

Multiple Choice Questions: Choose the correct answer from the choices for each question

1. Which of the following is not a function of an operating system?
 - a) Process management
 - b) File system management
 - c) Database administration**
 - d) Device driver management
2. What type of programming language is machine code?
 - a) High-level language
 - b) Low-level language**
 - c) Scripting language
 - d) Query language
3. Which programming paradigm emphasizes the use of functions to solve problems?
 - a) Object-oriented programming
 - b) Functional programming**
 - c) Procedural programming
 - d) Event-driven programming
4. What is the primary purpose of a compiler?
 - a) To execute code directly
 - b) To translate high-level code into machine code**
 - c) To interpret code line by line
 - d) To debug code



5. Which of the following is NOT a type of computer memory?
- a) RAM
 - b) ROM
 - c) Cache
 - d) ALU
6. What is the primary function of an operating system?
- a) To run applications
 - b) To manage hardware resources
 - c) To store data permanently
 - d) To perform complex calculations
7. Which component is responsible for converting digital signals to visual output on a monitor?
- a) Sound card
 - b) Network interface card
 - c) Graphics card
 - d) RAID controller
8. What type of software is typically used to protect a computer from malicious attacks?
- a) Spreadsheet software
 - b) Antivirus software
 - c) Video editing software
 - d) Database management system
9. Which of the following is an example of an input device?
- a) Printer



9. Which of the following is an example of an input device?

- a) Printer
- b) Monitor
- c) Speaker
- d) Keyboard

10. Which of the following best describes data?

- a) Processed facts
- b) Raw, unorganized facts
- c) Applied understanding
- d) Contextual information

11. Information is different from data because it:

- a) Is always quantitative
- b) Has been processed and given meaning
- c) Is always qualitative
- d) Is less valuable than data

12. Knowledge is best characterized as:

- a) Raw facts and figures
- b) Organized data points
- c) The application of information and experience
- d) Unprocessed observations

13. Which of the following is NOT a primary component of an information system?

- a) Hardware



13. Which of the following is NOT a primary component of an information system?

- a) Hardware
- b) Software
- c) Marketing
- d) Data

14. The process of converting raw data into meaningful information is called:

- a) Data mining
- b) Data processing
- c) Data warehousing
- d) Data visualization

15. Which of the following is NOT a common type of operating system?

- a) Windows
- b) macOS
- c) Linux
- d) Microsoft Office

16. What is the primary function of a compiler in programming?

- a) To debug code
- b) To translate high-level code into machine code
- c) To create user interfaces
- d) To manage system resources

17. Which programming paradigm emphasizes the use of objects and classes?

- a) Procedural programming



17. Which programming paradigm emphasizes the use of objects and classes?

- a) Procedural programming
- b) Functional programming
- c) Object-oriented programming
- d) Logic programming

18. What type of software is typically used to access websites?

- a) Operating system
- b) Web browser
- c) Compiler
- d) Antivirus

19. Which of the following is an example of system software?

- a) Microsoft Excel
- b) Device drivers
- c) Google Chrome
- d) Adobe Illustrator

20. Which of the following is NOT typically a characteristic of big data?

- a) Volume
- b) Variety
- c) Velocity
- d) Simplicity

21. What is the primary purpose of a data warehouse?

- a) To process real-time transactions



21. What is the primary purpose of a data warehouse?
- a) To process real-time transactions
 - b) To store and manage large volumes of structured data**
 - c) To replace operational databases
 - d) To perform complex calculations
22. Which technology is most closely associated with extracting insights from large datasets?
- a) Data mining**
 - b) Data mart
 - c) OLTP
 - d) SQL
23. What is a key difference between a data mart and a data warehouse?
- a) Data marts are larger than data warehouses
 - b) Data warehouses are subject-oriented, while data marts are not
 - c) Data marts are subject-specific subsets of data warehouses**
 - d) Data warehouses can only store structured data, while data marts can store unstructured data
24. Which of the following is NOT typically a component of business intelligence?
- a) Data visualization
 - b) Predictive analytics
 - c) Real-time data processing
 - d) Social media management**
25. What is the main advantage of using a data mart?
- a) It contains all enterprise data



25. What is the main advantage of using a data mart?
- a) It contains all enterprise data
 - b) It's faster and more cost-effective for specific business units**
 - c) It eliminates the need for a data warehouse
 - d) It can handle unstructured data better than a data warehouse
26. Which of the following is a key function of business intelligence tools?
- a) Data entry
 - b) Data visualization**
 - c) Data deletion
 - d) Data encryption
27. Which technology is primarily used for identifying hidden patterns and relationships in large datasets?
- a) Data mart
 - b) Database
 - c) Data mining**
 - d) Business intelligence
28. What is the main advantage of using a data mart over a full data warehouse?
- a) It contains all organizational data
 - b) It's faster and more cost-effective for specific departmental needs**
 - c) It eliminates the need for data cleaning
 - d) It can handle larger volumes of data
29. Which of the following is NOT a common type of business intelligence tool?
- a) Dashboards
 - b) OLAP (Online Analytical Processing)

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- a) Data mart
- b) Database
- c) Data mining
- d) Business intelligence

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29. Which of the following is NOT a common type of business intelligence tool?

- a) Dashboards
- b) OLAP (Online Analytical Processing)
- c) Data encryption
- d) Reporting software

30. What is the primary purpose of a data warehouse?

- a) To process real-time transactions
- b) To store and manage current and historical data for analysis
- c) To replace operational databases
- d) To generate daily sales reports