traits of the individual. A. Smart Card Reader B. Optical Character Reader(OCR) C. Optical Mark Reader(OCR) D. Biometric Sensor
	Answer
	D. Biometric Sensor
3.	Printer resolution is a numerical measure of print quality that is measured in A. Pages Per Minute (PPM) B. Lines Per Minute (LPM) C. Characters Per Second (CPS) D. Dots Per Inch (DPI)
	Answer
	D. Dots Per Inch (DPI)
4.	The toner or ink in a Laser printer is A. dry B. wet C. Either (A) or (B) D. None of the Above

	Answer
	A. dry
5.	A thermal transfer printer is a printer that uses heat to register an impression on paper. A. Impact B. Non-impact C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Non-impact
6.	Thermal transfer printer can be divided into types. A. Three B. Four C. Six D. Two
	Answer
	D. Two Direct Thermal Printer, Thermal Wax transfer Printer
7.	Direct Thermal printer does not use A. heat B. coated paper C. ribbon D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. ribbon
8.	Which of the following type of printer uses a thermal transfer ribbon that contains wax-based ink? A. Direct Thermal B. Thermal Wax transfer C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Thermal Wax transfer
9.	is a device that performs a variety of functions that would otherwise be carried out by separate peripheral devices. A. Single Function Peripheral

	B. Multi Function Peripheral C. Dual Function Peripheral D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Multi Function Peripheral
10.	Impact printer(s) is/are A. Dot Matrix printer B. Line printer C. Daisy Wheel printer D. All of the Above
	Answer
	D. All of the Above
Comp	outer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Input And Output Devices) – 19
1.	Where would you find the letters "QWERTY"? A. Joy Stick B. Light Pen C. Numeric Pad D. Keyboard
	Answer
	D. Keyboard
2.	What does a light pen contain? A. lead B. ink C. light sensing elements D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. light sensing elements
3.	is a protocol designed for recording and playing back music on digital synthesizers. A. Musical Interface B. Graphical User Interface (GUI) C. Musical Digital Instrument Interface (MIDI) D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Musical Digital Instrument Interface (MIDI)

4.	Which is an interactive device that facilitates touch sensation and fine-motion control in Robotics and Virtual reality? A. Light Pen B. Joystick C. Data Glove D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Data Glove
5.	Special I/O devices such as, Joy stick, Data Glove are involved inapplications. A. Photonics B. Haptics C. Agnostic D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Haptics Haptics – Science of applying touch sensation and control to interact with computer applications
6.	Which device typically attachable to computer keyboard that allows a blind people to read? A. Light Pen B. Joystick C. Touch screen D. Braille display
	Answer → Join → @bhawna_weekly_quiz_pdfs
	D. Braille display
7.	Many Dot Matrix printers are A. uni-directional B. bi-directional C. multi-directional D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. bi-directional
8.	Which is a hardware component or system of components that allows a human being to interact with a computer? A. Interface device (IDF) B. Graphical User Interface (GUI)

	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Interface device (IDF)
9.	Which is an escape code language used to send commands to the printer for printing documents? A. Postscript B. PCL C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. PCL
10.	PCL stands for A. Print Code Language B. Printer Code Language C. Printer Character Language D. Printer Command Language
	Answer
	D. Printer Command Language
	3.13
Comp	outer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Input And Output Devices) – 18
•	
•	is an input device that accepts input when the user places a fingertip on the computer screen. A. Joy Stick B. Light Pen C. Trackball
•	outer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Input And Output Devices) — 18 is an input device that accepts input when the user places a fingertip on the computer screen. A. Joy Stick B. Light Pen C. Trackball D. Touch Screen
1.	Duter Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Input And Output Devices) — 18 is an input device that accepts input when the user places a fingertip on the computer screen. A. Joy Stick B. Light Pen C. Trackball D. Touch Screen Answer
1.	buter Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Input And Output Devices) — 18 is an input device that accepts input when the user places a fingertip on the computer screen. A. Joy Stick B. Light Pen C. Trackball D. Touch Screen Answer D. Touch Screen Optical Character Recognition (OCR) is also known as A. Intelligent Code Recognition B. Intermediate Code Recognition C. Intermediate Character Recognition

C. Musical Digital Instrument Interface (MIDI)

3.	is a handheld electro-optical pointing device. It is also called mouse pen.
	A. Joy Stick
	B. Light Pen
	C. Trackball
	D. Touch Screen
	Answer
	B. Light Pen
4.	Joystick allows movements in directions.
	A. Up and Down
	B. Left an Right
	C. Both (A) and (B)
	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Both (A) and (B)
5.	A basic touch screen has three main components. It includes touch sensor, controller
	and
	A. transmitter
	B. receiver
	C. software driver
	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. software driver
6.	an external bus standard used for transferring data to and from digital
	devices.
	A. Serial Port
	B. Firewire
	C. Parallel Port
	D. USB
	Answer
	D. USB
7	printer is also called him printer
1.	printer is also called pin printer. A. Laser
	B. Drum
	C. Daisy Wheel
	D. Dot Matrix
	Answer

D. Dot Matrix

8.	Which of the following is also known as reflective scanner? A. Handheld scanner B. Flatbed scanner C. Drum scanner D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Flatbed scanner
9.	A scanner that is moved by hand over the material being captured is known as A. Sheetfed scanner B. Flatbed scanner C. Drum scanner D. Handheld scanner
	Answer
	D. Handheld scanner
10.	MICR reads the characters by examining their shapes in form. A. binary B. ASCII C. matrix D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. matrix
Comp	outer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Input And Output Devices) – 17
1.	Non-Impact Printers use technologies. A. electrostatic and chemical B. thermal C. inkjet D. All of the Above
	Answer
	D. All of the Above
2.	Which printers produce output by mechanical contact between the print head and paper? A. Impact B. Non-impact C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above

	Answer
	A. Impact
3.	is a computer printer for printing vector graphics. A. Plotter B. Projector C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Plotter
4.	Plotter can be divided into types. A. Three B. Six C. Four D. Two
	Answer
	D. Two
5.	The refresh rate of monitor is measured in A. byte B. seconds C. Hertz D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Hertz
6.	In DLP Projector, DLP stands for A. Direct Light Processing B. Direct Low Processing C. Digital Low Processing D. Digital Light Processing
	Answer
	D. Digital Light Processing
7.	is an interface for connecting eight or more data wires. A. Serial Port B. Fire wire C. Parallel Port D. None of the Above

	Answer
	C. Parallel Port
8.	is a high-speed real-time interface for serial bus and it has data transfer up to 400 Mbps. A. Serial Port B. Fire wire C. Parallel Port D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Fire wire
9.	transmits one bit of data through a single wire. A. Serial Port B. Fire wire C. Parallel Port D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Serial Port
10.	Which refers to the diagonal distance between two coloured pixels? A. Refresh rate B. Dot Pitch C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Dot Pitch
Comp	outer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Input And Output Devices) - 16
1.	Which input device is used for inserting pin numbers for credit cards? A. Graphic Tablet B. Numeric pad C. Bar Code reader D. Magnetic Stripe reader
	Answer
	B. Numeric pad
2.	is a device used for reading bar coded data (contains light and dark lines). A. Graphic Tablet B. Numeric pad

	D. Magnetic Stripe reader
	Answer
	C. Bar Code reader
3.	Which input device is usually a standard feature of laptops? A. Graphic Tablet B. Numeric Keyboard C. touch pad D. Magnetic Stripe reader
	Answer
	C. touch pad
4.	are devices that convert electrical energy into light. A. Emissive Displays B. Non-Emissive Displays C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Emissive Displays
5.	Which of the following input device is used in Banks to read magnetised characters on a Cheque? A. OCR B. MICR C. Bar Code reader D. Magnetic Stripe reader
	Answer
	Answer B. MICR
6.	
6.	B. MICR printers print the characters without using ribbon and it can print a complete page at a time. A. Impact B. Non Impact C. Both (A) and (B)

C. Bar Code reader

7.	Impact printers can be divided into types. A. Four B. Six C. Three D. Two
	Answer
	D. Two
8.	printers are the printers that print one character at a time. A. Laser B. Drum C. Chain D. Dot Matrix
	Answer
	D. Dot Matrix
9.	Which of the following is an example for Character printer? A. Laser B. Drum C. Chain D. Daisy Wheel
	Answer
	D. Daisy Wheel
10.	Which of the following is an example for line printer? A. Laser B. Drum C. Daisy Wheel D. Dot Matrix
	Answer
	B. Drum

 $Computer\ Quiz\ : Computer\ Fundamentals\ (Input\ And\ Output\ Devices)-15$

1. Which input device is used to read information on a credit card?

A. Graphic Tablet

B. Numeric Keyboard

	C. Bar Code reader D. Magnetic Stripe reader
	Answer
	D. Magnetic Stripe reader
2.	A. Light Crystal Display B. Low Crystal Display C. Less Crystal Display D. Liquid Crystal Display
	Answer
	D. Liquid Crystal Display
3.	Which of the following works as mouse? A. Keyboard B. Scanner C. Track ball D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Track ball
4.	The work done by a computer operator is displayed in which part of computer? A. CPU B. VDU C. ALU D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. VDU
5.	Which involves photo scanning of the text character by character, analysis of the scanned in image, and then translation of the character image into character code? A. OCR B. OMR C. Bar code Reader D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. OCR
6.	In OCR processing, When a character is recognized, it is converted into code. A binary

	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. ASCII
7.	Laser printers and Ink-jet printers are an example of A. Impact B. Non Impact C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Non Impact
8.	Which of the following is used as principal flight control in the cockpit of many air crafts? A. Graphic Tablet B. Joy Stick C. Bar Code reader D. Magnetic Stripe reader
	Answer
	B. Joy Stick
9.	TFT stands for A. Thick Film Transistor B. Thin Film Transmitter C. Thin Film Transmitter D. Thick Film Transmitter
	Answer
	B. Thin Film Transistor
10.	Which of the following is used at Point of Sales to input product information? A. Graphic Tablet B. MICR C. Bar Code reader D. Magnetic Stripe reader
	Answer- C. Bar Code reader

B. ASCII

C. Both (A) and (B)

Computer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Input And Output Devices) - 14

1.	The computer or system peripherals that receives data from processing unit are called
	A. Input Devices B. Output Devices C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Output Devices
2.	A displaying screen in which text is presented in one colour and background is of any other colour is called A. monochrome screen B. high resolution screen C. low resolution screen D. medium resolution screen
	Answer
	A. monochrome screen
3.	A. Low Emission Display B. Liquid Emitting Display C. Less Emitting Diode D. Light Emitting Diode
	Answer
	D. Light Emitting Diode
4.	A marker on the computer screen used to show the current position is called A. coloured marker B. position checker C. cursor D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. cursor
5.	Which of the following device is used to enter the text and numerical data in a computer? A. Plotter B. Scanner C. Printer D. Keyboard
	Answer

6.	Printer resolution is usually measured in A. Characters Per Minute (CPM) B. Pixels Per Inch (PPI) C. Pages Per Minute (PPM) D. Dots Per Inch (DPI)
	Answer
	D. Dots Per Inch (DPI)
7.	is an input device that converts analog information into digital form. A. Plotter B. Track Ball C. Light Pen D. Digitizer
	Answer
	D. Digitizer
8.	is a special type of optical scanner used to recognize the type of mark made by Pen or Pencil. A. Optical Character Reader B. Bar code Reader C. Optical Mark Reader D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Optical Mark Reader
9.	Which of the following is non-emissive display? A. LED B. LCD C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. LCD
10.	printers print the characters by striking them on the ribbon which is then pressed on the paper. A. Impact B. Non Impact C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above

D. Keyboard

	Answer
	A. Impact
Comp	outer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Input And Output Devices) - 13
1.	First Computer mouse was built by A. Douglas Engelbart B. William English C. Robert Zawacki D. Von Neumann
	Answer
	A. Douglas Engelbart
2.	Which of the following is not a hardware? A. Processor B. Printer C. Mouse D. Java
	Answer
	D. Java
3.	The transfer of data from a CPU to peripheral devices of computer is achieved through
	A. Modem B. Interface C. Buffer D. I/O Ports
	Answer
	D. I/O Ports
4.	A thin plate or board that contains electronic components is called A. Hard Disk B. RAM C. ROM D. Circuit Board
	Answer
	D. Circuit Board
5.	A is used to create a digital representation of a printed document or photograph. A. Video Digitizer

	B. Scanner C. Monitor D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Scanner
6.	The wheel located between the two standard buttons on a mouse is used to A. click in Web pages. B. scroll. C. click and select items. D. jump to different Web pages
	Answer
	B. scroll.
7.	Any data and instruction entered in the memory of a computer is A. Storage B. Output C. Input D. Information
	Answer
	C. Input
8.	Which input device resembles an upside-down mouse? A. Trackball B. Pointing stick C. Track pad D. Touch pad
	Answer
	A. Trackball
9.	Bar-code readers use light to read A. UPCs B. UPSs C. POSs D. optical marks
	Answer
	A. UPCs
10.	The display size of a monitor is measured A. diagonally.

	C. vertically. D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. diagonally.
Comp	outer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Input And Output Devices) – 12
1.	Which of these is a pointing and drop device? A. Scanner B. Printer C. Keyboard D. Mouse
	Answer
	D. Mouse
2.	A parallel port is most often used by A. Scanner B. Printer C. Keyboard D. Mouse
	Answer
	B. Printer
3.	A hard copy would prepared on a A. Dot matrix Printer B. Plotter C. Type Writer Terminal D. All of the above
	Answer
	D. All of the above
4.	External devices such as printers, keyboards and modems are known as A. Special Buys B. Add on Devices C. Peripherals D. All of the above
	Answer
	C. Peripherals

B. horizontally.

5.	The higher the resolution of a monitor, the A. larger the pixels. B. closer together the pixels. C. further apart the pixels. D. less clear the screen is.
	Answer
	B. closer together the pixels.
6.	In laser printers, printing is achieved by deflecting laser beam on to surface of a drum. A. Magnetic B. Electric C. Photosensitive D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Photosensitive
7.	The rate at which scanning is repeated in a CRT is called A. Resolution B. Refresh rate C. Bandwidth D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Refresh rate
8.	An example of peripheral equipment is A. Printer B. CPU C. Spread Sheet D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Printer
9.	Trackball is an example of a/an A. Output device B. Printing device C. Pointing device D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Pointing device

10.	Which is the best position for operating the mouse? A. Tail away from the user B. Tail facing the right C. Tail facing the left D. Tail towards the user
	Answer
	D. Tail towards the user
Comp	outer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Input And Output Devices) – 11
1.	The pattern of printed lines on most products are called A. OCR B. prices C. bar codes D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. bar codes
2.	MICR stands for A. Magnetic Ink Colour Recognition B. Magnetic Ink Code Recognition C. Magnetic Ink Computer Recognition D. Magnetic Ink Character Recognition
	Answer
	D. Magnetic Ink Character Recognition
3.	The OCR recognises the of the characters with the help of light source. A. Size B. Shape C. Colour D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Shape
4.	Which Unit is used to measure the speed of a printer? A. DPI B. CPM C. PPM D. None of the Above
	Answer

C. PPM

5. Which of the following groups consist of only Input devices?

	A. Mouse, Keyboard, Monitor B. Mouse, Keyboard, Printer C. Mouse, Keyboard, Plotter D. Mouse, Keyboard, Scanner
	Answer
	D. Mouse, Keyboard, Scanner
5.	A. storage device B. processor C. port type D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. port type
7.	OCR is used for the preparation of A. electricity bills B. telephone bills C. insurance premium D. All of the Above
	Answer
	D. All of the Above
3.	A joystick is primarily used to/for A. print text B. draw picture C. computer gaming D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. computer gaming
9.	The may also be called the screen or monitor. A. Scanner B. Display C. Hard Disk D. None of the Above
	Answer

10.	A. Input B. Output C. Input/Output D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Output
Comp	outer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Input And Output Devices) – 10
1.	The addressing mode which makes use of in-direction pointers is A. Offset addressing mode B. Relative addressing mode C. Indirect addressing mode D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Indirect addressing mode
2.	Which addressing mode is most suitable to change the normal sequence of execution of instructions? A. Immediate B. Indirect C. Relative D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Relative
3.	Which of the following is used as an intermediate to extend the processor BUS? A. Gateway B. Router C. Connector D. Bridge
	Answer
	D. Bridge
4.	The method of accessing the I/O devices by repeatedly checking the status flags is A. Memory-mapped I/O B. Program-controlled I/O

B. Display

	C. I/O mapped D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Program-controlled I/O
5.	The process where in the processor constantly checks the status flags is called as
	A. Polling B. Inspection C. Reviewing D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Polling
6.	The branch logic that provides decision making capabilities in the control unit is known as A. conditional transfer B. unconditional transfer C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the above
	Answer
	B. unconditional transfer
7.	Interrupts that are initiated by an instruction are A. internal B. external C. hardware D. software
	Answer
	D. software
8.	Interrupts which are initiated by an I/O drive are A. internal B. external C. Both (A) and (B) D. All of the above
	Answer
	B. external

9.	to obtain the effective address is called A. relative address mode. B. index addressing mode. C. register mode. D. implied mode.
	Answer
	A. relative address mode.
10.	A register capable of shifting its binary information either to the right or the left is called a A. parallel register. B. serial register. C. shift register. D. storage register.
	Answer
	C. shift register.
Comp	outer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Input And Output Devices) - 09
1.	An interface that provides I/O transfer of data directly to and form the memory unit and peripheral is termed as A. DDA B. Serial interface C. Direct Memory Access (DMA) D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Direct Memory Access (DMA)
2.	A basic instruction that can be interpreted by computer generally has A. An operand and an address B. decoder and an accumulator C. Sequence register and decoder D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. An operand and an address
3.	The load instruction is mostly used to designate a transfer from memory to a processor register known as A. Accumulator B. Instruction Register

	D. Memory address Register
	Answer
	A. Accumulator
4.	The communication between the components in a microcomputer takes place via the address and A. I/O bus B. Data bus C. Address bus D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Data bus
5.	The operation executed on data stored in registers is called A. Macro-operation B. Micro-operation C. Bit-operation D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Micro-operation
6.	Which register keeps tracks of the instructions in the program stored in memory? A. Address Register B. Index Register C. Program Counter D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Program Counter
7.	In which addressing mode the operand is given explicitly in the instruction? A. Absolute B. Immediate C. Indirect D. Direct
	Answer
	B. Immediate
8.	When necessary, the results are transferred from the CPU to main memory byA. I/O devices.

C. Program counter

	B. CPU. C. Shift registers. D. None of the Above.
	Answer
	C. Shift registers.
9.	A group of bits that tell the computer to perform a specific operation is known as A. Instruction code B. Micro-operation C. Accumulator D. Register
	Answer
	A. Instruction code
10.	The average time required to reach a storage location in memory and obtain its contents is called A. Latency time. B. Access time. C. Turnaround time. D. Response time.
	Answer
	B. Access time.
Comp	outer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Input And Output Devices) – 08
1.	Von Neumann Architecture is a A. Multiple Instruction Multiple Data(MIMD)
	B. Single Instruction Multiple Data(SIMD) C. Multiple Instruction Single Data(MISD) D. Single Instruction Single Data(SISD)
	B. Single Instruction Multiple Data(SIMD) C. Multiple Instruction Single Data(MISD)
	B. Single Instruction Multiple Data(SIMD) C. Multiple Instruction Single Data(MISD) D. Single Instruction Single Data(SISD)
2.	B. Single Instruction Multiple Data(SIMD) C. Multiple Instruction Single Data(MISD) D. Single Instruction Single Data(SISD) Answer

	C. Micro Programming
3.	A. Compound Instruction Set Computer B. Complex Information Set Computer C. Compound Information Set Computer D. Complex Instruction Set Computer
	Answer
	D. Complex Instruction Set Computer
4.	The register which holds the address of the location to or from which data are to be transferred is known as A. Instruction Register B. Control register C. Memory Address Register D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Memory Address Register
5.	An interrupt can be temporarily ignored by the counter is called A. Maskable Interrupt B. Non-maskable Interrupt C. vectored Interrupt D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Maskable Interrupt
6.	The computer performs all mathematical and logical operations inside its A. Visual Display Unit B. Memory Unit C. Output Unit D. Central Processing Unit
	Answer
	D. Central Processing Unit
7.	Which of the following Unit can be used to measure the speed of a computer? A. BAUD B. SYPS C. MIPS D. None of the Above
	Answer

8.	The circuit used to store one bit of data is known as A. Encoder B. OR C. Flip Flop D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Flip Flop
9.	The control unit controls other units by generating control and A. Command Signals B. Timing signals C. Transfer signals D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Timing signals
10.	Which of the following bus structure is usually used to connect I/O devices? A. Single bus B. Multiple bus C. Star bus D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Single bus
Comp	outer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Input And Output Devices) – 07
1.	A communication system that transfers data between the components inside a computer or between computers is called A. Port B. Bus C. Registers D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Bus
2.	Which bus connects all the internal components of a computer such as CPU and memory to the main board(motherboard)?

C. MIPS

A. Expansion Bus B. External Bus

	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Internal Bus
3.	A bus that connects a computer to Peripheral devices is called A. System Bus B. Memory Bus C. Front-Side Bus D. External Bus
	Answer
	D. External Bus
4.	External Bus is also referred as A. System Bus B. Memory Bus C. Front-Side Bus D. Expansion Bus
	Answer
	D. Expansion Bus
5.	The Command to access the memory or the I/O device is carried by A. Address Bus B. Data Bus C. Control Bus D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Control Bus
6.	A computer bus that is used to specify a Physical address? A. Address Bus B. Data Bus C. Control Bus D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Address Bus
7.	A bus that transfer data from one component to another or between computers is called A. Address Bus

C. Internal Bus

	C. Control Bus D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Data Bus
8.	A. Reverse Instruction Set Computer B. Reverse Information Set Computer C. Reduced Information Set Computer D. Reduced Instruction Set Computer
	Answer
	D. Reduced Instruction Set Computer
9.	is a register for Short-term, intermediate storage of arithmetic and logic data in a Computer's CPU. A. Accumulator B. Bus C. Buffer D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Accumulator
10.	is a group of commands for a CPU in machine language. A. Information Set B. Instruction Set C. Buffer D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Instruction Set
Comp	outer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Input And Output Devices) - 06
1.	Which registers can interact with secondary memory? (A) Register (B) Memory Address Register(MAR) (C) Instruction Register(IR) (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(B) Memory Address Register(MAR)

B. Data Bus

2.	Which Flip Flop is used to store data in registers? (A) D Flip Flop (B) JK Flip Flop (C) RS Flip Flop (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(A) D Flip Flop
3.	ISP stands for (A) Instruction Standard Processing (B) Instruction Standard Processor (C) Information Set Processing (D) Instruction Set Processor
	Answer
	(D) Instruction Set Processor
4.	The decoded instruction is stored in (A) Register (B) Memory Address Register(MAR) (C) Instruction Register(IR) (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(C) Instruction Register(IR)
5.	Which is not an integral part of computer? (A) CPU (B) Monitor (C) Mouse (D) UPS
	Answer
	(D) UPS
6.	The most frequently used instructions of a computer program are likely to be fetched from (A) Hard disk (B) ROM (C) RAM (D) Cache
	Answer
	(D) Cache

7.	The primary aim of computer process is to convert the data into (A) table (B) graph (C) file (D) information
	Answer
	(D) information
8.	The main circuit-board of the system unit is (A) RAM (B) Mother Board (C) Hard disk (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(B) Mother Board
9.	ALU and Control Unit have special purpose locations called (A) Registers (B) Mother Board (C) Sockets (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(A) Registers
10.	The communication line between CPU memory and Peripherals is called a (A) Registers (B) Mother Board (C) Bus (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(C) Bus
Comp	outer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Input And Output Devices) – 05
1.	The chip used in computers, is made of (A) Silicon (B) Iron Oxide (C) Chromium (D) None of the Above
	Answer

	(A) Silicon
2.	Fourth Generation computers were based on (A) IC (B) Vacuum tube (C) transistor (D) Microprocessors
	Answer
	(D) Microprocessors
3.	The first computer language developed was (A) COBOL (B) PASCAL (C) BASIC (D) FORTRAN
	Answer
	(D) FORTRAN
4.	The first calculator that can perform all four arithmetic operations(Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division) was known as (A) Pascaline (B) Slide Rule (C) Step Reckoner (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(C) Step Reckoner
5.	The first computer spreadsheet program was (A) Lotus 1-2-3 (B) MS Excel (C) Visicalc (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(C) Visicalc
6.	Which of the following is an example for fourth generation language(4GL)? (A) COBOL (B) PowerBuilder (C) FORTRAN (D) None of the Above

Answer

	(B) PowerBuilder
7.	VDU stands for (A) Video Display Unit (B) Visual Display Unit (C) Video Divide Unit (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(B) Visual Display Unit
8.	Which language is directly understood by the computer without translation program? (A) BASIC (B) Assembly language (C) Machine language (D) C language
	Answer
	(C) Machine language
9.	Herman Hollerith developed a machine called (A) Pascaline (B) Analytical engine (C) Census Tabulator (D) Tabulating Machine
	Answer
	(D) Tabulating Machine
10.	Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Computer(EDSAC) was invented by (A) Herman Hollerith (B) JW Mauchy (C) John Von Neumann (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(C) John Von Neumann
Comp	outer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Input And Output Devices) – 04

1. Which language is used for Artificial Intelligence (AI)?

(A) FORTRAN (B) COBOL

(D) PROLOG

(C) C

	Answer
	(D) PROLOG
2.	Who coined the term "Artificial Intelligence"? (A) Charles Babbage (B) Alan Tuning (C) Von Neumann (D) John McCarthy
	Answer
	(D) John McCarthy
3.	is a computational model based on the structure of biological neural networks? (A) Artificial Neural Network (ANN) (B) Biological Network (C) Both(A) & (B) (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(A) Artificial Neural Network (ANN)
4.	A neural network in which the signal passes in only one direction is called (A) Feed forward Neural Network (B) Recurrent Neural Network (C) Both(A) & (B) (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(A) Feed forward Neural Network
ō.	is an artificial neural network with multiple hidden layers between the input and output layers? (A) Deep neural network (B) Shallow neural network (C) Both(A) & (B) (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(A) Deep neural network
5 .	The most famous Recurrent Neural Network is (A) Perceptrons (B) Radial Basis Networks

	(C) Hopfield net (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(C) Hopfield net
7.	Which neural network allows feedback signal? (A) Feed forward Neural Network (B) Recurrent Neural Network (C) Both(A) & (B) (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(B) Recurrent Neural Network
8.	Which of the following is/are application(s) of Neural Network? (A) Pattern recognition (B) Mobile Computing (C) Speech reading(Lip-reading) (D) All of the Above
	Answer
	(D) All of the Above
9.	Which algorithm is used in layered Feed forward Neural Network? (A) Back propagation algorithm (B) Binary Search (C) Both(A) & (B) (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(A) Back propagation algorithm
10.	Radial Basis Function (RBF) networks have layers. (A) One (B) Four (C) Two (D) Three
	Answer
	(D) Three

1.	A hybrid computer is the one having combined properties of (A) Micro & Mini computers (B) Mini & Super Computers (C) Mainframe & Super Computers (D) Analog & Digital computers
	Answer
	(D) Analog & Digital computers
2.	Which of the following uses a handheld Operating Systems? (A) Super Computer (B) Laptop (C) Mainframe (D) PDA
	Answer
	(D) PDA
3.	A terminal can display images as well as text. (A) text (B) dumb (C) graphical (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(C) graphical
4.	The word length of Micro computers lies in the range between (A) 8 and 16 bits (B) 8 and 21 bits (C) 8 and 24 bits (D) 8 and 32 bits
	Answer
	(D) 8 and 32 bits
5.	The fastest and most expensive computers are (A) Super Computers (B) Quantum Computers (C) Mainframe Computers (D) Micro Computers
	Answer

(A) Super Computers 6. Which of the following is the smallest and fastest computer imitating brain working? (A) Super Computer (B) Quantum Computer (C) Mainframe Computer (D) PDA **Answer** (B) Quantum Computer 7. A ____ terminal does not process or store data. (A) dumb (B) intelligent (C) Both(A) & (B) (D) None of the Above **Answer** (A) dumb 8. The user generally applies _____ to access mainframe or super computer? (A) node (B) terminal (C) desktop (D) None of the Above Answer (B) terminal 9. Desktop and Personal computers are also known as__ (A) Super Computer (B) Quantum Computer (C) Mainframe Computer (D) Micro Computer **Answer**

10. Graphical terminals are divided into two types. They are _____(A) text and dumb

(B) dumb and intelligent

(C) vector mode and raster mode

(D) None of the Above

(D) Micro Computer

Answer

(C) vector mode and raster mode

(B) Vacuum tube

Computer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Input And Output Devices) – 02

1.	Instructions and data can be stored in the memory of Computer for automatically directing the flow of operations. It is called concept. (A) Objective Programming (B) Stored program (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(B) Stored program
2.	"Stored Program" concept was developed by (A) Maurice Wilkes (B) Von Neumann (C) M.H.A. Newman (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(B) Von Neumann
3.	Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Computer(EDVAC) was designed on concept. (A) Objective Programming (B) Stored program (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(B) Stored program
4.	Which of the following was a small experimental machine based on Neumann's stored program concept? (A) Analytical engine (B) Pascaline (C) Manchester Mark I (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(C) Manchester Mark I
5.	Third Generation computers were based on

	(C) transistor (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(A) IC
6.	In EDSAC, an addition operation was completed in micro seconds. (A) 4000 (B) 3000 (C) 2000 (D) 1500
	Answer
	(D) 1500
7.	ULSI stands for (A) Ultra Large Scale Integration (B) Ultimate Large Scale Integration (C) Upper Large Scale Integration (D) Ultra Large Script Integration
	Answer
	(A) Ultra Large Scale Integration
8.	Which of the following is fourth generation computer? (A) INTEL 4004 (B) IBM 360 (C) IBM 1401 (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(A) INTEL 4004
9.	IC is made up of (A) microprocessor (B) vacuum tube (C) transistor (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(C) transistor
10.	Father of modern computer (A) Charles Babbage (B) Alan Turing

	(C) Ted Hoff (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(B) Alan Turing
Com	outer Quiz : Computer Fundamentals (Input And Output Devices) - 01
1.	Which of the following is/are characteristics of Computer? (A) Diligence (B) Versatility (C) Reliability (D) All of the Above
	Answer
	(D) All of the Above
2.	Faulty inputs lead to faulty results. It is known as (A) Diligence (B) Versatility (C) GIGO (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(C) GIGO
3.	GIGO stands for (A) Garbage In Garbage Out (B) Gateway In Gateway Out (C) Gopher In Gopher Out (D) Geographic In Geographic Out
	Answer
	(A) Garbage In Garbage Out
4.	The capacity to perform multiple tasks simultaneously is termed as (A) Diligence (B) Versatility (C) Reliability (D) All of the Above
	Answer
	(B) Versatility

5.	A computer does not suffer from tiredness and lack of concentration. It is known as
	(A) Diligence (B) Versatility (C) GIGO (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(A) Diligence
6.	First Generation computers used for Circuitry and for memory (A) Transistor and Magnetic Core (B) IC and Magnetic Memory (C) Vacuum tubes and Magnetic drum (D) IC and Magnetic Core
	Answer
	(C) Vacuum tubes and Magnetic drum
7.	Second Generation computers were based on (A) IC (B) Vacuum tube (C) transistor (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(C) transistor
8.	FLOPS stands for (A) Floating Point Operation Per Second (B) File Processing Operation Per Second (C) Floating Processing Operation Per Second (D) File Loading Operation Per Second
	Answer
	(A) Floating Point Operation Per Second
9.	Which language was used to program Second Generation computers? (A) Binary Coded language (B) Assembly language (C) Machine language (D) None of the Above
	Answer
	(B) Assembly language

10. EDSAC stands for_____

- (A) Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Computer
- (B) Electronic Discrete Storage Automatic Computer
- (C) Electronic Delay Serial Automatic Computer
- (D) Electronic Discrete Storage Automatic Computer

Answer

(A) Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Computer

1.	Which of the following is the shortcut for displaying the full pages as they are printed(Print Preview)? A. Shift + F1 B. Alt + F2 C. Ctrl + F2 D. Alt + F1
	Answer
	C. Ctrl + F2
2.	"Ctrl + Down Arrow" is used to A. Move the cursor to one word right B. Move the cursor to end of the line C. Move the cursor to end of the document D. Move the cursor to the end of the paragraph.
	Answer
	D. Move the cursor to the end of the paragraph
3.	"Ctrl + Left Arrow" is used to A. Move the cursor to one word left B. Move the cursor to end of the line C. Move the cursor to end of the document D. Move the cursor to the end of the paragraph.
	Answer
	A. Move the cursor to one word left
4.	Which Shortcut key is used to open Goto Window? A. Ctrl + I B. Ctrl + V C. Ctrl + K D. Ctrl + G

	Answer
	D. Ctrl + G
5.	"Ctrl + X" can be used to A. Cuts the selection and put it on the Clipboard B. Copies the selection and put it on the Clipboard C. Inserts the Clipboard contents at the Insertion point D. None of the above
	Answer
	A. Cuts the selection and put it on the Clipboard
6.	"Ctrl + V" can be used to A. Cuts the selection and put it on the Clipboard B. Copies the selection and put it on the Clipboard C. Inserts the Clipboard contents at the Insertion point D. None of the above
	Answer
	C. Inserts the Clipboard contents at the Insertion point
7.	The key F12 opens a(n) A. Save As dialog box B. Open dialog box C. Save dialog box D. Close dialog box
	Answer
	A. Save As dialog box
8.	What is the short cut key to open the Open dialog box? A. F12 B. Shift + F12

C. Alt + F12

D. Ctrl + F12

Answer

D. Ctrl + F12

9. What is the short cut key for "Help"?

A. F3

B. F5

C. F2

D. F1

Answer

D. F1

10. Which of the following shortcut is used to switch from one word document to another open Word?

Ctrl + Shift + F11

Ctrl + Shift + F6

Ctrl + Shift + F12

Ctrl + Shift + F5

Answer

Ctrl + Shift + F6

1. What is the short cut key to open the Font dialog box?

A. Ctrl + Shift + F

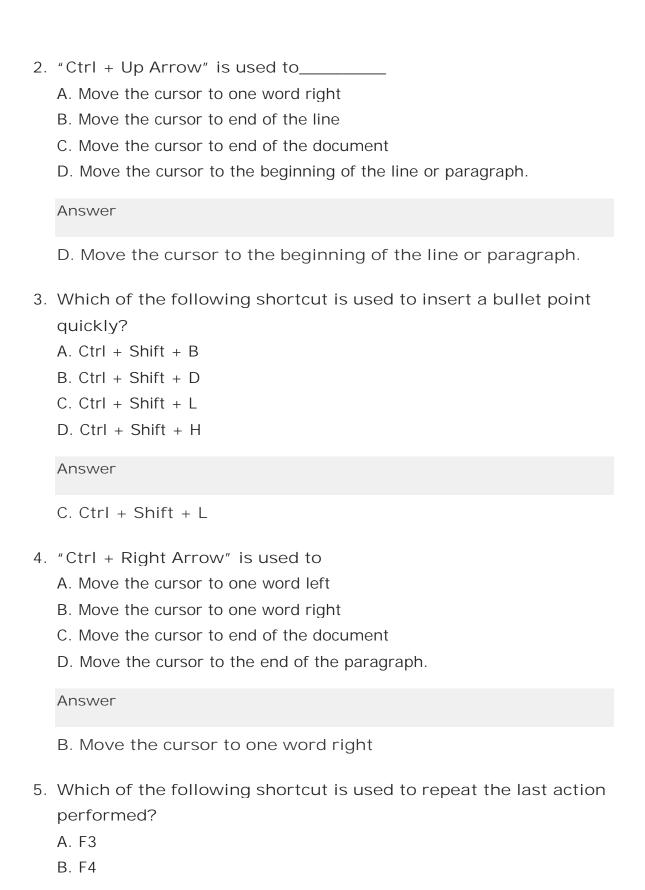
B. Ctrl + Shift + G

C. Ctrl + Shift + I

D. Ctrl + Shift + V

Answer

A. Ctrl + Shift + F



	C. F5 D. F6
	Answer
	B. F4
6.	"Ctrl + C" can be used to A. Cuts the selection and put it on the Clipboard B. Copies the selection and put it on the Clipboard C. Inserts the Clipboard contents at the Insertion point D. None of the above
	Answer
	B. Copies the selection and put it on the Clipboard
7.	Which of the following is used to change the text in Microsoft Word from uppercase to lowercase(vice versa) or a capital letter at the beginning of every word? A. Shift + F3 B. Shift + F4 C. Shift + F5 D. Shift + F6
	Answer
	A. Shift + F3
8.	"Ctrl + Y" can be used to A. Cuts the selection and put it on the Clipboard B. Copies the selection and put it on the Clipboard C. Inserts the Clipboard contents at the Insertion point D. Redo the last action performed
	Answer

	D. Redo the last action performed
9.	Which is used to run a "Thesaurus check" on the selected word' A. Shift + F3 B. Shift + F4 C. Shift + F5 D. Shift + F7
	Answer
	D. Shift + F7
10	. "Ctrl + Z" can be used to A. Cuts the selection and put it on the Clipboard B. Copies the selection and put it on the Clipboard C. Undo the last action performed D. Redo the last action performed
	Answer
	C. Undo the last action performed
1.	The very top of the page in a document is known as A. Footer B. Header C. Tab stop D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Header
2.	A feature that automatically corrects common spelling errors is called A. Auto Fit B. Auto Format

	C. Auto Correct D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Auto Correct
3.	is used to move a document up and down or left and right on the screen. A. Title Bar B. Status Bar C. Formula Bar D. Scroll Bar
	Answer
	D. Scroll Bar
4.	The Zoom control slider located in A. Title Bar B. Status Bar C. Formula Bar D. Scroll Bar
	Answer
	B. Status Bar
5.	The space between the margin and the text is called A. Line Spacing B. Paragraph Spacing C. Indent D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Indent

6.	Which of the following tells you the page you are on and the total page count? A. Title Bar B. Status Bar C. Formula Bar D. Scroll Bar
	Answer
	B. Status Bar
7.	The amount of space between lines of text is called A. Line Spacing B. Paragraph Spacing C. Indent D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Line Spacing
8.	is a feature supported by many word processors that enables you to surround a picture or diagram with text. A. Image Wrap B. Text Wrap C. Picture Wrap D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Text Wrap
9.	Which command on the Ribbon enables the document to be viewed as it would appear on a webpage? A. Page Layout B. Internet Layout

	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Web Layout
10	Which feature allows you to type words in a paragraph continually without pressing the enter key at the end of each line? A. Image Wrap B. Word Wrap C. Picture Wrap D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Word Wrap
1.	A feature of Word used to transform text into a drawing object is known as A. Clip Art B. Animation C. Wordart D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Wordart
2.	A font with curved or extended edges is called A. Script B. Serif C. Sans Serif D. None of the Above

C. Web Layout

	Answer
	B. Serif
3.	An effect designed to give the appearance of a shadow behind a border is called A. Contrast B. Caption C. Shadow D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Shadow
4.	A font that looks like handwriting is known as A. Script B. Serif C. Sans Serif D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Script
5.	A font with straight edges is called A. Script B. Serif C. Sans Serif D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Sans Serif
6.	A pale or semitransparent graphics object positioned behind

text in a document is known as _____

	B. Serif C. Sans Serif D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Water Mark
7.	A non-printing character inserted in a document to indicate where a paragraph ends is A. Water Mark B. Line Mark C. Paragraph Mark D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Paragraph Mark
8.	Characters such as paragraph marks and tab symbols that are not printed in a document but that can be displayed on the screen is also known as A. Non printing Characters B. Visible Characters C. Invisible Characters D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Non printing Characters
9.	A type of indent in which the second and subsequent lines of a paragraph are indented more than the first is known as
	A. Jumping Indent

A. Water Mark

	C. Hanging Indent D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Hanging Indent
10	is a marker on the horizontal ruler that shows the indent settings for the active paragraph. A. Indent marker B. Paragraph marker C. Line Marker D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Indent marker

B. Sleeping Indent

1.	is a software tool that lets one to enter,
	calculate, manipulate and analyse set of numbers. A. Spread Sheet
	B. Word Processor
	C. Note Pad
	D. None of the above
	D. None of the above
	Answer
	A. Spread Sheet
2.	An array of cells is called a
	A. Sheet
	B. Work Sheet
	C. Sheet or Work Sheet
	D. None of the above
	Answer
	C. Sheet or Work Sheet
3.	is a document that contains one or more worksheet.
	A. Sheet
	B. Work Sheet
	C. Workbook
	D. None of the above
	Answer
	C. Workbook
4.	is a cell boundary that specifies which cell is active
	at that moment.
	A. Row
	B. Column

	D. None of the above
	Answer
	C. Cell Pointer
5.	The letter and number of intersecting column and row is the
	A. Cell location B. Cell Coordinates C. Cell Pointer D. Cell address
	Answer
	D. Cell address
6.	All Excel formula must begin with sign. A. + B C. * D. =
	Answer
	D. =
7.	are the graphical and pictorial representation of worksheet data. A. Pictures B. Charts C. Diagrams D. None of the above
	Answer

	B. Charts
8.	Which of the following is used to define a sequence of actions to perform on a document or multiple documents that can be executed again and again? A. Macros B. Charts C. Clipboard D. None of the above
	Answer
	A. Macros
9.	Each new Workbook created in Excel has worksheets by default. A. One B. Two C. Three D. None of the above
	Answer
	C. Three
10	A cell in which you are currently working is referred as A. Active cell B. First Cell C. Home Cell D. None of the above
	Answer

A. Active cell

1.	Which of the following can be used to insert new Worksheet? A. Alt + Shift + F1 B. Alt + Shift + F3 C. Alt + Shift + F5 D. Alt + Shift + F7
	Answer
	A. Alt + Shift + F1
2.	The shortcut key to edit the selected cell? A. F5 B. F2 C. F7 D. F11
	Answer
	B. F2
3.	Which of the following can be used to select all the contents in Worksheet? A. Ctrl + A B. Ctrl + B C. Ctrl + D D. Ctrl + C
	Answer
	A. Ctrl + A
4.	The shortcut key to create chart in MS-Excel? A. F5 B. F2 C. F7 D. F11

	Answer
	D. F11
5.	Which is used to open the Excel formula Window? A. Shift + F1 B. Shift + F5 C. Shift + F3 D. Shift + F7
	Answer
	C. Shift + F3
6.	The shortcut key to repeat last action in MS-Excel? A. F5 B. F2 C. F7 D. F4
	Answer
	D. F4
7.	Which of the following is used to change the format of selected cells? A. Ctrl + 1 B. Ctrl + 5 C. Ctrl + 4 D. Ctrl + 6
	Answer
	A. Ctrl + 1
8.	Which is used to minimize the current workbook in MS-Excel? A. Ctrl + F10

- B. Ctrl + F5
- C. Ctrl + F4
- D. Ctrl + F9

Answer

- D. Ctrl + F9
- 9. The shortcut key to strike through highlighted selection in MS-

Excel?

- A. Ctrl + 1
- B. Ctrl + 5
- C. Ctrl + 4
- D. Ctrl + 6

Answer

- B. Ctrl + 5
- 10. Which is used to maximize the current workbook in MS-

Excel?

- A. Ctrl + F10
- B. Ctrl + F5
- C. Ctrl + F4
- D. Ctrl + F9

Answer

- 1. Which is used to format number in currency format?
 - A. Ctrl + Shift + 1
 - B. Ctrl + Shift + 2
 - C. Ctrl + Shift + 4
 - D. Ctrl + Shift + 3

Answer

	C. Ctrl + Shift + 4
2.	is used to switch between open workbooks or windows? A. Ctrl + F1 B. Ctrl + F6 C. Ctrl + F4 D. Ctrl + F2
	Answer
	B. Ctrl + F6
3.	Which of the following is used to format number in date format? A. Ctrl + Shift + 1 B. Ctrl + Shift + 5 C. Ctrl + Shift + 4 D. Ctrl + Shift + 3
	Answer
	D. Ctrl + Shift + 3
4.	"Ctrl + Shift + 5" is used to A. Format number in time format B. Format number in currency format C. Format number in scientific format D. Format number in percentage format
	Answer
	D. Format number in percentage format

5. Which of the following shortcut is used to format number in

time format?

	A. Ctrl + Shift + 1 B. Ctrl + Shift + 2 C. Ctrl + Shift + 4 D. Ctrl + Shift + 3
	Answer
	B. Ctrl + Shift + 2
6.	"Ctrl + -" is used to A. Select the entire row or column. B. Insert a row or column. C. Delete the selected row or column. D. Move the selected row or column. Answer
	C. Delete the selected row or column.
7.	Which of the following shortcut is used to format number in the scientific format? A. Ctrl + Shift + 1 B. Ctrl + Shift + 2 C. Ctrl + Shift + 4 D. Ctrl + Shift + 6
	Answer
	D. Ctrl + Shift + 6
8.	Which of the following is used to select the entire column? A. Ctrl + Space B. Ctrl + Shift

C. Shift + Space

D. Shift + Ctrl

	Answer
	A. Ctrl + Space
9.	"Ctrl + Shift + =" is used to A. Select the entire row or column. B. Insert a new row or column. C. Delete the entire row or column. D. Move the entire row or column.
	Answer
	B. Insert a new row or column.
10	Which of the following is used to select the entire row? A. Ctrl + Space B. Ctrl + Shift C. Shift + Space D. Shift + Ctrl
	Answer
	C. Shift + Space A. Ctrl + F10
1.	Which of the following is an example of spreadsheet package? A. Unity B. Ada C. Snowball D. None of the above

Answer

C. Snowball

2	Llow are the data arganized in a Careadahaata
۷.	How are the data organized in a Spreadsheet? A. Lines and spaces
	B. Layers and planes
	C. Height and Width
	D. Rows and Columns
	Answer
	D. Rows and Columns
3.	Which of the following Characteristics is used to compute
	dynamically the results from Excel data?
	A. Table
	B. Chart C. Diagram
	D. Formula and Function
	Answer
	D. Formula and Function
4.	Which of the following is an active cell in excel?
	A. Current cell
	B. Formula
	C. Range D. Cell Address
	D. Cell Address
	Answer
	A. Current cell
5.	In Excel, Charts are created using which option?
	A. Pivot table
	B. Pie Chart
	C. Bar Chart
	D. Chart Wizard

	Answer
	D. Chart Wizard
6.	is a Chart that is drawn on an existing sheet. A. Embedded Chart B. Pie Chart C. Bar Chart D. XY Chart Answer
	Allawei
	A. Embedded Chart
7.	The basic unit of a worksheet into which you enter data in Excel is called a A. tab B. cell C. range D. box
	Answer
	B. cell
8.	In Excel, allows users to bring together copies of workbooks that other users gave worked on independently. A. copying B. pasting C. merging D. compiling Answer
	C. merging

9.	All of the following terms are related to spreadsheet software except A. Worksheet B. Formula C. Cell D. Virus detection
	Answer
	D. Virus detection
10	What does an electronic spreadsheet consist ofA. RowsB. ColumnsC. CellsD. All of the above
	Answer
	D. All of the above
1.	Which function displays row data in a column or column data in a row? A. Reverse B. Index C. Transpose D. None of the above
	Answer
	C. Transpose
2.	Macros are executed from the menu. A. Insert B. Review

	C. View D. Data
	Answer
	C. View
3.	Comments can be added to cells using A. Edit -> New Comment B. View -> New Comment C. File -> New Comment D. Review -> New Comment
	Answer
	D. Review -> New Comment
4.	Comments put in cells are called A. Smart Tip B. Web Tip C. Cell Tip D. None of the above
	Answer
	C. Cell Tip
5.	Getting data from a cell located in different sheet is called A. Accessing B. Referencing C. Updating D. None of the above
	Answer
	B. Referencing

6.	Multiple calculations can be made in a single formula using
	A. Standard formulas
	B. Array formula
	C. Complex formulas
	D. None of the above
	Answer
	B. Array formula
7.	Concatenation of text can be done using
	A. Apostrophe (')
	B. Exclamation (!)
	C. Hash (#)
	D. Ampersand (&)
	Answer
	D. Ampersand (&)
8.	How do you rearrange the data in ascending or descending order?
	A. Data, Sort
	B. Data, Form
	C. Data, Table
	D. None of the above
	Answer
	A. Data, Sort
9.	To return the remainder after a number is divided by a divisor
	in Excel we use the function?
	A. ROUND()
	B. FACT()

	C. DIV() D. MOD()
	Answer
	D. MOD()
1(In Formula, Which symbol specifies the fixed Columns or Rows?A. \$B. &C. *D. %
	Answer
	A. \$ 1. A value used in a formula that does not change is called a
	A. Constant B. Static C. Variable D. None of the above
	Answer
	A. Constant
	 You can merge the main document with data source in Excel. In mail merge operation, Word is usually A. server B. source C. client D. None of the above

	Answer
	C. client
3.	Which of the following is used to enter the Current time in a worksheet? A. Ctrl + Shift + @ B. Ctrl + Shift + ; C. Ctrl + Shift + : D. None of the above
	Answer
	B. Ctrl + Shift + ;
4.	"Ctrl + ;" is used to enter A. Current Time B. Current Date C. Current Day D. None of the above
	Answer
	B. Current Date
5.	Which of the following is used to insert the value of the above cell into cell currently selected? A. Ctrl + ; B. Ctrl + : C. Ctrl + - D. Ctrl + '
	Answer
	D. Ctrl + '

6.	A numeric value can be treated as text if precedes it. A. Apostrophe (') B. Exclamation (!) C. Hash (#) D. None of the above
	Answer
	A. Apostrophe (')
7.	Which of the following returns the factorial of a number? A. FACT DOUBLE B. FACT C. EXP D. FLOOR
	Answer
	B. FACT
8.	How do you display current date and time in MS Excel? A. DATE() B. TODAY() C. NOW() D. TIME()
	Answer
	C. NOW()
9.	Which of the following returns the current date formatted as a date? A. DATE() B. TODAY() C. NOW() D. TIME()

	Answer
	B. TODAY()
10	Which of the following counts the number of cells in a range that contain numbers? A. COUNT B. COUNTA C. COUNTBLANK D. DCOUNT
	Answer
	A. COUNT
1.	A(n) is a pre written formula that is built into Excel. A. argument B. array C. worksheet D. function
	Answer
	D. function
2.	allows you to create or modify a worksheet while viewing how it will look in printed format. A. Normal View B. Page Layout View C. Print Preview D. Review
	Answer
	B. Page Layout View

3.	The default view for a worksheet is A. Normal View B. Standard View C. Page View D. Basic View
	Answer
	A. Normal View
4.	To move the previous worksheet press A. Alt + PgUp B. Ctrl + PgUp C. Ctrl + PgDn D. Alt + PgDn
	Answer
	B. Ctrl + PgUp
5.	The process of identifying specific rows and columns so that so that certain columns and rows are always visible on the screen is called A. freezing B. locking C. selecting D. fixing
	Answer
	A. freezing
6.	keep the top row visible while scrolling through the rest of the Worksheet. A. Freeze Panes B. Freeze Topview

D.	None of the above
An	nswer
В.	Freeze Topview
otl A. B. C.	her, you would while selecting Hold down the control button hold down the shift key hold down the control key hold down the control and shift key
An	nswer
Α.	Hold down the control button
A. B. C.	access the Go To dialog box in Excel you can press? Ctrl+G Ctrl+H Ctrl+O Ctrl+A
An	nswer
Α.	Ctrl+G
	hen you create two or four separate windows containing part the spreadsheet that can be viewed, you have created
В. С.	sections panes views sub sheets
C.	views

C. Freeze First Column

	Answer
	B. panes
10	A cell is referred to by its unique address, called a(n), which is the coordinates of the intersection of a column and a row. A. Cell reference B. Name box C. Unit D. Active cell
	Answer
	A. Cell reference
1.	is used to prevent unwanted changes to the data in a sheet by specifying what information can be changed. A. Share Workbook B. Protect Sheet C. Protect Workbook D. None of the above
	Answer
	B. Protect Sheet
2.	A(n) takes a value or values, performs an operation, and returns a result to the cell A. operation B. cell C. function D. argument
	Answer

	C. function
3.	A pie chart with one or more slices offset from the main portion is called a(n) pie chart. A. exploded B. detached C. separated D. highlighted
	Answer
	A. exploded
4.	You can emphasize a slice of a pie chart byit from the rest of the slices so it stands out. A. offsetting B. impacting C. embedding D. charting
	Answer
	A. offsetting
5.	The accounting style shows negative numbers in A. Bold B. Brackets C. Parenthesis D. Quotes
	Answer
	C. Parenthesis
6.	To specify an absolute reference in a formula, enter a(n) before a column letter or a row number.

	A. percent signB. apostropheC. dollar signD. title
	Answer
	C. dollar sign
7.	A cell reference with only one dollar sign before either the column or the row is called a(n) A. mixed cell reference B. relative cell reference C. absolute cell reference D. incomplete cell reference
	Answer
	A. mixed cell reference
8.	displays the location of different page breaks within the Worksheet. A. Freeze Panes B. Normal View C. Page break Preview D. None of the above
	Answer
	C. Page break Preview
9.	To centre worksheet titles across a range of cell, you must
	A. Use merge and center button to center the text across multiple cells B. widen the columns

	D. All of the above
	Answer
	A. Use merge and center button to center the text across multiple cells
10	A quick way to return to a specific area of a worksheet is to type in the A. Name box
	B. Formula bar
	C. Zoom box D. None of the above
	Answer
	A. Name box
1.	To override the order of operations, use A. brackets B. asterisks C. quotes D. parentheses
	Answer
	D. parentheses
2.	cells involves creating a single cell by combining two or more selected cells. A. formatting B. merging C. embedding D. splitting

C. checks whether text is the same in one cell as in the next

	Answer
	B. merging
3.	is used to eliminate empty space by matching the column width to the longest cell entry or the row height to the tallest cell entry. A. Auto Complete B. Auto Fit C. Auto Sum D. None of the above
	Answer
	B. Auto Fit
4.	is a type of page orientation in which the page is taller than it is wide A. Portrait orientation B. Landscape Orientation C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the above
	Answer
	A. Portrait orientation
5.	You press the key on the keyboard to display a Key Tip badge. A. ESC B. CTRL C. ALT D. Home
	Answer

6.	is a type of page orientation in which the page is wider than it is tall, so that text spans the widest part of the page. A. Portrait orientation B. Landscape Orientation C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the above
	Answer
	B. Landscape Orientation
7.	An alternative for clicking the Paste button is to A. click the Drop button B. click the Move button C. press the Enter key D. press the down arrow
	Answer
	C. press the Enter key
8.	The worksheet entries that determine the size of the slices in a pie chart are called the A. data series B. pie data C. data collection D. chart data
	Answer
	A. data series

9. What error code does excel display if a range name is mis-typed

C. ALT

or deleted?

	A. #REF! B. #Name? C. #Value D. #N/A
	Answer
	B. #Name?
10	A cell range that is comprised of two or more separate adjacent ranges is known as A. adjacent Range B. Non adjacent Range C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the above
	Answer
	B. Non adjacent Range
1.	is a pre designed formats that add a professional look to spreadsheets. A. Active Cell B. Auto Format C. Auto Sum D. None of the above
	Answer
	B. Auto Format
2.	An unique identifier for a cell, which is formed by combining the cell's column letter and row number is known as A. Cell Reference B. Relative Reference

	C. Absolute Reference D. None of the above
	Answer
	A. Cell Reference
3.	An adjustable or changeable cell reference is called A. Cell Reference B. Relative Reference C. Absolute Reference D. None of the above
	Answer
	B. Relative Reference
4.	A range where all cells touch each other and form a rectangle is called A. Adjacent Range B. Non Adjacent Range C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the above
	Answer
	A. Adjacent Range
5.	is used to center the spreadsheet both horizontally and vertically on a printed page. A. Border B. Center C. Custom Margins D. None of the above
	Answer

6.	Which is used to describe information in your spreadsheet? A. Label B. Formula C. Custom Margins D. None of the above
	Answer
	A. Label
7.	Pre-built spreadsheet models for common applications in business such as budgets and financial analysis is called
	A. Pre-defined B. In-built C. Template D. None of the above
	Answer
	C. Template
	is used to move the contents of a cell to the right two spaces. A. Increase Indent B. Decrease Indent C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the above
	Answer
	A. Increase Indent

C. Custom Margins

9.	is used to determine the value of a cell on which the
	formula depends
	A. Goal seeking
	B. Increase Indent
	C. Custom Margins
	D. None of the above
	Answer
	A. Goal seeking
10) is used used to move the contents of a cell to the
	left two spaces.
	A. Increase Indent
	B. Decrease Indent
	C. Both (A) and (B)
	D. None of the above
	D. None of the above Answer

AFFAIR CLOUD MS Powerpoint

Computer Quiz : Microsoft PowerPoint Set -5

1.	What are visual effects in the form of movements from one slide to another during a presentation called? A. Transition B. Animation C. Effect Options D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Transition
2.	Which group on the Insert Ribbon contains the command to insert a Chart into a slide? A. Illustrations B. Links C. Text D. Media Clip
	Answer
	A. Illustrations
3.	Which of the following contains the command to check spelling on a slide? A. Insert B. Design C. Review D. View
	Answer
	C. Review
4.	Slides that are not adjacent to each other in a presentation are called
	Answer
	B. non-contiguous
5.	The primary editing view, where you write and design your slides is known as A. Normal View B. Notes Page View C. Slide Master View D. Notes Master View

	Answer
	A. Normal View
6.	Which of the following is a feature designed to reduce font size to fit text in the current placeholder? A. Auto Fit B. Auto Format C. Auto Correct D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Auto Fit
7.	A tool with you can use to connect to a webpage, file, email address, or slide is called an A. Auto Fit B. Auto Format C. Auto Correct D. Action Button
	Answer
	D. Action Button
8.	Which group is used to insert movie from a file, a CD or Clipboard? A. Outline B. Slide Pane C. Media Clips D. Action Button
	Answer
	C. Media Clips
9.	Which short-cut is used to show or hide the grids? A. Shift + F9 B. Alt + F9 C. Ctrl + F9 D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Shift + F9
10.	Which is used to return to the first slide during the Slide-Show? A. 1 + Enter

B. Shift + 1 + Enter

	A. 1 + Enter
Comp	outer Quiz : Microsoft PowerPoint Set – 4
1.	A slide that displays at the end of a slide presentation indicating the end of the slide show is known as A. Black Slide B. End Slide C. White Slide D. Blue Slide
	Answer
	A. Black Slide
2.	Which is used to open the Open dialog box? A. Ctrl + T B. Ctrl + U C. Ctrl + F D. Ctrl + O
	Answer
	D. Ctrl + O
3.	Slides that are adjacent to each other in a presentation are called A. contiguous B. bordering C. neighbouring D. adjoining
	Answer
	A. contiguous
4.	Which of the following shortcut is used to move the cursor to the end of presentation? A. Ctrl + Pg Dn B. Ctrl + Del C. Ctrl + Home D. Ctrl + End
	Answer
	D. Ctrl + End

C. Ctrl + 1 + Enter

D. Ctrl + 1

Answer

5.	Which is defined as an object that performs on the slide when we click the mouse? A. Interrupt B. Trigger C. Video D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Trigger
6.	Which is used to close the presentation? A. Ctrl + T B. Ctrl + U C. Ctrl + F D. Ctrl + W
	Answer
	D. Ctrl + W
7.	Which of the following is used to open a new blank presentation? A. Ctrl + T B. Ctrl + N C. Ctrl + M D. Ctrl + W
	Answer
	B. Ctrl + N
8.	Which tab shows a text-only display of each slide in the presentation? A. Layout B. Quick Access Toolbar C. Outline D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Outline
9.	Which term refers to the boxes that hold text or objects on a slide? A. Placeholder B. Quick Access Toolbar C. Outline D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Placeholder

10. Which command is used to insert slides from one presentation into another presentation? A. Move Slides B. Reuse Slides C. Recycle Slides D. None of the Above

Answer

B. Reuse Slides

Computer Quiz: Microsoft PowerPoint Set - 3

1. What is the short-cut key to switch between outline and thumbnail pane?

A. Ctrl + Shift + Tab

B. Ctrl + Alt + Tab

C. Ctrl + Alt Gr + Tab

D. Ctrl + Fn + Tab

Answer

A. Ctrl + Shift + Tab

2. Which is used to promote a paragraph in an outline?

A. Alt + Shift + Left Arrow

B. Alt + Shift + Right Arrow

C. Alt + Shift + Up Arrow

D. Alt + Shift + Down Arrow

Answer

A. Alt + Shift + Left Arrow

3. What is the short-cut key to run a presentation?

A. F2

B. F3

C. F4

D. F5

Answer

D. F5

4. Which is used to demote a paragraph in an outline?

A. Alt + Shift + Left Arrow

B. Alt + Shift + Right Arrow

C. Alt + Shift + Up Arrow

D. Alt + Shift + Down Arrow

Answer

	B. Alt + Shift + Right Arrow
5.	Which of the following is used to center a paragraph? A. Ctrl + D B. Ctrl + E C. Ctrl + C D. Ctrl + F
	Answer
	B. Ctrl + E
6.	Which is used to display the font dialog box? A. Ctrl + T B. Ctrl + Shift + F C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the above
	Answer
	C. Both (A) and (B)
7.	Which key is used to erase pen tool drawings during a presentation? A. F B. G C. R D. E
	Answer
	D. E
8.	Which is used to change the pen to a pointer during a presentation? A. Ctrl + D B. Ctrl + E C. Ctrl + C D. Ctrl + A
	Answer
	D. Ctrl + A
9.	Which is used to turn off the pen tool during a presentation? A. Shift B. Esc C. Del D. End
	Answer

10.	What is the key to make the screen go white during a presentation? A. F B. M C. R D. W
	Answer
	D. W
Comp	outer Quiz : Microsoft PowerPoint Set – 2
1.	Which indicates the current slide and total number of slides in a presentation? A. Splitter bar B. Slide Pane C. Slide Indicator D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Slide Indicator
2.	view is used to easily rearrange slides. A. Slide Sorter B. Slide Pane C. Slide Indicator D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Slide Sorter
3.	Which is used to change the design and layout of the Master Slides? A. Slide Sorter B. Slide Pane C. Slide Indicator D. Slide Master
	Answer
	D. Slide Master
4.	Which is used to duplicate the current slide? A. Ctrl + K B. Ctrl + L C. Ctrl + M D. Ctrl + D

B. Esc

	Answer
	D. Ctrl + D
5.	Which is used display only the slides you select? A. From Beginning B. From Current Slide C. Custom Slide Show D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Custom Slide Show
6.	Which is used to activate the pen tool during show? A. Ctrl + K B. Ctrl + L C. Ctrl + P D. Ctrl + N
	Answer
	C. Ctrl + P
7.	A view in PowerPoint for working on the speaker notes page; includes placeholders for the slide notes is called A. Slide Sorter B. Slide Master C. Custom Slide Show D. Notes Page View
	Answer
	D. Notes Page View
8.	Which is used to change case of letters in a PowerPoint? A. Shift + F1 B. Shift + F2 C. Shift + F3 D. Shift + F4
	Answer
	C. Shift + F3
9.	A pane that provides a space to add notes and information to help you with your presentation is known as A. Notes Pane B. Slide Pane

	C. Slide Indicator D. Slide Master
	Answer
	A. Notes Pane
10.	Which shortcut key is used to insert a new slide? A. Ctrl + K B. Ctrl + L C. Ctrl + M D. Ctrl + N
	Answer
	C. Ctrl + M
Comp	outer Quiz : Microsoft PowerPoint Set – 1
1.	An Individual screen in a Slide Show is called A. Slide B. Object C. Design D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Slide
2.	is an empty object on a new slide that reserve a space for the type of information you want to insert. A. Slide Master B. Place Holder C. Design Template D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Place Holder
3.	controls the formatting for all the slides in the presentation. A. Slide Master B. Place Holder C. Design Template D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Slide Master

4.	is a pre-designed model that you can apply to one or all of the background
	slides in a presentation.
	A. Slide Master
	B. Place Holder
	C. Design Template
	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Design Template
5.	The combination of title, text or content place holders and the arrangement on a slide is called
	A. Slide Master
	B. Object
	C. Design Template
	D. Slide Layout
	2. Shae Edyout
	Answer
	D. Slide Layout
6.	A special effect used to introduce a slide during a slide show is known as A. Slide Master B. Transition C. Design Template D. Slide Layout
	Answer
	B. Transition
7.	The movement of text, graphics, or objects in a PowerPoint presentation is called
	A. Slide Master
	B. Animation
	C. Design Template
	D. Slide Layout
	Answer
	B. Animation
8.	The combined use of more than one media such as image, sound, video, etc., is known
	as
	A. Slide Master
	B. Transition
	C. Design Template

	Answer
	D. Multi Media
9.	The maximum Zoom % in MS Powerpoint is A. 100
	B. 200 C. 300 D. 400
	Answer
	D. 400
10.	is used to change the design and layout of printed handouts. A. Slide Sorter View B. Slide Master View
	C. Handout Master View D. Notes Master View
	Answer
	C. Handout Master View

1.	A(n) consists of a set of programs, which controls, coordinates and supervises the activities of the various components of a computer. A. Operating System B. Application Software C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the above
	Answer
	A. Operating System
2.	A(n) is a program which acts as an interface between a user and hardware. A. Operating System B. Application Software C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the above
	Answer
	A. Operating System
3.	is a boot strapping process which starts the OS when a computer is switched on and the OS gets loaded from hard disk to main memory. A. Executing B. Fetching C. Booting D. None of the above
	Answer
	C. Booting

4.	When a computer is turned on after it has been completely shut-down is called
	Answer
	A. Cold Booting
5.	When a computer is restarted by pressing the combination of Ctrl+ Alt+ Del key or by restart button is called
	Answer
	B. Warm Booting
6.	is a type of Operating System which allows only one user at a time. A. Single User Operating System B. Multi User Operating System C. Real Time Operating System D. Embedded Operating System
	Answer
	A. Single User Operating System
7.	Some Operating Systems use multitasking to prevent any one process from monopolizing the computer's resources.

	A. preemptive
	B. non-preemptive
	C. Both (A) and (B)
	D. None of the above
	Answer
	A. preemptive
8.	is the first program run on a computer, when the
	computer boots up.
	A. Processing System
	B. System Operations
	C. Operating System
	D. None of the above
	Answer
	C. Operating System
9.	BIOS stands for
	A. Bias Integrated Output System
	B. Bias Integrated Operator System
	C. Basic Integrated Output System
	D. Basic Input Output System
	Answer
	D. Basic Input Output System
10	. Which process checks to ensure the components of the
	computer are operating and connected properly?
	A. Processing
	B. Saving
	C. Booting
	D. Editing

	Answer
	C. Booting
1.	Which of the following runs on computer hardware and serves as platform for other software to run on A. Application Software B. Operating System C. Peripherals D. None of the above
	Answer
	B. Operating System
2.	The main difference between Windows and DOS is the ability to
	A. multitasking B. speed up C. run a program D. None of the above
	Answer
	A. multitasking
3.	is a feature for scheduling and multi-programming to provide an economical interactive system of two or more users. A. Time Sharing B. Multi-tasking C. Time tracing D. None of the above
	Answer
	A. Time Sharing

4.	Which of the following is/are the function(s) of an OS? A. Sharing hardware among users B. Facilitating Input/output C. scheduling resources among users D. All of the above
	Answer
	D. All of the above
5.	The simultaneous processing of two or more programs by multiple processors, is A. Time Sharing B. Multi-processing C. Time tracing D. All of the above
	Answer
	B. Multi-processing
6.	is the process of controlling and coordinating computer memory, assigning portions called blocks to various running programs to optimize overall system performance. A. Time Sharing B. Multi-processing C. Memory Management D. All of the above
	Answer
	C. Memory Management
7.	Which plays an important role in Memory management for a computer's OS? A. Time Sharing

	B. Multi-processingC. PagingD. All of the above
	Answer
	C. Paging
8.	In awhere multiple programs can be running at the same time, the OS determines which applications should run in what order and how much time should be allowed for each application before giving another application a turn. A. Single User Operating System B. Multi User Operating System C. Multi-Tasking Operating System D. None of the above
	Answer
	C. Multi-Tasking Operating System
9.	In a number of jobs are put together and executed as a group. A. Single User Operating System B. Multi User Operating System C. Multi-Tasking Operating System D. Batch Processing Operating System
	Answer
	D. Batch Processing Operating System
10	A. Single User Operating System B. Network Operating System

	C. Multi-Tasking Operating System D. Batch Processing Operating System
	Answer
	B. Network Operating System
1.	The operating system called Unix is typically used for
	A. Desktop computers
	B. Laptop Computers
	C. Super Computers
	D. All of the above
	Answer
	D. All of the above
2.	The primarily take(s) care of the behind-the-scenes details and manage(s) the hardware. A. Application Software B. Hard Disk C. Super Computers
	D. Operating System
	Answer
	D. Operating System
3.	Operating System of a computer
	A. Enables the programmer to draw a flow chart
	B. Links a program with subroutine with reference
	C. provides a layer, User friendly Interface
	D. All of the above
	Answer

	C. provides a layer, User friendly Interface
4.	The term "Operating System" means A. A set of programs which control computer working B. The way a user operates the computer system C. The way computer operator works D. All of the above
	Answer
	A. A set of programs which control computer working
5.	This part of Computer Operating System manages the essential peripherals such as the keyboard, screen, disk drives, and parallel and serial ports A. Basic Input/Output System B. Peripheral Input/Output System C. Secondary Input/Output System D. Marginal Input/Output System
	Answer
	A. Basic Input/Output System
6.	controls the way in which the computer system functions and provides a means by which users can interact with the computer. A. Application Software B. Operating System C. Super Computers D. None of the above
	Answer
	B. Operating System

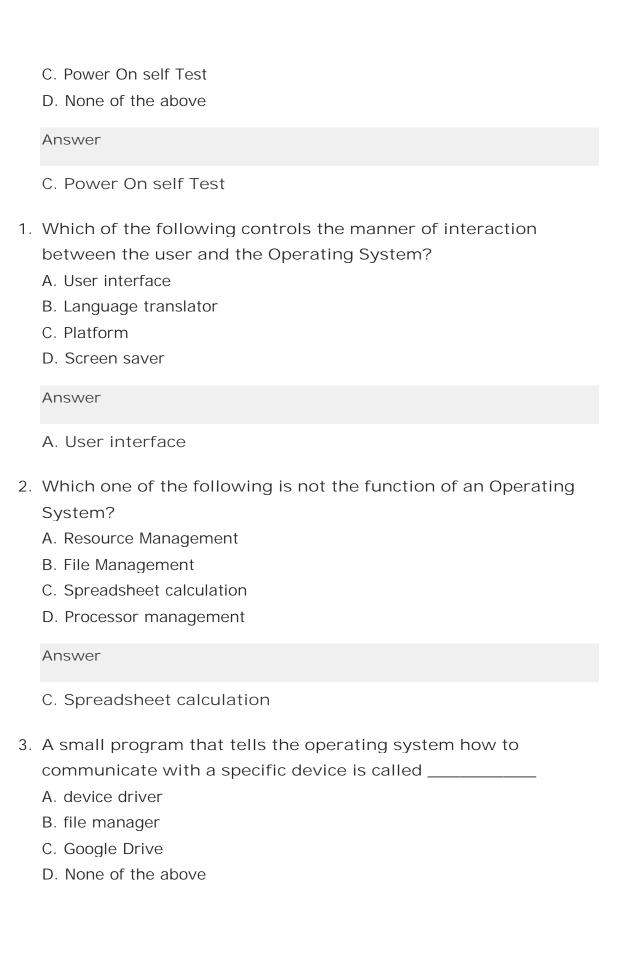
7.	Linux is a(n) Operating System. A. Windows B. Microsoft C. Mac D. Open Source Answer
	D. Open Source
8.	All computers must have a/an A. virus checking program B. word processing software C. attached printer D. Operating System
	Answer
	D. Operating System
9.	In real time Operating System, which is most suitable scheduling scheme? A. Round Robin B. FCFS C. pre-emptive scheduling D. random scheduling
	Answer
	C. pre-emptive scheduling
10	allows multiple users to access a computer system concurrently. A. Single User Operating System B. Multiple User Operating System

	D. None of the above
	Answer
	B. Multiple User Operating System
1.	When a user application requests a service from the operation system is referred asA. User Mode B. kernel Mode C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the above
	Answer
	B. kernel Mode
2.	When the computer is executing on behalf of a user application is referred as
	Answer
	A. User Mode
3.	An operating system mainly used for Servers is called
	A. Single User Operating System B. Multi User Operating System C. Real Time Operating System D. Network Operating System

C. Real Time Operating System

4.	Answer
	D. Network Operating System
	is a type of synchronous interrupt typically caused by an exceptional condition (Ex:- division by zero or invalid memory access) in a user process. A. Thread B. Call C. Trap D. None of the above
	Answer
	C. Trap
5.	Which of the following is a core of an Operating System? A. Thread B. Call C. Trap D. Kernel
	Answer
	D. Kernel
6.	The operating system uses partition to boot your computer. A. Active B. Passive C. Extra D. None of the above
	Answer
	A. Active

7.	Every Computer has a(n)	_ many also have
	A. Operating System; a client system B. Operating System; Instruction sets C. Application Programs; an Operating System; Operating System; Application Program	
	Answer	
	D. Operating System; Application Prog	grams
8.	The controls a client computer' A. application program B. instruction set C. server application D. Operating System	s resources.
	Answer	
	D. Operating System	
9.	The operating system determines the following occurs except A. User creation of a document B. User Interaction with the processor C. Printer output D. Data displayed on the monitor.	manner in which all of the
	Answer	
	A. User creation of a document	
10	When you turn on the computer the perform this testA. RAM testB. Disk Drive test	e boot routine will



	Answer
	A. device driver
4.	Operating systems that run on computers and mobile devices provided by a variety of manufacturers is called
	Answer
	B. device independent
5.	is a tool that reorganizes the files and unused space on a computer's hard disk so that the operating system accesses data more quickly and programs and apps run faster. A. device dependent B. disk cleanup C. disk defragmenter D. None of the above
	Answer
	C. disk defragmenter
6.	is a tool that searches for and removes unnecessary files. A. device dependent B. disk cleanup C. disk defragmenter D. None of the above
	Answer

	B. disk cleanup
7.	Operating systems that runs only on a specific type or make of computer or mobile device is termed as A. device dependent B. device independent C. disk defragmenter D. None of the above
	Answer
	A. device dependent
8.	An application that runs the same on multiple operating systems is called A. Single Platform application B. device independent application C. Cross Platform application D. None of the above
	Answer
9.	C. Cross Platform application Desktop operating systems that work in conjunction with a server operating system is called A. Mobile Operating Systems B. Embedded Operating Systems C. Client Operating Systems D. None of the above
	Answer
	C. Client Operating Systems

10	Operating systems that can function as both desktop and server operating systems is called A. Mobile Operating Systems B. Embedded Operating Systems C. Client Operating Systems D. multi-purpose operating systems Answer
	D. multi-purpose operating systems
1.	An Operating System that can do multitasking means that
	A. the OS can divide up work between several CPUs.B. several programs can be operated concurrentlyC. multiple people can use the computer concurrentlyD. All of the above
	Answer
	B. several programs can be operated concurrently
2.	Which of the following is a database of information about the Windows operating system including customized settings and software installations? A. registry B. performance monitor C. changelog D. None of the above
	Answer
	A. registry
3.	You need to create new volumes and format a new disk you just

installed on your Windows 7 computer. Which tool should you

	A. format B. Disk Management C. Disk Utility D. None of the above
	Answer
	B. Disk Management
4.	Which of the following is a valid permission in the Linux file system? A. Full Control B. Modify C. Write D. Change
	Answer
	C. Write
5.	Which of the following commands should you use to delete files on a Linux system? A. mv B. rm C. delete D. expunge
	Answer
	B. rm
6.	When an application is running it's memory space cannot be accessed by other applications is known as mode. A. real B. virtual real

use?

	C. compatibility D. protected
	Answer
	D. protected
7.	In what mode can only one program be executed at one time? A. real B. virtual real C. compatibility D. protected Answer
	A. real
8.	Desktop Operating System is also called a A. Single User Operating System B. Multi User Operating System C. Embedded Operating System D. Client Operating System
	Answer
	D. Client Operating System
9.	The network administrator uses the to add and remove users, computers, and other devices to and from the network. A. Single User Operating System B. Multi User Operating System C. Server Operating System D. Embedded Operating System
	Answer

C. Server Operating System
 10. If application software, such as a Web browser, has stopped responding and the hard disk's LED blinks repeatedly, the operating system probably is A. Multitasking B. De-fragmenting C. Thrashing D. None of the above
Answer
C. Thrashing
The portion of an OS that relates to the user and to applications is calledA. root B. shell C. registry D. None of the above
Answer B. shell
2. What is the primary method for implementing Virtual Storage?A. PagingB. FragmentationC. TranslationD. None of the above
Answer
A. Paging
3. The portion of an OS that is responsible for interacting with the

A. root

hardware is called _____

B. shell
C. registry
D. kernel
A
Answer B. shell
B. Shen
4. The breaking apart of files into separate segments as they are stored
by an operating system on the hard drive is known as
A. Paging
B. File Fragmentation
C. File Management
D. None of the above
Answer
B. File Fragmentation
5 is the file management program built into the recent
Windows operating systems.
A. Search Tool
B. File Explorer
C. File Compression Program
D. None of the above
Answer
B. File Explorer
6. A type of operating system designed to be installed on a network
server is called
A. Personal Operating System
B. Embedded Operating System
C. Mobile Operating System
D. Server Operating System
2. 20. 10. 2po. a.m.g 2jotom
Answer
D. Server Operating System

7 enables two or more users to run programs
simultaneously.
A. Personal Operating System
B. Embedded Operating System
C. Mobile Operating System
D. Multi User Operating System
A
Answer D. Multi User Operating System
8 is an operating system that organize and coordinates how
multiple users access and share resources on a network.
A. Personal Operating System
B. Embedded Operating System
C. Mobile Operating System
D. Server Operating System
Anguage
Answer D. Server Operating System
9 allow user-level processes to request services of the
Operating System
A. Paging
B. Fragmentation
C. System Calls
D. None of the above
Answer
C. System Calls
10. What is/are the major activity of an OS with regard to memory
management?
A. The creation and deletion of both user and system processes
B. The suspension and resumption of processes
C. The provision of mechanisms for process synchronization
D. All of the above
D. All OF THE BOOVE

D. All of the above

- 1. What are the major activities of the OS with regards to storage management?
 - A. Paging
 - B. Fragmentation
 - C. System Calls
 - D. All of the above

Answer

- D. All of the above
- 2. A(n)_____ is a set of programs designed to manage the resources of a computer, including starting the computer, managing programs, managing memory, and coordinating tasks between input and output devices.
 - A. Application suite
 - B. Interface
 - C. input/output system
 - D. operating system (OS)

Answer

- D. operating system (OS)
- 3. What happens when you boot up a PC?
 - A. Portions of the operating system are copied from disk into memory.
 - B. Portions of the operating system are copied from memory onto disk.
 - C. Portions-of the operating system are compiled.
 - D. Portions of the operating system are emulated.

Answer

A. Portions of the operating system are copied from disk into memory. 4. The blocks of code, included in the operating system, that software applications interact with are known as: A. Application Programming Interfaces (APIs). B. complimentary Metal-Oxide Conductors (CMOS). C. Device drivers. D. Bootstrap loaders. Answer A. Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) 5. MS-DOS is a(n) ______ operating system. A. point-and-click B. user-friendly C. command-driven D. Mac. Answer C. command-driven 6. All of the following statements concerning windows are true EXCEPT— A. windows are an example of a command-driven environment. B. windows can be resized and repositioned on the desktop. C. more than one window can be open at a time. D. tool-bars and scrollbars are features of windows. Answer

A. windows are an example of a command-driven environment.

7.	In Windows XP, if you want to see the file size and modified dates of all files in a folder, the best viewing option is the view. A. List B. Thumbnails C. Details D. Icon
	Answer
	C. Details
8.	The operating system allows users to organize the computer's contents in a hierarchical structure of directories that include all of the following EXCEPT: A. files. B. folders. C. drives. D. systems.
	Answer
	D. systems.
9.	The memory resident portion of the operating system is called the A. registry. B. API. C. CMOS. D. kernel.
	Answer
	D. kernel.

10	Which of the following does NOT occur during the Power-On Self-Test (POST)? A. The Scan Disk utility begins to run. B. The video card and video memory are tested. C. The BIOS identification process occurs. D. Memory chips are checked to ensure they are working properly.
	Answer
	A. The Scan Disk utility begins to run.
1.	Which of the following type of software that controls the internal operations in the computer and controls how the computer works with all its parts? A. Shareware B. Public domain software C. Application software D. Operating system
	Answer
	D. Operating system
2.	Specialized programs, designed to allow particular input or output devices to communicate with the rest of the Computer system are called A. compilers B. device drivers C. interpreters D. operating systems
	Answer
	B. device drivers

Answer B. operating system 4. The combination of the operating system and the processor is referred to as the computer's A. CPU. B. platform. C. BIOS. D. CMOS Answer B. platform. 5. The, stored on a ROM chip, is responsible for loading the Operating System from its permanent location on the hard drive into RAM. A. BIOS B. API C. device driver D. supervisor program Answer A. BIOS	3.	managing computer resources are called A. system Software B. operating system C. Application software D. Utility programs
 4. The combination of the operating system and the processor is referred to as the computer's		Answer
referred to as the computer's A. CPU. B. platform. C. BIOS. D. CMOS Answer B. platform. 5. The, stored on a ROM chip, is responsible for loading the Operating System from its permanent location on the hard drive into RAM. A. BIOS B. API C. device driver D. supervisor program Answer		B. operating system
B. platform. 5. The, stored on a ROM chip, is responsible for loading the Operating System from its permanent location on the hard drive into RAM. A. BIOS B. API C. device driver D. supervisor program Answer	4.	referred to as the computer's A. CPU. B. platform. C. BIOS.
 5. The		Answer
loading the Operating System from its permanent location on the hard drive into RAM. A. BIOS B. API C. device driver D. supervisor program Answer		B. platform.
	5.	loading the Operating System from its permanent location on the hard drive into RAM. A. BIOS B. API C. device driver
A. BIOS		Answer
		A. BIOS

6. Which of the following is the correct sequence of actions that

takes place during the boot-up process?

- A. Load operating system Activate BIOS Perform POST Check configuration settings
- B. Activate BIOS Perform POST Load operating system Check configuration settings
- C. Perform POST Load operating system Activate BIOS Check configuration settings
- D. Activate BIOS Check configuration settings Perform POST Load operating system

Answer

- B. Activate BIOS Perform POST Load operating system Check configuration settings
- 7. All of the following are steps involved in the boot process EXCEPT:
 - A. load the operating system into RAM.
 - B. the power-on self-test.
 - C. activate the basic input/output system (BIOS).
 - D. load application programs.

Answer

- D. load application programs.
- 8. The Basic Input/Output system (BIOS) is stored in:
 - A. RAM.
 - B. ROM.
 - C. the CPU.
 - D. the hard drive.

Answer

B. ROM.

9.	Ensuring that the essential peripheral devices are attached and operational is the process.
	A. configuration
	B. CMOS
	C. POST
	D. ROM
	Answer
	C. POST
	Power-On-Self-Test.
10	. All of the following are TRUE regarding virtual memory EXCEPT—
	A. any amount of RAM can be allocated to virtual memory.
	B. the setting for the amount of hard drive space to allocate to virtual
	memory can be manually changed.
	C. this temporary storage is called the swap file (or page file).
	D. virtual memory is physical space on the hard drive.
	Answer
	A. any amount of RAM can be allocated to virtual memory.
1.	Which of the following does not support more than one
	program at a time?
	A.DOS
	B.Linux
	C.Windows
	D.Unix
	Answer
	A.DOS

2.	Which mode loads minimal set of drivers when starting Windows? A.Safe Mode B.Normal Mode C.VGA Mode D.Network Support Mode
	Answer
	A.Safe Mode
3.	The primary purpose of an operating system is a A. To make the most efficient use of computer hardware B. To allow people to use the computer C. To keep system programmer employed D. To make computer easier to use
	Answer
	A. To make the most efficient use of computer hardware
4.	is a complete operating system that works on a desktop computer, notebook computer, or mobile computing device. A.Embedded Operating System B.Standalone Operating System C.Emerging Operating System D.None of the above
	Answer
	B.Standalone Operating System
5.	SCSI stands for A.Systems Computer Systems Interface B.Small Computer Small Interface

D.Small Computer Systems Interface				
	Answer			
	D.Small Computer Systems Interface			
6.	is an Operating System function that allows the user to switch between tasks by giving the focus to the application the user brings to the foreground. A.Task Management B.Time Management C.Resource Utilization D.None of the above			
	Answer			
	A.Task Management			
7.	The part of a hard disk that is dedicated to a particular operating system or application and accessed as a single unit is calledA.Division B.Separation C.Partition D.None of the above			
	Answer			
	C.Partition			
8.	is an Operating system function which handles or manages primary memory. A.Task Management B.Time Management			

C.Systems Computer Small Interface

	D.Memory Management
	Answer
	D.Memory Management
9.	An installation of an OS onto a completely empty hard disk or one from which all data is removed during the installation is calledA.Hard Installation B.New Installation C.Clean Installation D.None of the above
	Answer
	C.Clean Installation
10	allows you to select the OS you want to boot into every time you start the computer. A.Multiboot B.Activation C.Installation D.None of the above
	Answer
	A.Multiboot

C.Resource Utilization

1.	The Standard Protocol of the Internet is
	A. TCP/IP
	B. HTML
	C. Flash
	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. TCP/IP
2.	The software application used to display Web pages is called
	A. Link
	B. Site
	C. Browser
	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Browser
3.	Which of the following is required to create an html document?
	A. Browser
	B. Internet
	C. text editor
	D. search engine
	Answer
	C. text editor
4.	A website address is an unique name that identifies a
	specific on a Web?
	A. Web browser
	B. PDA

	C. Website D. Link
	Answer
	C. Website
5.	Which of the following is used by the browsers to connect to the location of the Internet resources? A. Linkers B. Protocol C. Cable D. URL
	Answer
	D. URL
6.	Which among the following is a search engine? A. Internet Explorer B. Firefox C. Google D. Opera
	Answer
	C. Google
7.	A is the term used when a search engine returns a web page that matches the search criteria. A. blog B. hit C. link D. view
	Answer

	B. hit
8.	A website is a collection of A. graphics B. programs C. web pages D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. web pages
9.	Telnet is a based computer protocol. A. sound B. text C. image D. animation
	Answer
	B. text
10	Through an administrator or another user can access someone else's computer remotely. A. Web server B. Web application C. http D. telnet
	Answer
	D. telnet
1.	What is URL? A. A type of programming object B. A Software Program

	C. The address of a document or page on the web D. An Acronym for Unlimited Resource for learning			
	Answer			
	C. The address of a document or page on the web			
2.	A(n) appearing on a web page opens another document when clicked. A. Anchor B. URL C. Hyper link D. Reference			
	Answer			
	C. Hyper link			
3.	Which of the following cannot be part of an e-mail address? A. (.) B. (@)Symbol C. (_) Underscore D. Space			
	Answer → Join → @bhawna_weekly_quiz_pdfs			
	D. Space			
4.	A cookie A. Stores information about the user's web connectivity B. Stores Software developed by the user C. Stores the commands used by the User D. None of the Above			
	Answer			
	A. Stores information about the user's web connectivity			

5.	The device that reconciles the differences between compute and phone is the	rs
	Allswei	
	D. Modem	
6.	is a collection of web pages and the very first page that we seen on opening of website. A. Website, home-page B. Home-page, Website C. Webpage, Website D. Website, Webpage	is
	Answer	
	A. Website, home-page	
7.	URL stands for A. Uniform Read Locator B. Uniform Research Location C. Uniform Research Locator D. Uniform Resource Locator	
	Answer	
	D. Uniform Resource Locator	
8.	Which of the following domains is used by profit business? Acom Bedu	

	Cnet Dorg
	Answer
	Acom
9.	An educational institution generally have the following in its domain name? Acom Bedu Cnet Dorg
	Answer
	Bedu
10	A web browser that support both text and graphic information is known as A. text web browser B. graphic web browser C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer B. graphic web browser
1.	An application that locates information about Web pages and then stores this information in searchable databases that you can access from your browsers is calledA. Search Engine
	B. BrowserC. DomainD. None of the Above

	Answer
	A. Search Engine
2.	A software program that lets you to use the Internet is called
	A. Search Engine
	B. Browser
	C. Domain
	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Browser
3.	Which of the following domains is used by government?
	Aedu
	Borg
	Cgov
	Dcom
	Answer
	Cgov
4.	Which of the following domains is used by non-profit or
	charitable organisations?
	Aedu
	Borg
	Cgov
	Dcom
	Answer
	Borg

5.	An HTTP request has page A. Three B. Four C. Five D. Six	arts.
	Answer	
	A. Three	
6.	. The secret code that gives you a	ccess to some program is
	A. ClueB. PasswordC. HelpD. None of the Above	
	Answer	
	B. Password	
7.	is the part of the Normal indexed by traditional search en A. Deep web B. flaming C. screaming D. None of the Above	
	Answer	
	A. Deep web	
8.	Computer that provides web docasA. GuestB. Host	cuments to users is known

	C. Client D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Host
9.	The do's and don'ts of online communication is called
	A. flaming B. Cyber space C. Netiquette D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Netiquette
10	Which of the following must be contained in a URL?A. A protocol identifierB. WWWC. Unique registered domainD. All of the Above
	Answer
	D. All of the Above
1.	The process of transferring data in a continuous and even flow is called A. Surfing B. Streaming C. Browsing D. None of the Above
	Answer

B. Streaming	
Which of the following ena	bles users to speak to other users
over the Internet?	
A. FTP	

B. VoIP

2.

C. WiMAX

D. None of the Above

Answer

B. Vol P

3. What is the full form of WiMAX?

A. Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access

B. Wireless Interoperability for Microwave Access

C. Worldwide Interoperability for Macro wave Access

D. Wireless Interoperability for Macro wave Access

Answer

A. Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access

4. Which is commonly used web browser for small mobile devices such as cell phones?

A. FTP

B. VoIP

C. WAP

D. None of the Above

Answer

C. WAP

5. A web browser that display only text-based information is known as _____

	B. Graphical Web browserC. Both (A) and (B)D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A.Text web browser
6.	The process of transferring documents, graphics, and other objects from your computer to a server on the Internet is called
	A. uploading
	B. downloading
	C. streaming
	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. uploading
7.	is the transmission of a file from server or remote computer to user's computer. A. uploading B. downloading C. streaming
	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. downloading
8.	The home page of a website is the A. largest page B. first page

A. Text Web browser

	C. last page D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. first page
9.	Which of the following terms is not related to Internet? A. Link B. Browser C. Search Engine D. CPU
	Answer
	D. CPU
10	A. Wired Application Protocol B. World Wide Application Protocol C. World Wide Access Protocol D. Wireless Application Protocol
	Answer
	D. Wireless Application Protocol
1.	Which of the following is not a domain suffix? A. edu B. org C. com D. int
	Answer
	D. int

2.	Which is a text field near the top of a Web browser window that displays the URL of the current webpage? A. Formula Bar B. Scroll Bar C. Address Bar D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Address Bar
3.	is a form of software that automatically displays ads such as banners or pop-ups when a user is online. A. Adware B. Spyware C. Scumware D. Greyware
	Answer
	A. Adware
4.	Which of the following is a small application that is designed to rum with another application? A. Applet B. Ajax C. Apache D. Avatar
	Answer
	A. Applet
5.	is an incoming link from an external website to specific webpage. A. Front Link

	B. Back Link
	C. Common Link
	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Back Link
6.	In e-mail, BCC stands for A. Black Carbon Copy B. Back Carbon Copy C. Brain Carbon Copy D. Blind Carbon Copy
	Answer
	D. Blind Carbon Copy
7.	is a group of computers that are controlled from a single source and run related software programs and scripts. A. Avatar B. Botnet C. Apache D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Botnet
8.	What is the full form of DHCP? A. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol B. Digital Host Configuration Protocol C. Dynamic Host Connection Protocol D. Digital Host Connection Protocol
	Answer

	A. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
9.	A is a group of servers distributed in different locations. A. CDN B. CPN C. CAN D. CRN Answer
	A. CDN
10	A. Content Domain Network B. Cable Driver Network C. Content Delivery Network D. Content Driver Network Answer
	C. Content Delivery Network
1.	is a malicious act in which a large number of email messages are sent to a single email address in a short period of time. A. Flash B. Gopher C. E-mail bomb D. Emoticon
	Answer
	C. E-mail bomb

2.	A. Electric Data Interchange B. Economic Data Interchange C. Electronic Data Interchange D. E-mail Data Interchange
	Answer
	C. Electronic Data Interchange
3.	is a trail of data you create while using the Internet. A. Flash B. EDI C. Digital Footprint D. Emoticon
	Answer
	C. Digital Footprint
4.	Which is a small icon that identifies a website in a web browser? A. Flash B. EDI C. Favicon D. Emoticon
	Answer
_	C. Favicon
5.	is a collection of computers working together to perform various tasks. A. Grid Computing B. Flaming

	C. Favicon
	D. Honeypot
	Answer
	A. Grid Computing
6.	Which is a security system designed to detect and counteract unauthorized access or use of a computer system? A. Grid Computing B. Flaming C. Favicon D. Honeypot
	Answer
	D. Honeypot
7.	is the act of posting or sending offensive messages over the Internet. A. Grid Computing B. Flaming C. Favicon D. Honeypot
	Answer
	B. Flaming
8.	Which term describes email messages that are generally unwanted, but do not fit the definition of spam? A. Gray mail B. Flaming C. Favicon D. Honeypot

	Answer
	A. Gray mail
9.	What is the full form of ICMP? A. Internet Control Message Protocol B. Immediate Control Message Protocol C. Information Control Message Protocol D. Index Control Message Protocol
	Answer
	A. Internet Control Message Protocol
10	Which of the following is an non-profit corporation that is responsible for allocating IP addresses and managing the domain name system? A. ICMP B. ICF C. ICANN D. ICQ
	Answer
	C. ICANN
1.	When a website is developed for multiple browsers, then it is called website. A. Cross-browser B. Affiliate C. Gopher D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A Cross-browser

2.	What is the full form of CMS? A. Cloud Management System B. Client Management System C. Cross Management System D. Content Management System
	Answer
	D. Content Management System
3.	Which of the following refers to applications and services offered over the Internet? A. ICANN B. Cloud Computing C. ICS D. ICQ
	Answer
	B. Cloud Computing
4.	A. Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers B. Internet Connection for Assigned Names and Numbers C. Internet Corporation for Assigned Nodes and Numbers D. Internet Connection for Assigned Nodes and Numbers
	Answer
	A. Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
5.	Which allows multiple computers to connect to the Internet using the same Internet connection and IP address? A. ICANN B. Cloud Computing

	C. ICS D. ICQ
	Answer
	C. ICS
6.	The amount of time takes by a data packet to move across a network connection is termed as A. Redundancy B. Latency C. Throughput D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Latency
7.	sometimes called a micro site, is a small website dedicated to a specific topic. A. Mirror B. Minisite C. MySpace D. Moodle
	Answer
	B. Minisite
8.	Which is a special HTML tag that is used to store information about a Web page but is not displayed in a Web browser? A. Mirror B. Minisite C. Meta tag D. Moodle

	Answer
	C. Meta tag
9.	is a program that allows you to search for files available on one or more FTP servers. A. Archie B. Apache C. Avatar D. Applet Answer A. Archie
10	Which of the following term is similar to phishing, but refers to fraudulent messages sent over SMS rather than email? A. Flaming B. Pharming C. Mashup D. Smishing
	Answer
	D. Smishing
1.	A way of storing your favourite sites on the Internet is known as A. Interlaced B. Cookie C. Bookmark D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Bookmark

2.	VCI stands for
	A. Virtual Channel Identifier
	B. Virtual Channel Indicator
	C. Virtual Connection Identifier
	D. Virtual Communication Indicator
	D. VII tuai Communication mulcator
	Answer
	A. Virtual Channel I dentifier
3.	is a way of interlinking related Web sites so that
	people can visit many similar Web sites.
	A. Web Master
	B. Web Ring
	C. Web Host
	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Web Ring
4.	MPEG stands for
	A. Move Pictures Experts Group
	B. Movie Pictures Experts Group
	C. Moving Pictures Experts Group
	D. Movie Pictures Export Group
	2. Movie Fieldres Expert Group
	Answer
	C. Moving Pictures Experts Group
5.	A identifies the name and location of a file or
	resource in a uniform format.
	A. VCI
	B. VPI

	C. URI D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. URI
6.	is a part of the TCP/IP suite of protocols used for data transferring. A. UDP B. UGC C. URI D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. UDP
7.	is a means of notifying a website that another website has linked to it. A. Trackback B. Spoofing C. Trace route D. None of the Above Answer
	Answer
	A. Trackback
8.	is a type of denial of service (DoS) attack that sends a series of "SYN" messages to a computer, such as a web server. A. Trackback B. Spoofing C. SYN Flood
	D. None of the Above

	Answer
	C. SYN Flood
9.	Which is also known as a "stateless" protocol that it doesn't acknowledge that the packets being sent have been received. A. UDP B. UGC C. URI D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. UDP
10	is the process of extracting large amounts of information from a website. A. Trackback B. Spoofing C. SYN Flood D. Scraping
	Answer
	D. Scraping
1.	Pharming, phishing and other malicious acts are known as
	A. Social Trimming B. Social networking C. Social Engineering D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Social Engineering

2.	is a web service that allows the subscriber to
	broadcast short messages to other subscribers of the service.
	A. Microblogging
	B. Social networking
	C. Social Engineering
	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Microblogging
3.	Which is an example for Microblogging website?
	A. Blogger
	B. WordPress
	C. Twitter
	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Twitter
4.	WPA is a type of security used for what type of connection?
	A. Ethernet
	B. Wi-Fi
	C. Bluetooth
	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Wi-Fi
5.	Which of the following languages is not parsed by a typical web
	browser?
	A. HTML
	B. CSS

	C. Java Script D. Perl
	Answer
	D. Perl
6.	Which of the following indicates a secure website? A. FTP B. HTTPS C. SMTP D. IMAP
	Answer
	B. HTTPS
7.	What is the another name for a file retrieved from the Internet? A. Archive B. Package C. Download D. Stream
	Answer
	C. Download
8.	What type of software program filters incoming network traffic? A. System cleaner B. Firewall C. Disk utility D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Firewall

9.	What is the another name for online discussion board? A. Intranet B. Net block C. Web Forum D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Web Forum
10	What is the process of designing and uploading a website called? A. Web mastering B. Web publishing C. Web writing D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Web publishing
1.	is an electronic fraud tactic in which individuals are tricked into revealing critical financial or personal information to unauthorized entities over the telephone. A. Smishing B. Phishing C. Pharming D. Vishing
	Answer
	D. Vishing
2.	Vishing is also known as A. VoIP Phishing B. Voice Phishing

	C. Voice Pharming D. Both (A) and (B)
	Answer
	D. Both (A) and (B)
3.	is another scam where a fraudster installs malicious code on a personal computer or server. A. Smishing B. Phishing C. Pharming D. Vishing
	Answer
	C. Pharming
4.	Which of the following is a security attack through SMS in which the user is tricked into downloading a Trojan horse or other malware onto his mobile. A. Smishing B. Phishing C. Pharming D. Vishing
	Answer
	A. Smishing
5.	Smishing is also known as A. SMS Phishing B. SMS Vishing C. SMS Pharming D. Both (A) and (B)

	Answer
	A. SMS Phishing
6	is a form of fraud in which the attacker tries to learn information such as login credentials or account information by masquerading as a reputable entity or person in email. A. Smishing B. Phishing C. Pharming D. Vishing
	Answer
	B. Phishing
7.	Collecting personal information and effectively posing as another individual is known as the crime of
	Answer
	D. identity theft
8.	The creation of Internet Protocol(IP) packets with a forged source IP address, with the purpose of concealing the identity of the sender or impersonating another computer system is called A. Smishing B. Spoofing C. hacking D. identity theft

	Answer
	B. Spoofing
9.	Ethical hackers who use their skill to secure the integrity of computer systems of networks is called A. Black Hat B. Red Hat C. White Hat D. Green Hat
	Answer
	C. White Hat
10	A. SPIT B. SPIM C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. SPIM
1.	Hardware or software designed to guard against unauthorized access to a computer network is known as A. Hacker-proof program B. Firewall C. Hacker-resistant server D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Firewall

2.	An Internet service that translates domain names to the IP addresses is calledA. CMS B. ASP C. DNS D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. DNS
3.	A dynamic website that is normally database driven and which enables the owner/user to manage the content of their own website without needing to know any coding at all is known as
	A. Content Management System (CMS) B. ASP C. DNS D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Content Management System (CMS)
4.	Unauthorized access to information by using a terminal that is already logged on with an authorized ID is called
	Answer
	A. Piggybacking

	A. Pharming
	B. Payload
	C. Phishing
	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Payload
6.	Unauthorized access to restricted systems or resources is
	referred as
	A. Pharming
	B. Penetration
	C. Phishing D. None of the Above
	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Penetration
7.	Spam over Internet telephony is known as
	A. Malware
	B. Spit
	C. Pharming
	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Spit
8.	Modifying data in a Domain Name System (DNS) server so that
	calls to particular Websites or even entire domains are
	misdirected for fraudulent purposes is termed as
	A. DNS cache poisoning

5. The unauthorized activities of malicious software is called

	B. Penetration C. Phishing D. None of the Above Answer
9.	A. DNS cache poisoning Sending large numbers of unwanted e-mail messages to a single recipient or to a group of such recipients is termed as
	A. Logic bombB. Mail bombingC. Time bombD. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Mail bombing
10	Malicious modification or destruction of data such as changing information on Web sites is called A. Super zapping B. Vandalism C. Spamming D. None
	Answer
	B. Vandalism
1.	Which one of the following is a key function of firewall? A. Monitoring B. deleting C. moving D. None of the Above

	Answer
	A. Monitoring
2.	Which of the following inputs a computer's memory, but unlike a virus, it does not replicate itself? A. Trojan Horse B. Logic bomb C. Firewall D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Logic bomb
3.	If your computer rebooting itself then it is likely that
	A. It has a virus
	B. It does not have enough memoryC. There has been a power surge
	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. It has a virus
4.	The of a Threat measures its potential impact on a System A. vulnerabilities B. degree of harm C. susceptibility D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. degree of harm

5.	A digital signature is A. scanned signature B. encrypting information C. signature in binary form D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. encrypting information
6.	A hacker installs malicious code on a personal computer or server. This code then redirects clicks you make on a Web site to another fraudulent Web site without your consent or knowledge. It is known asA. Phishing B. Smishing C. Pharming D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Pharming
7.	The act of using the telephone in an attempt to scam the user into surrendering private information that will be used for identity theft. A. Pharming B. Smishing C. Vishing D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Vishing

8. A type of phishing attack where mobile phone users receive

text messages containing a Web site hyper link is called

	A. PharmingB. SmishingC. VishingD. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Smishing
9.	A malware program that can be used by a black hat cracker to remotely take control of a system for further attacks like spam emails or Denial of Service attacks, without a user's knowledge is calledA. Zombie B. Spoofing C. Vishing D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Zombie
10	The creation of Internet Protocol (IP) packets with a forged source IP address, with the purpose of concealing the identity of the sender or impersonating another computing system is called (A) Pharming (B) Spoofing (C) Vishing (D) None
	Answer
	(B) Spoofing

1.	DBMS is
	A. Collection of Data
	B. Set of programs to access data
	C. Set of programs to update data
	D. All of the Above
	Answer
	D. All of the Above
2.	The Database stores information in
	A. Blocks
	B. Rows and Columns
	C. Tracks and Sectors
	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Rows and Columns
3.	is a structured database in which data is stored
	in the form of tables
	A. Network Database
	B. Hierarchical Database
	C. Relational Database
	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Relational Database
4.	is the logical structure of the database.
	A. Schema
	B. Instances
	C. Key
	D. None of the Above

	Answer
	A. Schema
5.	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
	Answer
	C. character, field, record, file, database
6.	A program that generally has more user- friendly interface than a DBMS is called a A. Front end B. Repository C. Back end D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Front end
7.	means that the data contained in a database is accurate and reliable. A. Data redundancy B. Data integrity C. Data reliability D. Data consistency
	Answer
	B. Data integrity

8.	Dr. E.F. Codd represented rules that a database must obey if it has to be considered truly relational A. 10 B. 8 C. 12 D. 5 Answer
	C. 12
9.	is a database in which data is organized in the form of trees with nodes. A. Network Database B. Hierarchical Database C. Relational Database D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Hierarchical Database
10	The smallest unit of information about a record in a database is called a A. Field B. Query C. Cell D. None of the Above Answer A. Field
1.	is a collection of conceptual tools for describing data, data relationships, data semantics etc., A. Front End

	C. Data Models D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Data Models
2.	In E-R diagram, attributes are represented by A. ellipse B. rectangle C. diamond D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. ellipse
3.	Key to represent relationship between tables is called
	A. Primary key B. Secondary Key C. Foreign Key D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Foreign Key
4.	A logical schema A. is the entire database B. is a standard way of organizing information into accessible part C. describes how data is actually stored on disk D. None of the Above
	Answer

B. Database Administrator

	B. is a standard way of organizing information into accessible part
5.	In the relational modes, cardinality is termed as A. number of tuples B. number of tables C. number of constraints D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. number of tuples
6.	An entity set that does not have sufficient attributes to form a primary key is a A. strong entity set B. weak entity set C. simple entity set D. None of the Above
	Answer
7.	B. weak entity set is a primary key of one file that also appears in another file. A. Physical Key B. Primary Key C. Foreign Key
	D. Logical Key
	Answer
	C. Foreign Key

8.	is an invalid type of database key.
	A. Structured primary key
	B. Atomic primary key
	C. Primary key
	D. Composite primary key
	Answer
	A. Structured primary key
9.	is a diagrammatically representation of entities
	and relationship between them.
	A. E-R Diagram
	B. Chart
	C. Model
	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. E-R Diagram
10	. In E-R diagram, relationship type is represented by
	A alling a
	A. ellipse B. restande
	B. rectangle
	C. diamond
	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. diamond
1.	Which of the following is/are advantages of DBMS?
	A. Increased Security
	B. Data Integrity

	C. Avoids Data redundancy D. All of the Above
	Answer
	D. All of the Above
2.	The process of keeping information uniform is called A. Data consistency B. Data redundancy C. Increased Security D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Data consistency
3.	is a form of database management that keeps data separated from all programs that make use of it. A. Data independence B. Data redundancy C. Increased Security D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Data independence
4.	The specific representation of an external view, that is, the end user's view of the data environment is known asA. External Schema B. Internal schema C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer

A. External Schema

5.	The DBMS allows the user to specify what must be done, without having to specify how it is to be done, by using a(n)
	A. access control B. query language C. table generator D. security system
	Answer
	B. query language
6.	All fields for a specific entity can be grouped together as a
	A. database B. file C. field D. record
	Answer
	D. record
7.	A record consists of a A. group of files B. character C. collection of related records D. set of one or more fields
	Answer
	D. set of one or more fields

8.	The design of a database recognizes the use of historical and aggregated data. A. multiuser B. data warehouse C. single-user D. production
	Answer
	B. data warehouse
9.	The is a specialized database that stores data in a format optimized for decision support. A. production database B. distributed database C. workgroup database D. data warehouse
	Answer
	D. data warehouse
10	Another name for a production database is a database. A. data mining B. development C. warehousing D. transactional
	Answer
	D. transactional
1.	The manages interaction between the end user and the database. A. DP

	C. DM query engine D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. DBMS
2.	A database that supports data distributed across several different sites is called a(n) database. A. desktop B. distributed C. workgroup D. enterprise
	Answer
	B. distributed
3.	Datais defined as "the condition in which all of the data in the database are consistent with the real-world events and conditions." A. verification B. redundancy C. inconsistency D. integrity
	Answer
	D. integrity
4.	are the instructions and rules that govern the design and use of the database system. A. Procedures B. Hardware

B. DBMS

	C. Software D. Data
	Answer
	A. Procedures
5.	Activities that make the database perform more efficiently in terms of storage and access speed are known as performance
	A. development B. upgrades C. enhancements D. tuning
	Answer
	D. tuning
6.	is the de facto query language and data access standard supported by the majority of DBMS vendors. A. DBMS B. Access Query Language C. 4GL D. Structured Query Language
	Answer
	D. Structured Query Language
7.	Where does the DBMS store the definitions of data elements and their relationships? A. data map B. data file C. index D. data dictionary

	Answer
	D. data dictionary
8.	The term refers to an organization of components that define and regulate the collection, storage, management, and use of data within a database environment. A. people B. DBMS C. database system D. hardware
	Answer
	C. database system
9.	Data exists when the same data are stored unnecessarily at different places. A. fragmentation B. dependency C. redundancy D. inconsistency
	Answer
	C. redundancy
10	Data exists when it is possible to make changes in the data storage characteristics without affecting the application program's ability to access the data. A. mining B. integrity C. independence D. inconsistency

	C. independence
1.	A database component that stores the raw bits and bytes of data is called A. DBMS B. schema C. Physical Data Store D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Physical Data Store
2.	A database component that contains descriptive information about the data stored in the physical data store is called
	A. Schema B. Attribute C. Table D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Schema
3.	A consistent state among foreign key and primary key values is called A. Schema B. Attribute C. Referential Integrity D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Referential Integrity

4.	A formal technique for evaluating and improving the quality of a relational database schema is known as A. Integration B. Normalization C. Dependency D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Normalization
5.	One or more databases are hosted by a single DBMS running on a single server is called A. Single database server architecture B. Replicated database server architecture C. Partitioned database server architecture D. Cloud-based database server architecture
	Answer
	A. Single database server architecture
6.	Complete database copies are hosted by cooperating DBMSs running on multiple servers is called A. Single database server architecture B. Replicated database server architecture C. Partitioned database server architecture D. Cloud-based database server architecture
	Answer
	B. Replicated database server architecture
7.	Potential problems in the design of a relational database are known as A. update anomalies

	C. modification anomalies D. select anomalies
	Answer
	A. update anomalies
8.	The conversion of an unnormalized table to first normal form requires the removal of
	Answer
	B. repeating groups
9.	normal form has an additional condition that the only determinants the table contains are candidate keys. A. Fourth B. Second C. Third D. First
	Answer
	C. Third
10	A set of requirements that is necessary to support the operations of a particular database user is known as a(n)
	A. user view
	B. user attribute

B. relational anomalies

	C. user table D. user field
	Answer
	A. user view
1.	DBMS is an intermediate between the user and the A. Information B. Meta Data C. Database D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Database
2.	What is the relationship between programs and data in the database approach? A. Data abstraction B. Data Model C. Meta Data D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Data abstraction
3.	Which describes physical storage structure of the database? A. External or View level B. Conceptual Level C. Internal Level D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Internal Level

4.	Which describes structure of the whole database for a community of users? A. External or View level B. Conceptual Level C. Internal Level D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Conceptual Level
5.	A(n) backup produces a complete copy of the entire database. A. Entire B. Full C. Half D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Full
6.	A(n) is a uniquely identifiable object that allows a given person to log on to the database. A. user B. client C. server D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. user
7.	backups take place while the user is working on the database. A. Specialization

	C. server D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Concurrent
8.	A(n) data dictionary is automatically updated by the DBMS with every database access. A. Active B. Passive C. In Active D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Active
9.	In which architecture, multiple distributed database servers are used and the database schema is partitioned? A. Single database server architecture B. Replicated database server architecture C. Partitioned database server architecture D. Cloud-based database server architecture
	Answer
	C. Partitioned database server architecture
10	In which architecture, cloud computing service provider is used to provide some or all database services? A. Single database server architecture B. Replicated database server architecture

C. Partitioned database server architecture

D. Cloud-based database server architecture

B. Concurrent

11. Which of the following is not a DBMS Software?A. dBASEB. ORACLEC. SyBaseD. Database 2000	
Answer	
D. Database 2000	
 12. A database that contained tables linked by common fields is called a A. Centralized database B. Flatfile database C. Relational database D. None of the Above 	
Answer	
C. Relational database	
13. The primary key must be A. Numeric B. Unique C. Multiple D. None of the Above	
Answer	
B. Unique	
14. DBMS is comprised of tables that made up of rows called and columns called	
A. Fields, records B. Records, fields	

	Address, fields Ranges, sheets
	Answer
	B. Records, fields
B. C.	In an ER diagram, an entity set is represented by a Rectangle Ellipse Diamond box Circle Answer
	A. Rectangle
B. C.	An E-R diagram is a graphic method of presenting Primary keys and their relationships Primary keys and their relationships to instance Entity classes and their relationships Entity classes and their relationships to primary keys
	Answer
	C. Entity classes and their relationships
B. C.	Architecture of database can be viewed as Two levels Three levels Four levels Five levels
	Answer
	B. Three levels

А. В. С.	Periodically adding, changing and deleting file records is alled file. . Updating . Upgrading . Restructuring . None of the Above Answer	
	A. Updating	
А. В. С.	A database application can perform which of the following ctivities? Add records Read records Both (A) and (B) None of the Above	
	Answer	
	C. Both (A) and (B)	
A. B. C.	Which of the following database activities determines the ntities, attributes, and relationships of data? Database implementation Logical database design Physical database design and definition Conceptual data modeling	
	nswer	
	O. Conceptual data modeling If both data and database administration exist in an organization, the database administrator is responsible for which of the following? A. Data modeling	

	C. Database design D. All of the Above
	Answer
	C. Database design
2.	A. Structured Question Language B. Sequential Question Language C. Structured Query Language D. Sequential Query Language
	Answer
	C. Structured Query Language
3.	A DBMS that combines a DBMS and an application generator is
	A. DB2 B. SQL Server C. Microsoft Access D. Oracle
	Answer
	C. Microsoft Access
4.	The following are components of a database except A. reports B. index C. metadata D. user data
	Answer

B. Metadata

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- 5. DBMS acts as an interface between what two components of an enterprise-class database system?
 - A. The user and the database application
 - B. Database application and the database
 - C. Database application and SQL
 - D. Data and the database

Answer

- B. Database application and the database
- 6. The following are functions of a DBMS except _____
 - A. creating databases
 - B. creating and processing forms
 - C. administrating databases
 - D. processing data

Answer

- B. creating and processing forms
- 7. Which of the following is the preferred way to recover a database after a transaction in progress terminates abnormally?
 - A. Rollback
 - B. Reprocess transactions
 - C. Switch to duplicate database
 - D. Rollforward

Answer

A. Rollback

8.	The tuples of the relations can be of order. A. Any B. Same C. Sorted D. Constant
	Answer
	A. Any
9.	An application where only one user accesses the database at a given time is an example of a(n) A. single-user database application B. multiuser database application C. e-commerce database application D. data mining database application
	Answer
	A. single-user database application
10	A in a table represents a relationship among a set of values. A. Column B. Key C. Row D. Entry
	Answer
	C. Row
1.	The operation of eliminating columns in a table done by operation. A. Restrict B. Project

	C. Union
	D. Divide
	Answer
	B. Project
2.	The way a particular application views the data from the database that the application uses is a A. module B. relational model C. schema
	D. sub schema
	Answer
	D. sub schema
3.	Related fields in a database are grouped to form a A. data file B. data record C. menu D. bank
	Answer
	B. data record
4.	is a condition specified on a database schema and restricts the data that can be stored in an instance of the database. A. Key Constraint B. Check Constraint C. Foreign key constraint D. Integrity constraint

	Answer
	D. Integrity constraint
5.	The descriptive property possessed by each entity set is
	A. Entity
	B. Attribute
	C. Relation
	D. Model
	Answer
	B. Attribute
6.	The database environment has all of the following components except
	A. users
	B. separate files
	C. database
	D. database administrator
	Answer
	A. users
7.	The view of total database content is
	A. Conceptual view
	B. Internal view
	C. External view
	D. Physical view
	Answer
	A. Conceptual view

8.	The	refers to the way data is organi	zed in and
	accessible from	DBMS.	
	A. database hiera	rchy	
	B. data organizati	ion	
	C. data sharing		
	D. data model		
	Answer		
	D. data model		
9.	A allows	to make copies of the database	periodically to
	help in the case	s of crashes & disasters.	
	A. Recovery utility	У	
	B. Backup Utility		
	C. Monitoring utili	ity	
	D. Data loading u	tility	
	Answer		
	B. Backup Utility	У	
10	. The main tas	sk carried out in the	is to remove
	repeating attrib	outes to separate tables.	
	A. First Normal Fo	orm	
	B. Second Norma	I Form	
	C. Third Normal F	form	
	D. Fourth Normal	Form	
	Answer		
	A. First Normal	Form	
1.		llowing Normal Form(NF) is cons	sidered
	·	lational database design?	
	A. 2NF		

	B. 3NF C. 4NF D. BCNF
	Answer
	B. 3NF
2.	Which is a special type of stored procedure that is automatically invoked whenever the data in the table is modified? A. Procedure B. Trigger C. Cursor D. None of the above
	Answer
	B. Trigger
3.	Which of the following is the most powerful language for working with RDBMS? A. Embedded Programs B. Dynamic Programs C. Query Language D. Static Language Programs
	Answer
	C. Query Language
4.	DML stands for A. Data Markup Language B. Data Manipulation Language C. Data Marking Language D. Data Multiple Language

	Answer
	B. Data Manipulation Language
5.	Which of the following language is used to define the integrity constraints? A. DCL B. DML C. DDL D. All of the above
	Answer
	C. DDL
6.	A transaction state changes from active to, after the transaction has been rolled back and the database restored to its state prior to the start of the transaction. A. Partially committed B. Committed C. Aborted D. Failed
	Answer
	C. Aborted
7.	The problem caused by independent multivalued dependencies is eliminated in which of the normal form? A. 3NF B. BCNF C. 4NF D. 5NF
	Answer

	C. 4NF
8.	DDL stands for A. Data Define Language B. Data Description Language C. Data Definition Language D. Data Design Language
	Answer
	C. Data Definition Language
9.	When a primary key is define in the table, DBMS automatically creates a(n) on a primary key column. A. Unique index B. Sequence C. Trigger D. Synonym
	Answer
	A. Unique index
10	D. What is the full form of DCL? A. Data Code Language B. Data Common Language C. Data Control Language D. Data Clear Language
	Answer
	C. Data Control Language

AFFAIR CLOUD Data Communication & Networking

Computer Quiz : Data Communication & Networking Set – 1

These Questions are asked in Previous Papers

	mese Questions are asked in Frevious Papers
1.	How many layers are there in TCP/IP model? A. 4 B. 6 C. 7 D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. 4
2.	Modem is connected to? A. Processor B. Printer C. Motherboard D. Phone line
	Answer
	D. Phone line
3.	Computers Connected to a LAN can A. run faster B. go online C. Share information and/or share peripheral equipment D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Share information and/or share peripheral equipment
4.	Which of the following represents the fastest data transmission speed? A. kbps B. mbps C. gbps D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. gbps
5.	Servers are those computers that provide resources to other computers connected by?

A. Network B. Mainframe

	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Network
6.	A combination of hardware and software that allows communication and electronic transfer of information between computers is a A. network B. server C. peripheral D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. network
7.	Ethernet, Token Ring and Token Bus are the types of A. LAN B. WAN C. Communication Channel D. Physical medium
	Answer
	A. LAN
8.	Which of the following is a measurement of speed of Internet? A. MB B. TB C. kbps D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. kbps
9.	Which of the following is/are advantages of LAN? A. Accessing the web B. Saving all your data C. Backing up your data D. Sharing peripherals
	Answer
	D. Sharing peripherals
10.	Hub is Associated with network A. Ring

C. Super computer

	Answer
	B. Star
Con	nputer Quiz : Data Communication & Networking Set – 2
1.	In which Channel the flow of data is always in one direction, with no capability to support response in other direction? A. Duplex Channel B. Half Duplex Channel C. Simplex Channel D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Simplex Channel
2.	Multiplexing involves path and channel A. one, one B. one, multiple C. multiple, one D. multiple, multiple
	Answer
	B. one, multiple
3.	In which Channel the data can flow in both directions but not at same time? A. Duplex Channel B. Half Duplex Channel C. Simplex Channel D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Half Duplex Channel
4.	A device that connects to a network without the use of cables is said to be A. distributed B. centralized C. cabled
	D. Wireless
	D. Wireless Answer

B. Star C. Mesh D. Tree

	A. Duplex Channel B. Half Duplex Channel C. Simplex Channel D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Duplex Channel
6.	Which type of source is most likely to be a shared common resource in a computer network? A. Printer B. Speaker C. Key board D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Printer
7.	The completely interconnected network topology is A. Mesh B. Star C. Bus D. Tree
	Answer
8.	A. Mesh is the most important/powerful computer in a typical network. A. Network Client B. Network Station C. Network Server D. Network Switch
	Answer
	C. Network Server
9.	A network that connects devices located in a small geographical area, such as within a building is known as A. LAN B. WAN C. MAN D. PAN
	Answer A. LAN

5. In which Channel the data can flow in both directions at a time?

10	. A network that connects an individual's personal devices that are located close together is called A. LAN B. WAN C. MAN D. PAN
	Answer
	D. PAN
Con	nputer Quiz: Data Communication & Networking Set – 3
1.	is a network that is constructed by using Internet to connect to a private network, such as a company's Internal Network. A. LAN B. WAN C. PAN D. VPN
	Answer
	D. VPN
2.	is a computer network designed for a city or town. A. LAN B. WAN C. PAN D. MAN
	Answer
	D. MAN
3.	are the set of rules used by a network for communication. A. Server B. File Server C. Protocols D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Protocols
4.	is a telecommunications network or computer network that extends over a large geographical distance. A. LAN B. WAN C. PAN D. MAN

	Answer
	B. WAN
5.	How many layers are in Open Systems Interconnection(OSI) Model? A. Six B. Seven C. Four D. Five
	Answer
	B. Seven
6.	Which is a network device that is used to regenerate or replicate signals that are weakened or distorted by transmission over long distances? A. Repeater B. Hub C. Switch D. Bridge
	Answer
	A. Repeater
7.	Which of the following is a common connection point for devices in a network? A. Repeater B. Hub C. Switch D. Bridge
	Answer
	B. Hub
8.	A is a network point that acts as an entrance to another network. A. Repeater B. Hub C. Gateway D. Bridge
	Answer
	C. Gateway
9.	Which is a device that connects a local area network (LAN) to another local area network that uses the same protocol? A. Repeater

B. Hub

4.	is a small hardware device that joins multiple computers together within one LAN.
	Answer A. Network Interface Card
3.	B. Client Which is a computer hardware component that connects a computer to a network? A. Network Interface Card B. Switch C. Bridge D. Router
	Answer
2.	A. Node A node, usually a microcomputer, which is used by end users but usually does not supply network resources is called A. Node B. Client C. Server D. None of the Above
1.	Any device connected to a computer network is called A. Node B. Client C. Server D. None of the Above
Con	nputer Quiz : Data Communication & Networking Set – 4
	D. Router
10.	is a networking device that forwards data packets between computer networks. A. Repeater B. Hub C. Switch D. Router Answer
	D. Bridge
	Answer
	C. Switch D. Bridge

	A. Network Interface Card B. Switch C. Bridge D. Router
	Answer
	B. Switch
5.	A combined device for modulation and demodulation, for example, between the digital data of a computer and the analogue signal of a telephone line. A. Modem B. Switch C. Bridge D. Router
	Answer
	A. Modem
6.	A relatively non-intelligent device that allows a user to input data into a system or displays data from the system is known as A. Computer Terminal B. Switch C. Bridge D. Router
	Answer
	A. Computer Terminal
7.	A terminal emulation program for TCP/IP networks, such as the Internet, that allows users to log in to a remote computer is known as A. Network B. Telnet C. Sub Network D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Telnet
8.	A template that consists of seven layers and defines a model for the operations performed on a computer network is called A. TCP/IP B. OSI C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer B. OSI

9.	=	
	Answer	
	A. Encapsula	tion
10.		Convergence
	Answer	
	B. Protocol C	Convergence
Con	nputer Qu	uiz : Data Communication & Networking Set – 5
1.	In OSI model physical med A. Physical B. Network C. Data link D. Transport	, layer supports the electrical or mechanical interface to the lium.
	Answer	
	A. Physical	
2.		nication Networks, is usually a schematic description of the tof a network, including its nodes and connecting lines. e Above
	Answer	A. topology
3.	Which of the A. DNS B. LDAP C. NetBIOS D. All of the A	following is/are protocols worked at the Session Layer?
	Answer	D. All of the Above

4.	Which is the protocol layer that handles the moving of data in and out across a physical link in a network? A. Physical B. Network C. Data link D. Transport
	Answer
	C. Data link
5.	Which of the following is/are protocols worked at the Transport Layer? A. UDP B. TCP C. DCCP D. All of the Above
	Answer
	D. All of the Above
6.	The third level of the OSI model and responsible for data routing paths for network communication is layer. A. Physical B. Network C. Data link D. Transport
	Answer
	B. Network
7.	In the OSI model the layer is referred as Layer 4. A. Physical B. Network C. Data link D. Transport
	Answer
	D. Transport
8.	The layer is the fifth layer, which controls the connections between multiple computers. A. Physical B. Network C. Data link D. Session
	Answer D. Session

9.	layer ensures that the communications passing through are in the appropriate
	form for the recipient.
	A. Presentation
	B. Network
	C. Data link
	D. Session
	2.003.01
	Answer
	A. Presentation
10.	Which of the following is an abstraction layer that specifies the shared protocols and interface methods used by hosts in a communications network? A. Application B. Network C. Data link D. Session
	Amount
	Answer
	A. Application
Con	nputer Quiz: Data Communication & Networking Set – 6
1.	is a network topology where each individual piece of a network is attached to a central node (often called a hub or switch). A. Star topology B. Bus topology C. Mesh topology D. Ring topology
	Answer
	A. Star topology
2.	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. Star topology B. Bus topology C. Mesh topology D. Ring topology
	Answer
	D. Ring topology
3.	is a specific kind of network topology in which all of the various devices in the network are connected to a single cable or line. A. Star topology B. Bus topology

	D. Ring topology
	Answer
	B. Bus topology
4.	Which topology combines characteristics of linear bus and star topologies? A. Star topology B. Bus topology C. Mesh topology D. Tree topology
	Answer
	D. Tree topology
5.	In topology, every node has a dedicated point to point link to every other node. A. Star topology B. Bus topology C. Mesh topology D. Ring topology
	Answer
	C. Mesh topology
6.	In the topology, each workstation is connected directly to each of the others. A. full mesh B. Partial mesh C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer A. full mesh
7.	In the topology, some workstations are connected to all the others, and some are connected only to those other nodes with which they exchange the most data. A. full mesh B. Partial mesh C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Partial mesh
8.	What is the name of network topology in which there are bi-directonal links between each possible node? A. Star topology B. Bus topology

	C. Mesh topology D. Ring topology
	Answer
	C. Mesh topology
9.	The protocol(s) used in star topology is/are A. Ethernet B. Token Ring C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Both (A) and (B)
10.	The protocol(s) used to implement ring topology is/are A. Fiber Distributed Data Interface(FDDI) B. Token Ring C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Both (A) and (B)
Con	nputer Quiz: Data Communication & Networking Set – 7
1.	is located in the Start and end of the central line in order to prevent data from bouncing around the network. A. Terminator B. Hub C. Switch D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Terminator
2.	is a company that allows us to access the Internet. A. TCP B. ISP C. IP D. FTP
	Answer
	B. ISP

3.	is a server that acts as an intermediary for requests from clients seeking
	resources from other servers.
	A. Proxy Server
	B. FTP Server
	C. Telnet server
	D. Open Source Server
	Answer
	A. Proxy Server
4.	is built on a client-server model architecture and uses separate control and
••	data connections between the client and the server.
	A. Proxy Server
	B. FTP Server
	C. Telnet server
	D. Open Source Server
	Answer
	B. FTP Server
5.	conver enables users to less on to a host computer and perform tacks as if
Э.	server enables users to log on to a host computer and perform tasks as if
	they're working on the remote computer itself.
	A. Proxy Server B. FTP Server
	C. Telnet server
	D. Open Source Server
	Answer
	C. Telnet server
6.	Which of following is the set of rules for transferring files on the World Wide
	Web(WWW)?
	A. TCP
	B. FTP
	C. HTTP
	D. None of the Above
	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. HTTP
7.	is a TCP/IP protocol used in sending and receiving e-mail.
1.	A. TCP
	B. FTP
	C. HTTP
	D. SMTP

	Answer
	D. SMTP
8.	Which is a private network that is contained within an enterprise? A. Intranet B. Internet C. Extranet D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Intranet
9.	An is a private network that uses Internet technology and the public telecommunication system to securely share part of a business's information or operations with suppliers, vendors, etc., A. Intranet B. Internet C. Extranet D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Extranet
10	A. Private Switched Telephone Network B. Primary Switched Telephone Network C. Public Switched Telephone Network D. Prime Switched Telephone Network
	Answer- C. Public Switched Telephone Network
on	nputer Quiz : Data Communication & Networking Set – 8
1.	In OSI Architecture routing is performed by A. Physical layer B. Transport layer C. Data link layer D. Network layer
	Answer
	D. Network layer
2.	Which of the following refers to a small, single-site network? A. CPU B. RAM

	C. PAN D. USB
	Answer
	C. PAN
3.	P2P is a application architecture. A. Centralized B. Client/server C. 1-tier D. distributed
	Answer
	D. distributed
4.	A device operating at the physical layer is called a A. bridge B. router C. repeater D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. repeater
5.	Which of the following function is considered a broadband communication channel? A. Co-axial Cable B. Fiber-Optics Cable C. Microwave Circuits D. All of the Above
	Answer D. All of the Above
6.	Network components are connected to the same cable in the topology. A. Star B. Bus C. Ring D. Mesh
	Answer
	B. Bus
7.	VAN stands for A. Value Area Network B. Verified Area Network C. Verified Added Network D. Value Added Network

	Answer
	D. Value Added Network
8.	What type of resource is mostly likely to be a shared common resource in a computer network? A. Speaker B. Printer C. Key board D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Printer
9.	A. Integrated Services Digital Network B. Integrated Switched Digital Network C. Integrated Services Divide Network D. Integrated Service Divide Network
	Answer
	A. Integrated Services Digital Network
10.	A device that connects to a network without the use of cables is said to be A. distributed B. cabled C. centralised D. wireless
	Answer
	D. wireless
Con	nputer Quiz : Data Communication & Networking Set – 9
1.	Layer 2 of the OSI model is A. Physical layer B. Data link layer C. Transport layer D. Network layer
	Answer
	B. Data link layer
2.	DNS stands for A. Domain Network Service B. Dynamic Name System

C. Dynamic Network System D. Domain Name System **Answer D. Domain Name System** 3. What is the use of Bridge in Network? A. to separate LANs B. to control Network Speed C. to connect LANs D. All of the above Answer C. to connect LANs 4. Layer 7 of the OSI model is _____ A. Physical layer B. Data link layer C. Transport layer D. Application layer **Answer D.** Application layer 5. Bridge operated in which layer of the OSI model? A. Physical layer B. Data link layer C. Transport layer D. Network layer Answer B. Data link layer 6. ADSL stands for A. Asynchronous Digital System Line B. Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line C. Asynchronous Dual System Line D. Asymmetric Dual Subscriber Line Answer **B. Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line** 7. Which layers of the OSI model are host-to-host layers? A. Transport, Session, Presentation, Application B. Datalink, Network, Physical, Session

C. Network, Transport, Session, Presentation

D. Physical, Datalink, Network, Session

	Answer
	A. Transport, Session, Presentation, Application
8.	Which of the following layer of OSI model also called end-to-end layer? A. Layer 7 B. Layer 6 C. Layer 5 D. Layer 4
	Answer
	D. Layer 4
9.	Each IP Packet must contain A. Source Address B. Destination Address C. Either (A) or (B) D. Both (A) and (B)
	Answer
	D. Both (A) and (B)
10.	Which of the following performs modulation and demodulation? A. Router B. Fiber Optic C. modem D. Transmitter
	Answer
	C. modem
Con	nputer Quiz : Data Communication & Networking Set – 10
1.	Which of the following IP address class is Multicast? A. Class A B. Class C C. Class D D. Class B
	Answer
	C. Class D
2.	The last address of IP address represents A. Unicast Address B. Network Address

	C. Broadcast Address D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Broadcast Address
3.	provides a connection-oriented reliable service for sending messages. A. IP B. TCP 3. UDP 4. All of the Above
	Answer
	B. TCP
4.	What is the default subnet mask for a class A network? A. 127.0.0.1 B. 255.0.0.0 C. 255.255.255.0 D. 255.255.0.0
	Answer
	B. 255.0.0.0
5.	Layer 5 of the OSI model is A. Physical layer B. Data link layer C. Transport layer D. Session layer
	Answer D. Session layer
6.	What is the port number for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)? A. 21 B. 23 C. 22 D. 25
	Answer
	D. 25
7.	What is the default subnet mask for a class C network? A. 127.0.0.1 B. 255.0.0.0 C. 255.255.255.0

D. 255.255.0.0

	Answer
	C. 255.255.255.0
8.	Layer 3 of the OSI model is A. Physical layer B. Data link layer C. Network layer D. Application layer
	Answer
	C. Network layer
9.	What is the default subnet mask for a class B network? A. 127.0.0.1 B. 255.0.0.0 C. 255.255.255.0 D. 255.255.0.0
	Answer
	D. 255.255.0.0
10.	Devices on one network can communicate with devices on another network through a A. printer server B. file server C. utility server
	D. gateway
	Answer
	D. gateway

1.	How many layers are there in TCP/IP model? A. 4 B. 6 C. 7 D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. 4
2.	Modem is connected to? A. Processor B. Printer C. Motherboard D. Phone line
	Answer
	D. Phone line
3.	Computers Connected to a LAN can A. run faster B. go online C. Share information and/or share peripheral equipment D. None of the Above
	Answer → Join → @bhawna_weekly_quiz_pdfs
	C. Share information and/or share peripheral equipment
4.	Which of the following represents the fastest data transmission speed? A. kbps B. mbps C. gbps D. None of the Above

	Answer
	C. gbps
5.	Servers are those computers that provide resources to other computers connected by? A. Network B. Mainframe C. Super computer D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Network
6.	A combination of hardware and software that allows communication and electronic transfer of information between computers is a A. network B. server C. peripheral D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. network
7.	Ethernet, Token Ring and Token Bus are the types of A. LAN B. WAN C. Communication Channel D. Physical medium
	Answer
	A. LAN

8.	Which of the following is a measurement of speed of Internet? A. MB B. TB C. kbps D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. kbps
9.	Which of the following is/are advantages of LAN? A. Accessing the web B. Saving all your data C. Backing up your data D. Sharing peripherals
	Answer
	D. Sharing peripherals
10	Hub is Associated with network A. Ring B. Star C. Mesh D. Tree
	Answer
	B. Star
1.	In which Channel the flow of data is always in one direction, with no capability to support response in other direction? A. Duplex Channel B. Half Duplex Channel C. Simplex Channel D. None of the Above

	Answer
	C. Simplex Channel
2.	Multiplexing involves path and channel A. one, one B. one, multiple C. multiple, one D. multiple, multiple
	Answer
	B. one, multiple
3.	In which Channel the data can flow in both directions but not at same time? A. Duplex Channel B. Half Duplex Channel C. Simplex Channel D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Half Duplex Channel
4.	A device that connects to a network without the use of cables is said to be A. distributed B. centralized C. cabled D. Wireless
	Answer
	D. Wireless

5.	In which Channel the data can flow in both directions at a time?A. Duplex ChannelB. Half Duplex ChannelC. Simplex ChannelD. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Duplex Channel
6.	Which type of source is most likely to be a shared common resource in a computer network? A. Printer B. Speaker C. Key board D. None of the Above
	Answer
7.	A. Printer The completely interconnected network topology is
	A. Mesh B. Star C. Bus D. Tree
	Answer
	A. Mesh
8.	is the most important/powerful computer in a typical network. A. Network Client B. Network Station

	D. Network Switch
	Answer
	C. Network Server
9.	A network that connects devices located in a small geographical area, such as within a building is known as A. LAN B. WAN C. MAN D. PAN
	Answer
	A. LAN
10	. A network that connects an individual's personal devices that are located close together is called A. LAN B. WAN C. MAN D. PAN
	Answer
	D. PAN
1.	is a network that is constructed by using Internet to connect to a private network, such as a company's Internal Network. A. LAN B. WAN C. PAN D. VPN

C. Network Server

	Answer
	D. VPN
2.	is a computer network designed for a city or town. A. LAN B. WAN C. PAN D. MAN
	Answer
	D. MAN
3.	are the set of rules used by a network for communication. A. Server B. File Server C. Protocols D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Protocols
4.	is a telecommunications network or computer network that extends over a large geographical distance. A. LAN B. WAN C. PAN D. MAN
	Answer
	B. WAN

5.	How many layers are in Open Systems Interconnection(OSI) Model? A. Six B. Seven C. Four D. Five
	Answer
	B. Seven
6.	Which is a network device that is used to regenerate or replicate signals that are weakened or distorted by transmission over long distances? A. Repeater B. Hub C. Switch D. Bridge
	Answer
	A. Repeater
7.	Which of the following is a common connection point for devices in a network? A. Repeater B. Hub C. Switch D. Bridge
	Answer
	B. Hub
8.	A is a network point that acts as an entrance to another network.

	A. Repeater B. Hub C. Gateway D. Bridge
	Answer
	C. Gateway
9.	Which is a device that connects a local area network (LAN) to another local area network that uses the same protocol? A. Repeater B. Hub C. Switch D. Bridge
	Answer
	D. Bridge
10	is a networking device that forwards data packets between computer networks. A. Repeater B. Hub C. Switch D. Router
	Answer
	D. Router
1.	Any device connected to a computer network is called
	A. Node B. Client

	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Node
2.	A node, usually a microcomputer, which is used by end users but usually does not supply network resources is called
	A. Node B. Client C. Server D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Client
3.	Which is a computer hardware component that connects a computer to a network? A. Network Interface Card B. Switch C. Bridge D. Router
	Answer
	A. Network Interface Card
4.	is a small hardware device that joins multiple computers together within one LAN. A. Network Interface Card B. Switch C. Bridge D. Router

	Answer
	B. Switch
5.	A combined device for modulation and demodulation, for example, between the digital data of a computer and the analogue signal of a telephone line. A. Modem B. Switch C. Bridge D. Router
	Answer
	A. Modem
6.	A relatively non-intelligent device that allows a user to input data into a system or displays data from the system is known as A. Computer Terminal B. Switch C. Bridge D. Router
	Answer
	A. Computer Terminal
7.	A terminal emulation program for TCP/IP networks, such as the Internet, that allows users to log in to a remote computer is known as A. Network B. Telnet C. Sub Network D. None of the Above

	Answer
	B. Telnet
8.	A template that consists of seven layers and defines a model for the operations performed on a computer network is called
	A. TCP/IP B. OSI C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. OSI
9.	What is the process in which control information is added to a data packet as it moves through the layers of a communication module? A. Encapsulation B. Encryption C. Decryption D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Encapsulation
10	The joining of two or more protocols into a single protocol is called A. Technological Convergence B. Protocol Convergence C. Industrial Convergence D. None of the Above
	Answer

	B. Protocol Convergence
1.	In OSI model, layer supports the electrical or mechanical interface to the physical medium. A. Physical B. Network C. Data link D. Transport
	Answer
	A. Physical
2.	In a Communication Networks, is usually a schematic description of the arrangement of a network, including its nodes and connecting lines. A. topology B. protocols C. LAN D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. topology
3.	Which of the following is/are protocols worked at the Session Layer? A. DNS B. LDAP C. NetBIOS D. All of the Above
	Answer
	D. All of the Above

4.	Which is the protocol layer that handles the moving of data in and out across a physical link in a network? A. Physical B. Network C. Data link D. Transport
	Answer
	C. Data link
5.	Which of the following is/are protocols worked at the Transport Layer? A. UDP B. TCP C. DCCP D. All of the Above
	Answer
	D. All of the Above
6.	The third level of the OSI model and responsible for data routing paths for network communication is layer. A. Physical B. Network C. Data link D. Transport
	Answer
	B. Network
7.	In the OSI model the layer is referred as Layer 4. A. Physical B. Network

	C. Data link D. Transport
	Answer
	D. Transport
8.	The layer is the fifth layer, which controls the connections between multiple computers. A. Physical B. Network C. Data link D. Session
	Answer
	D. Session
9.	layer ensures that the communications passing through are in the appropriate form for the recipient. A. Presentation B. Network C. Data link D. Session
	Answer
	A. Presentation
10	Which of the following is an abstraction layer that specifies the shared protocols and interface methods used by hosts in a communications network? A. Application B. Network C. Data link D. Session

	Answer
	A. Application
1.	is a network topology where each individual piece of a network is attached to a central node (often called a hub or switch). A. Star topology B. Bus topology C. Mesh topology D. Ring topology
	Answer
	A. Star topology
2.	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. Star topology B. Bus topology C. Mesh topology D. Ring topology
	Answer
	D. Ring topology
3.	is a specific kind of network topology in which all of the various devices in the network are connected to a single cable or line. A. Star topology B. Bus topology C. Mesh topology D. Ring topology

	Answer
	B. Bus topology
4.	Which topology combines characteristics of linear bus and star topologies? A. Star topology B. Bus topology C. Mesh topology D. Tree topology
	Answer
	D. Tree topology
5.	In topology, every node has a dedicated point to point link to every other node. A. Star topology B. Bus topology C. Mesh topology D. Ring topology
	Answer
	C. Mesh topology
6.	In the topology, each workstation is connected directly to each of the others. A. full mesh B. Partial mesh C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. full mesh

7.	In the topology, some workstations are connected to all the others, and some are connected only to those other nodes with which they exchange the most data. A. full mesh B. Partial mesh C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Partial mesh
8.	What is the name of network topology in which there are bi- directonal links between each possible node? A. Star topology B. Bus topology C. Mesh topology D. Ring topology
	Answer
	C. Mesh topology
9.	The protocol(s) used in star topology is/are A. Ethernet B. Token Ring C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Both (A) and (B)
10	The protocol(s) used to implement ring topology is/are
	A. Fiber Distributed Data Interface(FDDI)

	B. Token Ring C. Both (A) and (B)
	D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Both (A) and (B)
1.	is located in the Start and end of the central line in order to prevent data from bouncing around the network. A. Terminator B. Hub C. Switch D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Terminator
2.	is a company that allows us to access the Internet. A. TCP B. ISP C. IP D. FTP
	Answer
	B. ISP
3.	is a server that acts as an intermediary for requests from clients seeking resources from other servers. A. Proxy Server B. FTP Server C. Telnet server D. Open Source Server

	Answer
	A. Proxy Server
4.	is built on a client-server model architecture and uses separate control and data connections between the client and the server. A. Proxy Server B. FTP Server C. Telnet server D. Open Source Server Answer
	B. FTP Server
5.	server enables users to log on to a host computer and perform tasks as if they're working on the remote computer itself. A. Proxy Server B. FTP Server C. Telnet server D. Open Source Server
	Answer
	C. Telnet server
6.	Which of following is the set of rules for transferring files on the World Wide Web(WWW)? A. TCP B. FTP C. HTTP D. None of the Above
	Answer

	C. HTTP
7.	is a TCP/IP protocol used in sending and receiving e-mail. A. TCP B. FTP C. HTTP D. SMTP
	Answer
	D. SMTP
	Which is a private network that is contained within an enterprise? A. Intranet B. Internet C. Extranet D. None of the Above
	Answer
	A. Intranet
	An is a private network that uses Internet technology and the public telecommunication system to securely share part of a business's information or operations with suppliers, vendors, etc., A. Intranet B. Internet C. Extranet D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Extranet

10). PSTN Stands for
	A. Private Switched Telephone NetworkB. Primary Switched Telephone NetworkC. Public Switched Telephone NetworkD. Prime Switched Telephone Network
	Answer
	C. Public Switched Telephone Network
1.	In OSI Architecture routing is performed by A. Physical layer B. Transport layer C. Data link layer D. Network layer
	Answer
	D. Network layer
2.	Which of the following refers to a small, single-site network? A. CPU B. RAM C. PAN D. USB
	Answer
	C. PAN
3.	P2P is a application architecture. A. Centralized B. Client/server C. 1-tier D. distributed

	Answer
	D. distributed
4.	A device operating at the physical layer is called a A. bridge B. router C. repeater D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. repeater
5.	Which of the following function is considered a broadband communication channel? A. Co-axial Cable B. Fiber-Optics Cable C. Microwave Circuits D. All of the Above
	Answer
	D. All of the Above
6.	Network components are connected to the same cable in the topology. A. Star B. Bus C. Ring D. Mesh
	Answer
	B. Bus

7.	VAN stands for A. Value Area Network B. Verified Area Network C. Verified Added Network D. Value Added Network
	Answer
	D. Value Added Network
8.	What type of resource is mostly likely to be a shared common resource in a computer network? A. Speaker B. Printer C. Key board D. None of the Above
	Answer
	B. Printer
9.	A. Integrated Services Digital Network B. Integrated Switched Digital Network C. Integrated Services Divide Network D. Integrated Service Divide Network
	Answer
	A. Integrated Services Digital Network
10	A device that connects to a network without the use of cables is said to be A. distributed B. cabled

	C. centralised D. wireless
	Answer
	D. wireless
1.	Layer 2 of the OSI model is A. Physical layer B. Data link layer C. Transport layer D. Network layer
	Answer
	B. Data link layer
2.	DNS stands for A. Domain Network Service B. Dynamic Name System C. Dynamic Network System D. Domain Name System
	Answer
	D. Domain Name System
3.	What is the use of Bridge in Network? A. to separate LANs B. to control Network Speed C. to connect LANs D. All of the above Answer
	C. to connect LANs

4.	Layer 7 of the OSI model is A. Physical layer B. Data link layer C. Transport layer D. Application layer
	Answer
	D. Application layer
5.	Bridge operated in which layer of the OSI model? A. Physical layer B. Data link layer C. Transport layer D. Network layer
	Answer
	B. Data link layer
6.	ADSL stands for A. Asynchronous Digital System Line B. Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line C. Asynchronous Dual System Line D. Asymmetric Dual Subscriber Line
	Answer
	B. Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
7.	Which layers of the OSI model are host-to-host layers? A. Transport, Session, Presentation, Application B. Datalink, Network, Physical, Session C. Network, Transport, Session, Presentation

D. Physical, Datalink, Network, Session

	Answer
	A. Transport, Session, Presentation, Application
8.	Which of the following layer of OSI model also called end-to-end layer? A. Layer 7 B. Layer 6 C. Layer 5 D. Layer 4
	Answer
	D. Layer 4
9.	Each IP Packet must contain A. Source Address B. Destination Address C. Either (A) or (B) D. Both (A) and (B)
	Answer
	D. Both (A) and (B)
10	Which of the following performs modulation and demodulation? A. Router B. Fiber Optic C. modem D. Transmitter
	Answer
	C. modem

1.	Which of the following IP address class is Multicast? A. Class A B. Class C C. Class D D. Class B
	Answer
	C. Class D
2.	The last address of IP address represents A. Unicast Address B. Network Address C. Broadcast Address D. None of the Above
	Answer
	C. Broadcast Address
3.	provides a connection-oriented reliable service for sending messages. A. IP B. TCP 3. UDP 4. All of the Above
	Answer
	B. TCP
4.	What is the default subnet mask for a class A network? A. 127.0.0.1 B. 255.0.0.0 C. 255.255.255.0 D. 255.255.0.0

5.	Answer
	B. 255.0.0.0
	Layer 5 of the OSI model is A. Physical layer B. Data link layer C. Transport layer D. Session layer
	Answer
	D. Session layer
6.	What is the port number for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)? A. 21 B. 23 C. 22 D. 25
	Answer
	D. 25
7.	What is the default subnet mask for a class C network? A. 127.0.0.1 B. 255.0.0.0 C. 255.255.255.0 D. 255.255.0.0
	Answer
	C. 255.255.255.0
8.	Layer 3 of the OSI model is A. Physical layer

	B. Data link layerC. Network layerD. Application layer
	Answer
	C. Network layer
9.	What is the default subnet mask for a class B network? A. 127.0.0.1 B. 255.0.0.0 C. 255.255.255.0 D. 255.255.0.0
	Answer
	D. 255.255.0.0
10	Devices on one network can communicate with devices on another network through a A. printer server B. file server C. utility server D. gateway
	Answer
	D. gateway