PCM devices, Intel is readying a new version. Others may enter the PCM market.

- **ReRAM** Future versions are positioned for AI apps.
- **Spin Orbit Torque-MRAM** (SOT-MRAM) A next generation MRAM targeted to replace SRAM.

Tit-Bits

- The rate at which data is written to disc or read from disc is called **data transfer rate**.
- **Root directory** is the main folder of disk. It contains information about all folders on the disk.

QUESTION BANK

1. ..... stores data and instructions required during the processing of data and output results.
(1) Memory (2) Architecture
(3) Input (4) Output

2. Where is data saved permanently?
(1) Memory (2) Storage
(3) CPU (4) Printer

3. Where are programs and data to be used by the computer available? **[SSC FCI 2012]**
(1) Processing unit (2) Output
(3) Storage (4) Input

4. How many types of memory does a computer have?
(1) Four (2) Eight
(3) One (4) Two

5. Primary storage is ..... as compared to secondary storage.
(1) slow and inexpensive
(2) fast and inexpensive
(3) fast and expensive
(4) slow and expensive

6. The key feature(s) of internal memory is/are
(1) limited storage capacity
(2) temporary storage
(3) fast access and high cost
(4) All of the above

7. The two kinds of main memory are
(1) ROM and RAM
(2) primary and secondary
(3) floppy disk and hard disk
(4) direct and sequential

8. Which of the following is a correct definition of volatile memory?
(1) It does retain its contents at high temperature
(2) It is to be kept in air-tight box
(3) It loses its content on failure of power supply
(4) It does not lose its content on failure of power supply

9. Cache and main memory will not be able to hold their contents when the power is OFF. They are
(1) dynamic (2) static
(3) volatile (4) non-volatile

10. In computer terminology, what is the full form of RAM? **[SSC CGL 2018]**
(1) Random Access Memory
(2) Repeated Access Memory
(3) Rapid Access Memory
(4) Regular Access Memory

11. ..... memory in a computer is where information is temporarily stored while it is being accessed or worked on by the processor. **[IBPS RRB PO 2017]**
(1) Logical (2) Secondary
(3) ROM (4) RAM
(5) Cache

12. Why RAM is so called? **[IBPS Clerk 2015]**
(1) Because it is read and write memory
(2) Because it is a volatile memory
(3) Because it can be selected directly for storing and retrieving data and instructions of any location of chip
(4) Because it is a non-volatile memory
(5) None of the above

13. Which of the following is not true about RAM? **[IBPS PO 2015, IBPS Clerk 2014]**
(1) RAM is the same as hard disk storage
(2) RAM is a temporary storage area
(3) RAM is volatile
(4) RAM is a primary memory
(5) Other than those given as options

14. Virtual memory allocates hard disk space to supplement the immediate, functional memory capacity of **[SBI PO 2014]**
(1) ROM (2) EPROM
(3) the registers (4) extended memory
(5) RAM

15. Storage that retains its data after the power is turned OFF is referred to as **[SBI Clerk 2009]**
(1) volatile storage (2) non-volatile storage
(3) sequential storage (4) direct storage

16. The advantage of DRAM is
(1) it is cheaper than SRAM
(2) it can store data more than that of SRAM
(3) it is faster than SRAM
(4) data can be erased easily from it as compared to SRAM

17. Which of the following stores data permanently in a computer? **[SSC CGL 2017]**
(1) ALU (2) Cache memory
(3) RAM (4) ROM

18. Permanent instructions that the computer use when it is turned ON and that cannot be changed by other instructions are contained in **[UPSSSC 2016]**
(1) ROM (2) RAM (3) ALU (4) SRAM

19. When you first turn on a computer, the CPU is preset to execute instructions stored in the **[IBPS PO 2015]**
(1) RAM (2) flash memory
(3) ROM (4) CD-ROM
(5) ALU

20. What is the full form of PROM? **[SSC CHSL 2019]**
(1) Programmable Read Only Memory
(2) Program Read Output Memory
(3) Program Read Only Memory
(4) Primary Read Only Memory

21. A disc's content that is recorded at the time of manufacture and cannot be changed or erased by the user is **[IBPS Clerk 2013]**
(1) memory only (2) write only
(3) once only (4) run only
(5) read only

22. In the field of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), what is the full form of EEPROM? **[SSC CGL 2018]**
(1) Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
(2) Electrically Efficient Portable Read Only Memory
(3) Electrically Efficient Programmable Read Only Memory
(4) Enhanced Electrical Portable Read Only Memory

23. The difference between memory and storage is that memory is ..... and storage is ..... . **[IBPS Clerk 2015]**
(1) temporary; permanent
(2) permanent; temporary
(3) slow; fast
(4) non-volatile; volatile
(5) None of the above

24. The ..... acts as a buffer between the CPU and the main memory. **[UPSSSC 2018]**
(1) primary memory (2) cache memory
(3) secondary memory (4) RAM

25. Which of the following is a very high speed semiconductor memory which can speed up the CPU? **[SSC CHSL 2019]**
(1) Secondary memory (2) Main memory
(3) Primary memory (4) Cache memory

26. What is the term used for temporarily stored data? **[UPSSSC 2019]**
(1) Miscellaneous data (2) Cache data
(3) Picked data (4) Tempo data

27. ..... is having more memory addresses than are physically available. **[SBI PO 2014]**
(1) Virtual memory
(2) System software
(3) Application software
(4) RAM
(5) Vertical memory

28. ……. is the ability of a device to 'jump' directly to the requested data.
(1) Sequential access
(2) Random access
(3) Quick access
(4) All of the above

29. The ……. is the amount of data that a storage device can move from the storage to the computer per second.
(1) data migration rate
(2) data digitising rate
(3) data transfer rate
(4) data access rate

30. The main directory of a disk is called the ……. directory. **[IBPS PO 2015]**
(1) network
(2) folder
(3) root
(4) other than those given as options
(5) program

31. The …… indicates how much data a particular storage medium can hold. **[IBPS Clerk 2013]**
(1) storage (2) access
(3) capacity (4) memory
(5) None of these

32. The secondary storage devices can only store data but they cannot perform
(1) arithmetic operations
(2) logic operations
(3) fetch operations
(4) All of the above

33. Where do you save the data that, your data will remain intact even when the computer is turned OFF?
(1) RAM
(2) Motherboard
(3) Secondary storage device
(4) Primary storage device

34. The term ……. refers to data storage systems that make it possible for a computer or electronic device to store and retrieve data.
(1) retrieval technology
(2) input technology
(3) output technology
(4) storage technology

35. The storage device used to compensate for the difference in rates of flow of data from one device to another is termed as
(1) chip (2) channel
(3) floppy (4) buffer

36. Which of the following is the magnetic storage device?
(1) Hard disk (2) Compact disc
(3) Audio tapes (4) All of these

37. Hard disk devices are considered …… storage. **[SBI Clerk 2014]**
(1) flash (2) temporary
(3) worthless (4) non-volatile
(5) non-permanent

38. The thick, rigid metal plotters that are capable of retrieving information at a high rate of speed are known as **[SBI Clerk 2014]**
(1) hard disk (2) SAN
(3) soft disk (4) flash memory
(5) None of these

39. Hard drive is used to store **[IBPS Clerk Mains 2017]**
(1) volatile data (2) non-volatile data
(3) permanent data (4) temporary data
(5) intermediate data

40. The hard drive is normally located **[SBI PO 2014]**
(1) next to the printer
(2) plugged into the back of the computer
(3) underneath the monitor
(4) on top of the CD-ROM
(5) inside the system base unit

41. Data on a floppy disk is recorded in rings called
(1) sectors (2) ringers
(3) rounders (4) tracks

42. Which of the following is/are example(s) of magnetic storage media?
(1) Zip disk (2) CD-ROM
(3) Floppy disk (4) DVD
(5) Both (1) and (3)

43. Floppy disks are organised as
(1) files
(2) heads and folders
(3) tracks and sectors
(4) All of the above

44. The capacity of 3.5 inch floppy disk is
(1) 1.40 MB (2) 1.44 GB
(3) 1.40 GB (4) 1.44 MB

45. The most common storage device for the personal computer is the **[SBI Clerk 2014]**
(1) floppy disk
(2) USB personal computer
(3) mainframe
(4) a laptop
(5) None of these

46. Which of the following has the smallest storage capacity? **[IBPS Clerk 2015]**
(1) Zip disk (2) Hard disk
(3) Floppy disk (4) Data cartridge
(5) CD

47. FDD stands for **[SSC, CGL 2018, IBPS Clerk 2015]**
(1) Floppy Drive Detector
(2) Floppy Drive Demodulator
(3) Floppy Disk Drive
(4) Floppy Demodulator Disc
(5) None of the above

48. ..... is the process of dividing the disc into tracks and sectors. **[SBI PO 2015, IBPS Clerk Mains 2017]**
(1) Tracking (2) Formatting
(3) Crashing (4) Allotting
(5) None of these

49. Data on a floppy disk was recorded in rings called **[IBPS RRB PO 2017]**
(1) flip (2) ringers
(3) rounders (4) fields
(5) segments

50. Magnetic tape is not practical for applications where data must be quickly recalled because tape is
(1) a random access medium
(2) a sequential access medium
(3) a read only medium
(4) fragile and easily damaged

51. Which of the following can hold maximum data?
(1) Optical disc (2) Floppy disk
(3) Magnetic disk (4) Magnetic tape

52. On a CD-RW, you can
(1) read and write information
(2) only read information
(3) only write information
(4) read, write and rewrite information

53. Which of the following are advantages of CD-ROM as a storage media? **[RBI Grade B 2014]**
(1) CD-ROM is an inexpensive way to store large amount of data and information
(2) CD-ROM discs retrieve data and information more quickly than magnetic disks
(3) CD-ROMs make less errors than magnetic media
(4) All of the above
(5) None of the above

54. Which media has the ability to have data/information stored (written) on them by users more than once? **[RBI Grade B 2014]**
(1) CD-R discs
(2) CD-RW discs
(3) Zip discs
(4) Optical discs
(5) CD-RW discs and Zip discs

55. What is the difference between a CD-ROM and CD-RW? **[IBPS PO 2015]**
(1) They are the same—just two different terms used by different manufactures.
(2) A CD-ROM can be written to and a CD-RW cannot.
(3) Other than those given as options
(4) A CD-ROM holds more information than a CD-RW.
(5) A CD-RW can be written to but a CD-ROM can only be read from.

56. Compact discs that can store approximately 650-800 MB of data or 74-80 min of music are **[SBI Clerk 2015]**
(1) zip discs (2) CD-ROM
(3) video cards (4) pressing machines
(5) floppy diskettes

57. A flat metallic disk that contains a large amount of permanently stored information read optically, is called a
(1) monitor (2) ALU
(3) CD-ROM (4) RAM

58. CD-ROM is an example of **[RBI Grade B 2014]**
(1) input device
(2) output device
(3) Both input & output devices
(4) Memory device
(5) None of the above

59. DVD refers to **[SSC MTS 2013]**
(1) Digital Video Developer
(2) Digital Video Device
(3) Digital Video Disc
(4) None of the above

60. A DVD is an example of a(n) **[SBI Clerk 2014]**
(1) optical device
(2) output device
(3) hard disk
(4) solid state storage device
(5) None of the above

61. Which of the following discs can be read only? **[IBPS Clerk 2015]**
(1) DVD-R (2) DVD-ROM
(3) DVR-RW (4) CD-R
(5) None of these

62. Which is not an external storage device? **[SSC CGL 2016]**
(1) CD-ROM (2) DVD-ROM
(3) Pen drive (4) RAM

63. ..... is the smallest unit of data in a computer. **[SSC CGL 2018]**
(1) Gigabyte (2) Bit
(3) Byte (4) Terabyte

64. The term Bit is short for **[SBI Clerk 2009]**
(1) megabyte
(2) binary language
(3) binary digit
(4) binary number
(5) None of the above

65. Which among the following is another name for a group of 4 bits? **[IBPS Clerk 2015, IBPS PO 2016]**
(1) Nibble (2) Byte
(3) KiloByte (3) MegaByte
(5) PetaByte

66. Which of the following is the smallest measure of storage? **[UPSSSC 2015]**
(1) Tera byte (2) Gigabyte
(3) Kilobyte (4) Byte

67. ..... are used to measure both computer memory (RAM) and storage capacity of Floppy disks, CD-ROM drives and Hard drives. **[SBI Clerk 2015]**
(1) Bytes
(2) Bits
(3) Octal numbers
(4) Hexadecimal numbers
(5) Binary numbers

68. How many bits are equal to one byte ? **[SSC CGL 2016]**
(1) 8 (2) 6 (3) 7 (4) 2

69. Instructions and memory address are represented by **[IBPS Clerk 2015]**
(1) character code (2) binary codes
(3) binary word (4) parity bit
(5) None of these

70. Kilo Byte equals to how many bytes? **[SBI Clerk 2012]**
(1) 1000 (2) 1035 (3) 100 (4) 1008
(5) 1024

71. A ..... is approximately a million bytes. **[SBI PO 2014]**
(1) giga byte (2) kilo byte
(3) mega byte (4) tera byte
(5) None of these

72. What does the computer abbreviation 'MB' used for? **[IBPS Clerk 2014]**
(1) Megabit (2) Millionbytes
(3) Megabytes (4) Millionbit
(5) Microbytes

73. The amount of memory (RAM or ROM) is measured in **[SBI PO 2014]**
(1) bytes (2) bits
(3) megabytes (4) megabits
(5) hertz

74. How many kilobytes make a megabyte? **[UPSSSC 2016, IBPS Clerk 2015]**
(1) 128 (2) 1024 (3) 256 (4) 512
(5) 64

75. A ... is approximately one billion bytes. **[IBPS Clerk 2014, SBI PO 2015]**

(1) kilobyte (2) bit
(3) gigabyte (4) megabyte
(5) None of these

76. The term 'gigabyte' refers to **[IBPS PO 2012]**

(1) 1024 byte
(2) 1024 kilobyte
(3) 1024 megabyte
(4) 1024 gigabyte
(5) None of the above

77. Which of the following is the largest unit of storage? **[SBI PO 2015]**

(1) GB (2) KB
(3) MB (4) TB
(5) None of these

78. Which of the following is correct sequence of smallest to largest units of storage size? **[SBI PO 2014]**

(1) Petabyte, Kilobyte, Megabyte, Gigabyte, Terabyte
(2) Kilobyte, Megabyte, Terabyte, Petabyte, Gigabyte
(3) Megabyte, Terabyte, Gigabyte, Kilobyte, Petabyte
(4) Kilobyte, Megabyte, Petabyte, Terabyte, Gigabyte
(5) Kilobyte, Megabyte, Gigabyte, Terabyte, Petabyte

79. How many gigabytes is equal to 1 petabyte? **[SSC CGL 2016]**

(1) 256 (2) 512
(3) 1024 (4) 1024 × 1024

80. ..... (HHDD) is a technology where the conventional disk drive is combined with non-volatile flash memory, of typically 128 MB or more to cache data during normal use. **[SSC CGL 2017]**

(1) Hyper Hard Disk Drive
(2) Hybrid Hard Disk Drive
(3) Hybrid Helium Disk Drive
(4) Hyper Helium Disk Drive

81. Which of the following provides computing and storage capacity services to heterogeneous community of end recipients?

(1) Cloud computing (2) Big data
(3) FutureSkills (4) Robotics

82. What is/are characteristics of cloud computing?

(1) On demand self services
(2) Broad network access
(3) Resource pooling
(4) All of the above

83. Which type of cloud deployments is used to serve multiple users, not a single customer?

(1) Private cloud (2) Public cloud
(3) Hybrid cloud (4) None of these

84. Which cloud computing services refers to supply on demand environment for developing software applications?

(1) SaaS (2) AaaS
(3) PaaS (4) IaaS

ANSWERS

1. (1)	2. (2)	3. (3)	4. (4)	5. (5)	6. (4)	7. (1)	8. (3)	9. (3)	10. (1)
11. (4)	12. (3)	13. (1)	14. (5)	15. (2)	16. (1)	17. (4)	18. (1)	19. (3)	20. (1)
21. (5)	22. (1)	23. (1)	24. (2)	25. (4)	26. (2)	27. (1)	28. (2)	29. (2)	30. (3)
31. (3)	32. (4)	33. (3)	34. (4)	35. (4)	36. (1)	37. (4)	38. (1)	39. (3)	40. (5)
41. (4)	42. (5)	43. (3)	44. (4)	45. (1)	46. (3)	47. (3)	48. (2)	49. (5)	50. (2)
51. (4)	52. (4)	53. (1)	54. (2)	55. (1)	56. (2)	57. (3)	58. (4)	59. (3)	60. (1)
61. (2)	62. (4)	63. (2)	64. (3)	65. (1)	66. (4)	67. (1)	68. (1)	69. (2)	70. (5)
71. (3)	72. (3)	73. (3)	74. (2)	75. (3)	76. (3)	77. (4)	78. (5)	79. (4)	80. (2)
81. (1)	82. (4)	83. (2)	84. (3)						