

QUESTION BANK

COMPUTER

HARDWARE & NETWORKING



UP POLICE RADIO
TRAINING CENTER
MAHANAGAR, LUCKNOW

COMPUTER HARDWARE & NETWORKING QUESTION BANK



UP POLICE RADIO TRAINING CENTER MAHANAGAR, LUCKNOW

पर्यवेक्षण, डिज़ाइन एवं सम्पादन
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INDEX

S.N.	TOPIC	P.NO.	NO. OF QUESTIONS
1	Introduction to computer	3-4	25
2	Computer Architecture	5-6	25
3	Input output devices	7-8	25
4	Computer memory	9-10	25
5	Data representation	11-12	25
6	Computer software	13-14	25
7	Operating software	15-16	25
	Answer key	16	175
8	Computer Hardware & Networking fundamental	17-77	588
	Answer key	78	588
9	Short type question & answer	79-94	160

Introduction to Computer

1. Computer is a/an.....
 - (a) battery
 - (b) electronic machine
 - (c) all of these
 - (d) none of these
2. Computer is a/an.....word.
 - (a) Greek
 - (b) English
 - (c) Hindi
 - (d) Latin
3. Speed of first generation computer was in.....
 - (a) nano second
 - (b) milli second
 - (c) nano-milli second
 - (d) micro second
4. Computer system consists of -----
 - (a) interval device
 - (b) peripheral device
 - (c) software
 - (d) all of these
5. Which of the following is known as father of modern computer?
 - (a) Dennis Ritchie
 - (b) Napier
 - (c) Charles Babbage
 - (d) Alan Turing
6. IC consists of.....
 - (a) Transistors
 - (b) Microprocessor
 - (c) Vaccume tubes
 - (d) None of these
7. First generation computer used language
 - (a) machine
 - (b) assembly
 - (c) high level
 - (d) low level
8. First generation computer were based on.....
 - (a) Transistors
 - (b) conductors
 - (c) ICs
 - (d) vacuum tubes
9. Who developed integrated chip ?
 - (a) Robert Nayak
 - (b) C Babbage
 - (c) JS Kilby
 - (d) CV Raman
10. First super computer of the world is.....
 - (a) CRAY-1
 - (b) PARAM
 - (c) IBM-370
 - (d) HP-9000
11. First super computer of India is.....
 - (a) Param
 - (b) Siddharth
 - (c) IBM-370
 - (d) Cray-1
12. The first computer language developed was.....
 - (a) COBOL
 - (b) BASIC
 - (c) PASCAL
 - (d) FORTRON
13. The first computer which provided storage was.....
 - (a) EDSAC
 - (b) EDBAC
 - (c) MARK-I
 - (d) ACE
14. The period of the second generation computer is.....
 - (a) 1946-1958
 - (b) 1940-1960
 - (c) 1956-1963
 - (d) 1957-1954
15. First super computer developed in India is.....
 - (a) Param
 - (b) Aryabhata
 - (c) Buddha
 - (d) Ram

COMPUTER HARDWARE & NETWORKING QUESTION BANK

16. Which of the following is known as father of modern computer?
(a) Dennis Ritchie (b) Napier
(c) Charles Babbage (d) Alan Turing
17. Time sharing became possible in generation of computers.
(a) First (b) Second
(c) Third (d) Fourth
18. Computer cannot perform
(a) Input (b) Output
(c) Thinking (d) Processing
19. The earliest calculating device is.....
(a) Calculator (b) Abacus
(c) Difference engine (d) Analytical engine
20. Computer size was very large in.....
(a) First generation (b) Second generation
(c) Third generation (d) Fourth generation
21. Abacus can perform.....
(a) Addition (b) Subtraction
(c) Multiplication (d) Both 1 & 2
22. Pascaline is also known by.....
(a) Abacus (b) Adding machine
(c) Division machine (d) None of these
23. Speed of third generation computer is.....
(a) milli second (b) micro second
(c) nano second (d) pico second
24. The chip, used in computers, is made of.....
(a) Chromium (b) Iron oxide
(c) Silica (d) Silicon
25. Tablet PC is a type of.....
(a) Micro computer (b) Super computer
(c) Mini computer (d) Main frame

Computer Architecture

26. Internal memory in a CPU is nothing but.....
- (a) a set of registers (b) a socket of ALU
(c) microprocessor (d) bus
27. CPU can directly understand this language.....
- (a) C (b) Assembly
(c) Machine language (d) Java
28. On the motherboard the connection points for chips are referred to as.....
- (a) Slots (b) Sockets
(c) Ports (d) Lines1
29. Microprocessor can be used to make.....
- (a) Computers (b) Digital systems
(c) Calculators (d) All of these
30. Which of the following is a part of central processing unit.....
- (a) Printer (b) Keyboard
(c) Mouse (d) Arithmetic & Logic unit
31. Control unit of a digital computer is often called the
- (a) Clock (b) Nerve centre
(c) IC (d) Both 1 & 2
32. C in CPU denotes-
- (a) Common (b) Central
(c) Convenient (d) Computer
33. A group of bits that tells the computer to perform a specific operation is known as.....
- (a) Instruction code (b) Micro operation
(c) Accumulator (d) Register
34. The first microprocessor was
- (a) 4004 (b) 8080
(c) 8085 (d) 4008
35. Memory unit that communicates directly with the CPU is called the
- (a) Main memory (b) Secondary memory
(c) Auxilary memory (d) Register
36. Where does computer add and compare data
- (a) Hard disk (b) Floppy disk
(c) CPU chip (d) Memory chip
37. The communication line between CPU memory and peripherals is called a
- (a) Bus (b) Line
(c) Media (d) All of these
38. Pipeline strategy is called implement
- (a) instruction execution (b) instruction prefetch
(c) instruction decoding (d) instruction manipulation
39. The most frequently used instructions of a computer program are to be fetched from
- (a) Hard disk (b) Cache memory
(c) RAM (d) ROM
40. The main circuit board of the system unit is
- (a) Computer program (b) Control unit
(c) Motherboard (d) Ram

41. Following are the names of motherboard except
- (a) System board (b) Main board
(c) Computer board (d) Logic board
42. The central processing unit is an example of
- (a) Peripheral (b) Output unit
(c) Input unit (d) Hardware
43. The types of input include
- (a) Data (b) Programs
(c) Commands (d) All of these
44. Arithmetic logic unit and control sections have special purpose locations called
- (a) Registers (b) RAM
(c) BIOS (d) I/O
45. selects, interprets and executes instructions in a CPU
- (a) Control unit (b) ALU
(c) Memory (d) Storage
46. The word DATA is derived from
- (a) Greek (b) Latin
(c) Spanish (d) English
47. is the process of carrying out commands,
- (a) Fetching (b) Storing
(c) Decoding (d) Executing
48. Pick one that is used for logical operations such as less than, equal to or greater than
- (a) ALU (b) CU
(c) MU (d) None of these
49. The machine cycle includes.....
- (a) Fetch (b) Decode
(c) Execute (d) All of these
50. Which of the following memory chips is programmed during the manufacturing process
- (a) RAM (b) ROM
(c) PROM (d) EEPROM

Input & Output Devices

51. What is the unit used to count the speed of a printer
- (a) CPM (b) DPI
(c) PPM (d) BIT
52. Which of the following is not an output device
- (a) scanner (b) printer
(c) LCD (d) plotter
53. Dot matrix printer is
- (a) unidirectional (b) bi-directional
(c) sequential (d) random
54. The pattern of printed lines on most products are called
- (a) prices (b) OCR
(c) scanner (d) bar codes
55. In MICR, letter C stand for
- (a) code (b) colour
(c) computer (d) character
56. A bar code reader is a example of
- (a) processing device (b) storage device
(c) input devices (d) output devices
57. First computer mouse was built by
- (a) Douglas Engelbart (b) William English
(c) Oaniel Coogher (d) Robert Zawacki
58. Which of the following is not a hardware
- (a) processor chip (b) printer
(c) mouse (d) java
59. The transform of data from a CPU to peripheral devices of computer is achieved
- (a) through interfaces (b) buffer memory
(c) modem (d) I/O ports
60. Which key will launch the start button
- (a) ESC (b) Shift
(c) Window (d) Shortcut
61. Space bar is used for
- (a) giving space (b) deleting space
(c) All of these (d) None of these
62. Which of the following produces high quality output
- (a) Impact printer (b) Non-impact printer
(c) Plotter (d) Non-plotter
63. The OCR recognises the of the characters with the help of light source
- (a) Size (b) Shape
(c) Colour (d) Used ink
64. What type of devices is a digital camera
- (a) Input (b) Output
(c) Software (d) Storage
65. Which of the following groups consists of only input devices
- (a) Mouse, Keyboard & Monitor (b) Mouse, Keyboard & Printer
(c) Mouse, Keyboard & Plotter (d) Mouse, Keyboard & Scanner

66. Which of these is a pointing and drop devices?
 (a) Mouse (b) Scanner
 (c) Printer (d) CD-Rom
67. Pointing device includes the following except
 (a) Mouse (b) Pen input
 (c) Trackball (d) Keyboard
68. To move to the beginning of a line of text, press the key
 (a) Page up (b) Shift
 (c) Home (d) Enter
69. A hard copy would prepared on a
 (a) Line printer (b) Dot matrix printer
 (c) Plotter (d) All of these
70. A parallel port is most often used by a
 (a) Printer (b) Monitor
 (c) Mouse (d) External storage devices
71. Drum printer is an example of
 (a) Input (b) Output
 (c) Processing (d) Storage
72. External devices such as printers and Keyboards are known as
 (a) Add on devices (b) PC expansion slot add-ons
 (c) Peripherals (d) Special buys
73. Resolution of Laser printers is specified in terms of
 (a) DPI (b) LPM
 (c) CPM (d) PPM
74. A pixel is a
 (a) picture element of dot on a screen (b) point of ink on a printed paper
 (c) point of ink on an inkjet printed paper (d) None of these
75. The impact printers are
 (a) Dot matrix (b) Drum
 (c) Inkjet (d) Both 1 & 2

Computer memory

76. USB refers to
(a) a storage device (b) a processor
(c) a port type (d) a serial bus
77. DVD refers to
(a) Digital Video Developer (b) Digital Video Device
(c) Digital Video Disk (d) None of the above
78. A nibble is equal to
(a) 4 bits (b) 8 bits
(c) 16 bits (d) 32 bits
79. A byte can represent any number between 0 and
(a) 2 (b) 255
(c) 256 (d) 1024
80. Which of the following is an example of optical disk
(a) Digital versatile disk (b) Magnetic disk
(c) Memory disk (d) Data bus disk
81. Unit of storage capacity is
(a) meters (b) bit
(c) bus (d) cubic meter
82. Which of the following has the smallest storage capacity
(a) Zip disk (b) Hard disk
(c) Floppy disk (d) Data cartridge
83. 1 mega byte is equal to
(a) 1000 KB (b) 1024 KB
(c) 1015 KB (d) 1030 KB
84. A byte is collection of
(a) four bits (b) six bits
(c) eight bits (d) ten bits
85. How many bytes are there in on gigabyte
(a) 10^3 byte (b) 10^6 byte
(c) 10^9 byte (d) 10^{12} byte
86. The term Gigabyte refers to
(a) 1024 bytes (b) 1024 kilobytes
(c) 1024 megabytes (d) 1024 gigabytes
87. Flash is
(a) Software (b) Hardware
(c) ROM (d) RAM
88. Which of the following can hold maximum data
(a) Optical disk (b) Floppy disk
(c) Magnetic disk inside (d) Magnetic tape
89. Which storage device is mounted on "reels"
(a) Floppy disk (b) Hard disk
(c) Magnetic tape (d) None of these
90. Which of the following memory chip is faster
(a) DRAM (b) SRAM
(c) RAM (d) None of these

91. A disk's content that is recorded at the time of manufacture that cannot be changed
 - (a) memory only
 - (b) write only
 - (c) read only
 - (d) run only
92. Cache and main memory will not be able to hold their contents when the power is off
 - (a) Dynamic
 - (b) Static
 - (c) Volatile
 - (d) Non-volatile
93. is the process of dividing the disk into tracks and sectors
 - (a) Tracking
 - (b) Formatting
 - (c) Crashing
 - (d) Alloting
94. Which of the following is not an access mode
 - (a) Random
 - (b) Sequential
 - (c) Continuous
 - (d) Direct
95. The directory is mandatory for every disk
 - (a) Root
 - (b) Bare
 - (c) Sub
 - (d) None of these
96. Frequently accessed information is held in
 - (a) Hard drive
 - (b) Cache memory
 - (c) Flash memory
 - (d) Read only memory
97. The primary device that a computer uses to store information is
 - (a) TV
 - (b) Storehouse
 - (c) Desk
 - (d) Hard drive
98. A removable magnetic disk that holds information is
 - (a) Floppy disk
 - (b) Hard drive
 - (c) Portable
 - (d) None of these
99. Computer memory is normally measured in
 - (a) Kilobytes
 - (b) Megabytes
 - (c) Gigabytes
 - (d) Terabytes
100. Memory is made up of
 - (a) Set of wires
 - (b) Set of circuits
 - (c) Large number of cells
 - (d) None of these

Data representation

101. To perform calculation on stored data computer uses which number system
(a) decimal (b) hexadecimal
(c) octal (d) binary
102. A hexadecimal number is represented by
(a) three digits (b) four binary digits
(c) four digits (d) All of these
103. Decimal number system is the group of which numbers
(a) 0 & 1 (b) 0 to 9
(c) 0 to 7 (d) 0 to 9 & A to F
104. Hexadecimal number system has base
(a) 2 (b) 8
(c) 10 (d) 16
105. Decimal equivalent of $(1111)_2$ is
(a) 11 (b) 10
(c) 12 (d) 15
106. What is the value of the binary number 101 in decimal
(a) 3 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) 101
107. Which of the following is an example of binary number
(a) 6AH1 (b) 100101
(c) 202 (d) ABCD
108. Which of the following is a binary number equivalent to octal number $(.431)_8$
(a) $(100011001)_2$ (b) $(.100011001)_2$
(c) $(101111001)_2$ (d) $(.1010011001)_2$
109. There are how many types of number system
(a) one (b) two
(c) three (d) four
110. Which type of information system would be recognised by digital circuits
(a) Hexadecimal system (b) Binary system
(c) Both 1 & 2 (d) Only roman system
111. Which of the following is not a computer code
(a) EBCDIC (b) ASCII
(c) CISC (d) UNICODE
112. The coding system allows non-English characters and special characters to be represented
(a) ASCII (b) UNICODE
(c) EBCDIC (d) ANSIC
113. The most widely used code that represents each character as a unique 8 bit code is
(a) ASCII (b) UNICODE
(c) BCD (d) EBCDIC
114. The binary equivalent of decimal number 98 is
(a) 1110001 (b) 1110100
(c) 1100010 (d) 1111001
115. MSD refers as
(a) Most significant digit (b) Many significant digit
(c) Multiple significant digit (d) None of these

116. Hexadecimal number system has base
 (a) 2 (b) 8
 (c) 10 (d) 16
117. Which of following state is true
 (a) 1 GB is equivalent to 1024 KB (b) Mb stands for metabyte
 (c) Octal number system having 8 digits (d) None of these
118. Which of the following is not a binary number
 (a) 001 (b) 101
 (c) 202 (d) 110
119. Which of the following is hexadecimal number equivalent to binary number $(1111\ 1001)_2$
 (a) 9F (b) FF
 (c) 99 (d) F9
120. Which of the following is an octal number equal to decimal number $(896)_{10}$
 (a) 0061 (b) 6001
 (c) 1006 (d) 1600
121. Which of the following is invalid hexadecimal number
 (a) A0XB (b) A0F6
 (c) 4568 (d) ACDB
122. Which of the following is a hexadecimal number equal to 3431 octal number
 (a) 197 (b) 719
 (c) 917 (d) 971
123. A hexadigit can be represented by
 (a) three binary bits (b) four binary bits
 (c) eight binary bits (d) sixteen binary bits
124. Binary system is also called
 (a) base one system (b) base two system
 (c) base three system (d) base four system
125. Today's mostly used coding system is/are
 (a) ASCII (b) BCDIC
 (c) Both 1 & 2 (d) All of these

Computer Software

126. The tells the computer how to use its components.
 (a) utility (b) application
 (c) operating system (d) network
127. What does CO stands in COBOL
 (a) Common object (b) Common
 (c) Common operating (d) Computer oriented
128. A computer cannot boot if it does not have the
 (a) complier (b) loader
 (c) operating system (d) assembler
129. Each model of a computer has a unique
 (a) assembly of a computer (b) machine language
 (c) high level language (d) all of the above
130. The software tools that enable a user to interact with a computer for specific purposes are known as
 (a) hardware (b) networked software
 (c) shareware (d) application
131. Computer language used on internet is
 (a) Pascal (b) Java
 (c) Basic (d) Logo
132. All computer execute
 (a) Basic programs (b) Cobol programs
 (c) Machine language programs (d) Fortran programs
133. LISP is designed for
 (a) Artificial intelligence (b) GUI
 (c) CUI (d) Optical fiber
134. C language developed by Dennis Ritchie in
 (a) 1970 (b) 1971
 (c) 1972 (d) 1973
135. C++ language developed by
 (a) Dennis Ritchie (b) Charles Babbage
 (c) Niklaus Wirth (d) Bjarne Stroustrup
136. FORTRAN stands for
 (a) Formal Translation (b) Formative Translation
 (c) Formal Transaction (d) Formula Translation
137. Software refers to
 (a) firmware (b) programs
 (c) people ware (d) None of these
138. Which among the following is/are interpreted language
 (a) Java (b) Visual Basic
 (c) C++ (d) Both 1 & 2
139. A normal complier takes source code as input and produces this as output
 (a) Assembly code (b) Object code
 (c) Machine code (d) All of these
140. An assembler is a
 (a) Programming language dependent (b) Syntax dependent
 (c) Machine dependent (d) Data dependent

141. Which of the following system software resides in main memory always
 (a) Text editor (b) Assembler
 (c) Linker (d) Loader
142. Which language is CPU dependent
 (a) C (b) Assembly
 (c) Java (d) All except Java
143. A computer program used for business application is
 (a) LOGO (b) COBOL
 (c) BASIC (d) FORTRAN
144. The language which can be relocated easily is
 (a) Machine language (b) Assembly language
 (c) Low level language (d) High level language
145. Java is an example of a
 (a) Machine language (b) Assembly language
 (c) High level language (d) Fourth generation language
146. Computer language used for scientific calculation
 (a) LOGO (b) FORTRAN
 (c) BASIC (d) PASCAL
147. The language used for development of various games is
 (a) C (b) C++
 (c) SQL (d) Java
148. A factor in the selection of a source language is
 (a) Programmer skill (b) Language ability
 (c) program capability with other software (d) All of these
149. All computers execute
 (a) BASIC programs (b) COBOL programs
 (c) Machine language programs (d) All of these
150. are words that a programming language has set aside for its own use
 (a) Control words (b) Control structure
 (c) Reserved words (d) Reserved Keys

Operating Software

151. It runs on computer hardware and serves as platform for other software to run on
(a) Operating system (b) Application software
(c) Programs (d) Peripherals
152. The primary purpose of the windows operating system is
(a) to make the most efficient use (b) to allow people to use
(c) to keep systems programmer's (d) to make computer easier to use
153. It shares characteristics with both hardware and software
(a) Operating system (b) Software
(c) Data (d) Utility
154. BIOS is stands for
(a) Bias integrated output system (b) Bias integrated operator system
(c) Basic input output software (d) Basic input output system
155. Linux is a type of
(a) shareware software (b) commercial software
(c) proprietary software (d) open source
156. Which of the following is not a useful file extension in DOS
(a) .exe (b) .com
(c) .sys (d) .o
157. DOS stands for
(a) Drive out system (b) Dry out system
(c) Disk operating system (d) Disk output system
158. An operating system is a/an
(a) accounting software (b) application software
(c) system software (d) utility software
159. In DOS, the DIR command is used to
(a) display contents of a file (b) delete files
(c) display list of files and subdirectories (d) copy files
160. Which one is an MS-DOS external command
(a) DIR (b) COPY
(c) FORMAT (d) PROMPT
161. DOS operating system does not have
(a) a boot record (b) a file allocation table
(c) a root directory (d) a vertual memory
162. MS-DOS is usually supplied on a
(a) Hard disk (b) Cartridge tape
(c) CD ROM (d) Floppy disk
163. A program in execution is called
(a) process (b) instruction
(c) procedure (d) function
164. Fork is
(a) the dispatching of a task (b) the creation of a new job
(c) the creation of a new process (d) None of these
165. Which of the following is not the function of operating system
(a) Resource management (b) File management
(c) Networking (d) Processor management

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166. The Kernel is user friends
 (a) a part of (b) the creator of
 (c) unaware of (d) aware of
167. Which of the following is not an operating system
 (a) Windows (b) Lynx
 (c) Linux (d) Uniz
168. In MS-DOS which of the following commands is used to delete directory
 (a) Delete (b) Del
 (c) Deltree (d) Move
169. In DOS, the 'label' command is used to
 (a) create the label of disk (b) change the label of disk
 (c) remove the label of disk (d) All of these
170. Which command is used to delete file from a directory in DOS
 (a) REN (b) DEL
 (c) CD (d) MD
171. Which of the following is not an external command of DOS
 (a) LABEL (b) FORMAT
 (c) ATTRIB (d) CLS
172. What is the name of the batch file that is automatically run when MS-DOS is booted
 (a) CONFIG.SYS (b) CONFIG.BAT
 (c) AUTOEXEC.BAT (d) RUN.BAT
173. Which type of commands in MS-DOS needs external files to perform their action
 (a) Internal commands (b) External commands
 (c) Batch commands (d) Redirectories
174. A command in DOS, used to set a name to a disk, is
 (a) VOL (b) REN
 (c) LABEL (d) CLS
175. The word processor used by DOS to write the programs or instructions, is
 (a) Word star (b) Word pad
 (c) Note pad (d) MS word

Answer key

1	B	21	D	41	C	61	A	81	B	101	D	121	A	141	D	161	D	181	
2	D	22	B	42	D	62	B	82	C	102	B	122	B	142	D	162	B	182	
3	D	23	C	43	D	63	B	83	B	103	B	123	B	143	B	163	A	183	
4	D	24	D	44	A	64	A	84	C	104	D	124	B	144	B	164	C	184	
5	C	25	A	45	A	65	D	85	C	105	D	125	C	145	C	165	C	185	
6	A	26	A	46	B	66	A	86	C	106	B	126	C	146	B	166	C	186	
7	A	27	C	47	D	67	D	87	B	107	B	127	B	147	D	167	B	187	
8	D	28	B	48	A	68	C	88	D	108	B	128	C	148	C	168	C	188	
9	C	29	D	49	D	69	D	89	C	109	D	129	B	149	C	169	A	189	
10	A	30	D	50	B	70	A	90	B	110	C	130	D	150	C	170	B	190	
11	B	31	B	51	B	71	B	91	C	111	D	131	B	151	A	171	D	191	
12	D	32	B	52	A	72	C	92	C	112	B	132	C	152	D	172	C	192	
13	A	33	A	53	B	73	A	93	B	113	A	133	A	153	A	173	B	193	
14	C	34	A	54	D	74	A	94	C	114	C	134	C	154	D	174	C	194	
15	A	35	D	55	D	75	D	95	A	115	A	135	D	155	D	175	A	195	
16	D	36	C	56	C	76	C	96	B	116	D	136	D	156	D	176		196	
17	B	37	A	57	A	77	C	97	D	117	C	137	B	157	C	177		197	
18	C	38	B	58	D	78	A	98	A	118	C	138	D	158	C	178		198	
19	B	39	B	59	D	79	B	99	B	119	D	139	B	159	C	179		199	
20	A	40	C	60	C	80	A	100	C	120	D	140	C	160	C	180		200	

Computer Hardware & Networking Fundamental

1. UNIVAC is
 - A) Universal Automatic Computer
 - B) Universal Array Computer
 - C) Unique Automatic Computer
 - D) Unvalued Automatic Computer
2. The basic operations performed by a computer are
 - A) Arithmetic operation
 - B) Logical operation
 - C) Storage and relative
 - D) All the above
3. The two major types of computer chips are
 - A) External memory chip
 - B) Primary memory chip
 - C) Microprocessor chip
 - D) Both b and c
4. Microprocessors as switching devices are for which generation computers
 - A) First Generation
 - B) Second Generation
 - C) Third Generation
 - D) Fourth Generation
5. What is the main difference between a mainframe and a super computer?
 - A) Super computer is much larger than mainframe computers
 - B) Super computers are much smaller than mainframe computers
 - C) Supercomputers are focused to execute few programs as fast as possible while mainframe uses its power to execute as many programs concurrently
 - D) Supercomputers are focused to execute as many programs as possible while mainframe uses its power to execute few programs as fast as possible
6. ASCII and EBCDIC are the popular character coding systems. What does EBCDIC stand for?
 - A) Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code
 - B) Extended Bit Code Decimal Interchange Code
 - C) Extended Bit Case Decimal Interchange Code
 - D) Extended Binary Case Decimal Interchange Code
7. The brain of any computer system is
 - A) ALU
 - B) Memory
 - C) CPU
 - D) Control unit
8. Storage capacity of magnetic disk depends on
 - A) Tracks per inch of surface
 - B) Bits per inch of tracks
 - C) Disk pack in disk surface
 - D) All of above
9. The two kinds of main memory are:
 - A) Primary and secondary
 - B) Random and sequential
 - C) ROM and RAM
 - D) All of above

10. A storage area used to store data to a compensate for the difference in speed at which the different units can handle data is
 - A) Memory
 - B) Buffer
 - C) Accumulator
 - D) Address
11. Computer is free from tiresome and boardroom. We call it
 - A) Accuracy
 - B) Reliability
 - C) Diligence
 - D) Versatility
12. Integrated Circuits (ICs) are related to which generation of computers?
 - A) First generation
 - B) Second generation
 - C) Third generation
 - D) Fourth generation
13. CD-ROM is a
 - A) Semiconductor memory
 - B) Memory register
 - C) Magnetic memory
 - D) None of above
14. A hybrid computer
 - A) Resembles digital computer
 - B) Resembles analogue computer
 - C) Resembles both a digital and analogue computer
 - D) None of the above
15. Which type of computers uses the 8-bit code called EBCDIC?
 - A) Minicomputers
 - B) Microcomputers
 - C) Mainframe computers
 - D) Super computer
16. The ALU of a computer responds to the commands coming from
 - A) Primary memory
 - B) Control section
 - C) External memory
 - D) Cache memory
17. Chief component of first generation computer was
 - A) Transistors
 - B) Vacuum Tubes and Valves
 - C) Integrated Circuits
 - D) None of above
18. To produce high quality graphics (hardcopy) in color, you would want to use a/n
 - A) RGB monitor
 - B) Plotter
 - C) Ink-jet printer
 - D) Laser printer
19. What are the stages in the compilation process?
 - A) Feasibility study, system design and testing
 - B) Implementation and documentation
 - C) Lexical Analysis, syntax analysis, and code generation
 - D) None of the above

20. Which of the following IC was used in third generation of computers?
 - A) SSI
 - B) MSI
 - C) LSI
 - D) Both a and b
21. The main electronic component used in first generation computers was
 - A) Transistors
 - B) Vacuum Tubes and Valves
 - C) Integrated Circuits
 - D) None of above
22. A dumb terminal has
 - A) An embedded microprocessor
 - B) Extensive memory
 - C) Independent processing capability
 - D) a keyboard and screen
23. One millisecond is
 - A) 1 second
 - B) 10th of a second
 - C) 1000th of a second
 - D) 10000th of a second
24. The output quality of a printer is measured by
 - A) Dot per sq. inch
 - B) Dot per inch
 - C) Dots printed per unit time
 - D) All of the above
25. Which of the following was a special purpose computer?
 - A) ABC
 - B) ENIAC
 - C) EDVAC
 - D) All of the above
26. What was the computer invented by Attanasoff and Clifford?
 - A) Mark I
 - B) ABC
 - C) Z3
 - D) None of above
27. Which of the following storage devices can store maximum amount of data?
 - A) Floppy Disk
 - B) Hard Disk
 - C) Compact Disk
 - D) Magneto Optic Disk
28. Which computer was considered the first electronic computer until 1973 when court invalidated the patent?
 - A) ENIAC
 - B) MARK I
 - C) Z3
 - D) ABC
29. A physical connection between the microprocessor memory and other parts of the microcomputer is known as
 - A) Path
 - B) Address bus
 - C) Route
 - D) All of the above

30. High density double sided floppy disks could store _____ of data
 A) 1.40 MB
 B) 1.44 GB
 C) 1.40 GB
 D) 1.44 MB
31. A high quality CAD system uses the following for printing drawing and graphs
 A) Dot matrix printer
 B) Digital plotter
 C) Line printer
 D) All of the above
32. Which of the following is not an input device?
 A) OCR
 B) Optical scanners
 C) Voice recognition device
 D) COM (Computer Output to Microfilm)
33. The accuracy of the floating-point numbers representable in two 16-bit words of a computer is approximately
 A) 16 digits
 B) 6 digits
 C) 9 digits
 D) All of above
34. In most of the IBM PCs, the CPU, the device drivers, memory, expansion slots and active components are mounted on a single board. What is the name of the board?
 A) Motherboard
 B) Daughterboard
 C) Breadboard
 D) Father board
35. In most IBM PCs, the CPU, the device drives, memory expansion slots and active components are mounted on a single board. What is the name of this board?
 A) Motherboard
 B) Breadboard
 C) Daughter board
 D) Grandmother board
36. Magnetic disks are the most popular medium for
 A) Direct access
 B) Sequential access
 C) Both of above
 D) None of above
37. A technique used by codes to convert an analog signal into a digital bit stream is known as
 A) Pulse code modulation
 B) Pulse stretcher
 C) Query processing
 D) Queue management
38. Regarding a VDU, Which statement is more correct?
 A) It is an output device
 B) It is an input device
 C) It is a peripheral device
 D) It is hardware item

39. A modern electronic computer is a machine that is meant for
 - A) Doing quick mathematical calculations
 - B) Input, storage, manipulation and outputting of data
 - C) Electronic data processing
 - D) Performing repetitive tasks accurately
40. When was vacuum tube invented?
 - A) 1900
 - B) 1906
 - C) 1910
 - D) 1880
41. Which of the following produces the best quality graphics reproduction?
 - A) Laser printer
 - B) Ink jet printer
 - C) Plotter
 - D) Dot matrix printer
42. Computers with 80286 microprocessor is
 - A) XT computer
 - B) AT computers
 - C) PS/2 computer
 - D) None of above
43. An application suitable for sequential processing is
 - A) Processing of grades
 - B) Payroll processing
 - C) Both a and b
 - D) All of above
44. Which of the following is not processing?
 - A) arranging
 - B) manipulating
 - C) calculating
 - D) gathering
45. The digital computer was developed primarily in
 - A) USSR
 - B) Japan
 - C) USA
 - D) UK
46. Software in computer
 - A) Enhances the capabilities of the hardware machine
 - B) Increase the speed of central processing unit
 - C) Both of above
 - D) None of above
47. Today's computer giant IBM was earlier known by different name which was changes in 1924. What was that name?
 - A) Tabulator Machine Co.
 - B) Computing Tabulating Recording Co.
 - C) The Tabulator Ltd.
 - D) International Computer Ltd.
48. Before a disk drive can access any sector record, a computer program has to provide the record's disk address. What information does this address specify?
 - A) Track number
 - B) Sector number
 - C) Surface number
 - D) All of above

49. The arranging of data in a logical sequence is called
 - A) Sorting
 - B) Classifying
 - C) Reproducing
 - D) Summarizing
50. What is the responsibility of the logical unit in the CPU of a computer?
 - A) To produce result
 - B) To compare numbers
 - C) To control flow of information
 - D) To do math's works
51. Abacus was the first
 - A) Electronic computer
 - B) Mechanical computer
 - C) Electronic calculator
 - D) Mechanical calculator
52. If in a computer, 16 bits are used to specify address in a RAM, the number of addresses will be
 - A) 2¹⁶
 - B) 65,536
 - C) 64K
 - D) Any of the above
53. Instructions and memory address are represented by
 - A) Character code
 - B) Binary codes
 - C) Binary word
 - D) Parity bit
54. The terminal device that functions as a cash register, computer terminal, and OCR reader is the:
 - A) Data collection terminal
 - B) OCR register terminal
 - C) Video Display terminal
 - D) POS terminal
55. A set of flip flops integrated together is called ____
 - A) Counter
 - B) Adder
 - C) Register
 - D) None of the above
56. People often call _____ as the brain of computer system
 - A) Control Unit
 - B) Arithmetic Logic Unit
 - C) Central Processing Unit
 - D) Storage Unit
57. Which is used for manufacturing chips?
 - A) Bus
 - B) Control unit
 - C) Semiconductors
 - D) A and b only
58. The value of each bead in heaven is
 - A) 1
 - B) 3
 - C) 5
 - D) 7

59. The first computer introduced in Nepal was
 A) IBM 1400
 B) IBM 1401
 C) IBM 1402
 D) IBM1402
60. Mnemonic a memory trick is used in which of the following language?
 A) Machine language
 B) Assembly language
 C) High level language
 D) None of above
61. Instruction in computer languages consists of
 A) OPCODE
 B) OPERAND
 C) Both of above
 D) None of above
62. Which generation of computer is still under development
 A) Fourth Generation
 B) Fifth Generation
 C) Sixth Generation
 D) Seventh Generation
63. A register organized to allow to move left or right operations is called a ____
 A) Counter
 B) Loader
 C) Adder
 D) Shift register
64. Which was the most popular first generation computer?
 A) IBM 650
 B) IBM 360
 C) IBM 1130
 D) IBM 2700
65. Which is considered a direct entry input device?
 A) Optical scanner
 B) Mouse and digitizer
 C) Light pen
 D) All of the above
66. A set of information that defines the status of resources allocated to a process is
 A) Process control
 B) ALU
 C) Register Unit
 D) Process description
67. Each set of Napier's bones consisted of _____ rods.
 A) 5
 B) 9
 C) 11
 D) 13
68. BCD is
 A) Binary Coded Decimal
 B) Bit Coded Decimal
 C) Binary Coded Digit
 D) Bit Coded Digit

69. When was the world's first laptop computer introduced in the market and by whom?
 A) Hewlett-Packard, 1980
 B) Epson, 1981
 C) Laplink Traveling Software Inc. 1982
 D) Tandy Model-200, 1985
70. From which generation operating systems were developed?
 A) First
 B) Second
 C) Third
 D) Fourth
71. The first firm to mass-market a microcomputer as a personal computer was
 A) IBM
 B) Super UNIVAC
 C) Radio Shakes
 D) Data General Corporation
72. How many address lines are needed to address each machine location in a 2048 x 4 memory chip?
 A) 10
 B) 11
 C) 8
 D) 12
73. Properly arranged data is called
 A) Field
 B) Words
 C) Information
 D) File
74. A computer consists of
 A) A central processing unit
 B) A memory
 C) Input and output unit
 D) All of the above
75. Why vacuum tubes are also called valves?
 A) Because they can amplify the weak signals and make them strong
 B) Because they can stop or allow the flow of current
 C) Both of above
 D) None of above
76. John Napier invented Logarithm in
 A) 1614
 B) 1617
 C) 1620
 D) None of above
77. An integrated circuit is
 A) A complicated circuit
 B) An integrating device
 C) Much costlier than a single transistor
 D) Fabricated on a tiny silicon chip
78. What type of control pins are needed in a microprocessor to regulate traffic on the bus, in order to prevent two devices from trying to use it at the same time?
 A) Bus control
 B) Interrupts
 C) Bus arbitration
 D) Status

79. Whereas a computer mouse moves over the table surface, the trackball is
 A) Stationary
 B) Difficult to move
 C) Dragged
 D) Moved in small steps
80. Which of the following is used as a primary storage device?
 A) Magnetic drum
 B) Hard Disks
 C) Floppy
 D) All of above
81. Multi user systems provided cost savings for small business because they use a single processing unit to link several
 A) Personal computers
 B) Workstations
 C) Dumb terminals
 D) Mainframes
82. What are the three decisions making operations performed by the ALU of a computer?
 A) Greater than
 B) Less than
 C) Equal to
 D) All of the above
83. The word processing task associated with changing the appearance of a document is
 A) Editing
 B) Writing
 C) Formatting
 D) All of above
84. Nepal brought a computer for census of 2028 BS. This computer was of
 A) First generation
 B) Second generation
 C) Third generation
 D) Fourth generation
85. Algorithm and Flow chart help us to
 A) Know the memory capacity
 B) Identify the base of a number system
 C) Direct the output to a printer
 D) Specify the problem completely and clearly
86. Which statement is valid about computer program?
 A) It is understood by a computer
 B) It is understood by programmer
 C) It is understood user
 D) Both a & b
87. The difference between memory and storage is that memory is _____ and storage is
 A) Temporary, permanent
 B) Permanent, temporary
 C) Slow, fast
 D) All of above
88. When was Pascaline invented?
 A) 1617
 B) 1620
 C) 1642
 D) 1837

89. Which of the following statement is valid?
 A) Lady Augusta is the first programmer
 B) Ada is the daughter of Lord Byron, a famous English poet
 C) ADA is a programming language developed by US Defense
 D) All of above
90. A compiler is a translating program which
 A) Translates instruction of a high level language into machine language
 B) Translates entire source program into machine language program
 C) It is not involved in program's execution
 D) All of above
91. What is required when more than one person uses a central computer at the same time?
 A) Light pen
 B) Mouse
 C) Digitizer
 D) Terminal
92. Which of the following is the first computer to use Stored Program Concept?
 A) UNIVAC
 B) ENIAC
 C) EDSAC
 D) None of above
93. The term gigabyte refers to
 A) 1024 bytes
 B) 1024 kilobytes
 C) 1024 megabytes
 D) 1024 gigabyte
94. In which year was UK's premier computing event started?
 A) 1980
 B) 1985
 C) 1986
 D) 1987
95. Once you load the suitable program and provide required data, computer does not need human intervention. This feature is known as
 A) Accuracy
 B) Reliability
 C) Versatility
 D) Automatic
96. What is a brand?
 A) The name of companies that made computers
 B) The name of product a company gives to identify its product in market
 C) A name of class to indicate all similar products from different companies
 D) All of above
97. Machine language is
 A) Machine dependent
 B) Difficult to program
 C) Error prone
 D) All of above
98. A byte consists of
 A) One bit
 B) Four bits
 C) Eight bits
 D) Sixteen bits

99. Modern Computers are very reliable but they are not
 A) Fast
 B) Powerful
 C) Infallible
 D) Cheap
100. What is the date when Babbage conceived Analytical engine
 A) 1642
 B) 1837
 C) 1880
 D) 1850
101. What was the expected feature of fifth generation computers when Japan started FGCS?
 A) Operating Systems
 B) Parallel Processing
 C) ULSI
 D) None of above
102. Which of the following memory medium is not used as main memory system?
 A) Magnetic core
 B) Semiconductor
 C) Magnetic tape
 D) Both semiconductor and magnetic tape
103. The storage subsystem in a microcomputer consists mainly of ___ or ___ media with varying capacities
 A) Memory or video
 B) Magnetic or optical
 C) Optical or memory
 D) Video or magnetic
104. Programs designed to perform specific tasks is known as
 A) System software
 B) Application software
 C) Utility programs
 D) Operating system
105. Computer operators
 A) Writes computer programs for specific problems
 B) Operate the device which input and output data from the computer
 C) Normally require a college degree in computer science
 D) all of the above
106. Which of the following is not anti-viruses software?
 A) NAV
 B) F-Prot
 C) Oracle
 D) McAfee
107. What is a compiler?
 A) A compiler does a conversion line by line as the program is run
 B) A compiler converts the whole of a higher level program code into machine code in one step
 C) A compiler is a general purpose language providing very efficient execution
 D) None of the above

108. computers are also called personal computers
 A) Mainframe Computer
 B) Mini Computers
 C) Micro Computers
 D) Super Computers
109. Which of the following is not input unit device?
 A) scanner
 B) Camera
 C) Plotter
 D) Digitizer
110. Identify the correct statement
 A) IBM PCs used RISC CPU designs
 B) Macintosh used CISC CPU design
 C) IBM used CISC CPU design
 D) None of above is true
111. Which of the following statement is false?
 A) Mechanical analog computers have existed for thousands of years
 B) There are mechanical analog computers and electronic analog computers.
 C) All electronic computers are digital computers
 D) All of above are false
112. Which of the following require large computers memory?
 A) Imaging
 B) Graphics
 C) Voice
 D) All of Above
113. Which of the following is machine independence program?
 A) High level language
 B) Low level language
 C) Assembly language
 D) Machine language
114. When was the first electro-mechanical computer developed?
 A) 1880
 B) 1990
 C) 1944
 D) None of above
115. The first machine to successfully perform a long series of arithmetic and logical operations was:
 A) ENIAC
 B) Mark-I
 C) Analytic Engine
 D) UNIVAC-1
116. Which one is the largest space?
 A) kilobyte
 B) petabyte
 C) terabyte
 D) gigabyte
117. FORTRAN programming language is more suitable for ____
 A) Business Applications
 B) Marketing Applications
 C) Scientific Applications
 D) None of the above

118. The brain of any computer system is
 A) Control Unit
 B) Arithmetic Logic Unit
 C) Central Processing Unit
 D) Storage Unit
119. Analog computer works on the supply of
 A) Continuous electrical pulses
 B) Electrical pulses but not continuous
 C) Magnetic strength
 D) None of the above
120. An error in software or hardware is called a bug. What is the alternative computer jargon for it?
 A) Leech
 B) Squid
 C) Slug
 D) Glitch
121. The advantage of COM are its ___ and ___
 A) Compact size; speed readability
 B) Compact size, speed
 C) Readability; speed
 D) Low cost; readability
122. The BIOS is the abbreviation of _____.
 A) Basic Input Output System
 B) Best Input Output System
 C) Basic Input Output Symbol
 D) Base Input Output System
123. Which printer is very commonly used for desktop publishing?
 A) Laser printer
 B) Inkjet printer
 C) Daisywheel printer
 D) Dot matrix printer
124. IBM 1401 is
 A) First Generation Computer
 B) Second Generation Computer
 C) Third Generation Computer
 D) Fourth Generation Computer
125. Most of the first generation computers were
 A) Special purpose computers
 B) General purpose computers
 C) Both of above
 D) None of above
126. Floppy disks typically in diameter
 A) 3
 B) 5.25
 C) 8
 D) All of above
127. The output quality of a printer is measured by
 A) Dot per inch
 B) Dot per sq. inch
 C) Dots printed per unit time
 D) All of above

128. On a PC, how much memory is available to application software?
 A) 1024 KB
 B) 760 KB
 C) 640 KB
 D) 560 KB
129. In a computer is capable to store single binary bit.
 A) Capacitor
 B) Flip flop
 C) Register
 D) Inductor
130. What does DMA stand for?
 A) Distinct Memory Access
 B) Direct Memory Access
 C) Direct Module Access
 D) Direct Memory Allocation
131. Who invented Integrated Circuits?
 A) Jack Kilby
 B) Robert Noyce
 C) Both of above
 D) None of above
132. Operating system, editors, and debuggers comes under?
 A) System Software
 B) Application Software
 C) Utilities
 D) None of the above
133. One computer that is not considered a portable is
 A) Minicomputer
 B) Laptop computer
 C) Notebook computer
 D) All of above
134. Which of the following is not an electronic computer?
 A) ENIAC
 B) ABC
 C) UNIVAC
 D) EDVAC
135. What is the name of the display feature that highlights are of the screen which requires operator attention?
 A) Pixel
 B) Reverse video
 C) Touch screen
 D) Cursor
136. Which is the largest computer?
 A) Mainframe Computer
 B) Mini Computers
 C) Micro Computers
 D) Super Computers
137. Which of the following are the best units of data on an external storage device?
 A) Bits
 B) Bytes
 C) Hertz
 D) Clock cycles

138. The personal computer industry was started by
 A) IBM
 B) Apple
 C) Compaq
 D) HCL
139. What is meant by a dedicated computer?
 A) Which is used by one person only
 B) Which is assigned one and only one task
 C) Which uses one kind of software
 D) Which is meant for application software
140. Which programming languages are classified as low level languages?
 A) Basic, COBOL, FORTRAN
 B) Prolog 2, Expert Systems
 C) Knowledge based Systems
 D) Assembly Languages
141. What was the main disadvantage of vacuum tubes?
 A) They were larger in size
 B) They consumed a lot of electricity
 C) They produced heat and often burned out
 D) The operation cost was high
142. Registers, which are partially visible to users and used to hold conditional, are known as
 A) PC
 B) Memory address registers
 C) General purpose register
 D) Flags
143. Which is not a computer of first generation?
 A) ENIAC
 B) UNIVAC
 C) IBM 360
 D) IBM 1401
144. Registers which are partially visible to users and used to hold conditional codes (bits set by the CPU hardware as the result of operations), are known as
 A) PC
 B) Flags
 C) Memory Address Registers
 D) General Purpose Registers
145. Who invented vacuum tubes?
 A) John Bardeen
 B) William Shockley
 C) Lee de Forest
 D) All of above
146. An approach that permits the computer to work on several programs instead of one is
 A) On-line thesaurus
 B) Multiprogramming
 C) Over lapped processing
 D) Outline processor

147. Who suggested Stored Program Concept
 A) John Mauchley
 B) J.P. Eckert
 C) John Neumann
 D) Joseph Jacquard
148. The central processing unit (CPU) consists of
 A) Input, output and processing
 B) Control unit, primary storage, and secondary storage
 C) Control unit, arithmetic-logic unit and primary storage
 D) Control unit, processing, and primary storage
149. The notable features like keyboards, monitors, GUI were developed in
 A) First generation
 B) Second generation
 C) Third generation
 D) Fourth generation
150. UNIVAC is
 A) Universal Automatic Computer
 B) Universal Array Computer
 C) Unique Automatic Computer
 D) Unvalued Automatic Computer
151. Which is the highest form?
 A) Data
 B) Information
 C) Knowledge
 D) All of above
152. Who is credited with the idea of using punch cards to control patterns in a waving machine?
 A) Pascal
 B) Hollerith
 C) Babbage
 D) Jacquard
153. What is an interpreter?
 A) An interpreter does the conversion line by line as the program is run
 B) An interpreter is the representation of the system being designed
 C) An interpreter is a general purpose language providing very efficient execution
 D) None of the above
154. Which is a semiconductor memory?
 A) Dynamic
 B) Static
 C) Bubble
 D) Both a & b
155. RJ45 UTP cable has _____ Cables.
 A) 2 pair
 B) 3 pair
 C) 4 pair
 D) 5 pair
156. Which of the following is not a valid size of a Floppy Disk?
 A) 8?
 B) 5 ¼?
 C) 3 ½?
 D) 5 ½?

157. The earliest calculating devices are
 A) Abacus
 B) Clock
 C) Difference Engine
 D) None of these
158. Word length of a Personal Computer is ____
 A) 4 bits
 B) 8 bits
 C) 16 bits
 D) 64 bits
159. What was the first computer to perform all calculation using electronics rather than wheels, ratchets, or mechanical switches?
 A) Mark I
 B) ABC
 C) Z3
 D) None of above
160. A directly accessible appointment calendar is feature of a resident package
 A) CPU
 B) Memory
 C) Buffer
 D) ALU
161. Which unit converts computer data into human readable form?
 A) Input unit
 B) Output unit
 C) ALU
 D) Control Unit
162. The full form of ALU is
 A) Arithmetic Logic Unit
 B) Array Logic Unit
 C) Application Logic Unit
 D) None of above
163. What produces useful information out of data?
 A) Computer
 B) Processing
 C) Programming
 D) None of above
164. Which of the following device was not invented by Babbage?
 A) Pascaline
 B) Difference Engine
 C) Analytical Engine
 D) None of above
165. A digital computer did not score over an analog computer in terms of
 A) Speed
 B) Accuracy
 C) Reliability
 D) Cost
166. Which number system is usually followed in a typical 32-bit computer?
 A) Binary
 B) Decimal
 C) Hexadecimal
 D) Octal

167. A computer has very low failure rate because it uses electronic components. It produces very consistent results. This is highlighted by which of the feature of computer?
 A) Accuracy
 B) Reliability
 C) Versatility
 D) Automatic
168. A paper printout of a document is known as
 A) Softcopy output
 B) Hardcopy output
 C) Permanent Output
 D) All of above
169. Which electronic component was made out of semiconductor material?
 A) Vacuum tubes
 B) Transistors
 C) ICs
 D) All of above
170. The act of retrieving existing data from memory is called
 A) Read-out
 B) Read from
 C) Read
 D) All of above
171. Which part of the computer is used for calculating and comparing?
 A) Disk unit
 B) Control unit
 C) ALU
 D) Modem
172. ABC is a
 A) Special purpose computer
 B) General purpose computer
 C) All Purpose Computers
 D) None of above
173. The computer code for the interchange of information between terminals is
 A) ASCII
 B) BCD
 C) EBCDIC
 D) All of above
174. When was the X window system born?
 A) 1984
 B) 1989
 C) 1988
 D) 1990
175. What is the first stage in software development?
 A) Specification and design
 B) Testing
 C) System Analysis
 D) Maintenance
176. Which of the following is valid statement?
 A) Data in itself is useless unless it is processed
 B) The data that is processed is called a program
 C) The data which is not yet processed is information
 D) Information is processed by computer to generate data.

177. The Second Generation Computer was based on _____.
- Vacuum Tube
 - Silicon Chips
 - Transistor
 - Bio Chips
178. EBCDIC stands for
- Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code
 - Extended Bit Code Decimal Interchange Code
 - Extended Bit Case Decimal Interchange Code
 - Extended Binary Case Decimal Interchange Code
179. Personnel who design, program, operates and maintains computer equipment refers to
- Console-operator
 - Programmer
 - People ware
 - System Analyst
180. IBM System/360 is
- Mainframe Computer
 - Mini Computers
 - Micro Computers
 - None of above
181. A system is
- an integration of different units so as to achieve an objective
 - input unit
 - input and output unit
 - input, output and storage units
182. Which of the following programming language started from second generation?
- COBOL
 - BASIC
 - C
 - LISP
183. The translator program used in assembly language is called
- Compiler
 - Interpreter
 - Assembler
 - Translator
184. EEPROM stands for
- Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
 - Easily Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
 - Electronic Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
 - None of the above
185. Regarding data, computers are very good at
- Store
 - Processing
 - Retrieve
 - All of above
186. Bit map terminal
- Support display containing multiple windows
 - Require considerable amount of video RAM
 - Requires tremendous amount of copying and hence low performance
 - All of above

187. First generation computers used _____ for memory
 A) Vacuum tubes
 B) Silicon chips
 C) Magnetic drum
 D) RAM
188. Which of the following memories allows simultaneous read and write operations?
 A) ROM
 B) RAM
 C) EPROM
 D) None of above
189. EPROM can be used for
 A) Erasing the contents of ROM
 B) Reconstructing the contents of ROM
 C) Erasing and reconstructing the contents of ROM
 D) Duplicating ROM Fundamentals
190. ENIAC uses
 A) Decimal Numbering System
 B) Octal Numbering System
 C) Binary Numbering System
 D) Hexadecimal Numbering System
191. A term associated with the comparison of processing speeds of different computer system is:
 A) EFTS
 B) MPG
 C) MIPS
 D) CPS
192. Which of the following is problem oriented language?
 A) High level language
 B) Machine language
 C) Assembly language
 D) Low level language
193. A 32 bit microprocessor has the word length equal to
 A) 2 byte
 B) 32 byte
 C) 4 byte
 D) 8 byte
194. The term GIGO is related to
 A) Accuracy
 B) Reliability
 C) Versatility
 D) Automatic
195. Web cam is an
 A) Input unit device
 B) Output unit device
 C) Processing device
 D) Input and Output device
196. Bit stands for
 A) Binary digits
 B) bit of system
 C) a part of byte
 D) All of above

197. Access time is
 A) Seek time + latency time
 B) Seek time
 C) Seek time - latency time
 D) Latency time
198. Which device can understand difference between data & programs?
 A) Input device
 B) Output device
 C) Memory
 D) Microprocessor
199. Which of the following is a read only memory storage device?
 A) Floppy Disk
 B) CD-ROM
 C) Hard Disk
 D) None of these
200. Symbolic logic was discovered by
 A) George Boole
 B) Herman Hollerith
 C) Van Neumann
 D) Basic Pascal
201. Which of the following is not valid statement?
 A) Hard is referred to mean something temporary
 B) Hard is used to mean something tangible
 C) Soft is used to mean something permanent
 D) Soft is used to mean something tangible
202. Digital devices are
 A) Digital Clock
 B) Automobile speed meter
 C) Clock with a dial and two hands
 D) All of them
203. Primary memory stores
 A) Data alone
 B) Programs alone
 C) Results alone
 D) All of these
204. After copying the content how many times can you paste?
 A) 1
 B) 16
 C) 32
 D) Many
205. WAN stands for
 A) Wap Area Network
 B) Wide Area Network
 C) Wide Array Net
 D) Wireless Area Network
206. An error in computer data is called
 A) Chip
 B) Bug
 C) CPU
 D) Storage device

207. The instructions for starting the computer are house on
 A) Random access memory
 B) CD-Rom
 C) Read only memory chip
 D) All of above
208. 1 nibble equals to
 A) 1 bits
 B) 2 bits
 C) 4 bits
 D) 8 bits
209. Perforated paper used as input of output media is known as
 A) Paper tapes
 B) Magnetic tape
 C) Punched papers tape
 D) Card punch
210. The secondary storage devices can only store data but they cannot perform
 A) Arithmetic Operation
 B) Logic operation
 C) Fetch operations
 D) Either of the above
211. Which American computer company is called Big Blue?
 A) Microsoft
 B) Compaq Corp
 C) IBM
 D) Tandy Swenson 2
212. It was in 2028 BS the _____ was brought in to calculate census data.
 A) IBM 1400
 B) IBM 1401
 C) ICL 2950
 D) None of above
213. Who is the inventor of ABC Computer?
 A) John v. Atanasoff
 B) Clifford Berry
 C) Both of above
 D) None of above
214. Which of the following is the largest unit?
 A) Data
 B) Field
 C) Record
 D) Database file
215. Find out who is not the inventor of transistors among following names
 A) John Burdeen
 B) William Shockley
 C) Walter Brattain
 D) Lee de Forest
216. Which of the following is not true for a magnetic disk?
 A) It is expensive relative to magnetic tape
 B) It provides only sequential access to stored data
 C) Users can easily update records by writing over the old data
 D) All of above

217. A disadvantage of the laser printer is
 A) It is quieter than an impact printer
 B) It is very slow
 C) The output is of a lower quality
 D) None of the above
218. The most commonly used standard data code to represent alphabetical, numerical and punctuation characters used in electronic data processing system is called
 A) ASCII
 B) EBCDIC
 C) BCD
 D) All of above
219. Which access method is used to access cassette tape?
 A) Direct
 B) Sequential
 C) Both of the above
 D) None of the above
220. A Compiler is _____
 A) a combination of computer hardware
 B) a program which translates from one high-level language to another
 C) a program which translates from one high-level to a machine level language
 D) None of these
221. Which unit holds data temporarily?
 A) Input unit
 B) Secondary storage unit
 C) Output Unit
 D) Primary Memory Unit
222. The computer size was very large in
 A) First Generation
 B) Second Generation
 C) Third Generation
 D) Fourth Generation
223. A name or number used to identify storage location devices?
 A) A byte
 B) A record
 C) An address
 D) All of above
224. Which of the following is not computer language?
 A) High level language
 B) Medium level language
 C) Low level language
 D) All of the above
225. Reading data is performed in magnetic disk by
 A) Read/write leads
 B) Sectors
 C) Track
 D) Lower surface
226. IBM 7000 digital computer
 A) Belongs to second generation
 B) Uses VLSI
 C) Employs semiconductor memory
 D) Has modular constructions

227. Which of the following is not electro-mechanical computer?
 A) Mark I
 B) ABC
 C) Zuse
 D) UNIVAC
228. The term 'computer' is derived from
 A) Greek language
 B) Sanskrit language
 C) Latin language
 D) German language
229. Which statement is valid about magnetic tape?
 A) It is a plastic ribbon
 B) It is coated on both sides with iron oxide
 C) It can be erased and reused
 D) All of above
230. Which of the following is first generation computer?
 A) EDSAC
 B) IBM 1401
 C) CDC 1604
 D) ICL 2950
231. A hard copy would be prepared on a
 A) Line printer
 B) Dot matrix Printer
 C) Typewriter terminal
 D) All of the above
232. The term GIGO is relate to which characteristics of computers?
 A) Speed
 B) Automatic
 C) Accuracy
 D) Reliability
233. Which of the following programming language were used in first generation computers?
 A) Machine language
 B) Assembly language
 C) Both of above
 D) None of above
234. To locate a data item for storage is
 A) Field
 B) Feed
 C) Database
 D) Fetch
235. Who used punched cards practically for the first time in the history of computers?
 A) Charles Babbage
 B) Dr. Herman Hollerith
 C) Howard Aikin
 D) Joseph Jacquard
236. Harddisk is coated in both sides with
 A) Magnetic metallic oxide
 B) Optical metallic oxide
 C) Carbon layer
 D) All of the above

237. Which of the following term means to reckon?
 A) Putare
 B) Com
 C) Computa
 D) Computar
238. An input /output device at which data enters or leaves a computer system is
 A) Keyboard
 B) Terminal
 C) Printer
 D) Plotter
239. Which of the following is first generation of computer
 A) EDSAC
 B) IBM-1401
 C) CDC-1604
 D) ICL-2900
240. A name or number used to identify a storage location is called
 A) A byte
 B) A record
 C) An address
 D) All of above
241. Computer professionals working in a computer centre are
 A) Software
 B) Firmware
 C) Hardware
 D) Human ware
242. The first general purpose electronic computer in the world was
 A) UNIVAC
 B) EDVAC
 C) ENIAC
 D) All of above
243. The contents of information are stored in
 A) Memory data register
 B) Memory address register
 C) Memory arithmetic registers
 D) Memory access register
244. Which of the following is correct full form of BCD?
 A) Binary Coded Decimal
 B) Bit Coded Decimal
 C) Binary Coded Digit
 D) Bit Coded Digit
245. Which was the world's first microcomputer that used Intel 80386 microprocessor chip?
 A) IBM PS/2
 B) HP-9830
 C) DeskPro-386
 D) IBM-360
246. The qualitative or quantitative attribute of a variable or set of variables is termed as
 A) Data
 B) Information
 C) Both of above
 D) None of above

247. Main storage is also called
 A) Accumulator
 B) Control Unit
 C) Register Unit
 D) Memory
248. Which of the following are (is) considered to be video component?
 A) Resolution
 B) Color depth
 C) Refresh rate
 D) All of the above
249. For what Antikythera was used?
 A) For counting
 B) For Calculating tax collection
 C) For calculating astronomical positions
 D) For calculating firing weapons
250. Memory unit is one part of
 A) Input device
 B) Control unit
 C) Output device
 D) Central Processing Unit
251. Microprocessors can be used to make
 A) Computer
 B) Digital systems
 C) Calculators
 D) All of the above
252. Which statement is valid about computer program?
 A) High level languages must be converted into machine language to execute
 B) High level language programs are more efficient and faster to execute
 C) It is more difficult to identify errors in high level language program than in low level programs
 D) All of above
253. By programmable machine we mean
 A) Computers
 B) Modern television
 C) washing machines
 D) anything that can be set to perform different tasks with suitable programs
254. Which of the following is a secondary memory device?
 A) Keyboard
 B) Disk
 C) ALU
 D) All of the above
255. The memory which is programmed at the time it is manufactured
 A) ROM
 B) RAM
 C) PROM
 D) EPROM
256. One of the popular mass storage devices is CD ROM. What does CD ROM stand for?
 A) Compactable Read Only Memory
 B) Compact Data Read Only Memory
 C) Compactable Disk Read Only Memory
 D) Compact Disk Read Only Memory

257. Identify the true statement
- A) Computers are 100% accurate but it can suffer from GIGO
 - B) Computers are reliable because they use electronic component which have very low failure rate
 - C) Computer is never tired and does not suffer from boredom
 - D) All of above
258. FORTRAN is
- A) File Translation
 - B) Format Translation
 - C) Formula Translation
 - D) Floppy Translation
259. Programs which are as permanent as hardware and stored in ROM is known as
- A) Hardware
 - B) Software
 - C) Firmware
 - D) ROM ware
260. Which of the following memories must be refreshed many times per second?
- A) Static RAM
 - B) Dynamic RAM
 - C) EPROM
 - D) ROM
261. What do you call the translator which takes assembly language program as input & produce machine language code as output?
- A) Compiler
 - B) Interpreter
 - C) Debugger
 - D) Assembler
262. Serial access memories are useful in applications where
- A) Data consists of numbers
 - B) Short access time is required
 - C) Each stored word is processed differently
 - D) Data naturally needs to flow in and out in serial form
263. In _____ mode, the communication channel is used in both directions at the same time?
- A) Full-duplex
 - B) Simplex
 - C) Half-duplex
 - D) None of the above
264. Who invented Slide Rules?
- A) John Napier
 - B) William Oughtred
 - C) Gottfried Leibnitz
 - D) Blaise Pascal
265. The proper definition of a modern digital computer is
- A) An electronic automated machine that can solve problems involving words and numbers
 - B) A more sophisticated and modified electronic pocket calculator
 - C) Any machine that can perform mathematical operations
 - D) A machine that works on binary code

266. Memory is made up of
 A) Set of wires
 B) Set of circuits
 C) Large number of cells
 D) All of these
267. Which of the following is the most powerful computers?
 A) Mainframe Computer
 B) Mini Computers
 C) Micro Computers
 D) Super Computers
268. Which of the printers used in conjunction with computers uses dry ink powder?
 A) Daisy wheel printer
 B) Line printer
 C) Laser printer
 D) Thermal printer
269. What is the path from which data flow in a computer system is known as
 A) Car
 B) Bus
 C) Truck
 D) Road
270. Which term is used to describe RAM?
 A) Dynamic RAM (DRAM)
 B) Static RAM (SRAM)
 C) Video RAM (VRAM)
 D) All of the above
271. In which year was chip used inside the computer for the first time?
 A) 1964
 B) 1975
 C) 1999
 D) 1944
272. Assembly language started to be used from
 A) First generation computers
 B) Second generation computers
 C) Third generation computers
 D) Fourth generation computers
273. Which technology is more reliable?
 A) Mechanical
 B) Electro-Mechanical
 C) Electronic
 D) For reliability it does not matter. So all of above are reliable
274. Which of the following is not an XT microprocessor?
 A) 8006
 B) 8086
 C) 8088
 D) None of above
275. Hard disk is coated in both side with
 A) Magnetic metallic oxide
 B) Optical metallic oxide
 C) Carbon layer
 D) All of the above

276. ASCII stands for
 A) American Stable Code for International Interchange
 B) American Standard Case for Institutional Interchange
 C) American Standard Code for Information Interchange
 D) American Standard Code for Interchange Information
277. Raw facts and figures about any particular topic are
 A) Information
 B) Facts
 C) Data
 D) None of above
278. A computer can solve more than one kind of problem. This is related to which of the following characteristics?
 A) Accuracy
 B) Reliability
 C) Versatility
 D) Automatic
279. From which generation computers the printers were used?
 A) First
 B) Second
 C) Third
 D) Fourth
280. How many symbols exist in Baudot code?
 A) 32
 B) 116
 C) 58
 D) 76
281. Following IC chip integrates 100 thousands electronic components per chip
 A) SSI
 B) MSI
 C) LSI
 D) VLSI
282. An application program that helps the user to change any number and immediately see the result of that change is
 A) Desktop publishing program
 B) Database
 C) Spreadsheet
 D) All of above
283. In 1830, Charles Babbage designed a machine called the Analytical Engine which he showed at the Paris Exhibition. In which year was it exhibition?
 A) 1820
 B) 1860
 C) 1855
 D) 1870
284. What is the name of the new color laptop computer which is powered by a 386 processor at 33 MHz and is built by Epson?
 A) AX3/33
 B) NEC-20
 C) Magnum 2000
 D) HCL-3000

285. In analog computer
 A) Input is first converted to digital form
 B) Input is never converted to digital form
 C) Output is displayed in digital form
 D) All of the above
286. Which of the following computer is not invented by J.P. Eckert and John Mauchly?
 A) ENIAC
 B) EDVAC
 C) UNIVAC
 D) EDSAC
287. When was the company named IBM?
 A) 1914
 B) 1924
 C) 1975
 D) None of above
288. Which of the following storage device can store the largest amount of data?
 A) Hard Disks
 B) Flash Disks
 C) Blu-Ray Disks
 D) DVDs
289. Who invented Mark I?
 A) Howard Aikin
 B) J. P. Eckert
 C) John Mauchley
 D) John v. Atanasoff
290. ALU is
 A) Arithmetic Logic Unit
 B) Array Logic Unit
 C) Application Logic Unit
 D) None of above
291. A computer program that converts an entire program into machine language at one time is called a/an
 A) Interpreter
 B) CPU
 C) Compiler
 D) Simulator
292. When did arch rivals IBM and Apple Computers Inc. decide to join hands?
 A) 1978
 B) 1984
 C) 1990
 D) 1991
293. The purpose of vacuum tube was to NOT act like
 A) an amplifier
 B) a switch
 C) a router
 D) None of above
294. As compared to diskettes, the hard disks are
 A) More expensive
 B) More portable
 C) Less rigid
 D) Slowly accessed

295. Which of the following is the most quickly accessible storage?
 A) RAM
 B) Registers
 C) Disks
 D) Pen Drive
296. The octal equivalence of 111010 is
 A) 81
 B) 72
 C) 71
 D) None of above
297. Excessive parallel processing is related to
 A) First generation
 B) Fourth generation
 C) Fifth Generation
 D) Third generation
298. Second generation computers were developed during
 A) 1949 to 1955
 B) 1956 to 1965
 C) 1965 to 1970
 D) 1970 to 1990
299. What do you call a single point on a computer screen?
 A) Cell
 B) Element
 C) Pixel
 D) Bit
300. Mostly which of the following device is used to carry user files?
 A) Floppy Disk
 B) Hard Disk
 C) RAM
 D) CDROM
301. Which of the following computer implemented binary numbers, perform calculations using electronics and implemented separate computation and memory for the first time?
 A) Mark I
 B) ABC
 C) Z3
 D) None of above
302. FORTRAN is a programming language. What does FORTRAN stand for?
 A) File Translation
 B) Format Translation
 C) Formula Translation
 D) Floppy Translation
303. Which of the following memories needs refreshing?
 A) SRAM
 B) DRAM
 C) ROM
 D) All of above
304. Can you tell what passes into and out from the computer via its ports?
 A) Data
 B) Bytes
 C) Graphics
 D) Pictures

305. An output device that uses words or messages recorded on a magnetic medium to produce audio response is
 A) Magnetic tape
 B) Voice response unit
 C) Voice recognition unit
 D) Voice band
306. Which of the items below are considered removable storage media?
 A) Removable hard disk cartridges
 B) (Magneto-optical) disk
 C) Flexible disks cartridges
 D) All of the above
307. Which of the following is not purely output device?
 A) Screen
 B) Printer
 C) Speaker
 D) Plotter
308. Who developed a mechanical device in the 17th century that could add, subtract, multiple, divide and find square roots?
 A) Napier
 B) Babbage
 C) Pascal
 D) Leibniz
309. The first Macintosh computer was from
 A) First generation
 B) Second generation
 C) Third generation
 D) Fourth generation
310. Which of the following is not a form of data?
 A) Numbers and characters
 B) Images
 C) Sound
 D) None of above
311. Which is not a computer classification?
 A) Mainframe
 B) Maxframe
 C) Mini
 D) Notebook
312. The control unit of a microprocessor
 A) Stores data in the memory
 B) Accept input data from keyboard
 C) Performs arithmetic/logic function
 D) None of above
313. Which of the following is internal memory?
 A) Disks
 B) Pen Drives
 C) RAM
 D) CDs
314. Which operation is not performed by computer
 A) Inputting
 B) Processing
 C) Controlling
 D) Understanding

315. Floppy disks which are made from flexible plastic material are also called?
 A) Hard disks
 B) High-density disks
 C) Diskettes
 D) Templates
316. The magnetic storage chip used to provide non-volatile direct access storage of data and that have no moving parts are known as
 A) Magnetic core memory
 B) Magnetic tape memory
 C) Magnetic disk memory
 D) Magnetic bubble memory
317. A collection of related instructions organized for a common purpose is referred to as
 A) File
 B) Database
 C) Program
 D) None of above
318. Plotter accuracy is measured in terms of repeatability and
 A) Buffer size
 B) Resolution
 C) Vertical dimensions
 D) Intelligence
319. Computer instructions written with the use of English words instead of binary machine code is called
 A) Mnemonics
 B) Symbolic code
 C) Gray codes
 D) Opcode
320. Which language is directly understood by the computer without translation program?
 A) Machine language
 B) Assembly language
 C) High level language
 D) None of above
321. On which aspect the analog computers are better than digital?
 A) Speed
 B) Accuracy
 C) Reliability
 D) Automatic
322. Which of the following processors use RISC technology?
 A) 486dx
 B) Power PC
 C) 486sx
 D) 6340
323. Which of the following machine was not invented by Charles Babbage?
 A) Tabulating Machine
 B) Analytical Engine
 C) Difference Engine
 D) Both C and D
324. How many numbers could ENIAC store in its internal memory
 A) 100
 B) 20
 C) 80
 D) 40

325. The subject of cybernetics deals with the science of
 A) Genetics
 B) Control and communication
 C) Molecular biology
 D) Biochemistry
326. Why ABC is considered electro-mechanical computer?
 A) Because it was invented before electronic computers were developed
 B) Because there are wheels, drums, bars to rotate and move to produce result
 C) Because they use the flow of electrons in different component
 D) None of above
327. Binary circuit elements have
 A) One stable state
 B) Two stable state
 C) Three stable state
 D) None of above
328. Which of the following is used for manufacturing chips?
 A) Control bus
 B) Control unit
 C) Parity unit
 D) Semiconductor
329. Which of the following is not a micro computer?
 A) Laptop PCs
 B) Tablet PCs
 C) Desktop PCs
 D) None of above
330. The value of each bead in earth is
 A) 1
 B) 3
 C) 5
 D) 7
331. When did John Napier develop logarithm?
 A) 1 416
 B) 1614
 C) 1641
 D) 1804
332. Which of the following terms is the most closely related to main memory?
 A) Non volatile
 B) Permanent
 C) Control unit
 D) Temporary
333. Which was the world's first minicomputer and when was it introduced?
 A) PDP-I, 1958
 B) IBM System/36, 1960
 C) PDP-II, 1961
 D) VAX 11/780, 1962
334. A group of magnetic tapes, videos or terminals usually under the control of one master is
 A) Cylinder
 B) Surface
 C) Track
 D) Cluster

335. The word length of a computer is measured in
 A) Bytes
 B) Millimeters
 C) Meters
 D) Bits
336. What type of memory is not directly addressable by the CPU and requires special software called EMS (expanded memory specification)?
 A) Extended
 B) Expanded
 C) Base
 D) Conventional
337. Which unit holds data permanently?
 A) Input unit
 B) Secondary storage unit
 C) Output Unit
 D) Primary Memory Unit
338. Before a disk can be used to store data. It must be _____
 A) Formatted
 B) Reformatted
 C) Addressed
 D) None of the above
339. Computer system comprises of major units
 A) input unit, output unit, control unit
 B) Input unit, output unit, control unit and storage
 C) Input unit, output unit, central processing unit and storage unit
 D) Input, output and storage units
340. The first general purpose electronic digital computer in the world was
 A) UNIVAC
 B) EDVAC
 C) ENIAC
 D) All of above
341. Signals can be analog or digital and a computer that processes the both type of signals is known as
 A) Analog computer
 B) Digital Computer
 C) Hybrid Computer
 D) Mainframe Computer
342. High level language is also called
 A) Problem oriented language
 B) Business oriented language
 C) Mathematically oriented language
 D) All of the above
343. Human beings are referred to as Homosapinens, which device is called Sillico Sapiens?
 A) Monitor
 B) Hardware
 C) Robot
 D) Computer

344. Which of the following file organization is most efficient for a file with a high degree of file activity?
 A) Sequential
 B) ISAM
 C) VSAM
 D) B-Tree Index
345. Which of the following is associated with error detector?
 A) Odd parity bit
 B) Even parity bit
 C) Both of the above
 D) None of above
346. Magnetic tape can serve as
 A) Secondary storage media
 B) Output media
 C) Input media
 D) All of the above
347. Which company is the biggest player in the microprocessor industry?
 A) Motorola
 B) IBM
 C) Intel
 D) AMD
348. The first digital computer built with IC chips was known as
 A) IBM 7090
 B) Apple 1
 C) IBM System / 360
 D) VAX-10
349. EBCDIC can code up to how many different characters?
 A) 256
 B) 16
 C) 32
 D) 64
350. MICR stands for
 A) Magnetic Ink Character Reader
 B) Magnetic Ink Code Reader
 C) Magnetic Ink Cases Reader
 D) None
351. Number cruncher is the informal name for
 A) Mini computer
 B) Super computer
 C) Microcomputer
 D) Mainframe computer
352. RATS stand for
 A) Regression Analysis Time Series
 B) Regression Analysis Time Sharing
 C) Real Analysis Series
 D) All of above
353. Which technology is used in Compact disks?
 A) Mechanical
 B) Electrical
 C) Electro Magnetic
 D) Laser

354. Different components of the motherboard of a PC unit are linked together by sets of parallel electrical conducting lines. What are these lines called?
 A) Conductors
 B) Buses
 C) Connectors
 D) Consecutives
355. Which is the first electronic digital computer?
 A) ENIAC
 B) MARK I
 C) Z3
 D) ABC
356. Which of the following is a storage device?
 A) Tape
 B) Hard Disk
 C) Floppy Disk
 D) All of the above
357. The metal disks, which are permanently housed in, sealed and contamination free containers are called
 A) Hard disks
 B) Floppy disk
 C) Winchester disk
 D) Flexible disk
358. A computer program that converts an entire program into machine language is called a/an
 A) Interpreter
 B) Simulator
 C) Compiler
 D) Commander
359. Intel corporation produces chips for which computers?
 A) IBM PCs
 B) Apple/Macintosh PCs
 C) Both of above
 D) None of above
360. The first microprocessor built by the Intel corporation was called
 A) 8008
 B) 8080
 C) 4004
 D) 8800
361. Which of the following is not a class of computers based on size?
 A) Mainframe Computers
 B) Mini Computers
 C) Micro Computers
 D) Super Computers
362. Who invented EDSAC?
 A) John v. Neumann
 B) J.P. Eckert and John Mauchley
 C) Maurice Wilkes
 D) Howard Aiken

363. EEPROM stands for
 A) Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
 B) Electronic Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
 C) Easily Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
 D) Easily Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
364. Which of the following is a class of computers based on model?
 A) Digital Computer
 B) Hybrid Computers
 C) Analog Computers
 D) AT Computers
365. What are the computers called that performs calculations and comparisons usually in the binary numbering system?
 A) Analog Computers
 B) Digital Computers
 C) Hybrid Computers
 D) None of above
366. ASCII stands for
 A) American Standard Code for Information Interchange
 B) American Scientific Code for International Interchange
 C) American Standard Code for Intelligence Interchange
 D) American Scientific Code for Information Interchange
367. The data recording format in most of the modern magnetic tape is
 A) 7-bit ASCII
 B) 7-bit EBCDIC
 C) 8-bit ASCII
 D) 8-bit EBCDIC
368. Why ABC computer is called so?
 A) Because it was developed by Atanasoff and Berry
 B) Because it was thought to be the first computer so named with first alphabets of English
 C) Both of above are the reason to name the computer ABC
 D) None of above are true
369. Who designed the first electronics computer ?
 A) Von Neumann
 B) Joseph M Jacquard
 C) J. P. Eckert and J. W. Mauchly
 D) All of above
370. Central Processing Unit is combination of
 A) Control and storage
 B) Control and output unit
 C) Arithmetic logic and input unit
 D) Arithmetic logic and control unit
371. IBM 1401 computer was
 A) Mainframe Computer
 B) Mini Computers
 C) Micro Computers
 D) None of above
372. Time during which a job is processed by the computer is
 A) Delay times
 B) Real time
 C) Execution time
 D) Down time

373. CD-ROM stands for
 A) Compactable Read Only Memory
 B) Compact Data Read Only Memory
 C) Compactable Disk Read Only Memory
 D) Compact Disk Read Only Memory
374. Which unit converts user data into machine readable form?
 A) Input unit
 B) Output unit
 C) ALU
 D) Control Unit
375. Which unit is known as nerve center of computer?
 A) ALU
 B) CU
 C) Memory
 D) Registers
376. What does the disk drive of a computer do?
 A) Rotate the disk
 B) Read the disk
 C) Load a program from the disk into the memory
 D) Both b and c
377. Access time is
 A) seek time + latency time
 B) seek time
 C) seek time
 D) latency time
378. Who invented the microprocessor?
 A) Marcian E Huff
 B) Herman H Goldstein
 C) Joseph Jacquard
 D) All of above
379. MICR stands for
 A) Magnetic Ink Character Reader
 B) Magnetic Ink Code Reader
 C) Magnetic Ink Case Reader
 D) None of the above
380. The Width of a processor's data path is measured in bits. Which of the following are common data paths?
 A) 8 bits
 B) 12 bits
 C) 16 bits
 D) 32 bits
381. MSI is the abbreviation of
 A) Medium Scale Integrated
 B) Medium System Integrated
 C) Medium Scale Intelligent
 D) Medium System Intelligent

382. IBM launched its first personal computer called IBM-PC in 1981. It had chips from Intel, disk drives from Tandon, operating system from Microsoft, the printer from Epson and the application software from everywhere. Can you name the country which contribute
- A) India
 - B) China
 - C) Germany
 - D) Taiwan
383. Which statement is valid about interpreter?
- A) It translates one instruction at a time
 - B) Object code is saved for future use
 - C) Repeated interpretation is not necessary
 - D) All of above
384. Easily relocatable language is
- A) Machine language
 - B) Assembly language
 - C) High level language
 - D) Medium level language
385. Which of the following memories needs refresh?
- A) SRAM
 - B) DRAM
 - C) ROM
 - D) All of above
386. Through which device the main components of the computer communicate with each other?
- A) Keyboard
 - B) System Bus
 - C) Monitor
 - D) Memory
387. What type of device is computer keyboard?
- A) Memory
 - B) Output
 - C) Storage
 - D) Input
388. Which is the limitation of high level language?
- A) Lower efficiency
 - B) Machine dependence
 - C) Machine level coding
 - D) None of above
389. An example of a digital device can be
- A) Digital clock
 - B) Automobile speed meter
 - C) Clock with a dial and two hands
 - D) All of the above
390. Which of the following is not true?
- A) Transistors are much smaller
 - B) Transistors produce low heat
 - C) Transistors were less reliable
 - D) Transistors were used in radios and other electronic devices

391. A characteristic of card systems is:
- Slowness in processing data
 - Using cards as records of transactions
 - Needing a larger DP staff
 - All of the above
392. The full form of EEPROM is
- Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
 - Easily Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
 - Electronic Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
 - None of the above
393. The original ASCII code used__bits of each byte, reserving that last bit for error checking
- 5
 - 6
 - 7
 - 8
394. A computer programmer
- Does all the thinking for a computer
 - Can enter input data quickly
 - Can operate all types of computer equipment
 - Can draw only flowchart
395. Fifth generation computer is also known as
- Knowledge information processing system
 - Very large scale integration (VLSI)
 - Both of above
 - None of above
396. The commonly used standard data code to represent alphabetical, numerical and punctuation characters used in electronic data processing system is called
- ASCII
 - EBCDIC
 - BCD
 - All of above
397. Which of the following have low failure rate?
- Mechanical devices
 - Electronic devices
 - Electro-mechanical devices
 - None of above
398. Which of the following memories need refresh?
- SRAM
 - DRAM
 - ROM
 - All of the above
399. A typical personal computer used for business purposes would have__ of RAM.
- 4 KB
 - 16 K
 - 64 K
 - 256 K

400. The ALU of a computer normally contains a number of high speed storage element called
- Semiconductor memory
 - Registers
 - Hard disks
 - Magnetic disk
401. Which was the computer conceived by Babbage?
- Analytical Engine
 - Arithmetic Machine
 - Donald Kunth
 - All of above
402. The processing speed of first generation computers was
- Milliseconds
 - Microseconds
 - Nanoseconds
 - Picoseconds
403. Model 5100 was _____ in 1957.
- The first PC built by IBM
 - The first PC built by Apple
 - The first PC built by Motorola
 - The first PC built by Intel
404. VGA is
- Video Graphics Array
 - Visual Graphics Array
 - Volatile Graphics Array
 - Video Graphics Adapter
405. A kind of scanner MICR is the short form of
- Magnetic Ink Character Reader
 - Magnetic Ink Code Reader
 - Magnetic Ink Cases Reader
 - None
406. Which of the following is not a class based on size?
- Mainframe Computer
 - Micro Computer
 - Mini Computer
 - Digital Computer
407. Which 8-bit chip was used in many of today's TRS-80 computers?
- Z-8000
 - Motorola 6809
 - Z-8808
 - Z-80
408. Which of the following disk is fixed disk?
- Hard Disks
 - Flash Disks
 - Blu-Ray Disks
 - DVDs
409. Which of the following professions has not been affected by personal computers?
- Medical
 - Clerical and law
 - Accounting
 - None of the above

410. The word Abacus is derived from Abax, a word from
 A) Latin language
 B) Greek Language
 C) Sanskrit language
 D) Ancient Egypt
411. In latest generation computers, the instructions are executed
 A) Parallel only
 B) Sequentially only
 C) Both sequentially and parallel
 D) All of above
412. Which of the following memory medium is not used as main memory system?
 A) Magnetic core
 B) Semiconductor
 C) Magnetic tape
 D) Both a and b
413. An online backing storage system capable of storing larger quantities of data is
 A) CPU
 B) Memory
 C) Mass storage
 D) Secondary storage
414. A kind of serial dot-matrix printer that forms characters with magnetically-charged ink sprayed dots is called
 A) Laser printer
 B) Ink-jet printer
 C) Drum printer
 D) Chan printer
415. Which of the following does not affect the resolution of a video display image?
 A) Bandwidth
 B) Raster scan rage
 C) Vertical and horizontal lines of resolution
 D) Screen size
416. Which of the following printing devices an output composed of a series of data?
 A) Wire matrix printer
 B) Band printer
 C) Wang image printer
 D) Both a and c
417. Which of the following is an example of fifth generation computer?
 A) PIM/m
 B) ICL 2950
 C) IBM 1401
 D) None of above
418. Magnetic disks are the most popular medium for
 A) Direct access
 B) Sequential access
 C) Both of above
 D) None of above
419. Which of the following is not a third generation computer?
 A) IBM 360
 B) IBM 1401
 C) PDP-8
 D) HP2115

420. The number of records contained within a block of data on magnetic tape is defined by the
- Block definition
 - Record contain clause
 - Blocking factor
 - Record per block
421. Mark I is also known as
- American Sequence Controlled Calculator
 - Automatic Sequence Calculating Controller
 - American Sequence Controlled Computer
 - Automatic Sequence Controlled Calculator
422. Which of the following registers is loaded with the contents of the memory location pointed by the PC?
- Memory address registers
 - Memory data registers
 - Instruction register
 - Program counter
423. Which of the following are the cheapest memory devices in terms of Cost/Bit?
- Semiconductor memories
 - Magnetic Disks
 - Compact Disks
 - Magnetic Tapes
424. MIS is designed to provide information needed for effective decision making by?
- Consumers
 - Workers
 - Foremen
 - Managers
425. Which is valid statement
- 1 KB = 1024 Bytes
 - 1 MB = 1024 Bytes
 - 1 KB = 1000 Bytes
 - 1 MB = 1000 Bytes
426. Latency time is
- Time to spin the needed data under head
 - Time to spin the needed data under track
 - Time to spin data under sector
 - All of above
427. Who built the first Mechanical Calculator
- Joseph Marie Jacquard
 - John Mauchly
 - Blaise Pascal
 - Howard Aiken
428. The most important advantage of a video disk is
- Compactness
 - Potential capacity
 - Durability
 - Cost effectiveness
429. Which of the following generation computers had expensive operation cost?
- First
 - Second
 - Third
 - Fourth

430. An IBM system/38 represents the computer class of:
- Small-scale computer
 - Medium-scale computer
 - Large-scale computer
 - Super computer
431. Another word for a daisy wheel printer
- Petal printer
 - Golf ball printer
 - Laser printer
 - Line printer
432. Cursor is a _____
- Pixel
 - Thin blinking line
 - Pointing device
 - None of these
433. Which device is used to back up the data?
- Floppy Disk
 - Tape
 - Network Drive
 - All of the above
434. Which of the following printers are you sure will not to use if your objective is to print on multi carbon forms?
- Daisy wheel
 - Dot matrix
 - Laser
 - Thimble
435. Which of the following items are examples of storage devices?
- Floppy / hard disks
 - CD-ROMs
 - Tape devices
 - All of the above
436. ASCII and EBCDIC are the popular character coding systems. What does ASCII stand for?
- American Stable Code for International Interchange
 - American Standard Case for Institutional Interchange
 - American Standard Code for Information Interchange
 - American Standard Code for Interchange Information
437. Which computers are used as servers for any medium sized organizations?
- Mainframe Computer
 - Mini Computers
 - Micro Computers
 - Super Computers
438. Slide Rules was invented in
- 1614
 - 1617
 - 1620
 - None of above
439. A normal CD-ROM usually can store up to data?
- 680 KB
 - 680 Bytes
 - 680 MB
 - 680 GB

440. Which of the following required large computer memory?
 A) Imaging
 B) Graphics
 C) Voice
 D) All of above
441. Which was the computer conceived by Babbage?
 A) Analytical engine
 B) Arithmetic machine
 C) Donald Knuth
 D) All of above
442. The lower deck of an abacus is known as
 A) Heaven
 B) Sky
 C) Earth
 D) Floor
443. All modern computer operate on
 A) Information
 B) Floppies
 C) Data
 D) Word
444. The computer that can input analog signals and return result in digital form
 A) Analog Computers
 B) Digital Computers
 C) Hybrid Computers
 D) Mainframe Computers
445. Offline device is
 A) A device which is not connected to CPU
 B) A device which is connected to CPU
 C) A direct access storage device
 D) An I/O device
446. What is the latest write-once optical storage media?
 A) Digital paper
 B) Magneto-optical disk
 C) WORM disk
 D) CD-ROM disk
447. Which of the following programming language started from second generation?
 A) LISP
 B) C
 C) QBASIC
 D) FORTRAN
448. Which one of the following input device is user programmable?
 A) Dumb terminal
 B) Smart terminal
 C) VDT
 D) Intelligent terminal
449. Floppy disks typically in diameter
 A) 3?
 B) 5.25?
 C) 8?
 D) All of above

450. Current SIMMs have either or connectors (pins)
 A) 9 or 32
 B) 30 or 70
 C) 28 or 72
 D) 30 or 72
451. Dot-matrix is a type of
 A) Tape
 B) Printer
 C) Disk
 D) Bus
452. Which is not consisted in a processor
 A) ALU
 B) CU
 C) Memory
 D) Registers
453. IBM 1401 is the first computer to enter in Nepal. It belonged to
 A) First Generation
 B) Second Generation
 C) Third Generation
 D) Froth Generation
454. The Third Generation Computer was made with _____.
 A) Vacuum Tube
 B) Discrete Components
 C) IC
 D) Bio Chips
455. Which of the following are the two main components of the CPU?
 A) Control Unit and Registers
 B) Registers and Main Memory
 C) Control unit and ALU
 D) ALU and bus
456. Fifth generation computer is also known as
 A) Knowledge information processing system
 B) Very large scale integration
 C) Both of above
 D) None of above
457. Second Generation computers were developed during
 A) 1949 to 1955
 B) 1956 to 1965
 C) 1965 to 1970
 D) 1970 to 1990
458. What is the name of the computer terminal which gives paper printout?
 A) Display screen
 B) Soft copy terminal
 C) Hard copy terminal
 D) Plotter
459. Programs are executed on the basis of a priority number in a
 A) Batch processing system
 B) Multiprogramming
 C) Time sharing
 D) None of these

460. When was Apple Macintosh II microcomputer introduced in the market?
 A) 1964
 B) 1970
 C) 1983
 D) 1986
461. When was the world's first laptop computer introduced in the market and by whom?
 A) Hewlett-Packard
 B) Epson, 1981
 C) Laplink traveling software In 1982
 D) Tandy model-2000, 1985
462. Today's computer giant IBM was earlier known by different name which was changed in 1924. What was that name?
 A) Computer Tabulating Recording Co.
 B) The Tabulator Ltd.
 C) International Computer Ltd.
 D) None of above
463. The personnel who deals with the computer and its management put together are called
 A) Software
 B) Human ware
 C) Firmware
 D) Hardware
464. Which of the following is input device?
 A) Scanner
 B) Speaker
 C) Monitor
 D) Projector
465. Which of the following is true?
 A) Fields are composed of bytes
 B) Records are composed of fields
 C) Fields are composed of characters
 D) All of above
466. Who built the world's first electronic calculator using telephone relays, light bulbs and batteries?
 A) Claude Shannon
 B) Konrard Zues
 C) George Stibits
 D) Howard H Aiken
467. WAN is a most used abbreviation in Networking, what is its full form?
 A) WAP Area Network
 B) Wide Area Network
 C) Wide Array of Network
 D) Wireless Access Network
468. In which language is source program written?
 A) English
 B) Symbolic
 C) High level
 D) Temporary

469. Which of the following is correct acronym of VGA?
 A) Video Graphics Array
 B) Visual Graphics Array
 C) Volatile Graphics Array
 D) Video Graphics Adapter
470. A song being played on computer speaker is
 A) Hard output
 B) Soft output
 C) Both hard and soft output
 D) Neither hard nor soft output
471. In the IBM PC-At, what do the words AT stand for
 A) Additional Terminals
 B) Advance technology
 C) Applied technology
 D) Advanced terminology
472. Size of the primary memory of a PC ranges between
 A) 2KB to 8KB
 B) 64KB & 256KB
 C) 256KB & 640KB
 D) None of these
473. What is the number of read-write heads in the drive for a 9- trac magnetic tape?
 A) 9
 B) 16
 C) 18
 D) 27
474. Apple company used chips from _____ for its computers
 A) Intel
 B) Motorola
 C) Both of above
 D) None of above
475. Which of the following is a feature of fifth generation computers?
 A) Use of natural language
 B) Artificial intelligence
 C) Bio-chips
 D) All of above
476. Charles Babbage was awarded by Royal Society for
 A) Difference Engine
 B) Analytic Engine
 C) Binary System in Analytic Engine
 D) His concept of input, mill, output and storage
477. A computer which CPU speed around 100 million instruction per second and with the word length of around 64 bits is known as
 A) Super computer
 B) Mini computer
 C) Micro computer
 D) Macro computer
478. When we look at the cost, which of the following computer is most expensive?
 A) Mainframe Computer
 B) Mini Computers
 C) Micro Computers
 D) Super Computers

479. Which of the following will happen when data is entered into a memory location?
 A) It will add to the content of the location
 B) It will change the address of the memory location
 C) It will erase the previous content
 D) It will not be fruitful if there is already some data at the location
480. Which device is used as the standard pointing device in a Graphical User Environment?
 A) Keyboard
 B) Mouse
 C) Joystick
 D) Track ball
481. Mini computers and micro computers are from which generation of computers?
 A) First
 B) Second
 C) Third
 D) Fourth
482. Pick the one that is used for logical operations or comparisons such as less than equal to or greater than.
 A) Arithmetic and Logic Unit
 B) Control Unit
 C) Both of above
 D) None of above
483. The operating speed of third generation computer was
 A) Milliseconds
 B) Microseconds
 C) Nanoseconds
 D) Picoseconds
484. Which of the following is true?
 A) Mark I was 8 feet long
 B) Mark I was 2 feet long
 C) Mark I was 40 feet long
 D) None of above
485. Charles Babbage is considered the father of modern computers because
 A) Of his difference engine
 B) Of his analytical engine
 C) His concept of input, mill and output
 D) All of above
486. Which of the following is used only for data entry and storage, and never for processing?
 A) Mouse
 B) Dumb terminal
 C) Micro computer
 D) Dedicated data entry system
487. What was the first computer brought in Nepal?
 A) ICL/2950
 B) ENIAC
 C) IBM 1401
 D) None of above

488. The primary advantage of key-to-tape data entry system is
 A) A large percentage of editing can be performed at the time of data entry
 B) Key verification is easily performed
 C) The tape is reusable
 D) Keying errors can be detected as they occur.
489. Basic is language.
 A) A procedural
 B) An object oriented
 C) Both A & B
 D) None of the above
490. A computer Program that translates one program instruction at a time into machine language is called a/an
 A) Interpreter
 B) CPU
 C) Compiler
 D) Simulator
491. Which of the following have the fastest access time?
 A) Semiconductor Memories
 B) Magnetic Disks
 C) Magnetic Tapes
 D) Compact Disks
492. The first electronic general purpose digital computer built by Eckert and Mauchly called ENIAC did not work on the stored program concept. How many numbers could it store in its internal memory?
 A) 100
 B) 20
 C) 40
 D) 80
493. The computer that process both analog and digital is called
 A) Analog computer
 B) Digital computer
 C) Hybrid computer
 D) Mainframe computer
494. What was the name of the first commercially available microprocessor chip?
 A) Intel 308
 B) Intel 33
 C) Intel 4004
 D) Motorola 639
495. Which of the following class of computers can process physical quantities such as speed?
 A) Analog Computers
 B) Digital Computers
 C) Hybrid Computers
 D) None of above
496. How many types of storage loops exists in magnetic bubble memory
 A) 8
 B) 4
 C) 16
 D) 2

497. When did IBM introduce the 20286 based PC/AT?
 A) 1982
 B) 1984
 C) 1985
 D) 1989
498. The silicon chips used for data processing are called
 A) RAM chips
 B) ROM chips
 C) Micro processors
 D) PROM chips
499. Which computers used operating systems by Microsoft?
 A) IBM PCs
 B) Apple/Macintosh PCs
 C) IBM Compatibles
 D) Both A & C
500. One of the main feature that distinguish microprocessors from micro-computer is
 A) Words are usually large in microprocessors
 B) Words are shorter in microprocessors
 C) Microprocessor does not contain I/O device
 D) Exactly the same as the machine cycle time
501. Napier's Bones were invented in
 A) 1614
 B) 1617
 C) 1620
 D) None of above
502. One computer that is not considered a portable computer is
 A) Minicomputer
 B) A laptop computer
 C) Tablet PC
 D) All of the above
503. Computers built before the First Generation of computers were:
 A) Mechanical
 B) Electro-mechanical
 C) Electrical
 D) None of these
504. Which of the following is a way to access secondary memory?
 A) Random access memory
 B) Action method
 C) Transfer method
 D) Density method
505. What is System Analysis?
 A) The design of the screen the user will see and use to enter or display data
 B) System analysis defines the format and type of data the program will use
 C) System Analysis involves creating formal model of the problem to be solved
 D) None of the above
506. Which of the following devices have a limitation that we can only store information to it but cannot erase or modify it?
 A) Floppy Disk
 B) Hard Disk
 C) Tape Drive
 D) CDROM

507. Which is an item of storage medium in the form of circular plate?
 A) Disk
 B) CPU
 C) Printer
 D) ALU
508. Daisy wheel printer is a type of
 A) Matrix printer
 B) Impact printer
 C) Laser printer
 D) Manual printer
509. A number system that has eight different symbols to represent any quantity is known as
 A) Binary
 B) Octal
 C) Decimal
 D) Hexadecimal
510. The two basic types of record access methods are:
 A) Sequential and random
 B) Sequential and indexed
 C) Direct and immediate
 D) Online and real time
511. Artificial Intelligence is associated with which generation?
 A) First Generation
 B) Second Generation
 C) Fifth Generation
 D) Sixth Generation
512. One of a class of storage device devices that can access storage locations in any order is
 A) DTE
 B) DASD
 C) DDE
 D) DDE
513. The actual execution of instructions happens in
 A) ALU
 B) CU
 C) Memory
 D) None of above
514. Floppy disks are available in
 A) Single side single density
 B) Single side double density
 C) Both of above
 D) None of above
515. Which of the following is not electro-mechanical computer?
 A) Z3
 B) ABC
 C) mark I
 D) ENIAC
516. Which of the following is a programming language?
 A) Lotus
 B) Pascal
 C) MS-Excel
 D) Netscape

517. Which converts the user data into machine readable form?
 A) input unit, output unit, control unit
 B) central processing unit
 C) output unit
 D) decoder unit
518. In what respect human beings are superior to computers?
 A) Diligence
 B) Intelligence
 C) Slavery
 D) Reliability
519. As compared to the secondary memory, the primary memory of a computer is
 A) Large
 B) Cheap
 C) Fast
 D) Slow
520. The language that the computer can understand and execute is called
 A) Machine language
 B) Application software
 C) System program
 D) All of above
521. How was the generation of computer classified?
 A) by the device used in memory & processor
 B) by the speed of computer
 C) by the model of the computer
 D) by the accuracy of computer
522. Which of the following is not a feature of first generation computers
 A) They used vacuum tubes or valves as main electronic component
 B) They consumed lots of electricity and produced excessive heat
 C) They used machine language and assembly language to program the machine
 D) None of above
523. CAD stands for
 A) Computer aided design
 B) Computer algorithm for design
 C) Computer application in design
 D) All of the above
524. Which of the following memories has the shortest access times?
 A) Cache memory
 B) Magnetic bubble memory
 C) Magnetic core memory
 D) RAM
525. A small or intelligent device is so called because it contains within it a
 A) Computer
 B) Microcomputer
 C) Programmable
 D) Sensor
526. Which of the following is not a primary storage device?
 A) Magnetic tape
 B) Magnetic disk
 C) Optical disk
 D) All of above

527. Who invented Analytical engine?
 A) Blaise Pascal
 B) George Bool
 C) Charles Babbage
 D) Dr. Herman Hollerith
528. CPU speed of a personal computer is
 A) 32 KIPS
 B) 100 KIPS
 C) 1 MIPS
 D) None of these
529. Circular division of disks to store and retrieve data are known as
 A) Tracks
 B) Sectors
 C) Cycles
 D) Rings
530. Which statement is valid?
 A) 1KB = 1024 bytes
 B) 1 MB=2048 bytes
 C) 1 MB = 1000 kilobytes
 D) 1 KB = 1000 bytes
531. The least significant bit of the binary number, which is equivalent to any odd decimal number, is:
 A) 0
 B) 1
 C) 1 or 0
 D) 3
532. The latest PC keyboards use a circuit that senses the movement by the change in its capacitance,
 A) Capacitance keyboard
 B) Mechanical keyboard
 C) Qwerty keyboard
 D) Dvorak keyboard
533. The Stepped Reckoner was invented by
 A) John Napier
 B) William Oughtred
 C) Gottfried Leibnitz
 D) Blaise Pascal
534. A term used to describe interconnected computer configuration is
 A) Multiprogramming
 B) Modulation
 C) Multiprocessing
 D) Micro program sequence
535. While inserting a diskette into the diskette drive of a PC, the diskette's label side should face
 A) East
 B) North
 C) South
 D) Up

536. Most of the inexpensive personal computers do not have any disk or diskette drive. What is the name of such computers?
 A) Home computers
 B) Diskless computers
 C) Dedicated computers
 D) General purpose computers
537. What is a light pen?
 A) Mechanical Input device
 B) Optical input device
 C) Electronic input device
 D) Optical output device
538. Which of the following class of computers can not support multiple users simultaneously?
 A) Mainframe Computer
 B) Mini Computers
 C) Micro Computers
 D) All of them can support
539. Which of the following is considered first computer in the world?
 A) Z3
 B) ABC
 C) Mark I
 D) None of above
540. When a key is pressed on the keyboard, which standard is used for converting the keystroke into the corresponding bits?
 A) ANSI
 B) ASCII
 C) EBCDIC
 D) ISO
541. In order to play and hear sound on a computer, one needs:
 A) a sound card and speakers
 B) a microphone
 C) all of them required
 D) none of them required
542. Which of the following devices can be used to directly image printed text?
 A) OCR
 B) OMR
 C) MICR
 D) All of above
543. For which of the following computers can't be used?
 A) Gathering data
 B) Calculating data
 C) Comparing data
 D) Arranging data
544. Which of the following is called low level languages?
 A) Machine language
 B) Assembly language
 C) Both of the above
 D) None of above

545. A factor which would strongly influence a business person to adopt a computer is its
 A) Accuracy
 B) Reliability
 C) Speed
 D) All of above
546. Who invented punched cards?
 A) Charles Babbage
 B) Dr. Herman Hollerith
 C) Howard Aikin
 D) Joseph Jacquard
547. Each model of a computer has a unique
 A) Assembly of a computer
 B) Machine language
 C) High level language
 D) All of the above
548. Which of the following is not a primary storage device?
 A) Magnetic tape
 B) Magnetic disk
 C) Optical disk
 D) All of the above
549. In a punched card system, data is processed by a
 A) Key punch machine, sorter and posting machine
 B) Accounting machine, posting machine, and billing machine
 C) Sorter, posting machine, and billing machine
 D) Accounting machine, keypunch machine and sorter
550. Which device is required for the Internet connection?
 A) Joystick
 B) Modem
 C) CD Drive
 D) NIC Card
551. A set of rods where numbers were carved and used for multiplication and division aids is known as
 A) Pascaline
 B) Napier's Bones
 C) Stepped Reckoner
 D) Slide Rule
552. Seek time is
 A) Time to position the head over proper track
 B) Time to position the head over proper sector
 C) Time to position the head over proper cylinder
 D) None of above
553. Tape speed is measured in
 A) Feet per second
 B) Inch per second
 C) Meter per second
 D) Centimeter per second
554. Punched cards were first introduced by
 A) Powers
 B) Pascal
 C) Jacquard
 D) Herman Hollerith

555. Which computer support co-processors?
 A) XT computer
 B) AT computers
 C) None of these
 D) Both of these
556. A floppy disk contains
 A) Circular tracks only
 B) Sectors only
 C) Both circular tracks and sectors
 D) None of the above
557. The capacity of 3.5 inch floppy disk is
 A) 1.40 MB
 B) 1.44 GB
 C) 1.40 GB
 D) 1.44 MB
558. The contribution of Konrad Zuse was long ignored because
 A) He made the computers secretly
 B) His computers were very complicated and it took time for the people to recognize its power
 C) Of political reasons. He was German.
 D) All of the above
559. Any method for controlling access to or use of memory is known
 A) Memory map
 B) Memory protection
 C) Memory management
 D) Memory instruction
560. In what respect computers are superior to human beings?
 A) Diligence
 B) Intelligence
 C) Both of above
 D) None of above
561. Com in Latin is
 A) Intensifying prefix
 B) Intensifying suffix
 C) A term that means to reckon
 D) None of above
562. The system unit of a personal computer typically contains all of the following except:
 A) Microprocessor
 B) Disk controller
 C) Serial interface
 D) Modem
563. Which of the following is related to fifth generation computers?
 A) Knowledge information processing system
 B) Very large scale integration (VLSI)
 C) Both of above
 D) None of above
564. The process of starting a or restarting a computer system by loading instructions from a secondary storage device into the computer memory is called
 A) Duping
 B) Booting
 C) Padding
 D) CPS

565. MSI stands for
 A) Medium Scale Integrated Circuits
 B) Medium System Integrated Circuits
 C) Medium Scale Intelligent Circuit
 D) Medium System Intelligent Circuit
566. A Pixel is _____
 A) A computer program that draws picture
 B) A picture stored in secondary memory
 C) The smallest resolvable part of a picture
 D) None of these
567. A/n _____ Device is any device that provides information, which is sent to the CPU
 A) Input
 B) Output
 C) CPU
 D) Memory
568. What was the nick name of the computer used by the Americans in 1952 for their H-bomb project?
 A) ENIAC
 B) EDSAC
 C) MANIAC
 D) UNIVAC
569. Which is the type of memory for information that does not change on your computer?
 A) RAM
 B) ROM
 C) ERAM
 D) RW / RAM
570. LSI, VLSI & ULSI chips were used in which generation?
 A) First
 B) Second
 C) Third
 D) Fourth
571. Which of the following is the largest manufacturer of Hard Disk Drives?
 A) IBM
 B) Seagate
 C) Microsoft
 D) 3M
572. Networking such as LAN, MAN started from
 A) First generation
 B) Second generation
 C) Third generation
 D) Fourth generation
573. Which characteristic of computer distinguishes it from electronic calculators?
 A) Accuracy
 B) Storage
 C) Versatility
 D) Automatic

574. Which of the following registers is used to keep track of address of the memory location where the next instruction is located?
- Memory address register
 - Memory data register
 - Instruction register
 - Program counter
575. Which of the following is not the classification of computers based on application?
- Electronic Computers
 - Analog Computers
 - Digital Computers
 - Hybrid Computers
576. Which of the following is not a type of Software
- System Software
 - Application Software
 - Utility Software
 - Entertainment Software
577. Who invented the high level language C?
- Dennis M. Ritchie
 - Niklaus Writh
 - Seymour Papert
 - Donald Kunth
578. What do you call the programs that are used to find out possible faults and their causes?
- Operating system extensions
 - Cookies
 - Diagnostic software
 - Boot diskettes
579. Which computer memory is used for storing programs and data currently being processed by the CPU?
- Mass memory
 - Internal memory
 - Non-volatile memory
 - PROM
580. Which of the following code used in present day computing was developed by IBM Corporation?
- ASCII
 - Hollerith Code
 - Baudot Code
 - EBCDIC Code
581. When was the transistors invented?
- 1948
 - 1938
 - 1958
 - 1968
582. In the third Generation of computers
- Distributed data processing first became popular
 - An operating system was first developed
 - High level procedural language were first used
 - Online real time systems first become popular

583. Most important advantage of an IC is its
- A) Easy replacement in case of circuit failure
 - B) Extremely high reliability
 - C) Reduced cost
 - D) Lower power consumption
584. Which of the following magazines covers only the IBM PC and its compatibles?
- A) Byte
 - B) PC Magazine
 - C) Personal Computing
 - D) Interface Age
585. UNIVAC was a first generation computer. What is its full form?
- A) Universal Automatic Computer
 - B) Universal Array Computer
 - C) Unique Automatic Computer
 - D) Unvalued Automatic Computer
586. Which of the following is required when more than one person uses a central computer at the same time?
- A) Terminal
 - B) Light pen
 - C) Digitizer
 - D) Mouse
587. Which of the following is not an output device?
- A) Scanner
 - B) Printer
 - C) Flat Screen
 - D) Touch Screen
588. Personal computers used a number of chips mounted on a main circuit board. What is the common name for such boards?
- A) Daughterboard
 - B) Motherboard
 - C) Father board
 - D) Child board

Answer key

1-A	2-D	3-D	4-D	5-C	6-A	7-C	8-D	9-C	10-B
11-C	12-C	13-D	14-C	15-C	16-B	17-B	18-B	19-C	20-D
21-B	22-D	23-C	24-B	25-A	26-B	27-B	28-A	29-B	30-D
31-B	32-D	33-A	34-A	35-A	36-D	37-A	38-C	39-B	40-B
41-C	42-B	43-C	44-D	45-C	46-A	47-B	48-D	49-A	50-B
51-D	52-B	53-B	54-D	55-C	56-C	57-C	58-C	59-B	60-B
61-C	62-B	63-D	64-A	65-D	66-D	67-C	68-A	69-B	70-C
71-C	72-B	73-C	74-D	75-B	76-A	77-D	78-C	79-A	80-A
81-C	82-D	83-C	84-B	85-D	86-D	87-A	88-C	89-D	90-D
91-D	92-C	93-C	94-A	95-D	96-B	97-D	98-C	99-C	100-B
101-B	102-C	103-B	104-B	105-B	106-C	107-B	108-C	109-C	110-C
111-C	112-D	113-A	114-C	115-B	116-B	117-C	118-C	119-A	120-D
121-A	122-A	123-A	124-B	125-A	126-D	127-B	128-C	129-B	130-B
131-C	132-A	133-A	134-B	135-B	136-A	137-B	138-A	139-B	140-D
141-C	142-C	143-D	144-B	145-C	146-C	147-C	148-C	149-C	150-A
151-C	152-D	153-B	154-D	155-C	156-D	157-A	158-B	159-B	160-B
161-B	162-A	163-B	164-A	165-B	166-A	167-B	168-B	169-C	170-D
171-C	172-A	173-A	174-A	175-C	176-A	177-C	178-A	179-C	180-A
181-A	182-A	183-C	184-A	185-D	186-D	187-C	188-B	189-C	190-A
191-C	192-A	193-C	194-A	195-A	196-A	197-A	198-D	199-B	200-A
201-B	202-A	203-D	204-D	205-B	206-B	207-C	208-C	209-A	210-D
211-C	212-B	213-C	214-D	215-D	216-B	217-D	218-A	219-B	220-C
221-D	222-A	223-C	224-B	225-A	226-D	227-D	228-C	229-D	230-A
231-D	232-C	233-A	234-D	235-B	236-A	237-A	238-B	239-A	240-C
241-D	242-C	243-A	244-A	245-C	246-A	247-D	248-D	249-C	250-D
251-D	252-A	253-A	254-B	255-C	256-D	257-D	258-C	259-C	260-B
261-D	262-D	263-A	264-B	265-A	266-C	267-D	268-C	269-B	270-D
271-B	272-B	273-C	274-D	275-A	276-C	277-C	278-C	279-B	280-A
281-C	282-C	283-C	284-A	285-B	286-D	287-B	288-A	289-A	290-A
291-C	292-D	293-C	294-A	295-B	296-B	297-C	298-B	299-C	300-A
301-B	302-C	303-B	304-A	305-B	306-D	307-A	308-D	309-D	310-D
311-B	312-D	313-C	314-D	315-C	316-D	317-C	318-B	319-B	320-A
321-B	322-B	323-A	324-B	325-B	326-B	327-B	328-D	329-D	330-A
331-B	332-D	333-A	334-D	335-D	336-B	337-B	338-A	339-C	340-A
341-C	342-D	343-D	344-A	345-C	346-A	347-C	348-C	349-A	350-A
351-b	352-A	353-D	354-B	355-D	356-D	357-C	358-C	359-A	360-C
361-D	362-C	363-A	364-D	365-B	366-A	367-D	368-B	369-C	370-D
371-A	372-C	373-D	374-A	375-A	376-D	377-A	378-A	379-A	380-A
381-A	382-D	383-B	384-B	385-B	386-B	387-D	388-A	389-A	390-C
391-D	392-A	393-C	394-A	395-A	396-D	397-B	398-B	399-D	400-B
401-A	402-A	403-A	404-A	405-A	406-D	407-D	408-A	409-D	410-A
411-C	412-C	413-C	414-B	415-D	416-D	417-A	418-C	419-B	420-C
421-D	422-C	423-C	424-D	425-A	426-A	427-C	428-B	429-A	430-A
431-B	432-B	433-D	434-C	435-D	436-C	437-B	438-C	439-C	440-D
441-A	442-C	443-C	444-C	445-A	446-D	447-D	448-D	449-D	450-D
451-B	452-C	453-B	454-C	455-C	456-A	457-B	458-C	459-B	460-C
461-B	462-B	463-B	464-A	465-D	466-C	467-B	468-C	469-A	470-B
471-B	472-C	473-A	474-B	475-D	476-A	477-A	478-D	479-C	480-B
481-D	482-A	483-C	484-D	485-C	486-B	487-C	488-C	489-A	490-A
491-A	492-B	493-C	494-C	495-A	496-D	497-B	498-C	499-D	500-C
501-B	502-A	503-B	504-A	505-C	506-D	507-A	508-B	509-B	510-A
511-C	512-B	513-A	514-C	515-D	516-B	517-A	518-B	519-C	520-A
521-A	522-C	523-A	524-A	525-D	526-D	527-C	528-B	529-A	530-A
531-A	532-A	533-C	534-A	535-D	536-B	537-B	538-C	539-C	540-A
541-A	542-A	543-A	544-C	545-D	546-D	547-B	548-D	549-D	550-B
551-B	552-A	553-B	554-D	555-B	556-C	557-D	558-C	559-B	560-A
561-A	562-D	563-A	564-B	565-A	566-C	567-A	568-C	569-B	570-D
571-B	572-D	573-C	574-D	575-A	576-D	577-A	578-C	579-B	580-D
581-A	582-D	583-B	584-B	585-A	586-A	587-D	588-B		

Short Answer type Questions

1) What is a Link?

A link refers to the connectivity between two devices. It includes the type of cables and protocols used in order for one device to be able to communicate with the other.

2) What are the layers of the OSI reference model?

There are 7 OSI layers: Physical Layer, Data Link Layer, Network Layer, Transport Layer, Session Layer, Presentation Layer and Application Layer.

3) What is backbone network?

A backbone network is a centralized infrastructure that is designed to distribute different routes and data to various networks. It also handles management of bandwidth and various channels.

4) What is a LAN?

LAN is short for Local Area Network. It refers to the connection between computers and other network devices that are located within a small physical location.

5) What is a node?

A node refers to a point or joint where a connection takes place. It can be computer or device that is part of a network. Two or more nodes are needed in order to form a network connection.

6) What are routers?

Routers can connect two or more network segments. These are intelligent network devices that store information in its routing table such as paths, hops and bottlenecks. With this info, they are able to determine the best path for data transfer. Routers operate at the OSI Network Layer.

7) What is point to point link?

It refers to a direct connection between two computers on a network. A point to point connection does not need any other network devices other than connecting a cable to the NIC cards of both computers.

8) What is anonymous FTP?

Anonymous FTP is a way of granting user access to files in public servers. Users that are allowed access to data in these servers do not need to identify themselves, but instead log in as an anonymous guest.

9) What is subnet mask?

A subnet mask is combined with an IP address in order to identify two parts: the extended network address and the host address. Like an IP address, a subnet mask is made up of 32 bits.

10) What is the maximum length allowed for a UTP cable?

A single segment of UTP cable has an allowable length of 90 to 100 meters. This limitation can be overcome by using repeaters and switches.

11) What is data encapsulation?

Data encapsulation is the process of breaking down information into smaller manageable chunks before it is transmitted across the network. It is also in this process that the source and destination addresses are attached into the headers, along with parity checks.

12) Describe Network Topology

Network Topology refers to the layout of a computer network. It shows how devices and cables are physically laid out, as well as how they connect to one another.

13) What is VPN?

VPN means Virtual Private Network, a technology that allows a secure tunnel to be created across a network such as the Internet. For example, VPNs allow you to establish a secure dial-up connection to a remote **server**.

14) Briefly describe NAT.

NAT is Network Address Translation. This is a protocol that provides a way for multiple computers on a common network to share single connection to the Internet.

15) What is the job of the Network Layer under the OSI reference model?

The Network layer is responsible for data routing, packet switching and control of network congestion. Routers operate under this layer.

16) How does a network topology affect your decision in setting up a network?

Network topology dictates what media you must use to interconnect devices. It also serves as basis on what materials, connector and terminations that is applicable for the setup.

17) What is RIP?

RIP, short for Routing Information Protocol is used by routers to send data from one network to another. It efficiently manages routing data by broadcasting its routing table to all other routers within the network. It determines the network distance in units of hops.

18) What are different ways of securing a computer network?

There are several ways to do this. Install reliable and updated anti-virus program on all computers. Make sure firewalls are setup and configured properly. User authentication will also help a lot. All of these combined would make a highly secured network.

19) What is NIC?

NIC is short for Network Interface Card. This is a peripheral card that is attached to a PC in order to connect to a network. Every NIC has its own MAC address that identifies the PC on the network.

20) What is WAN?

WAN stands for Wide Area Network. It is an interconnection of computers and devices that are geographically dispersed. It connects networks that are located in different regions and countries.

21) What is the importance of the OSI Physical Layer?

The physical layer does the conversion from data bits to electrical signal, and vice versa. This is where network devices and cable types are considered and setup.

22) How many layers are there under TCP/IP?

There are four layers: the Network Layer, Internet Layer, Transport Layer and Application Layer.

23) What are proxy servers and how do they protect computer networks?

Proxy servers primarily prevent external users who identifying the IP addresses of an internal network. Without knowledge of the correct IP address, even the physical location of the network cannot be identified. Proxy servers can make a network virtually invisible to external users.

24) What is the function of the OSI Session Layer?

This layer provides the protocols and means for two devices on the network to communicate with each other by holding a session. This includes setting up the session, managing information exchange during the session, and tear-down process upon termination of the session.

25) What is the importance of implementing a Fault Tolerance System? Are there limitations?

A fault tolerance system ensures continuous data availability. This is done by eliminating a single point of failure. However, this type of system would not be able to protect data in some cases, such as in accidental deletions.

26) What does 10Base-T mean?

The 10 refers to the data transfer rate, in this case is 10Mbps. The word Base refers to base band, as oppose to broad band. T means twisted pair, which is the cable used for that network.

27) What is a private IP address?

Private IP addresses are assigned for use on intranets. These addresses are used for internal networks and are not routable on external public networks. These ensures that no conflicts are present among internal networks while at the same time the

same range of private IP addresses are reusable for multiple intranets since they do not “see” each other.

28) What is NOS?

NOS, or **Network Operating System**, is specialized software whose main task is to provide network connectivity to a computer in order for it to be able to communicate with other computers and connected devices.

29) What is DoS?

DoS, or **Denial-of-Service attack**, is an attempt to prevent users from being able to access the internet or any other network services. Such attacks may come in different forms and are done by a group of perpetrators. One common method of doing this is to overload the system server so it cannot anymore process legitimate traffic and will be forced to reset.

30) What is OSI and what role does it play in computer networks?

OSI (**Open Systems Interconnect**) serves as a reference model for data communication. It is made up of 7 layers, with each layer defining a particular aspect on how network devices connect and communicate with one another. One layer may deal with the physical media used, while another layer dictates how data is actually transmitted across the network.

31) What is the purpose of cables being shielded and having twisted pairs?

The main purpose of this is to prevent crosstalk. Crosstalks are electromagnetic interferences or noise that can affect data being transmitted across cables.

32) What is the advantage of address sharing?

By using address translation instead of routing, address sharing provides an inherent security benefit. That’s because host PCs on the Internet can only see the public IP address of the external interface on the computer that provides address translation and not the private IP addresses on the internal network.

33) What are MAC addresses?

MAC, or **Media Access Control**, uniquely identifies a device on the network. It is also known as physical address or Ethernet address. A MAC address is made up of 6-byte parts.

34) What is the equivalent layer or layers of the TCP/IP Application layer in terms of OSI reference model?

The TCP/IP Application layer actually has three counterparts on the OSI model: the Session layer, Presentation Layer and Application Layer.

35) How can you identify the IP class of a given IP address?

By looking at the first octet of any given IP address, you can identify whether it’s Class A, B or C. If the first octet begins with a 0 bit, that address is Class A. If it

begins with bits 10 then that address is a Class B address. If it begins with 110, then it's a Class C network.

36) What is the main purpose of OSPF?

OSPF, or Open Shortest Path First, is a link-state routing protocol that uses routing tables to determine the best possible path for data exchange.

37) What are firewalls?

Firewalls serve to protect an internal network from external attacks. These external threats can be hackers who want to steal data or computer viruses that can wipe out data in an instant. It also prevents other users from external networks from gaining access to the private network.

38) Describe star topology

Star topology consists of a central hub that connects to nodes. This is one of the easiest to setup and maintain.

39) What are gateways?

Gateways provide connectivity between two or more network segments. It is usually a computer that runs the gateway software and provides translation services. This translation is a key in allowing different systems to communicate on the network.

40) What is the disadvantage of a star topology?

One major disadvantage of star topology is that once the central hub or switch get damaged, the entire network becomes unusable.

41) What is SLIP?

SLIP, or Serial Line Interface Protocol, is actually an old protocol developed during the early UNIX days. This is one of the protocols that are used for remote access.

42) Give some examples of private network addresses.

10.0.0.0 with a subnet mask of 255.0.0.0
 172.16.0.0 with subnet mask of 255.240.0.0
 192.168.0.0 with subnet mask of 255.255.0.0

43) What is tracert?

Tracert is a Windows utility program that can used to trace the route taken by data from the router to the destination network. It also shows the number of hops taken during the entire transmission route.

44) What are the functions of a network administrator?

A network administrator has many responsibilities that can be summarize into 3 key functions: installation of a network, configuration of network settings, and maintenance/troubleshooting of networks.

45) Describe at one disadvantage of a peer to peer network.

When you are accessing the resources that are shared by one of the workstations on the network, that workstation takes a performance hit.

46) What is Hybrid Network?

A hybrid network is a network setup that makes use of both client-server and peer-to-peer architecture.

47) What is DHCP?

DHCP is short for Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol. Its main task is to automatically assign an IP address to devices across the network. It first checks for the next available address not yet taken by any device, then assigns this to a network device.

48) What is the main job of the ARP?

The main task of ARP or Address Resolution Protocol is to map a known IP address to a MAC layer address.

49) What is TCP/IP?

TCP/IP is short for Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol. This is a set of protocol layers that is designed to make data exchange possible on different types of computer networks, also known as heterogeneous network.

50) How can you manage a network using a router?

Routers have built in console that lets you configure different settings, like security and data logging. You can assign restrictions to computers, such as what resources it is allowed access, or what particular time of the day they can browse the internet. You can even put restrictions on what websites are not viewable across the entire network.

51) What protocol can be applied when you want to transfer files between different platforms, such between UNIX systems and Windows servers?

Use FTP (File Transfer Protocol) for file transfers between such different servers. This is possible because FTP is platform independent.

52) What is the use of a default gateway?

Default gateways provide means for the local networks to connect to the external network. The default gateway for connecting to the external network is usually the address of the external router port.

53) One way of securing a network is through the use of passwords. What can be considered as good passwords?

Good passwords are made up of not just letters, but by combining letters and numbers. A password that combines uppercase and lowercase letters is favorable than one that uses all upper case or all lower case letters. Passwords must be not

words that can easily be guessed by hackers, such as dates, names, favorites, etc. Longer passwords are also better than short ones.

54) What is the proper termination rate for UTP cables?

The proper termination for unshielded twisted pair network cable is 100 ohms.

55) What is netstat?

Netstat is a command line utility program. It provides useful information about the current TCP/IP settings of a connection.

56) What is the number of network IDs in a Class C network?

For a Class C network, the number of usable Network ID bits is 21. The number of possible network IDs is 2 raised to 21 or 2,097,152. The number of host IDs per network ID is 2 raised to 8 minus 2, or 254.

57) What happens when you use cables longer than the prescribed length?

Cables that are too long would result in signal loss. This means that data transmission and reception would be affected, because the signal degrades over length.

58) What common software problems can lead to network defects?

Software related problems can be any or a combination of the following:

- client server problems
- application conflicts
- error in configuration
- protocol mismatch
- security issues
- user policy and rights issues

59) What is ICMP?

ICMP is Internet Control Message Protocol. It provides messaging and communication for protocols within the TCP/IP stack. This is also the protocol that manages error messages that are used by network tools such as PING.

60) What is Ping?

Ping is a utility program that allows you to check connectivity between network devices on the network. You can ping a device by using its IP address or device name, such as a computer name.

61) What is peer to peer?

Peer to peer are networks that does not reply on a server. All PCs on this network act as individual workstations.

62) What is DNS?

DNS is Domain Name System. The main function of this network service is to provide host names to TCP/IP address resolution.

63) What advantages does fiber optics have over other media?

One major advantage of fiber optics is that it is less susceptible to electrical interference. It also supports higher bandwidth, meaning more data can be transmitted and received. Signal degrading is also very minimal over long distances.

64) What is the difference between a hub and a switch?

A hub acts as a multiport repeater. However, as more and more devices connect to it, it would not be able to efficiently manage the volume of traffic that passes through it. A switch provides a better alternative that can improve the performance especially when high traffic volume is expected across all ports.

65) What are the different network protocols that are supported by Windows RRAS services?

There are three main network protocols supported: NetBEUI, TCP/IP, and IPX.

66) What are the maximum networks and hosts in a class A, B and C network?

For Class A, there are 126 possible networks and 16,777,214 hosts

For Class B, there are 16,384 possible networks and 65,534 hosts

For Class C, there are 2,097,152 possible networks and 254 hosts

67) What is the standard color sequence of a straight-through cable?

orange/white, orange, green/white, blue, blue/white, green, brown/white, brown.

68) What protocols fall under the Application layer of the TCP/IP stack?

The following are the protocols under TCP/IP Application layer: FTP, TFTP, Telnet and SMTP.

69) You need to connect two computers for file sharing. Is it possible to do this without using a hub or router?

Yes, you can connect two computers together using only one cable. A crossover type cable can be used in this scenario. In this setup, the data transmit pin of one cable is connected to the data receive pin of the other cable, and vice versa.

70) What is ipconfig?

Ipconfig is a utility program that is commonly used to identify the addresses information of a computer on a network. It can show the physical address as well as the IP address.

71) What is the difference between a straight-through and crossover cable?

A straight-through cable is used to connect computers to a switch, hub or router. A crossover cable is used to connect two similar devices together, such as a PC to PC or Hub to hub.

72) What is client/server?

Client/server is a type of network wherein one or more computers act as servers. Servers provide a centralized repository of resources such as printers and files. Clients refers to workstation that access the server.

73) Describe networking.

Networking refers to the inter connection between computers and peripherals for data communication. Networking can be done using wired cabling or through wireless link.

74) When you move the NIC cards from one PC to another PC, does the MAC address gets transferred as well?

Yes, that's because MAC addresses are hard-wired into the NIC circuitry, not the PC. This also means that a PC can have a different MAC address when the NIC card was replace by another one.

75) Explain clustering support

Clustering support refers to the ability of a network operating system to connect multiple servers in a fault-tolerant group. The main purpose of this is the in the event that one server fails, all processing will continue on with the next server in the cluster.

76) In a network that contains two servers and twenty workstations, where is the best place to install an Anti-virus program?

An anti-virus program must be installed on all servers and workstations to ensure protection. That's because individual users can access any workstation and introduce a computer virus when plugging in their removable hard drives or flash drives.

77) Describe Ethernet.

Ethernet is one of the popular networking technologies used these days. It was developed during the early 1970s and is based on specifications as stated in the IEEE. Ethernet is used in local area networks.

78) What are some drawbacks of implementing a ring topology?

In case one workstation on the network suffers a malfunction, it can bring down the entire network. Another drawback is that when there are adjustments and reconfigurations needed to be performed on a particular part of the network, the entire network has to be temporarily brought down as well.

79) What is the difference between CSMA/CD and CSMA/CA?

CSMA/CD, or Collision Detect, retransmits data frames whenever a collision occurred. CSMA/CA, or Collision Avoidance, will first broadcast intent to send prior to data transmission.

80) What is SMTP?

SMTP is short for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol. This protocol deals with all Internal mail, and provides the necessary mail delivery services on the TCP/IP protocol stack.

81) What is multicast routing?

Multicast routing is a targeted form of broadcasting that sends message to a selected group of user, instead of sending it to all users on a subnet.

82) What is the importance of Encryption on a network?

Encryption is the process of translating information into a code that is unreadable by the user. It is then translated back or decrypted back to its normal readable format using a secret key or password. Encryption help ensure that information that is intercepted halfway would remain unreadable because the user has to have the correct password or key for it.

83) How are IP addresses arranged and displayed?

IP addresses are displayed as a series of four decimal numbers that are separated by period or dots. Another term for this arrangement is the dotted decimal format. An example is 192.168.101.2

84) Explain the importance of authentication.

Authentication is the process of verifying a user's credentials before he can log into the network. It is normally performed using a username and password. This provides a secure means of limiting the access from unwanted intruders on the network.

85) What do mean by tunnel mode?

This is a mode of data exchange wherein two communicating computers do not use IPSec themselves. Instead, the gateway that is connecting their LANs to the transit network creates a virtual tunnel that uses the IPSec protocol to secure all communication that passes through it.

86) What are the different technologies involved in establishing WAN links?

Analog connections – using conventional telephone lines; Digital connections – using digital-grade telephone lines; switched connections – using multiple sets of links between sender and receiver to move data.

87) What is one advantage of mesh topology?

In the event that one link fails, there will always be another available. Mesh topology is actually one of the most fault-tolerant network topology.

88) When troubleshooting computer network problems, what common hardware-related problems can occur?

A large percentage of a network is made up of hardware. Problems in these areas can range from malfunctioning hard drives, broken NICs and even hardware startups. Incorrectly hardware configuration is also one of those culprits to look into.

89) What can be done to fix signal attenuation problems?

A common way of dealing with such a problem is to use repeaters and hub, because it will help regenerate the signal and therefore prevent signal loss. Checking if cables are properly terminated is also a must.

90) How does dynamic host configuration protocol aid in network administration?

Instead of having to visit each client computer to configure a static IP address, the network administrator can apply dynamic host configuration protocol to create a pool of IP addresses known as scopes that can be dynamically assigned to clients.

91) Explain profile in terms of networking concept?

Profiles are the configuration settings made for each user. A profile may be created that puts a user in a group, for example.

92) What is sneakernet?

Sneakernet is believed to be the earliest form of networking wherein data is physically transported using removable media, such as disk, tapes.

93) What is the role of IEEE in computer networking?

IEEE, or the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, is an organization composed of engineers that issues and manages standards for electrical and electronic devices. This includes networking devices, network interfaces, cablings and connectors.

94) What protocols fall under the TCP/IP Internet Layer?

There are 4 protocols that are being managed by this layer. These are ICMP, IGMP, IP and ARP.

95) When it comes to networking, what are rights?

Rights refer to the authorized permission to perform specific actions on the network. Each user on the network can be assigned individual rights, depending on what must be allowed for that user.

96) What is one basic requirement for establishing VLANs?

A VLAN is required because at switch level there is only one broadcast domain, it means whenever new user is connected to switch this information is spread throughout the network. VLAN on switch helps to create separate broadcast domain at switch level. It is used for security purpose.

97) What is IPv6?

IPv6 , or Internet Protocol version 6, was developed to replace IPv4. At present, IPv4 is being used to control internet traffic, but is expected to get saturated in the near future. IPv6 was designed to overcome this limitation.

98) What is RSA algorithm?

RSA is short for Rivest-Shamir-Adleman algorithm. It is the most commonly used public key encryption algorithm in use today.

99) What is mesh topology?

Mesh topology is a setup wherein each device is connected directly to every other device on the network. Consequently, it requires that each device have at least two network connections.

100) What is the maximum segment length of a 100Base-FX network?

The maximum allowable length for a network segment using 100Base-FX is 412 meters. The maximum length for the entire network is 5 kilometers.

101) What is the most appropriate software for calculating in computer?

Microsoft Excel

102) What does a complete Microcomputer system include ?

Microprocessor, memory, peripheral equipment

103) What is meant by 'LASER' ?

Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation

104) What is Windows?

A personal computer operating system from Microsoft.

105) What is computer networking?

A system in which computers are connected to share information and resources.

106) What does 'System Software' Includes?

The operating system and all the utilities that enable the computer to function.

107) What is the other name of 'Main Memory'?

Primary Memory

108) What is full form of BASIC?

Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code.

109) What is Telemedicine?

A process of treatment through communication technologies.

110) What kind of device Monitor is?

Output device

111) What is 'facebook'?

A popular Social networking site

112) What is 'OCR'?

OCR (Optical Character Recognition) is a computer software designed to translate image of type written text.

113) What is Computer Virus?

One kind of program, which is harmful to computer operation.

114) Two types of commonly used printers are?

Dot Matrix printer and Laser printer

115) Write the name of different computer storage device.

Hard disk, Floppy disk, Compact disk

116) Who is the legend of computer world?

Bill Gates

117) What is the meaning of 'CC' in case of E-mail?

Carbon Copy

118) The word 'Computer' is derived from?

Compute

119) What is Adobe Photoshop ?

Gaming Software/Hardware/Graphics Software.

120) What is the name of the first Computer Network?

ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Administration Network)

121) What is latest number of Computer Generation?

Fifth

122) What is BIOS ?

Bios is a software

123) RS-232 is a standard that applies to-

serial ports

124) A CD-ROM drive is labeled with 52X. Here 52X is a measurement of

Data Transfer Rate

125) Data transfer rate of a Dial-up Modem is measured in –

Kbps

126) Which of the following components (Hard Disk, Compact disk, Magnetic Tape, RAM) has the highest failure risk?

RAM

127) The most distinctive difference between in LAN and a WAN is –

Distance Covered

128) Which menu includes the command 'find' ?

Edit

129) Which kind of mathematics does the computer use in operations?

Binary

130) The command 'Shift + Delete' will send the file to the?

this command will delete the file permanently

131) The 'add or remove programs' utility can be found in

Control Panel

132) One Megabyte is equal to –

106 bytes

133) Base 16 number system is

Hexadecimal

134) What kind of secondary storage is provided by magnetic disks?

Slow Speed, High Capacity

135) Valid Ending for a MS-Word File is

.doc

136) Computer stores its program and data in its

Memory

137) HTML indicates

Hyper Text Markup Language

138) HTTP stands for –

Hyper Text Transfer Protocol

139) SMTP stands for –

Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

140) From what location are the 1st computer instructions available on boot up?

ROM BIOS

141) What could cause a fixed disk error.

Incorrect CMOS settings

142) Missing slot covers on a computer can cause?

Over heat

143) With respect to a network interface card, the term 10/100 refers to

Megabits per second

144) Which Motherboard form factor uses one 20 pin connector

ATX

145) A hard disk is divided into tracks which are further subdivided into:

Sectors

146) Which standard govern parallel communications?

IEEE 1284

147) In laser printer technology, what happens during the conditioning stage?

A uniform negative charge is placed on the photosensitive drum

148) What product is used to clean smudged keys on a keyboard?

All-purpose cleaner

149) Which type of system board is the MOST likely candidate for processor upgrading if you want maximum performance and future compatibility?

PCI

150) Most PCs give a single beep on bootup to indicate they are ok hardware wise. You boot your PC and don't get a beep. What should you check first?

Speaker

151) Which peripheral port provides the FASTEST throughput to laser printers?

Parallel

152) The mouse pointer moves erratically, what is the possible cause? The mouse ball is-

Dirty

153) Voltage 4s is measured in

Parallel

154) If the print quality of their dot matrix printer is light then dark. What could cause the problem.

Improper ribbon advancement

155) The terms "red book", "yellow book", and "orange book" refer to:

CD-ROM standards

156) Which part of the laser printer should NOT be exposed to sunlight?

PC Drum

157) In Inkjet technology the droplets of ink are deflected by?

Multi directional nozzles

158) When your hard drive crashes from any of the correct selections in the question above, or from dropping it, it is known as head-to-disk interference, or HDL

True/False

159) What voltage does a Pentium system use?

+3.3 volts

160) A 25-pin female connector on the back of your computer will typically be:

A parallel port

A large, faint watermark of the Uttar Pradesh Police emblem is centered on the page. The emblem features a central figure holding a mace, surrounded by a circular border with text in Hindi. The text 'उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस' (Uttar Pradesh Police) is visible at the bottom of the emblem.

THE END