QUESTION BANK

on

FODC, CAO, HTML, AOS and FIT



Unleashing Your Full Potential in

- Fundamentals of Digital Computers
- Computer Application in Office
- HTML and Web Design
- Advanced Operating Systems
- Fundamentals of Information Technology

AUTHOR

Mrs. V. NIRANJANA

M.C.A., M.Phil., SET

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FUNDAMENTALS OF DIGITAL COMPUTERS

<u>UNIT I</u>

I. <u>Multiple Choice Questions</u>

1Designed for small sin	Designed for small singals can be made to work in a linear fashion.		
a. Analog circuits	b. Digital circuits		
c. Linear operation	d. Non-linear operation.		
Answer:a			
2. The output voltage for the cir	cuit will be amplified version of any signal is reached is called		
as	A		
a. Linear operation	b. Non- Linear operation		
c. Analog signal	St. JOSEPhie Col. digital signal		
Answer:a	COSCIENCE COSCIENCE		
3. The Binary Equivalent of the	decimal number 10 is		
a. 0010	b. 10		
c. 1010	d. 010		
Answer:c			
4. A computer language that is	written in binary codes only is		
a. machine language	ENCERT, FRGE b. C		
c. C#	d. pascal		
Answer: c			
5. The octal equivalent of 1100	101.001010 is		
a. 624.12	b. 145.12		
c. 154.12	d. 145.21		
Answer:b			
6. The input hexadecimal representation of 1110 is			
a. 0111	b. E		
c. 15	d. 14		
Answer:b			
7. A bit in a computer terminolo	ogy means either 0 or 1.		
a. True	b. False		

Answer:a

8. Convert the binary equivalent 1010	1 to its decimal equivalent.
a. 21	b. 12
c. 22	d. 31
Answer:a	
9. Which of the following is not a bina	ary number?
a. 1111	b. 101
c. 11E	d. 000
Answer:c	
10. Which of the following is the corr	ect representation of a binary number?
a. (124) ₂	b. 1110
c. (110) ²	d. (000)2
Answer:d	L. JOSEPHIS COLLEGE
11.Ais a switch that ac	ctuated by applying a voltage to a coil.
a. buffer	b. relay
c. Tri state buffer	d. Inverter
Answer:b	
12. A can be thought of	as an electronic switch.
a. buffer	b. relay
c. Tri state buffer	HERE THE
Answer:a	sa 🗴 🖉
13. The most basic operations in a dig	rital system is
a. inversion	b. Integrated
c. Buffer	d. None of the above
Answer:a	
14. An is a digital circuit t	that has two or more input and a single output
a. AND gate	b. OR gate
c. NOT gate	d. Both A and B
Answer:A	
15. The circuit resides on a tiny piece	of semiconductor material called a

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c. Memory	d. Micro Processor	
Answer:a		
16. The Bubble on the Inputs are a I	Reminded on a Inversion is called as	
a. Bubbled OR gate	b. Bubbled AND gate	
c. XOR	d. XNOR	
Answer:b		
17. Which of the following values i	s the correct value of this hexadecimal code ABCDEF	
a. 11259375	b. 11259379	
c. 11259312	d. 11257593	
Answer:a		
19. Which of the following is equal	to a gigabyte?	
a. 1024 bytes	b. 512 GB	
c. 1024 megabytes	SUSEPH'S GOd 1024 bits	
Answer:c	0-2512/-0	
20. Which of the following values i	s the correct value of this binary code 1011 and 1111?	
a. 11 and 14	b. 12 and 15	
c. 11 and 15	d. 12 and 14	
Answer:c II. <u>Short Answer Questions</u>	RMCRALEDGE FURLIER	
1. Define linear operation.		
2. Define nonlinear operation.		
3. Draw the analog and digital signal.		
4. What is binary number system?		
5. What do you mean by ideal	digital signal?	
6. Define fall time and rise tim	e.	
7. What is a system clock?		
8. Define duty cycle.		
9. Define relay.		
10. What is a digital integrated of	circuit?	
11. What do you mean by buffer	<i>:</i> ?	
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- 12. Draw the truth table for tri state inverter.
- 13. What is a digital memory element?
- 14. Define flip flop.
- 15. Define register.
- 16. What do you mean by a counter?
- 17. What is the use of arithmetic logic unit.
- 18. Define multiplexer and demultiplexer.
- 19. What is a microcomputer?
- 20. What is mini-computer?
- 21. Define maxi computer.
- 22. Write the uses of digital computer.
- 23. What is the use of CPU?
- 24. Define program.
- 25. Define microprocessor.
- 26. What is DIP.
- 27. List the types of MOS transistors.
- 28. Give a note on NOT gate.
- 29. Give a note on OR gate.
- 30. Give a Note on AND gate.
- 31. List the universal logic gates.
- 32. Draw the NAND and NOR gate.
- 33. Define positive and negative logic.
- 34. Define assertion level logic.

III. Answer Briefly

- 1. Explain analog VS Digital signal.
- 2. Explain switching time in detail.
- 3. Explain buffer & tri-state buffer.
- 4. Explain inverter and tri-state inverter.
- 5. Explain memory element.
- 6. Explain registers

- 7. Explain ALU.
- 8. Explain terms, uses & basic configuration of digital computer.
- 9. Explain bipolar transistor.
- 10. Explain MOS transistor.
- 11. Explain the AND gate and OR the gate.
- 12. Explain AND-OR Invert gate.
- 13. Explain positive & Negative logic.

IV. Long Answer Questions

- 1. Explain digital waveforms.
- 2. Explain digital logic in detail.
- 3. Explain And, OR & Inverter.
- 4. Explain about moving and storing digital information.
- 5. Explain digital operations in detail.
- 6. Explain basic computer architecture.
- 7. Explain Digital Integrated circuit in detail.
- 8. Explain the NAND gate in detail.
- 9. Explain NOR gate in detail.
- 10. Explain the basic gates in detail.

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<u>UNIT II</u>

b. Commutative properties

d. All of the Mentioned

I. <u>Multiple Choice Questions</u>

- 1. In Boolean algebra, the OR operation is performed by which properties?
 - a. Associative properties
 - c. Distributive properties

Answer: d

2. The expression for Absorption law is given by



7. Complement of the expression A'B + CD' is



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14. The minterm of any expressio	n is denoted by
a. Mt	b. m
c. M	d. Min
Answer: b	
15. The min term when $X=Y=Z=$	0 is
a. x'+y'+z'	b. xyz
c. x'y'z'	d. x+y+z
Answer: c	
16. The max term when X=Y=Z=	=1 is
a. x'+y'+z'	b. xyz
c. x'y'z'	St. JOSEPH'S COd. x+y+z
Answer: a	
17. The logical sum of two or mo	re logical product terms is called
a. SOP	b. POS
c. OR operation	d. NAND operation
Answer: a	
18 The expression $Y = AB + BC + A$	C shows the properation
a. EX-OR	b. SOP
c. POS	d. NOR
Answer: b	
19.The expression Y=(A+B)(B+C	C)(C+A) shows the operation
a. AND	b. POS
c. SOP	d. NAND
Answer: b	
20. A product term containing all	K variables of the function in either complemented or
uncomplemented form is calle	ed a
a. Minterm	b. Maxterm
c. Midterm	d. \sum term
Answer: a	

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II. Short Answer Questions

- 1. State the commutative associative and distributive law.
- 2. Write the Boolean relations about OR operation.
- 3. Write the Boolean relations about AND operation.
- 4. Write about duality theorem.
- 5. What is the dual of a switching function?
- 6. What is the duel of a self-dual function?
- 7. Write the operation of exclusive OR gate.
- 8. Write the operation of exclusive NOR gate.
- 9. Define consensus theorem.
- 10. State the shanon's expansion theorem.
- 11. Define minterm and maxterm.
- 12. Write an example for sum of products equation.
- 13. Give an example for product of sum equation.
- 14. Define Karnaugh map.
- 15. Define pair, quad and octet.
- 16. What is an entered variable map?
- 17. What are don't care conditions.
- 18. Define multiplexer and demultiplexer.
- 19. Why do we use nibble multiplexer?
- 20. Define decoder.
- 21. Define encoder.
- 22. What do you mean by priority encoder?
- 23. What is even parity and odd parity?
- 24. What is a parity checker?

III. Answer Briefly

- 1. Explain the basic laws in Boolean algebra.
- 2. Explain the duality theorem.
- 3. Simplify A(A'+C)(A'B+C)(A'BC+C')=0
- 4. Simplify Y = (A+B) (A'(B'+C'))' + A'(B+C)



- 5. Explain pairs & quads.
- 6. Explain overlapping groups and rolling the map.
- 7. Explain simplification of entered variable map.
- 8. Explain the conversion between SOP and POS.
- 9. Explain multiplexers.
- 10. Explain nibble multiplexer.
- 11. Explain Decimal to BCD encoder.
- 12. Explain Exclusive OR gate.

IV. Long Answer Questions

- 1. Explain Boolean laws & theorems.
- 2. Explain SOP in detail.
- 3. How do you convert truth table to Karnaugh map?
- 4. Explain pairs, quads & octets with example.
- 5. Explain about Karnaugh Simplification.
- 6. Explain about don't Care conditions.
- 7. Explain POS method in detail.
- 8. Explain 16 to -1 Multiplexer in detail.
- 9. Explain Demultiplexer in detail.
- 10. Explain BCD- to-Decimal Decoder.
- 11. Explain Parity Generator and Checker.

<u>UNIT III</u>

I. <u>Multiple Choice Questions</u>

1.	The is a system that uses only the digits 0 and 1.		
	a.The nume	eric system	b.The binary number system
	c.The num	ber system	d.All of the above
	Answer: b		
2.	If the decimal n	umber is 10 what is the binary digit num	iber?
	a.0000		b.0001
	c.1111		d.1010
	Answer: d	St. JOSEPH'S CO	DILLEGE
3.	What is the abb	reviation for binary digit?	29 - C
	a.Bit		b.Byte
	c.Code	No Par I	d.Number
	Answer: a		
4.	When a bring n	umber has 4 bits, it is sometimes called a	
	a.Bit		b.Nibble
	c.Code		d.Digits
	Answer: b		
5.	A binary number	er with 8 bits is known as a	
	a.Code		b.Decimal
	c.Byte		d.Binary
	Answer: c		
6.	If there is a 1 in	a digit position, you can	
	a.Add the v	weight of the position	b.Add the denominator
	c.Subtract	the position	d.None of these
	Answer: a		
7.	Which of these	following are the streamlined method?	

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a.Write the binary number	b.Both A and B	
c.A is correct but B	is wrong	
Answer: c		
 Binary integers are also known as 		
a.Odd numbers	b.Whole numbers	
c.Even numbers	d.Rational numbers	
Answer: b		
9. In powers of 2 is 2^{22} what is the abbreviation of	that?	
a.1K	b.256K	
c.4096=4M	d.128K	
Answer: c	11- CE	
10. If we convert binary 110.001 to a decimal number	per what is the value?	
a. 6.125	b. 11.75	
c. 0.125	d. 3.15	
Answer: a		
11. What is the decimal value of binary 1011.11?	Es-II	
a. 0.135	b.0.125	
c. 11.75	881,60GE d. 3.1776	
Answer: c		
12. A Computer has a 2Mb memory what is the de	cimal equivalent of 2Mb?	
a. No space	b. 2,097, 152 Byte	
c. 1 byte	d. 6.125 byte	
Answer: b		
13. Which process is used to convert decimal num	ber into its binary equivqlent	
a. Just reverse the process	b. Add the values	
c. Decrement the power	d. None of the above	
Answer: c		
14. A popular way to convert decimal numbers to	binary number is	
a. Mixed number	b. fractional number	



St. Joseph's College of Arts and Science for Women, Mookandapalli, Sipcot, Hosur – 635 126. c. Double-dabble method d. Prime factor method Answer: c 15. Whenever a binary number has all is you can find its decimal equivalent with this formula a. No space b. 2,097,152 bytes c. 1 bytes d. 6.125 byte Answer: b 16. Which process is used to convert decimal number into is binary equivalent a. just reverse the process b. Add the vales d. None of the above c. Decrement the power Answer: a 17. A popular way to convert decimal numbers to binary numbers is a. Mixed method b. Fractional method d. Prime factor method c. Double-daddle method Answer: c 18. whenever a binary number has all is you can find its decimal equalient with the formula. a. Decimal=1 b. Decimal= $2^{n-1}+10$ c. Decimal= 2^{n-1} d. Decimal= $1+2^{n-1}$ Answer: c 19. If the binary value is 1111 1111 that has 8 bits then what is the decimal binary equivalents? a. 7 b. 11 c. 65,353 d. 252 Answer: d 20. What is the full of BCD? a. Binary conversion decimal b. Binary coded decimal c. Binary conversion divisor d. None of the above Answer: b 21. What is the addition of the binary numbers 11011011010 and 010100101?

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Answer: c	
c. 11101111111	d. 10011010011
a. 0111001000	b. 1100110110

22. Representation of hexadecimal number (6DE)_H in decimal:

a.	6 * 162 + 13 * 161 + 14 * 160	b. 6 * 162 + 12 * 161 + 13 * 160
c.	6 * 162 + 11 * 161 + 14 * 160	d. 6 * 162 + 14 * 161 + 15 * 160

b. (10.123)₁₀

d. $(9.23)_{10}$

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Answer: a
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23. The decimal equivalent of the binary number $(1011.011)_2$ is

a. (11.375)₁₀ c. (11.175)₁₀

Answer: a

II. Short Answer Questions

- 1. Define decimal number system.
- 2. Define Binary number system.
- 3. Define octal number system.
- 4. Define hexadecimal number system.
- 5. Write the steps to convert binary to decimal.
- 6. What do you mean by double dabble method?
- 7. How do you convert an octal to decimal number?
- 8. How do you convert a binary to octal number?
- 9. Write about decimal to hexadecimal conversion.
- 10. Write about octal to binary conversion.
- 11. Write about decimal to octal conversion.
- 12. How do you convert hexadecimal to binary?
- 13. How do you convert binary to hexadecimal?
- 14. How do you convert hexadecimal to decimal?
- 15. Define ASCII code.
- 16. Define excess-3 code.

- 17. What is gray code?
- 18. List the four basic cases of binary addition.
- 19. List the four basic cases of binary subtraction.
- 20. What do you mean by unsigned binary?
- 21. What is sign-magnitude numbers?
- 22. Define 1's complement.
- 23. Define 2's complement.

III. Answer Briefly

- 1. Explain Binary number system.
- 2. Explain decimal number system.
- 3. Explain hexadecimal number system.
- 4. How do you convert binary to octal? Give example.
- 5. How do you convert octal to binary? Give example.
- 6. How do you convert binary to hexadecimal? Give example.
- 7. How do you convert hexadecimal to binary? Give example
- 8. Explain Gray code.
- 9. Explained Unsigned binary Numbers.
- 10. Explain signed magnitude numbers.
- 11. Explain 1's complement representation with example.
- 12. Explain 2's complement representation with example.

IV. Long Answer Questions

- 1. Explain Binary to decimal and decimal to binary conversions with example.
- 2. What is octal number system? How do you convert binary to octal and octal to binary?
- 3. What is hexadecimal number system? How do you convert decimal to hexadecimal and hexadecimal to decimal?
- 4. Explain ASCII Code.
- 5. Explain binary addition with example.
- 6. Explain binary subtraction with example.
- 7. Explain 2's complement arithmetic with example.

UNIT IV

I. <u>Multiple Choice Questions</u>

1. The basic building blocks of the arithmetic unit in a digital computer are		
a.Subtractors	b.Adders	
c.Multiplexer	d.Comparator	
Answer: b		
2. A digital system consists of types of circuits.		
a.2	b.3	
c.4	d.5	
Answer: a	2	
3. In a combinational circuit, the output at any time depen	ds only on theat that time.	
a.Voltage	COb.Intermed iate values	
c.Input values	d.Clock pulses	
Answer: c	20.2	
4. In a sequential circuit, the output at any time depends o	only on the input values at that time.	
a.Past output values	b.Intermediate values	
c.Both past output and present input	d.Present input values	
Answer: c		
5. All logic operations can be obtained by means of_{1}	61 8	
a.AND and NAND operations	b.OR and NOR operations	
c.OR and NOT operations	d.NAND and NOR operations	
Answer: d		
6. The design of an ALU is based on		
a.Sequential logic	b.Combinational logic	
c.Multiplexing	d.De-Multiplexing	
Answer: b		
7. Total number of inputs in a half adder is		
a.2	b.3	
c.4	d.1	
Answer: a		
8. If A and B are the inputs of a half adder, the sum is given by	ven by	

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2 A AND B	h A OR B	
c A XOR B	d A EX-NOR B	
Answer: c		
9. If A and B are the inputs of a half adder, the carry is	given by	
a.A AND B	b.A OR B	
c.A XOR B	d.A EX-NOR B	
Answer: a		
10. When both inputs of a J-K flip-flop cycle, the output	ut will	
a.Be invalid	b.Change	
c.Not change	d.Toggle	
Answer: c		
11. Which of the following is correct for a gated D-typ	e flip-flop?	
a. The Q output is either SET or RESET	COb.The output complement follows	
as soon as the D input goes HIGH or LOW	the input when enabled	
c.Only one of the inputs	d.The output toggles if one	
can be HIGH at a time	of the inputs is held HIGH	
Answer: a	Es-II	
12. The logic circuits whose outputs at any instant of t	ime depends only on the present input but also	
on the past outputs are called	DGE He	
a.Combinational circuits	b.Sequential circuits	
c.Latches	d.Flip-flops	
Answer: b		
13. Whose operations are faster among the following?		
a.Combinational circuits	b.Sequential circuits	
c.Latches	d.Flip-flops	
Answer: a		
14. How many types of sequential circuits are?		
a.2	b.3	
c.4	d.5	
Answer: a		
15. The sequential circuit is also called		

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b.Latch

d.Adder

a.Flip-flo	р
c.Strobe	

Answer: b

16. In digital logic, a counter is a device which

a.Counts the number of outputs

c.Stores the number of times a

b.Stores the number of times a particular event or process has occurred d.Counts the number of inputs

clock pulse rises and falls

Answer: b

II. Short Answer Questions

- 1. Define half adder.
- 2. Define full adder.
- 3. What is a controlled inverter.
- 4. Define fast adder.
- 5. What are the operations performed by arithmetic logic unit?
- 6. How can we do division of binary numbers?
- 7. How do you clear all outputs of IC 74181?
- 8. What do you mean by positive edge triggered?
- 9. What do you mean by negative edge triggered?
- 10. Define clock cycle time with a diagram.
- 11. Define propagation delay.
- 12. Define bistable.
- 13. Define flip flop.
- 14. What is gated RS flip flop?
- 15. What is clocked D flip flop?
- 16. What is the use of JK flip flop?

III. Answer Briefly

- 1. Explain half adder.
- 2. Explain full adder.





- 3. Explain controlled inverter.
- 4. Explain fast adder
- 5. Explain Arithmetic logic unit.
- 6. Explain binary multiplication and Division.
- 7. Explain the characteristics of clock waveforms.
- 8. Explain clocked Rs flip-flop.
- 9. Explain clocked D-flip flop.

IV. Long Answer Questions

- 1. Explain arithmetic building blocks.
- 2. Explain adder and subtractor with example.
- 3. Explain clock waveforms.
- 4. Explain R-S Flip flop.
- 5. Explain Edge triggered R-S Flip flop.
- 6. Explain Edge triggered D-Flip flop.
- 7. Explain Edge triggered J-K Flip flop.
- 8. Explain JK Master-slave flip flop.)

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UNIT V

b. Hexa decimal number

d. Using the Q output of each flip-flop

d. Decimal number

b. D flip-flops

d. T flip-flops

b. First flip-flop

d. No flip-flop

b. Serial transfer

d. Shifting

I. <u>Multiple Choice Questions</u>

1. A register is simply a group of flip-flop that can be used to store a ______

- a. Binary number
- c. Octal number
- Answer: a
- 2. Shift registers comprise of which flip-flop?
 - a. SR flip-flops
 - c. JK flip-flops
 - Answer: b
- 3. In PIPO shift registers, parallel data can be taken out by
 - a. Using the Q output of the first flip-flop
 - c. Using the Q output of the second flip-flop-
 - Answer: d

4. In serial input serial output registers, the data of ______ is accessed by the circuit

- a. Last flip-flop
- c. All flip- flop
- Answer: b
- 5. Transfer of one bit of information at a time is called
 - a. Rotating
 - c. Parallel transfer
 - Answer: b

6. Which of the following shift register operation can be used as digital delay line?

- a. Serial In-Parallel out b. Parallel In-Parallel out
- c. Parallel In-Serial out d. Serial In-Serial out

Answer: d

7. ______ is the most common type of sequential logic circuit.

- a. Counterb. Flip-flopc. Shift registerd. Multivibrator
- Answer: a

8. Register consists of multiple memory elements to store information like one binary word

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a. True	b. False				
Answer: True					
9. A group of flip-flop used to store a single binary number or data is called					
a. Register	b. Counter				
c. shift register	d. All are correct				
Answer: a					
10. In gated D latch, which of the following is input symbol					
a. D	b. Q				
c. EN	d. CLK				
Answer: a					
11. Time taken by the shift register to transfer the content	t is called				
a. Clock duration	b. Bit duration				
c. word duration	Od. duration				
Answer: c	1-9-				
12. Statement 1: Cache storage is very fast	<u>1955</u>				
Statement 2: Cache storage is very cheap					
a. Both the statements are true	b. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is				
	false				
c. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true	d. Both statements are false				
Answer: b					
13. What is the difference between flash memory and main memory?					
a. Data is retained in flash memory	b. Data access is faster in flash memory				
c. Data storage is very large in flash memory	d. None of the mentioned				
Answer: a					
14. What is the full form of USB?					
a. Universal Serial Binary	b. Universal Storage Base				
c. Universal Serial Bus	d. Uninterrupted Service Bus				
Answer: c					
15. DVD is a form of storage.					
a. Magnetic storage	b. USB storage				
c. Tape storage	d. Optical storage				
Answer: d					

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16. Which of the following is a part of the Magnetic disk assembly?

- a. Spindle
- c. Arm

Answer: d

17. When a large number of disks are connected by a high-speed network to a number of server

computers, it is known as _____architecture

- a. Storage area network
- c. Multiple dick network

- b. High performance network
- d. Local area network

b. Access time

d. Data transfer rate

b. Read write head

d. All of the mentioned

Answer: a

18. The time from when a read or write request is issued to when the actual data transfer begins is

called___

- a. Seek time
- c. Average latency time

Answer: b

- 19. What is buffering?
 - a. The blocks read from disk
 - are directly accessed
 - c. The blocks read from disk are organized
 - in a particular fashion to cater a requests

Answer: b

20. What is an NVRAM?

a. RAM which is non-volatile in nature

b. RAM whose data is not lost during power failures

b. The blocks read from disk are

d. None of the mentioned.

emporarily stored in a memory

c. RAM that significantly speeds up data transfers d. All of the mentioned **Answer: d**

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II. Short Answer Questions

- 1. Define register.
- 2. What is a shift register?
- 3. Define serial shifting.
- 4. Define parallel shifting.

- 5. List the types of shift register.
- 6. Define RAM and ROM.
- 7. Define chip.
- 8. What is cache memory?
- 9. What is the difference between dynamic RAM and static RAM?
- 10. What is the meaning of volatile storage and nonvolatile storage?
- 11. Write about PROM and EPROM?
- 12. Define addressing.
- 13. Write about EEPROM and flash memory?
- 14. What is program memory and data memory?
- 15. Define direct addressing and indirect addressing.
- 16. What is a register array list the set of registers needed to perform and operation in computer?
- 17. Define accumulator.
- 18. What do you mean by address bus and control bus?
- 19. Define register transfer language.
- 20. What is instruction cycle?
- 21. What is fetch cycle?
- 22. Define control bus.
- 23. Define control path.

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- III. Answer Briefly
 - 1. Explain the types of registers.
 - 2. Explain the terms and ideas in memory.
 - 3. Explain Matrix addressing.
 - 4. Explain address decoding.
 - 5. Explain about expandable memory.
 - 6. Explain ROM & PROM
 - 7. Explain EPROM and EEPROM
 - 8. Explain SRAM and DRAM.
 - 9. Explain register transfer logic.

IV. Long Answer Questions

- 1. Explain serial-in-serial-out registers.
- 2. Explain serial-in-parallel-out registers.
- 3. Explain parallel -in-serial-out registers.
- 4. Explain parallel-in- parallel -out registers.
- 5. Explain memory addressing in detail.
- 6. Explain RAM.
- 7. Explain Magnetic memory.
- 8. Explain Optical Memory.
- 9. Explain Building blocks required for designing a computer.
- 10. Explain the execution of instructions, macro and micro-operations.
- 11. Explain the design of control unit.
- 12. Explain programming computer.



St. Joseph's College of Arts and Science for Women, Mookandapalli, Sipcot, Hosur - 635 126. **COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN OFFICE** UNIT-I I. Multiple Choice Questions 1. A set of Pre recorded instructions executed by a computer is called the a.Action b.Hardware d.None of the above c.Program **Answer : Program** 2. The actual machinery in a computer is called the a.Machinery b.Hardware c.Software d.Flash ware **Answer : Hardware** 3. The major components of a computer are SEPHES b.CPU a.Memory c.I/O devices d.All of the above Answer : All of the above 4. Which is the component that allows the computer to permanently retain large amount of data a.CPU b.Memory d.None of the above c.Mass storage device Answer : Mass storage device 5. Which is the part that transmits data from one part of the computer to another b.Hard disk a.Bus c.CPU d.None of the above **Answer : Bus** 6. An extremely fast computer that can perform hundreds of billions of instructions per second is the a.Personal computer b.Workstation c.Mini computer d.Supercomputer **Answer : Super Computer** 7. A group of 8 bits is called a.Octave b.Byte c.Nibble d.None of the above **Answer: Byte**

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St. Joseph's College of Arts and Science for Women, Mookandapalli, Sipcot, Hosur - 635 126. 8. The number of bits that a computer can process at a time in parallel is called the a.Word length b.Speed d.Diligence c.Accuracy **Answer: Word length** 9. The first large scale computer ever developed is the a.IBM 701 b.Mark II c.EDVAC d.ENIAC **Answer : ENIAC** 10. The generation based on VLSI microprocessor. b.2nd a.1st c.3rd d.4th Answer: 4th 11. generation of computer started with using vacuum tubes as the basic components. a.1st b.2nd c.3rd d.4th Answer: 1st 12. The fifth generation of computing is a.1945-1956 b.1956-1963 c.1964-1971 d.None of the above RECEILEDG Answer: None of the above 13.Who invented the integrated circuit? a. Thomas Watson b.John Neumann c.Kim Philby d.Jack Kilby **Answer: Jack Kilby** 14. Microsecond is a.Thousandth of a second b.Millionth of a second c.Billionth of second d.Trillionth of a second Answer : Millionth of a second 15. Which of the following is a portable computer? b.Subnotebooks a.Laptops d.All of the Above c.PDAs **Answer: All of the Above**

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16.The two parts of a CPU are	
a.Control unit & memory	b.Addresses & Control unit
cAddresses & ALU	d.Control unit & ALU
Answer: Control unit & ALU	
17. The main functions of the computer are	
a.Receive input and produce output	b.Information Processing
c.Information Storage	d.All of the above
Answer: All of the above	
18.EEPROM can be erased by exposing it to	
a.Sunlight	b.Ultraviolet Radiation
c.Magnetic Field	d.Electric Charge
Answer : Electric Charge	ALL SALE
19. Which of the following is the slowest in ac	ccessing the data?
a.Zip disk	b.Hard disk
c.Floppy disk	d.Magnetic Tape
Answer : Magnetic Tape	The states of
20. Which is the technology used for evaluation	on of the aptitude tests?
a.OCR	b.OMR
c.MICR	d.MCR
Answer : OMR	REAL PROPERTY IN THE REAL PROPERTY INTERNAL PROPERT
21.An input device that id widely used in sup	er markets is
a.Keyboard	b.Mouse
c.Trackball	d.Bar code Reader
Answer : Bar code Reader	
22. Which of the following is an output device	e?
a.Printer	b.Plotter
c.Monitor	d.All of the above
Answer: All of the above	
II. Short Answer Questions	

1. What are the two principal characteristics of a computer?

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- 2. What is word length?
- 3. What do you mean by the speed of a computer?
- 4. Who was John Neumann and what is his contribution to computing?
- 5. What are the features of the 5^{th} generation of computers?
- 6. What was the technological breakthrough that made the second generation of computers?
- 7. List the types of micro-computer.
- 8. What do you mean by network computers?
- 9. Define hardware.
- 10. Define software.
- 11. List the functions of a computer?
- 12. What is a register?
- 13. What is the function of a memory?
- 14. Define memory units.
- 15. List out the different types of memory.
- 16. What is the difference between static and dynamic RAM?
- 17. What is EPROM?
- 18. Hoe EEPROM is different from PROM?
- 19. What is flash memory?
- 20. What are the two basic types of RAM?
- 21. Differentiate sequential ad random access
- 22. What are the advantages and disadvantages of magnetic tapes?
- 23. Write the full form for MICR, OCR and OMR.
- 24. What is a joystick and what is it used for?
- 25. Define input device ad output device.

III. Answer Briefly

- 1. What are the hardware components required by a general purpose computer?
- 2. Explain the types of computers.
- 3. What are the things a computer can do?
- 4. Describe the first generation of computers.
- 5. Describe the second generation of computers.

- 6. Describe the third generation of computers.
- 7. Describe the fourth generation of computers.
- 8. Describe the fifth generation of computers.
- 9. Explain microcomputers in detail.
- 10. Describe minicomputers.
- 11. What are supercomputers and what are they used for?
- 12. Describe the functions of a computer.
- 13. Describe CPU and its parts.
- 14. Why are memory, registers and addresses important in computers?
- 15. Explain the types of memory.
- 16. Describe RAM and its types.
- 17. What are the types of magnetic tapes?
- 18. What is floppy disk, how is it different from a hard disk and what are the different types?
- 19. What are optical disks and how do they work?
- 20. Explain mouse and its types.
- 21. What is the function of a scanner? What are the different types of a scanner?
- 22. How do you classify the monitors based on colour.
- 23. Explain the classification of monitors based on signals.
- 24. Differentiate impact and non impact printers.
- 25. What are sound cards ad speakers?

IV. Long Answer Questions

- 1. Explain the characteristics of a computer in detail.
- 2. Explain the things a computer can do and things a computer cannot do.
- 3. Explain the five generations of the computer by highlighting the key features of each generation.
- 4. What are the major research programs trying to develop the fifth generation computers and what are they trying to achieve?
- 5. Explain the different categories of digital computer.
- 6. Describe the working of the CPU with an example.
- 7. Explain the types of ROM.
- 8. Explain about the types of auxiliary storage devices.

- 9. Describe the various input devices.
- 10. Explain the characteristics of a monitor.
- 11. Explain printer and its types.



UNIT-II

I.]	Multiple Choice Questions					
1.	Which application in Ms-office is used to create and edit documents?					
	a.Word		b.Excel			
	c.Powerpoint		d.Access		(ANS : a)	
2.	Which application in Ms-office is used to perform calculations?					
	a.Word		b.Excel			
	c.Powerpoint		d.Access		(ANS : b)	
3.	3. Which application in Ms-office is used to create presentations?					
	a.Word	<u>A</u>	b.Excel			
	c.Powerpoint		d.Access		(ANS : c)	
4.	Which application in Ms-off	ce is used to create d	latabase?	N.		
	a.Word	. JOSEPH'S C	b.Excel			
	c.Powerpoint		d.Access		(ANS : d)	
5.	5. Small window that assist you in working with word is					
	a.Menubar	NG-L	b.Working	g area		
	c.Window control		d.Task Par	ne	(ANS:d)	
6.	Which key deletes the character to the left of the cursor?					
	a.End		b.Backspa	ce		
	c.Home	enerates Fuerates	d.Delete		(ANS: b)	
7.	Which key deletes the character to the right of the cursor?					
	a. End	Constraint and Constr	b. Backspace			
	c. Home		d. Delete	(ANS : d)		
8.	Which would you choose to	save a document wit	h a new nan	ne?		
	a. Press Ctrl+S		b. Click F	ile, Save		
	c. Click Tools, Options, Sav	e	d. Click F	ile, Save As (A	ANS: d)	
9.	Which would you choose to	move selected text fi	rom one plac	ce to another?		
	a. Move and Paste		b. Copy and Paste			
	c. Cut and Paste		d. Delete and Paste (ANS: c)			
10	. Which can be used for quick	Which can be used for quick access to commonly used commands and tools?				
	a. Status bar		b. Tool ba	r		
	c. Menu bar		d. Title ba	r (ANS : B)		

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	11. With which view can you see how text and graphic	es will appear on the p	printed page?	
	a. Normal b. Print Layout			
	c. Outline	d. Web Layout (AN	S:b)	
	12. Which of the following operations moves text from clipboard?			
	a. Copy	a. Copy b. Paste		
	c. Drag and Drop d. Cut (ANS : b)			
	13. You cannot close MS Word application by			
	a. Choosing File menu then Exit submenu	b. Press Alt+F4		
	c. Click X button on title bar	d. From File menu choose Close submenu		
	(ANS : d)			
	14. What is the code to add a random text?	6		
	a.Rand()	b. =Rand()		
	c. Random()	d. =Random()	(ANS : b)	
	15. Command to close the current document	-5		
	a.File—Exit	b.File-Close		
	c.Edit—Close	d.Edit-Exit (ANS	:b)	
	16. Which option provides the help features of office?			
	a.Office Assistant	b.Search		
	c.Edit	d. Library	(ANS:a)	
	17. How do you search the web for help)))		
	a. Help—Assistant	b. Help—Search from	m web	
	c. Help—Office from web	d. File—Help from v	web (ANS: b)	
II. <u>9</u>	Short Answer Questions			
	1. How to start your program?			
	2. Define menu bar.			
	3. List out window control buttons?			
	4. How to exit from a program?			
	5. What is the use of menu bar?			
	6. Define smart tags.			

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7. How to choose commands by using keyboard?

- 8. How to use shortcuts?
- 9. Define spin boxes.
- 10. Define drop-down lists of dialog boxes.
- 11. What is command buttons?
- 12. How to move toolbars around the screen?
- 13. How to open an existing file?
- 14. How to start a new document?
- 15. How to print, save and close your document?
- 16. Differentiate save and save as.
- 17. Define office assistant for help.
- 18. How to choose different assistant of office?
- 19. How to use what this help?
- 20. How to ask office assistant? 505EPHS COL

III. Answer Briefly

- 1. How to choose your commands by using keyboard?
- 2. How to use shortcut menus while working on program?
- 3. How to work with dialog boxes and describe list of boxes?
- 4. How to preview and printing your document?
- 5. What are the ways to open an existing file?
- 6. How to searching the web by using help?
- 7. How do you start a program in MS-Office?
- 8. Explain the types of office applications.
- 9. What are smart tags?
- 10. Differentiate closing and exiting a document.

IV. Long Answer Questions

- 1. Explain about working with toolbars and how to use standard tool bars.
- 2. List out file menu and edit menu?
- 3. Detail about arrangement of task pane.
- 4. What are the 2 ways to print your document?
- 5. What are the 2 ways to save your document?
- 6. Discuss the ways to work with office assistant?
- 7. Explain the common screen elements in MS-Word.
- 8. How do you get help from office assistance?
- 9. How do you use menus and keyboard to choose commands?



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<u>UNIT-III</u>

I. <u>Multiple Choice Questions</u>

1.	Which simplifies the process of formatting text if	the same formatting is required in more than
	one location?	
	a. Auto Text	b. Format Painter
	c. Font dialog box	d. None of the above (ANS : B)
2.	Which of the following do you use to change marg	gins?
	a. formatting toolbar	b. page setup dialog box
	c. Standard toolbar	d. paragraph dialog box (ANS: B)
3.	Which do you press to force a page break?	6
	a. CTRL+ALT	b. CTRL+ break
	c. CTRL+ Enter	d. none of the above (ANS: C)
4.	Which do you choose to create footer?	3 ⁹
	a. format, header and footer	b. view, footer
	c. insert, header and footer	d. view, header and footer (ANS: D)
5.	Which of the following can you change using the	page setup dialog box?
	a. margins	b. page orientation
	c. vertical alignment	d. all of the above (ANS:D)
6.	Switching between portrait and landscape modes i	nvolves the:
	a. header and footer toolbar	b. print layout view
	c. page setup dialog box	d. none of the above (ANS:C)
7.	What is the shortcut key to "Center Align" the sele	ected text?
	a. Ctrl + C	b. Ctrl + E
	c. Ctrl + F	d. None of above (ANS:B)
8.	What is the shortcut key to "Undo" the last action	in a document?
	a. Ctrl + X	b. Ctrl + Y
	c. Ctrl + Z	d. None of above (ANS:C)
9.	A feature of MS Word that saves the document au	tomatically after certain interval is available
	on	
	a. Save tab on Options dialog box	b. Save As dialog box

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c. Both of above	d. None of above (ANS: A)
10. Which of the following is not a type of page marg	gin?
a. Left	b. Right
c. Center	d. Top (ANS: C)
11. Portrait and Landscape are	
a. Page Orientation	b. Paper Size
c. Page Layout	d. All of above (ANS:A)
12. If you need to change the typeface of a document	t, which menu will you choose?
a. Edit	b. View
c. Format	d. Tools (ANS:C)
13. Which of the following is not a font style?	
a. Bold	b. Italics
c. Regular	d. Superscript (ANS: D)
14. The keystrokes Ctrl + I is used to	
a.Increase font size	b. Inserts a line break
c. Indicate the text should be	d. Applies italic format to selected text
(ANS:D)	
15. From which menu you can insert Header and Foo	oter?
a. Insert Menu	b. View Menu
c. Format menu	d. Tools Menu (ANS:B)
16. After typing header text, how can you quickly en	ter footer text?
a. Press PageDown key and	b. Click on Switch between Header
type the text for footer	& Footer then type the text
c. Both of above	d. None of above (ANS: B)
17. Where can you change the vertical alignment?	
a. Formatting toolbar	b. Paragraph dialog box
c. Page Setup dialog box	d. Standard toolbar (ANS: C)
18. To get to the 'Symbol' dialog box, click on the	menu and choose 'Symbol'.
a. Insert	b. Format
c. Tools	d. Table (ANS:A)
19. On which toolbar can you find Format Painter too	ol?
a. Standard toolbar	b. Formatting toolbar

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c. Drawing Toolbar 20. What is the extension of Word files?	d. Picture Toolbar (ANS: A)
a.FIL	b.DOT
c. DOC	d.TXT (ANS:C)
21. You wished to justify text over the height of pape	r, which option will you choose
a.Page Setup from File menu	b.Paragraph from Format menu
c.From formatting toolbar	d.Font from Format menu (ANS: A)
22. There can be many ways to insert page number in insert page number	a document. Which of the following lets you
a.Page number from Insert menu	b.Page Setup from file menu
c.Footnote from Insert menu d.B	oth a & c (ANS: A)
23. You need to jump to the next column breaking cu can you break column?	rrent column right at the cursor position. How
a.Pressing Ctrl+Enter	b.Pressing Alt+Shift+Enter
c.Break command from Insert menu	d.Both b and c (ANS: C)
	10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-1
II. Short Answer Questions	
1. How to start typing in ms-word?	
2. How to insert and select your text.	
3. Differentiate undo and redo.	
4. Define Undo and Redo.	
5. How to use keyboard to move around the screen.	
6. What is GOTO command?	
7. How to change font size?	
8. How to change font name?	

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- 9. How to change font appearances?
- 10. How to change the text case?
- 11. How to set bulleted lists?
- 12. How to set numbered list?
- 13. How to arrange text on a page?
- 14. How to align your text like left, right and center.
- 15. Define tabs.
- 16. How to copying your text?
- 17. What is drag and drop?
- 18. How to set margins in your document?
- 19. How to set paper size
- 20. What is page break?
- 21. Define header and footer.
- 22. How to set header and footer?
- 23. What is enhancing text?

III. Answer Briefly

- 1. How to insert, select and delete text in word document?
- 2. How to insert special characters?
- 3. How you can change appearance of text. BURLING
- 4. How to use copying, formatting to another selecting?
- 5. How to working with bulleted or numbered lists?
- 6. Short note on working with tabs.
- 7. Detail about changing margins and orientations of the page.
- 8. Working with headers and footers.
- 9. Explain Undo and Redo.
- 10. How do you use the keyboard to move around the screen.

IV. Long Answer Questions

- 1. How you can move around the screen by using scroll bars?
- 2. Short note on changing font and font size.

- 3. Short note on applying bold, italic and underline.
- 4. How to change text case in word document?
- 5. How to arrange text on a page.
- 6. Short note on working with headers and footers.
- 7. Explain about typing, inserting, selecting ad deleting a text in a document.
- 8. How do you enhance a text in a document?
- 9. Explain about tabs in word document.
- 10. Explain page breaks with neat diagram.



UNIT-IV

I. <u>Multiple Choice Questions</u>

1 appear at the bottom of the Excel window.	
A. Title bar	B. Formula bar
C. Work sheet tabs	D. Name box (ANS: C)
2. How do you display current date only in MS Excel	?
A. Date ()	B. Today ()
C. Now ()	D. Time () (ANS:B)
3. How do you wrap the text in a cell?	
A. Format cells font	B. Format cells protection
C. Format cells number	D. Format cells alignment (ANS:D)
4. MS Excel is a	
A. Database Management software	B. Presentation software
C. Workbook software	D. Spreadsheet software (ANS:D)
5. The intersection of a column and a row in MS Exce	el worksheet is known as
A. Row	B. Cell
C. Column	D. Tab (ANS: B)
6. In Microsoft Excel spreadsheets, rows are labeled a	S
A. 1,2,3,	B. A,B,C,
C. A1,B1,C1	D. I,II,III, (ANS: A)
7. In Microsoft Excel spreadsheets, columns are labele	ed as
A. 1,2,3,	B. A,B,C,
C. A1,B1,C1	D. I,II,III, (ANS: B)
8. Which of the following is not a term pertaining to s	preadsheets?
A. Cell	B. Character
C. Browser	D. Formula (ANS: C)
9. Another name for a pre-programmed formula in Ex	cel is
A. Cell	B. Graph
C. Function	D. Range (ANS: C)
10. Which of the following identifies a cell in Excel?	

A. Address	B. Formula	
C. Name	D. Label	(ANS: A)
11. Which term is used to join the selected cells in	n to one cell?	
A. Filter	B. Wrap	
C. Pivot	D. Merge	(ANS: D)
12. A formula in Excel always begins with an		
A. Equal sign	B. Colon	
C. Comma	D. Space	(ANS:A)
13. What is the extension of saved file in MS Exc	cel?	
Axls	Bxks	
Cxos	Dxbs(AN	(S: A)
14. In Excel you can activate a cell by		
A. Pressing the Tab key	B. Clicking	the cell
C. Pressing an arrow key	D. All of ab	ove (ANS: D)
15. Which symbol is used to create absolute refere	ence in a formula?	?
A. #	B.@	
C.\$	D.&	(ANS:C)

II. <u>Short Answer Questions</u>

- 1. Define cell.
- 2. What is content box?
- 3. How can you enter labels in excel?
- 4. How can you enter values in excel?
- 5. How you can edit your content of a cell?
- 6. Define a row and column.
- 7. How you can insert columns in excel?
- 8. How to drag-drop to move cells?
- 9. Define fill feature.
- 10. How you can edit entries?
- 11. What is Auto sum button?
- 12. Define average function.

- 13. What is the use Min, Max, Count Function?
- 14. How you can adjust cells in excel?
- 15. How to adding cells borders?
- 16. How to use zoom in excel sheet?
- 17. How to create and delete a chart?

III. Answer Briefly

- 1. Give short note on entering data in excel.
- 2. How can you edit data in excel?
- 3. Explain the elements of a spreadsheet screen.
- 4. How to selecting rows and column in excel?
- 5. Short note on creating formulas.
- 6. How do you move the data around in a spreadsheet?
- 7. How can you copy formula in excel?
- 8. How to formatting numbers in work sheet?
- 9. How to preview and printing a spread sheet?
- 10. Short note on modifying a chart and deleting chart?

IV. Long Answer Questions

- 1. Explain about deleting rows and columns.
- 2. Explain about creating a simple spreadsheet.
- 3. How you can move around the spreadsheet screen?
- 4. Explain about inserting and deleting rows and columns in a spreadsheet.
- 5. Short note on creating simple formula and compound formula.
- 6. Explain about copying formulas and creating absolute reference in a formula.
- 7. Details about using various function of excel.
- 8. How you can format your spread sheet?
- 9. How you can print a spread sheet?
- 10. Detail about creating a chart and modifying chart in excel.
- 11. Explain about changing the spreadsheet display.



UNIT-V

1.	can be used to enhance	your presentation	
	A.Word	B.Excel	
	C.Access	D.Powerpoint	(ANS:D)
2.	The firs slide created is the	slide	
	A.Header	B.Title	
	C.Notes	D.Conten	(ANS:
3.	tells us the number of slid	es in your presentation and which slide yo	ou are viewing
	A.Title bar	B.Menu bar	
	C.Status bar	D.None of the above	(ANS:C)
4.	view is used to see a min	iature view of each slide in a presentation	1
	A.Normal	B.Slide sorter	
	C.Outine	EURCEAL COGE EURCEESE D.None of the above	(ANS: B)
5.	is used to create speaker	notes in a presentation	
	A.Normal pane	B.Title pane	
	C.Outine pane	D.Notes pane	(ANS: D)
6.	Use to display your pr	esentation on-screen.	
	A.Slide sorter	B.Slide show	
	C.Outline View	D.Notes	(ANS: B)
	Press key to end the slides	show at anytime.	
7.			

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	C.ESC	D.END	(ANS: C)
8.	helps to resize the objects in the slide		
	A.Sizing handles	B.Arrows	
	C.Cross hairs	D.None of the above	(ANS:A)
9.	You can insert charts in a power point by		
	A.Create a chart in powerpoint	B. Copy a chart from	n Excel
	C. Both A and B	D. None of the above	e (ANS: C)
10	. Which option offers a built in design through a dia	alog box?	
	A. Auto content wizard	B. Blank Presentation	n
	C. Standard toolbar	D.Template	(ANS:D)
11	. Which function key is us <mark>ed to run a powerpoint pr</mark>	esentation?	
	A. F3	B.F5	
	C.F7 C.F7	D.F9	(ANS:B)
12	. Which shortcut key is used to add a new slide?		
	A. Ctrl+C	B. Ctrl+N	
	C.Ctrl+M	D. Ctrl +S (ANS	:C)
13	. Which of the following is the extension of powerp	oint presentation file?	
	Adoc	Bppt	
	Cxls	D. mdb (ANS	:B)
14	A new presentation can be created from	Chaine and the second s	
	A. Blank presentation	B. From Existing Pre	esentation
	C. From Design Template	D.All of the above	(ANS:D)
15	. Which feature will you use to apply motion effect	s in between a slide ex	its and another enters
	A. Slide transition	B. Slide Design	
	C. Animation Scheme	D. None of the Above	e (ANS: C)
16	. In which menu can you find features like slide des	ign, slide layout etc?	
	A. Insert menu	B. Format Menu	
	C. Tool menu	D. File menu	(ANS: B)

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II. Short Answer Questions

- 1. How to start power point?
- 2. How to add slides?
- 3. How to view slides?
- 4. What is template?
- 5. How change slide layouts?
- 6. How to add tables in slide?
- 7. How to add clip art in slide?
- 8. How to add slide transaction?
- 9. How to apply animations for slide?
- 10. What is slide transaction?
- 11. How to print your slide?
- 12. How to add text to slide?
- 13. List the types of views in powerpoint.
- 14. How will you view a slide show?
- 15. How do you delete a slide?
- 16. How do you rearrange slides?
- 17. How do you delete a text object?
- 18. How to resize a text object?
- 19. How do you change the slide layouts?
- 20. How to print a presentation?

III. Answer Briefly

- 1. How to create a presentation?
- 2. How to add text to a slide?
- 3. Short note on adding bullet point text.
- 4. How you can delete slides and rearranging slides?
- 5. How to change presentation design?
- 6. How to add tables of slides?
- 7. How to apply transitions for slides?
- 8. Detail about various switching views of slide.

IV. Long Answer Questions

- 1. Explain about creating and adding text to the presentation.
- 2. Explain about switching views in a presentation.
- 3. Explain in detail about editing a presentation.
- 4. Explain in detail about inserting charts in presentations.
- 5. Explain about adding transition effect to a presentation.





HTML AND WEB DESIGN

<u>UNIT-I</u>

I. <u>Short Answer Questions</u>

- 1. Define HTML.
- 2. Give definition for cascading stylesheets.
- 3. What is meant by metatags?
- 4. What are the three document types?
- 5. Define <body> section.
- 6. How do you specify a page title and keywords?
- 7. How many levels of heading available in HTML? Give one example.
- 8. What is meant by monospace font?
- 9. Define <kbd> and <code> tag.
- 10. How do you create definition lists?
- 11. What are the two broad tools used to create web pages?
- 12. What is the use of $\langle br \rangle$ tag?
- 13. How to set background and foreground colors for a web pages?
- 14. List out the attributes of <hr>tag.
- 15. Write down the entity and entity number for a symbol.
- 16. Define hyperlink.
- 17. What is meant by relative and absolute path.
- 18. Give definition for <a> tag.

II. Answer Briefly

- 1. How to publish a file to a server?
- 2. Write short notes on <head> and <body> section with sample program.
- 3. Give short notes on bold and italic, superscript and subscript formatting.
- 4. Discuss briefly about the usage of monospace and preformatted text.

- 5. List out the steps to configure internet explorer using view settings.
- 6. Write shortly about ordered list with example.
- 7. Discuss about unordered list with example.
- 8. Describe shortly about nesting of list with example.
- 9. What is the usage of definition list and give an example.
- 10. How do you choose background and foreground colors and give an example?
- 11. Define hyperlink and discuss about setting hyperlink to a web page.
- 12. Give a typical example for hyper linking to an email addresses.
- 13. What is meant by anchors? And how to create and hyper linking to anchors?

III. Long Answer Questions

- 1. Elucidate about setting up the document in the HTML structure.
- 2. How to format the text by using HTML tags?
- 3. Discuss about bulleted, numbered and definition list with example.
- 4. How to insert special characters and horizontal lines using HTML tags?
- 5. Explain in detail about hyperlinks and anchor tags.



UNIT-II

I. Short Answer Questions

- 1. How do you construct style rules?
- 2. How to specify a font family using styles?
- 3. Give example for word spacing and letter spacing.
- 4. Define inline spans.
- 5. What is meant by indentation?
- 6. How to set all border attributes at once using style sheets?
- 7. Define cascading style sheets.
- 8. How to format font style using style sheets?
- 9. How to edit font size using style sheets?
- 10. How to change font color using style sheets?
- 11. How to change paragraph styles using style sheets?
- 12. Define class and id.
- 13. Define the usage of class in stylesheet.

II. Answer Briefly

- 1. Define cascading style sheets and discuss about styles and construct a style rules.
- 2. Write short notes on creating styles for nested tags.
- 3. How do you create and link an external style sheets?
- 4. Give short notes on specification of font family, size and colors.
- 5. Write about indent paragraph with example.
- 6. How to apply a border to a paragraph?
- 7. How to specify horizontal alignment and vertical space with a paragraph?
- 8. Give an example for applying a background image file.

III. Long Answer Questions

- 1. Write down the creation of classes and IDs for applying styles.
- 2. Describe in detail about formatting text by using style sheets.
- 3. How to format paragraphs by using style sheets.
- 4. Explain style sheets with example program.

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UNIT-III

I. Short Answer Questions

- 1. List out the graphics formats supported by HTML.
- 2. Write the syntax for hyper linking a graphics.
- 3. Define tag.
- 4. What is the use of alternate text in graphics?
- 5. How to insert a graphics in a web page?

II. Answer Briefly

- 1. How do you select a graphics format?
- 2. Give an example for hyper linking a graphics.
- 3. Write short notes on controlling image size and padding.
- 4. Discuss shortly about inserting graphics.

III. Long Answer Questions

- 1. Explain in detail about preparing graphics for web use.
- 2. How do you arrange elements on the page with example.
- 3. Create your favorite web page using graphics format.
- 4. Describe about controlling image size and padding in detail.

UNIT-IV

I. Short Answer Questions

- 1. Define navigation bar.
- 2. How text-based navigation bar is user-friendly?
- 3. Give the difference between text-based and graphical-based navigation.
- 4. What is meant by image map?
- 5. What is the use of <area> tag?
- 6. Give definition for tag in HTML.
- 7. Mention the table components and define it.
- 8. How do you specify the size of a table using style sheets?
- 9. Define rowspan and colspan arguments.
- 10. What are the arguments used to apply borders in table using html tags?
- 11. How do you apply borders by using CSS in table?
- 12. Define cellspacing and cellpadding.
- 13. How to set horizontal and vertical alignment in table using CSS?

II. Answer Briefly

- 1. Write short notes on text based navigation bar with example.
- 2. How do you create graphical navigation bar with example.
- 3. Discuss briefly about image map.
- 4. Give short notes on redirect to another URL.
- 5. Define table and its components and give an example.
- 6. How to specify the size of the table?
- 7. How do you specify the width of a column and give an example.
- 8. Discuss about merging table cells shortly.
- 9. Write short notes on applying borders by using arguments.
- 10. Give short notes on applying borders by using CSS.
- 11. What are the three ways of controlling cells and discuss it shortly with example.

III. Long Answer Questions

- 1. Create a webpage for your institution using text-based navigation.
- 2. Discuss in detail about graphical navigation bar.
- 3. How to redirect users from one page to another?
- 4. How to create an image map that enables different spots on a graphic to hyperlink to different pages?
- 5. Write a HTML program to create your class timetable.
- 6. Discuss about the formatting of table with example.



UNIT-V

I. Short Answer Questions

- 1. Define division-based layout.
- 2. What is the main advantage of using divisions?
- 3. What are the three values of positioning a division?
- 4. Give definition for frames.
- 5. How do you create checkboxes and option buttons?
- 6. What is the use of <no frames> tag?
- 7. Write the use of <base> tag.
- 8. Define inline frames.



- 10. What are the pros and cons of MIDI format?
- 11. Define samples and sampling rate.
- 12. What is the use of <embed> tag?

II. Answer Briefly

- 1. Define frames and frameset give an example.
- 2. How do you provide frameless alternative and give an example?
- 3. Discuss about setting a hyperlink target frame and give one example.
- 4. Write short notes on formatting frames and frameset.
- 5. Explain briefly about inline frames with example.
- 6. How do you record and link frames with example?
- 7. Write down the ways to embed an audio clip.
- 8. Write about linking or embedding a video clips.
- 9. List out the do's and don'ts before planning for audio and video usage.

III. Long Answer Questions

- 1. Elucidate about frames in detail with example.
- 2. How do you incorporate audio in the web page?

- 3. How do you incorporate video in the web page?
- 4. Explain about form controls with example program.
- 5. How can you use frames for making layouts?
- 6. Design a HTML page for college application form.



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Advanced Operating System

UNIT-I

I. <u>Multiple Choice Questions</u>

1.	is an interface between computer user and computer hardware.	
	a.Software	b.Operating system
	c.Memory	d.None of the Above (ANS:b)
2.	manages the resources and allocates them to	the user.
	a.Software St. JOSEPHYS C	b.Operating system
	c.Memory	d.None of the Above (ANS:b)
3.	Time management deals with CPU & schedul	ling.
	a.Disk	b.processor
	c.Memory	d.None of the Above (ANS:a)
4.	refer to what should be done & CARLANCE FREE	fer to how it should be done.
	a.Mechanisms, Policies	b.Process, Program
	c.Policies, Mechanisms	d.None of the Above (ANS:c)
5.	Which of the following is/are examples for layer ap	pproach?
	a.THE OS	b.MULTICS System
	c.Both a and b	d.None of the Above (ANS:c)
6.	is a collection of primitive facilities over	which the rest of the OS is built.
	a.Software	b.Operating system
	c.Memory	d.Kernel (ANS:d)

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7. An example of kernel ba	sed approach is
a.THE OS	b.MULTICS System
cHydra	dNone of the Above (ANS:c)
8. Example of virtual mach	ine approach is
a.THE OS	b.MULTICS System
c.Hydra	d.IBM 370 (ANS:c)
9 is a program wh	here execution has started but it is not yet complete.
a.Disk	b.process
c.Memory	St. JOSEPH'S COd.None of the Above (ANS:b)
10. The process is in	_ state when it is waiting for an event to occur.
a.Run	b.Blocked
c.Ready	d.Idle (ANS:a)
11. A executes a p	portion of a program
a.Program	EURLINE b.processor
c.Thread	d.None of the above (ANS:c)
12 is a code	segment in a process in which a shared resource is accessed.
a.Critical section	b.Mutual exclusion
c.Semaphore	d.Process (ANS:a)
13. A is a high le	evel construct used to synchronize concurrent process.
a.Critical section	b.Mutual exclusion
c.Semaphore	d.Process (ANS:c)
14. Which of the following i	s/are early mechanism for mutual exclusion
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	a.Test-and-Set instructions	b.Busy waiting	
	c.Disabling interrupts	d.All of the above	(ANS: d)
15.	A is a situation where a process or a set f	process is blocked, wai	iting for an event that
	will never occur.		
	a.Mutual Exclusion	b.Semaphore	
	c.Process	d.Deadlock (ANS:	d)
16.	model can simultaneously request multip	ole resources & remain	s blockes.
	a.AND Request	b.OR Request	
	c.AND-OR Request St. JOSEPHYS C	d.OR Response	(ANS:a)
17.	. The first algorithm for deadlock avoidance is		
	a.Richard's Algorithm	b.Banker's Algorithm	1
	c.Floyd's Algorithm	d.None of the Above	(ANS:b)
18.	. An edge directed from process node to resource no	de is called a	_edge.
	a.Assignment	b.Producer	
	c.Request	d.Response	(ANS:c)
II. <u>Sho</u>	ort Answer Questions	<u>SSS</u>	
1.	Define Operating System.		
2.	List the two basic functions of OS.		
3.	Define Resource management.		
4.	Define User friendliness of OS.		
5.	List the functions under resource management.		
6.	List the tasks under user friendliness.		
7.	What do you mean by policies and Mechanisms		
8.	What is Virtual Machine approach.		
9.	Define kernel.		
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- 10. Define Multiprocessor OS.
- 11. What is realtime OS
- 12. Define process.
- 13. List the states of process.
- 14. Define thread.
- 15. Define shared variables.
- 16. What is process control block?
- 17. What do you mean by Message Passing?
- 18. Define Mutual Exclusion.
- 19. Give some examples for integrity violations.
- 20. Define semaphore.
- 21. Define deadlock.
- 22. What is single unit request model?
- 23. What is starvation?

III. Answer Briefly

- 1. Explain the functions of an OS
- 2. Explain Layered approach.
- 3. Explain kernel based approach.
- 4. Explain virtual Machine approach.
- 5. Explain distributed OS.
- 6. Explain Database OS.
- 7. Explain the concept of process.
- 8. Explain concurrent processes.
- 9. Explain about semaphores.
- 10. Explain about Reader-writer problem.
- 11. Explain the semaphore solution to Reader-writer problem.
- 12. Explain the preliminaries associated with process deadlock.
- 13. Explain the operation on a general resource graph.



IV. Long Answer Questions

- 1. Explain the design approaches in OS.
- 2. Explain the types of advanced OS.
- 3. Explain the critical Section Problem.
- 4. Explain about other synchronization problems.
- 5. Explain models of deadlock.
- 6. Explain the models of resources.
- 7. Explain the graph-theoretical model of a system state.
- 8. Explain about systems with only reusable resources.





UNIT II

I. <u>Multiple Choice Questions</u>

1.	consists of several computers that do not	share a memory or a c	lock.
	a.Parallel OS	b.Distributes OS	
	c.Serial OS	d.Database OS	(ANS:b)
2.	have also been referred to as long haul net	works.	
	a.WAN	b.LAN	
	c.MAN	d.None of the above	(ANS:a)
3.	are responsible for routing data from one p	bath to another	
	a.Hubs	b.switches	
	c. LANs	d.None of the above	(ANS:b)
		15 ⁹ .	
4.	Inswitching a dedicated path is established	d between sender and r	eceiver.
	a. circuits	b.packet	
	c.Both	d.None of the above	(ANS:a)
5.	In switching the connection is established l	between the source dev	ice and its nearest
	switch.	- //	
	a. circuits	b.packet	
	c.Both	d.None of the above	(ANS:b)
6.	OSI stands for		
	a. open system interconnection	b. Open system interr	nission
	c. one system interconnection	d.None of the above	(ANS:a)
7.	layer is responsible for recovering from tr	ansmission errors	
	a. Transport	b. Data link	
	c. Network	d.None of the above	(ANS:b)
8	laver is responsible for routing and conge	stion control	

a. Transport	b. Data link layer
c. Network	d.None of the above (ANS:c)
layer hides all the details of the co	ommunication network from the layers above
a. Transport	b. Data link layer
c. Network	d.Session (ANS:d)
0 layer establishes and maintains the	connection between two processes
a. Transport	b. Data link layer
c. Network	d.Session (ANS:d)
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1 layer provides a facility for the u	ser process to use the ISO OSI protocols
a. application	TS COb. Data link layer
c. Network	d.Session (ANS:a)
2. Complete view of a system is also called as	s state
a.local	b.global
c. shared	d.None of the above (ANS:b)
3. Lamport proposed the scheme to order even	nts in a distributed system using
a. Process	b.memory
c. digital clocks	d.None of the above (ANS:c)
4relations capture the casual dependence	lencies between events
a. Happened before	b.Happened now
c. Static	d.None of the above (ANS:a)
5. System throughput is the rate at which the s	system executes for the critical section
a. Feedback	b.Query
c. Response	d.Requests (ANS:d)

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a. prevention	b. detection	
c. Both a&b	d.None of the above	(ANS:b)

17. Distributed deadlock detection algorithm can be divided into _____ classes

a. two	b.three	
c. four	d.None of the above	(ANS:c)

II. Short Answer Questions

- 1. Define WAN.
- 2. Define a switch.
- 3. What is point-to-point technique? St. JOSEPH
- 4. Define packet switching.
- 5. Define circuit switching.
- 6. What is the responsibility of data link layer?
- 7. What is the responsibility of transport layer?
- 8. What is the responsibility of network layer?
- 9. What is the responsibility of session layer?
- 10. What is the responsibility of presentation layer?
- 11. What is the responsibility of application layer?
- 12. What do you mean by LAN?
- 13. List the key characteristics of LAN.
- 14. What is Bus/Tree topology?
- 15. What is CSMA/CD Protocol.
- 16. What is RPC?
- 17. Define stub procedures.
- 18. List the characteristics important in a mutual exclusion algorithm.
- 19. What are non-token based algorithms?
- 20. Give a note on deadlock prevention.
- 21. List the classes of deadlock detection algorithm.

III. Answer Briefly

- 1. Explain ISO OSI reference models.
- 2. Differentiate circuit & packet switching.
- 3. Explain ring topology.
- 4. Differentiate blocking and non-blocking primitives.
- 5. Explain the other issues in RPC.
- 6. What is RPC?
- 7. Explain the impact of the absence of global time.
- 8. Explain the conditions satisfied by the system of clocks.
- 9. How do you measure the performance of mutual exclusion algorithm?
- 10. Explain Ricart-Agarwala algorithm.
- 11. Explain Maekawa's algorithm.
- 12. Explain Suzuki-Kasami's broadcast algorithm.
- 13. Explain deadlock handling strategies in distributed systems.
- 14. Explain the issues in deadlock detection & resolution.
- 15. Explain the path –pushing algorithm.

IV. Long Answer Questions

- 1. Explain LAN in detail.
- 2. Explain WAN in detail.
- 3. Explain the communication primitives.
- 4. Explain RPC & design issues in RPC.
- 5. Explain the inherent limitations of a distributed system.
- 6. Explain Lamport's logical clocks.
- 7. Explain vector clocks.
- 8. Explain the system model & the requirements that mutual exclusion algorithms should meet.

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- 9. Explain Lamport's algorithm.
- 10. Explain a generalized non-token based algorithm.
- 11. Explain signals Heuristic algorithm.
- 12. Explain control organizations for distributed deadlock detection.
- 13. Explain distributed deadlock detection algorithms.

<u>UNIT III</u>

I. <u>Multiple Choice Questions</u>

1.	A distributed system is a resource management component of a distributed OS.			
	a.File b. memory			
	c.disk		d.data (ANS: a)	
2.	are dedicated to storing	are dedicated to storing files and performing storage and retrieval operations		operations
	a.Registers		b.File servers	
	c.Disk servers		d.None of the above	(ANS:b)
3.	The services present in a dis	tributed file system are	e theand	_
	a.File server, memory manag	ger	b. name servers, cache manager	
	c.File server,Name server		d.None of the above	(ANS: b)
4.	implements file caching	ng		
	a. Cache manager		b. File manager	
	c.Both a&b		d.None of the above	(ANS:a)
5.	A mechanism allows	the binding together o	f different filename spa	aces
	a. File		b. Sahred	
	c.mount		d.All of the above	(ANS: c)
6.	improve file system p	erformance by reducin	g the delay in accessin	g data
	a. Catching		b.Buffering	
	c.Sharing		d.All of the above	(ANS: a)
7.	shared memory impl	ements the shared mer	nory model	
	a. Advanced		b. Parallel	
	c. Distributed	d.None of the above (ANS: c		(ANS: c)
8.	8. Mapping manager maps the shared memory address to thememory			
	a. physical	b. logical	c.Shared	(ANS:a)
9.	9. Acan be employed to resend the request in case of failed acknowledgement.			
	a. clock	b. Signal	c. timeout	(ANS: c)
10. The migration algorithm allowsnode/s to access shared data at a time				
	a. two	b.one	c.three	(ANS: b)
11. A memory coherence manager is responsible for maintaining				
	a. consistency	b. atomicity	c. integrity	(ANS: a)

	12. LRU stands for			
	a. Least rarely used	b. Least recently used	c. None	(ANS: b)
	13. DSM stands for			
	a. Distributed shares	b. Distributed shared memory	c. Distributed	d static manager
	Manager			(ANS: b
	14. Load distributing algorithm	s can be broadly categorized as	or adaptive	
	a. static dynamic	b. shared, dynamic	c. shared, sta	tic (ANS: a)
	15. Load distributing algorithm	hascomponents		
	a.Three	b.Five	c.Four	(ANS: c)
II.	. <u>Short Answer Questions</u>			
	1. List the two important goal	s of distributed file systems.		
	2. Define network transparence	y.		
	3. What is Name server & cac			
	4. What is mounting?			
	5. What is caching?	No Par Alla		
	6. Define hints.			
	7. Define encryption.			
	8. List the advantages of having	ng cache in the main memory.		
	9. List the major goals of Coda's design.			
	10. List the advantages of distri	buted shared memory.		
	11. Define central server.			
	12. What is granularity?			
	13. Define page replacement.			
	14. What is write-update protoc	col?		
	15. Define locally distributed sy	ystem.		
	16. What is sender initiated alg	orithm?		
	17. What is receiver initiated al	gorithm?		
	18. What is transfer policy?			
	19. What is selection policy?			



III. Answer Briefly

- 1. Explain the architecture of a distributed file system.
- 2. Explain naming & name resolution in distributed file system.
- 3. Explain cache consistency.
- 4. Explain scalability file system.
- 5. Explain semantics in file system.
- 6. Explain coda in detail.
- 7. Explain X-kernel logical file system.
- 8. Explain the advantages of distributed shared memory.
- 9. Explain memory coherence in detail.
- 10. Explain granularity in DSM.
- 11. Explain page replacement in DSM.

IV. Long Answer Questions

- 1. Explain the mechanisms for building distributed file systems.
- 2. Explain the design issues in distributed file systems.
- 3. Explain about replication in detail.
- 4. Explain about the Sun network file system in detail.
- 5. Explain about the Sprite file system.
- 6. Explain about Apollo domain distributed file system.
- 7. Explain the algorithms for implementing the DSM.
- 8. Explain coherence protocols in detail.
- 9. Explain the issues in load distributing.
- 10. Explain the components of a load distributing algorithm.
- 11. Explain the general performance trends of the load distributed algorithms.

UNIT IV

I. <u>Multiple Choice Questions</u>

1.	1. Main motivations for a multiprocessor system are to achieve enhanced			
	a.Performance	b.Memory		
	c.Speed	d.Storage	(ANS:a)	
2.	Multiprocessor system consists of proces	ssors that share a	common physical memory.	
	a. Two	b. Five		
	c. several	d. None	(AND:c)	
3.	In coupled systems all processes can directly acce	ss global main m	emory	
	a. loosely	b. tightly		
	c. both	d. None	(ANS:b)	
4.	In coupled system each process has its own	address space.		
	a. loosely	b. tightly		
	c. both	d. None	(ANS:a)	
5.	Aoccurs when many processor try to a	access the same n	nemory module.	
	a. memory contention	b. Processor	contention	
	c. Both a&b	d. None	(ANS:a)	
6.	There aretypes of multiprocessor systems			
	a. two	b.Three		
	c. Four	d. Five	(ANS:b)	
7.	Which of the following is not a multiprocessor sys	stem		
	a. UMA	b. NUMA		
	c. SUMA	d. NMA	(ANS:c)	
9. A cross bar switch is a that has a switch at every cross point.				
	a. Bus	b. Ring		
	c. matrix	d. star	(ANS:c)	
10. Multiprocessor systems commonly use caching to reduce memory time.				
	a. swapping	b. access		
	c. Both a & b	d. None	(ANS:b)	
11	. The level thread supports multiple threads	per address space	.	
	a. Kernel	b. User		
			_	

	c. Processor		d. Process	(ANS:A)
12.	12. First class threads were developed as a part of the Psych OS.			
	a. Parallel		b. Distributed	
	c. Shared		d. Time sharing	(ANS:a)
13.	Theinstruction automa	tically reads and modi	fies the contents of a 1	memory location.
	a. test and set		b. swap	
	c. Fetch and add		d. None	(ANS:a)
14.	The instruction exch	anges the contents of t	two variables	
	a. test and set		b. swap	
	c. Fetch and add		d. None	(ANS:b)
15.	instruction adds a c	onstant to to memory	location and returns th	ne previous contents of
the	memory location.			
	a. test and set		b. swap	
	c. Fetch and add		d. None	(ANS:c)
16.	Smart scheduling was propos	sed by Zahorjan et al.		
	a. smart	b. Secured	c. Speed	(ANS:a)
17.	Affinity based scheduling is	the first scheduling po	licy which addresses	the problem of
	corruption.			
	a.Memory		b.Process	
	c.cache		d.Disk	(ANS:c)
II. <u>Sho</u>	ort Answer Questions	and the second		
1	What are the motivations for	multiprocessor system	n?	
2	Define tightly coupled Syste	maniprocessor system		
3.	Define loosely-coupled Syste	em		
4.	4 What are the types of multiprocessor architectures?			
5.	5 List the types of interconnection networks			
6.	6 What is cross-bar switch?			
7.	7 What is multistage interconnection network?			
8.	What is the use of caching?			
9.	What is cache coherence pro	blem?		
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- 10. What is memory contention?
- 11. What is process Synchronization?
- 12. Define reliability & fault tolerance.
- 13. List the advantages of user level threads.
- 14. What are the advantages of kernel-level threads?
- 15. Define first class threads.
- 16. Write about the test and set instruction.
- 17. Write about the swap instruction.
- 18. What is Fetch and add instruction?
- 19. What are the ways in which process wait can be implemented?
- 20. What is smart scheduling?

III. Answer Briefly

- 1. Explain tightly couples VS loosely coupled systems.
- 2. Explain the types of multiprocessor system architectures.
- 3. Explain caching in detail.
- 4. Explain multistage interconnection.
- 5. Explain the issues in the design of multiprocessor system.
- 6. Explain user-level threads.
- 7. Explain kernel-level threads.
- 8. Explain first class threads.
- 9. Explain test & set instruction.
- 10. Explain swap instruction.
- 11. Explain compare & swap instruction.
- 12. How can the process wait be implemented?

IV. Long Answer Questions

- 1. Explain the basic multiprocessor system architecture.
- 2. Explain the interconnection networks for multiprocessor systems.
- 3. Explain thread in detail.
- 4. Explain scheduler activation.
- 5. Explain process synchronization in detail.
- 6. Explain process scheduling in detail.
- 7. Explain MACH Operating System.



UNIT V

I. <u>Multiple Choice Questions</u>

1.	User accesses database system by executing a pro-	ogram called	
	a.Transaction	b.Process	
	c.Thread	d.Processor	(ANS:a)
2.	Database operating system should facilitate the in	nplementation of	
	a.concurrency control	b.atomic control	
	c.failure recovery	d.All of the above	(ANS:d)
3.	Traditional operating system support persistent d	ata in the form of	
	a. Folders	b. Files	
	c. Databases	d. None	(ANS:b)
4.	Database system maintain in the main men	nory to cache the nee	ded data
	a. buffers	b. virtual memory	
	c. Both a & b	d. None	(ANS:a)
5.	The state of database is given by the values of its	objects	
	a. memory	b. data	
	c. process	d. thread (A)	NS:b)
6.	A transaction preserves the consistency of the	<u>.</u> .	
	a. database	b. memory	
	c. Process	d. storage (A)	NS:a)
7.	The transaction that modify at least one data obje	ect is known as	
	a. update transaction	b. read only transa	action.
	c. Both a & b	d. None (Al	NS:a)
8.	In locking a transaction acquires locks on	all the data objects it	needs before execution
	a. static	b. dynamic	
	c. distributed	d. hybrid	(ANS:a)
9.	Inlocking a transaction requests a lock on	data object only when	n it needs it.
	a. static	b. dynamic	
	c. distributed	d. None	(ANS:b)
10	Two phase locking is alocking		
	a. static	b. dynamic	

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	c. distributed	d. none	(ANS:b)
11.	In growing phase transactionlocks		
	a. releases	b. grants	
	c. requests	d. releases	(ANS:c)
12.	In shrinking phase transaction lock	ks	
	a. releases	b. grants	
	c. requests	d. none	(ANS:a)
13.	Two phase locking is prone to		
	a. deadlocks	b. consistency	
	c. concurrency	d. None	(ANS:a)
14.	When the transaction is rolled back all th	e data objects modified by i	t are restored to the
	state.		
	a. new	b. present	
	c. original	d. None	(ANS:c)
1.	What are the facilities provided by gener	al purpose operating system	?
 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 	What are the facilities provided by gener. What is page fault? Define transaction management. What are the properties that have to be in When does a transaction conflict? What are the properties of a transaction?	al purpose operating system	?
 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 	What are the facilities provided by gener. What is page fault? Define transaction management. What are the properties that have to be in When does a transaction conflict? What are the properties of a transaction? Define read-only transaction.	al purpose operating system	?
 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 	What are the facilities provided by gener What is page fault? Define transaction management. What are the properties that have to be in When does a transaction conflict? What are the properties of a transaction? Define read-only transaction. Define update transaction.	al purpose operating system	?
 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 	What are the facilities provided by gener What is page fault? Define transaction management. What are the properties that have to be in When does a transaction conflict? What are the properties of a transaction? Define read-only transaction. Define update transaction. Define read set and write set.	al purpose operating system	?
 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 	What are the facilities provided by gener What is page fault? Define transaction management. What are the properties that have to be in When does a transaction conflict? What are the properties of a transaction? Define read-only transaction. Define update transaction. Define read set and write set. What are consistency assertions?	al purpose operating system	?
 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 	What are the facilities provided by gener What is page fault? Define transaction management. What are the properties that have to be in When does a transaction conflict? What are the properties of a transaction? Define read-only transaction. Define update transaction. Define read set and write set. What are consistency assertions? Define logs.	al purpose operating system	?
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 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 	 What are the facilities provided by gener What is page fault? Define transaction management. What are the properties that have to be in When does a transaction conflict? What are the properties of a transaction? Define read-only transaction. Define update transaction. Define read set and write set. What are consistency assertions? Define logs. Define serializable logs. Define static locking. 	al purpose operating system	?
 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 	 What are the facilities provided by gener What is page fault? Define transaction management. What are the properties that have to be in When does a transaction conflict? What are the properties of a transaction? Define read-only transaction. Define update transaction. Define read set and write set. What are consistency assertions? Define logs. Define serializable logs. Define static locking. Define dynamic locking. 	al purpose operating system	?

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- 16. What is wait-die algorithm?
- 17. What is MTO algorithm?
- 18. What is BTO algorithm?

III. Answer Briefly

- 1. Explain the two approaches to database system design.
- 2. Explain transactions & conflicts.
- 3. Explain a concurrency control model of database system.
- 4. Explain serializability theorem.
- 5. Explain fully replicated database system.
- 6. Explain two phase locking.
- 7. Explain time-stamp based locking.
- 8. Explain Thomas write rule.

IV. Long Answer Questions

- 1. Explain the requirements of a database operating system.
- 2. Explain the database system in detail.
- 3. Explain the problem of concurrency control.
- 4. Explain serializability theory.
- 5. Explain distributed database system in detail,
- 6. Explain lock based algorithms.
- 7. Explain non-two phase locking & locking protocol.
- 8. Explain timestamp based algorithm.
- 9. Explain the concurrency control algorithms.

Fundamentals of Information Technology

<u>UNIT – I</u>

I. <u>Multiple Choice Questions</u>

1. What is the primary function of a computer? A.To store information B.To process data into information C.To connect to the internet D.To print documents Answer: B 2. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a computer? A.High speed B.High cost C.Accuracy **D**.Versatility Answer: B 3. Which era marked the use of vacuum tubes in computer technology? A.First Generation **B.Second** Generation C.Third Generation **D**.Fourth Generation Answer: A 4. What defines a computer in the context of its characteristics? A.It can perform only a single task at a time B.It can perform complex tasks with accurac accuracy RNOMLEDG FURLERS C.It is inexpensive and widely available D.It has limited processing capabilities Answer: B 5. What is the fundamental difference between the first and second generation of computers? A.Introduction of transistors **B.Introduction of integrated circuits** D.Introduction of vacuum tubes C.Introduction of microprocessors Answer: A 6. What term best describes the ability of a computer to execute different types of tasks? **B.Reliability** A.Speed C.Versatility D.Accuracy Answer: C 7. Which of the following describes the evolution of computers accurately? A.Abacus -> Microprocessors -> Integrated Circuits -> Vacuum Tubes

B.Vacuum Tubes -> Transistors -> Integrated Circuits -> Microprocessors

C.Microprocessors -> Vacuum Tubes -> Integrated Circuits -> Transistors

D.Integrated Circuits -> Microprocessors -> Vacuum Tubes -> Transistors

Answer: B

8. What aspect of computers primarily contributes to their speed in processing data?

A.Versatility

C.Central Processing Unit (CPU)

Answer: C

9. Which generation of computers saw the use of integrated circuits?

A.First Generation

C.Third Generation

Answer: C

10. What is the most suitable definition of a computer?

A.A device capable of performing mathematical operations

B.An electronic device that accepts data, processes it, and produces results

C.A tool primarily used for communication purposes

D.A device that stores and organizes data

Answer: B

11. What component of the computer is responsible for temporarily storing data during processing?

A.CPU

C.Hard Disk Drive

Answer: B

12. Which part of the computer is primarily responsible for performing arithmetic and logical operations?

A.ALU (Arithmetic Logic Unit)

C.Memory Unit

Answer: A

13. The part of the computer that sends information to an output device for display or printing is called the:

A.Control Unit	B.Output Unit
C.ALU	D.Input Unit

Answer: B

14. What does the Control Unit in a computer do?

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B.Second Generation D.Fourth Generation

B.Memory

B.RAM

D.Power Supply Unit

B.Control Unit

D.Input Unit

D.Input Devices

A.Executes instructions	B.Performs arithmetic operations
C.Controls and coordinates operations	D.Stores data permanently
Answer: C	
15. The introduction of Integrated Circuits characterizes v	which generation of computers?
A.First Generation	B.Second Generation
C.Third Generation	D.Fourth Generation
Answer: C	
16. Which generation of computers used vacuum tubes for	r processing?
A.First Generation	B.Second Generation
C.Third Generation	D.Fourth Generation
Answer: A	>
17. The use of microprocessors is a hallmark of which co	mputer generation?
A.First Generation	B.Second Generation
C.Third Generation	D.Fourth Generation
Answer: D	954
18. What technology marked the shift from the third to th	e fourth generation of computers?
A.Integrated Circuits	B.Transistors
C.Microprocessors	D.Vacuum Tubes
Answer: C	
19. Which type of computer is typically used in scientific	laboratories for complex calculations?
A.Supercomputer	B.Mainframe Computer
C.Mini Computer	^{or} D.Personal Computer
Answer: A	
20. Computers that are small, portable, and suitable for pe	ersonal use are classified as:
A.Supercomputers	B.Mainframe Computers
C.Mini Computers	D.Micro Computers
Answer: D	
21. What type of computer is known for its high processing	ng speed and extensive storage capabilities?
A. Mini Computer	B. Personal Computer
C. Mainframe Computer	D. Supercomputer

Answer: C

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St. Joseph's College of Arts and Science for Women, Mookandapalli, Sipcot, Hosur – 635 126. 22. Which computer type is used mainly by large organizations for bulk data processing? A.Personal Computer **B.Mini** Computer C.Mainframe Computer D.Supercomputer Answer: B 23. A computer system that serves multiple users simultaneously is most likely a: A.Personal Computer **B.Mini** Computer C.Supercomputer D.Mainframe Computer Answer: D 24. Which computer type is typically used for specific applications like process control or embedded systems? **B.**Supercomputer A.Mainframe Computer D.Embedded Computer C.Personal Computer St. JOSEPH'S COLLEG Answer: D 25. Computers designed for general use by individuals fall under the category of: **B.** Mainframe Computers A. Supercomputers C. Mini Computers **D.** Personal Computers Answer: D 26. Which classification of computer is the least expensive and least powerful among the listed types? A. Supercomputer B. Mainframe Computer D. Personal Computer C. Mini Computer Answer: D 27. Which computer type is commonly used as a server in a networked environment? A. Mini Computer **B.** Personal Computer C. Mainframe Computer D. Supercomputer Answer: A 28. What type of computer is typically used in defence systems due to its processing power? A. Personal Computer B. Mini Computer C. Mainframe Computer D. Supercomputer Answer: D 29. Which computer type is often used for educational purposes and teaching programming languages? A. Supercomputer B. Mainframe Computer C. Mini Computer D. Personal Computer

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Answer: D

- 30. What type of computer is suitable for small businesses or home use due to its affordability and flexibility?
- A. Supercomputer
- C. Mini Computer

Answer: D

- 31. Which of the following is an example of an application of computers in the field of finance?
- A. Weather forecasting
- C. Electronic banking

Answer: C

- 32. In which field are computers extensively used for computer-aided design and drafting?
- A. Medicine
- C. Agriculture

Answer: B

- 33. Which sector extensively uses computers for inventory management and sales tracking?
- A. Healthcare
- C. Entertainment

Answer: B

- 34. What is a primary application of computers in the field of education?
- A. Inventory management
- C. E-learning and online courses

Answer: C

- 35. Which term refers to the ability of a computer to execute numerous instructions per second?
- A. Versatility
- C. Speed

Answer: C

36. What is the primary function of Random Access Memory (RAM) in a computer system?

- A. Permanent storage
- C. Temporary storage of data and instructions

Answer: C

- 37. What primarily restricts the speed of a computer in processing tasks?
- A. Memory capacity

B. Processor speed

B. Long-term memory

D. Processing instructions

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- B. Online gaming
- D. Music production

B. Mainframe Computer

D. Personal Computer

- **B.** Engineering D. Education
 - B. Retail
 - **D**. Transportation

 - B. Online shopping

B. Reliability

D. Memory

D. Sports analysis

C. Input devices	D. Output devices		
Answer: B			
38. Which factor contributes to the limitation of storage capacity in a computer system?			
A. Hardware advancements	B. Cost-effectiveness		
C. Physical size constraints	D. Compatibility issues		
Answer: C			
39. What is a common limitation of computers concerning	g decision-making tasks?		
A. Lack of accuracy	B. Inability to multitask		
C. Dependency on power supply	D.Absence of human judgment and intuition		
Answer: D			
40. Which factor imposes a limitation on the accuracy of a computer system?			
A. Speed of processing	B. Software compatibility		
C. Human error in data input	D. Memory capacity		
Answer: C	2.5		
	<u> </u>		
II. <u>Answer Briefly</u>			

- 1. Describe the fundamental characteristics of a computer, emphasizing its key traits.
- 2. Explain the evolution of computers, highlighting the significant technological advancements across different generations.
- 3. Draw and label a block diagram of a computer system. Describe the function of each major component in the diagram.
- 4. Compare and contrast the characteristics of computers from the first and fourth generations, highlighting the major technological shifts.
- 5. Differentiate between the various classifications of computers, emphasizing their primary usage and distinguishing features.
- 6. Discuss the applications of computers in at least three diverse fields, detailing how computers have revolutionized operations within those sectors.
- 7. Examine the capabilities of a computer system, emphasizing its strengths and advantages in processing and storing information.
- 8. Evaluate the limitations of computers, considering factors that hinder their efficiency and performance in specific tasks.

- 9. Illustrate the significance of the block diagram of a computer system in understanding its functionality, emphasizing its role in data processing.
- 10. Analyze the impact of technological advancements on the evolution of computers, discussing how these advancements have influenced the capabilities and limitations of modern computer systems.

III. Long Answer Questions

- 1. Explain in detail the evolution of computers across different generations, highlighting the key technological advancements and their impact on the development of computer systems. Provide specific examples from each generation.
- 2. Elaborate on the characteristics of computers, emphasizing how these characteristics influence the functionality and usability of computer systems. Provide real-world examples to illustrate each characteristic.
- 3. Illustrate the block diagram of a computer system and describe the functions of each major component. Discuss how data flows within this architecture and explain its role in executing computer operations.
- 4. Compare and contrast the various classifications of computers (supercomputers, mainframe computers, mini computers, personal computers, etc.), examining their distinctive features, intended uses, and performance capabilities. Provide examples of scenarios where each classification is most suitable.
- 5. Evaluate the capabilities and limitations of computers in contemporary society. Discuss how these capabilities have transformed various industries and how limitations pose challenges in specific computing tasks. Provide recommendations or potential solutions to overcome these limitations.

<u>UNIT – II</u>

I. Multiple Choice Questions

- 1. Which of the following is the primary function of Input devices in a computer system?
- A.Store data temporarily
- C.Accept data and instructions

Answer: C

2. Which category of I/O devices is responsible for converting human-readable data into a format understandable by the computer?

B.Display information

D.Process data

B.Storage devices

B.Scanner

D.Mouse

B.Store data

B.Webcam

D.Scanner

B.Monitor

D.Speaker

D.Convert data

D.Processing devices

B. They store data permanently.

D. They process data before output.

- A.Output devices
- C.Input devices

Answer: C

- 3. What role do output devices play in a computer system?
- A.They input data into the computer.

C. They display or produce processed information.

Answer: C

4. Which of the following is an example of an output device?

A.Keyboard

C.Printer

Answer: C

- 5. What is the function of a monitor in a computer system?
- A.Accept input commands
- C.Display output

Answer: C

- 6. Which of the following is NOT considered an Input device?
- A.Mouse
- C.Printer

Answer: C

- 7. Which type of device is used to produce a hard copy of the computer's output?
- A.Printer
- C.Plotter
- **Department Of Computer Science**

- Answer: A 8. What is the primary role of a scanner in a computer system? A.Produce sound output B.Capture images or text and convert it into a digital format C.Store large amounts of data D.Accept user commands Answer: B 9. Which device is used for providing audio output in a computer system? **B.Scanner** A.Printer C.Speaker **D**.Plotter Answer: C 10. Which I/O device allows the user to navigate and interact with graphical user interfaces by pointing and clicking? OSEPH'S COB.Mouse A.Keyboard C.Scanner **D.Joystick** Answer: B 11. Which input unit allows users to enter text, numbers, and commands into a computer system by pressing keys? B. Mouse A. Scanner C. Keyboard D. Voice Recognition System ENCORLEDG Answer: C 12. The keyboard layout commonly used for most computers is: A. QWERTY **B. AZERTY** C. Dvorak D. Colemak Answer: A 13. Which type of terminal allows users to access a remote computer system or network through a telephone line or network connection? A. Intelligent Terminal **B.** Dumb Terminal D. Remote Terminal C. Smart Terminal Answer: B 14. What differentiates an intelligent terminal from other terminals? A. It lacks processing capabilities. B. It has its own processing capabilities. D. It is used only for remote access.
- C. It doesn't require a network connection.

Answer: B

15. Which pointing device uses a rolling ball mechanism to move the cursor on the screen?

- A. Trackball
- C. Joystick

Answer: A

16. Which pointing device allows users to draw or make selections by touching the screen directly?

- A. Joystick
- C. Touchpad

Answer: D

- 17. Which type of scanner is suitable for scanning text documents and converting them into digital format?
- A. Flatbed Scanner
- C. Handheld Scanner

Answer: A

- 18. Which scanner type utilizes a rotating cylinder to scan images or text placed on its surface?
- A. Flatbed Scanner
- C. Handheld Scanner

Answer: B

- 19. What is the primary function of a voice recognition system?
- A. Convert text to speech
- C. Scan images and documents

Answer: **B**

- 20. Which technology enables a computer system to understand spoken words and commands from users?
- A. OCR (Optical Character Recognition)
- C. VR (Voice Recognition)

Answer: C

- 21. Which type of vision input system is used for reading barcodes and retrieving product information?
- A. Document Camera
- C. OCR (Optical Character Recognition)

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- B. Barcode Reader
- D. OMR (Optical Mark Recognition)

B. RFID (Radio Frequency Identification)

D. GPS (Global Positioning System)

Answer: B

- B. Mouse
- D. Touchpad

B. Mouse

D. Touch Screen

B. Drum Scanner

St. JOSEPHYS COD. Sheet-fed Scanner

- B. Drum Scanner
- D. Sheet-fed Scanner

B. Convert speech to text

D. Recognize hand gestures

22. What is the primary advantage of a touch screen interface?			
A. It requires external devices for interaction.	B. It allows direct interaction without addi		
	additional peripherals.		
C. It only recognizes voice commands.	D. It relies solely on keyboard inputs.		
Answer: B			
23. Which technology enables a touch screen to detect a	and respond to multiple simultaneous touch		
points?			
A. Single-touch technology	B. Multi-touch technology		
C. Capacitive technology	D. Resistive technology		
Answer: B			
24. Which type of touch screen technology relies on electri	cal conductivity to detect touch inputs?		
A. Capacitive	B. Infrared		
C. Resistive	D. Surface Acoustic Wave (SAW)		
Answer: A	20		
25. Which input unit would be most suitable for capturing l	handwritten signatures electronically?		
A. Barcode Reader	B. Joystick		
C. Signature Pad	D. Touchpad		
Answer: C			
26. Which type of monitor uses a cathode ray tube (CRT) f	or display?		
A. LED Monitor	B. LCD Monitor		
C. CRT Monitor	D. Plasma Monitor		
Answer: C			
27. Which monitor type offers thinner profiles, less power consumption, and better image quality			
compared to CRT monitors?			
A. Plasma Monitor	B. CRT Monitor		
C. LED Monitor	D. OLED Monitor		
Answer: C			
28. Which type of impact printer uses pins to strike an inked ribbon, forming characters on paper?			
A. Laser Printer	B. Dot Matrix Printer		
C. Inkjet Printer	D. Thermal Printer		
Answer: B			

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29. Which impact printer type is capable of producing can	rbon copies of documents?		
A. Daisy Wheel Printer	B. Line Printer		
C. Dot Matrix Printer	D. Drum Printer		
Answer: C			
30. Which non-impact printer uses droplets of ink to creat	te characters or images on paper?		
A. Dot Matrix Printer	B. Inkjet Printer		
C. Laser Printer	D. Thermal Printer		
Answer: B			
31. Which non-impact printer type uses static electricity a	and toner to create images on paper?		
A. Dot Matrix Printer	B. Inkjet Printer		
C. Laser Printer	D. Thermal Printer		
Answer: C	TOT		
32. Which type of plotter uses pens to draw images on lar	ge sheets of paper?		
A. Drum Plotter	B. Flatbed Plotter		
C. Inkjet Plotter	D. Pen Plotter		
Answer: D			
33. Which plotter type utilizes a rotating drum to produce	high-quality vector graphics?		
A. Drum Plotter	B. Flatbed Plotter		
C. Inkjet Plotter	D. Pen Plotter		
Answer: A	AT		
34. Which computer component is responsible for processing audio signals and converting them into			
digital format?			
A. Sound Card	B. CPU		
C. Hard Drive	D. Graphics Card		
Answer: A			
35. What is the primary function of a speaker in a compu	ter system?		
A. Input audio signals	B. Process graphics		
C. Output audio signals	D. Store data		
Answer: C			
36. Which type of speaker is commonly used in laptops	and compact devices due to its size and space		
efficiency?			
A. Subwoofer	B. Tweeter		

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C. Woofer	D. Internal Speaker		
Answer: D			
37. What type of speaker is responsible for reproducing	low-frequency audio, providing deep bass		
sounds?			
A. Subwoofer	B. Tweeter		
C. Woofer	D. Internal Speaker		
Answer: A			
38. Which printer type is often used for printing large engin	neering drawings and architectural plans?		
A. Dot Matrix Printer	B. Inkjet Printer		
C. Laser Printer	D. Plotter		
Answer: D	2		
39. Which monitor type consumes the least amount of power	er among the listed options?		
A. LED Monitor	B. CRT Monitor		
C. Plasma Monitor	D. OLED Monitor		
Answer: A	254		
40. Which impact printer type generates printed output by striking a ribbon with a wheel that contains			
characters?			
A. Dot Matrix Printer	B. Line Printer		
C. Daisy Wheel Printer	D. Drum Printer		
Answer: C			
II. Answer Briefly			
1 Explain the significance of I/O devices in a computer sy	ystem and how they facilitate communication		

- between users and the computer. Discuss their role in enhancing user interaction.
- 2. Describe the functionalities and types of keyboards commonly used as input devices in computer systems. Highlight the differences between standard and ergonomic keyboards.
- 3. Differentiate between intelligent and dumb terminals, discussing their respective roles in computer systems. Provide examples of scenarios where each type is most suitable.
- 4. Explain the working principles of pointing devices and their importance in user interaction with computers. Compare and contrast mouse and trackball pointing devices.

- 5. Discuss the types of scanners used in computer systems and their specific applications. Highlight the differences between flatbed and sheet-fed scanners.
- 6. Elaborate on the functionalities and applications of voice recognition systems in modern computing. Describe how they aid in user interaction and accessibility.
- 7. Explain the role and applications of vision input systems in computer technology. Highlight the specific use cases of barcode readers in different industries.
- 8. Detail the functionalities and advantages of touch screens as input devices in computer systems. Compare and contrast capacitive and resistive touch screen technologies.
- Describe the types of monitors used as output units in computer systems and their distinctive features. Compare the advantages of LCD and LED monitors.
- 10. Discuss the different types of printers available in computing, categorizing them into impact and nonimpact printers. Highlight the primary differences between dot matrix and laser printers.

III. Long Answer Questions

- 1. Explain the critical role of I/O devices in a computer system and their significance in facilitating communication between users and the machine.
- 2. Provide a comprehensive overview of at least five different types of I/O devices, emphasizing their functionalities and applications.
- 3. Compare the impact of input devices versus output devices in enhancing user experience.
- 4. Discuss in detail the evolution and advancements in keyboard technology, highlighting the ergonomic considerations and design improvements over time.
- 5. Compare and contrast the functionalities and characteristics of membrane keyboards with mechanical keyboards.
- 6. Evaluate the role of terminals in computing, outlining their types and specific functions in different computing environments.
- 7. Elaborate on the diverse functionalities of pointing devices in computer systems, focusing on at least three different types.
- 8. Compare and contrast the operational mechanisms of a mouse, trackball, and touchpad, discussing their advantages and limitations in different computing scenarios.

- 9. Analyze the role and types of scanners, detailing their specific applications and distinguishing features.
- Provide an in-depth analysis of voice recognition systems and their utilization in modern computing. Discuss the underlying technologies, their strengths, and limitations.
- 11. Evaluate their effectiveness in user interaction, accessibility, and potential challenges faced in implementing voice recognition systems.
- 12. Explain the concept of a vision input system, detailing its applications and significance in various industries.
- 13. Examine the functionalities and technological advancements in touch screen technology, highlighting its applications and diverse uses in computing devices.
- 14. Compare and contrast different types of touch screens, such as resistive and capacitive, discussing their working principles, advantages, and limitations.
- 15. Discuss the various types of printers, categorizing them into impact and non-impact printers, and evaluate their specific applications and benefits in different computing environments.





<u>UNIT – III</u>

I. <u>Multiple Choice Questions</u>

- 1. Which type of storage is typically faster in terms of access speed?
 - A.Secondary Storage
 - C.Tertiary Storage

B.Primary Storage D.External Storage

B.Secondary Storage

B.Secondary Storage

D.External Storage

D.External Storage

Answer: B

- 2. Which storage type retains data even when the power is turned off?
 - A.Primary Storage
 - C.Tertiary Storage

Answer: B

- 3. Which storage type generally has greater storage capacity?
 - A.Primary Storage
 - C.Tertiary Storage

Answer: B

- 4. Which data storage method organizes data in a sequential order and requires sequential access for retrieval?
 - A.Sequential Storage
 - C.Database Storage

Answer: A

- 5. Which storage method allows direct access to data at any random location, making retrieval faster?
 - A.Sequential Storage
 - C.Database Storage

Answer: B

B.Random Access Storage D.File Allocation Storage

B.Random Access Storage

D.File Allocation Storage

6. Which method employs indexes or keys for faster data retrieval?A.Sequential Storage B.Random Access Storage



C.Database Storage

D.File Allocation Storage

B.Random Access Storage

D.File Allocation Storage

B.Random Access Storage

D.File Allocation Storage

B.Random Access Storage

D.File Allocation Storage

Answer: C

- 7. In which storage method is data typically organized in tables with relationships between them?
 - A.Sequential Storage
 - C.Database Storage
- Answer: C
- 8. Which method divides data into fixed-sized blocks, allowing files to be stored in non-contiguous locations?
 - A.Sequential Storage
 - C.Database Storage

Answer: D

- 9. Which storage method is more suitable for applications where data access is predominantly sequential?
 - A.Sequential Storage
 - C.Database Storage

Answer: A

10. Which storage method provides more efficient access to individual data items within a large dataset?

- A.Sequential Storage
- C.Database Storage

B.Random Access Storage D.File Allocation Storage

- Answer: B
- 11. What does RAM stand for in computer terms?
- A.Read-Only Memory
- C. Read-and-Write Memory
- Answer: B

- B. Random Access Memory
- D. Read-Erase Memory
- 12. Which of the following is a characteristic of RAM?
- A. Volatile memory

B. Non-volatile memory



C. Slow access speed Answer: A	D. Permanent storage
13. What is the primary function of ROM in a computer sy	stem?
A. Stores data temporarily	B. Allows users to write and erase data
C. Stores permanent instructions and data	D. Provides fast data access
Answer: C	
14. Which statement is true about ROM?	
A. Data can be modified multiple times	B. It retains data when the power is turned
	off
C. It's primarily used for temporary storage Answer: B	D. It's slower than RAM in accessing data
15. What distinguishes PROM from ROM?	
A. PROM allows multiple write operations	B. ROM is cheaper than PROM
C. PROM is volatile memory	D. ROM has faster access speed
Answer: A	
16. How is PROM programmed?	
A. By the manufacturer during production	B. By the end-user through a special process
C. Through random access operations	D. It cannot be programmed
Answer: B	
17. What makes EPROM different from PROM?	
A. EPROM can't be erased after programming	B. EPROM is cheaper than PROM
C. EPROM can be erased and reprogrammed	D. EPROM is faster than PROM
Answer: C	

- 18. How is EPROM erased?
- A. By applying an electric charge
- C. By heating the memory cells

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B. By exposure to ultraviolet light

D. It cannot be erased

Answer: B

- 19. What is a notable feature of EEPROM?
- A. It's non-volatile and can be erased electrically
- C. It's slower than EPROM in data access

Answer: A

B. It's volatile and can't be rewritten

B. By exposure to ultraviolet light

D. By magnetic fields

B. Fast data retrieval

D. Long-term archival storage

- D. It's used for temporary storage only
- 20. How is EEPROM erased and reprogrammed?
- A. By applying high voltage
- C. By heating the memory cells

Answer: A

- 21. What is the primary purpose of using magnetic tapes in storage?
- A. Random access storage
- C. Sequential data access

Answer: C

22. Which statement accurately describes magnetic tapes?

A. They offer high-speed access.B. They provide random access to data.C. They're suitable for backup storage.D. They have limited storage capacity.

Answer: C

- 23. What's the distinguishing feature of magnetic disks compared to magnetic tapes?
- A. Faster access speed
- C. Lower storage capacity

B. Sequential data accessD. Non-volatile storage

Answer: A

- 24. Which of the following is an example of a magnetic disk type used in personal computers?
- A. Cartridge tape
- C. Optical disk

Answer: B

D. Zip drive

B. Floppy disk



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25. What technology is used to store data in optical disks?	?		
A. Magnetic fields	B. Light and laser beams		
C. Electric charges	D. Radio waves		
Answer: B			
26. Which optical disk type allows data to be written only	v once?		
A. CD-RW	B. DVD-RAM		
C. CD-ROM	D. DVD-ROM		
Answer: C			
A.			
27. What's the typical storage capacity of a standard CD-I	ROM?		
A. 700 MB	B. 4.7 GB		
C. 1 TB	OD-2 MB		
Answer: A	(-0)		
	954		
28. Which CD type allows users to write and erase data m	nultiple times?		
A. CD-R	B. CD-ROM		
C. CD-RW	D. DVD-ROM		
Answer: C			
29. What was the primary advantage of Zip drives over of	ther storage devices during their time?		
A. Higher storage capacity	B. Faster access speed		
C. Smaller physical size	D. Lower cost		
Answer: A			
30. What was the typical storage capacity of a standard Zip disk?			
A. 1.44 MB	B. 700 MB		
C. 100 GB	D. 100 MB		
Answer: D			
31. What technology is used in flash drives for data storage	ge?		
A. Magnetic fields	B. Optical lasers		
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C. Flash memory chips

Answer: C

32. Which statement is true about flash drives?

- A. They have limited rewrite cycles.
- C. They offer slower data access than CDs.

Answer: A

D. Radio signals

B. They use magnetic disks for storage.

D. They're primarily used for long-term archival storage.

II. Answer Briefly

- 1. Differentiate between primary and secondary storage in terms of their characteristics and functionalities. Highlight their respective roles in a computer system.
- 2. Explain the importance of primary storage (RAM) in contrast to secondary storage (hard disks) concerning data access and processing speed. Discuss their roles in supporting computing functions.
- 3. Describe the functionalities of ROM, PROM, EPROM, and EEPROM as primary storage devices. Highlight their differences in terms of data storage and reprogramming capabilities.
- 4. Compare and contrast the volatility and accessibility of data in RAM and ROM. discuss their roles in data storage and retrieval methods within a computing environment.
- 5. Illustrate the distinctive characteristics of magnetic tapes, magnetic disks, and optical disks as secondary storage media. Explain their suitability for different data storage requirements.
- 6. Explain the significance of hard disks, floppy disks, and flash drives in secondary storage. Discuss their differences in terms of storage capacity, access speed, and durability.
- 7. Compare and contrast sequential storage methods (e.g., magnetic tapes) with random access methods (e.g., magnetic disks) concerning data retrieval efficiency and access speed.
- 8. Discuss the significance of data storage methods like Compact Disks (CDs) and Zip drives in contrast to traditional magnetic storage (tapes and disks). Highlight their roles in data storage and retrieval.
- 9. Evaluate the role of primary and secondary storage in the context of data storage and retrieval methods, discussing how their functionalities complement each other in a computing environment.
- 10. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of primary and secondary storage devices in supporting various data storage and retrieval methods. Discuss their suitability for different applications and scenarios.

III. Long Answer Questions

- 1. Compare and contrast primary and secondary storage methods, elaborating on their distinct features, functionalities, and applications within computing systems.
- 2. Discuss how primary and secondary storage methods complement each other in the overall data storage hierarchy.
- 3. Explain in detail the functionalities, advantages, and limitations of RAM, ROM, PROM, EPROM, and EEPROM as primary storage devices. Assess their roles in supporting efficient data storage and retrieval methods within computing systems.
- 4. Analyze the significance of magnetic tapes, magnetic disks, optical disks, and flash drives in secondary storage. Compare their storage capacities, access speeds, durability, and suitability for different data storage and retrieval methods.
- 5. Evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of various data storage and retrieval methods such as sequential storage, random access storage, and database storage. Discuss how these methods are implemented in primary and secondary storage devices to optimize data access.
- 6. Discuss the evolution of secondary storage devices from the early days of computing to the present era. Evaluate the impact of technological advancements on the storage capacity, speed, and reliability of devices like hard disks, optical disks, and flash drives.





<u>UNIT – IV</u>

I. <u>Multiple Choice Questions</u>

- 1. Which of the following best defines software in computing? A.Physical components of a computer system B.Programs that instruct a computer to perform tasks C.Hardware components used for input and output D.Storage devices used to store data Answer: B 2. What is the primary purpose of software in a computing environment? A.Processing and storing data B.Controlling and directing hardware C.Managing electrical flow within the system D.Facilitating communication between devices Answer: B 3. Which type of software is designed to perform specific tasks for end-users, such as word processing or spreadsheet applications? **B.**Application software A.System software C.Utility software D.Programming software **Answer: B** 4. What distinguishes system software from application software? A.System software controls hardware resources; application software performs specific tasks. B.Application software controls hardware; system software performs specific tasks. C.System software is user-specific; application software is general-purpose. D.Application software is installed by the manufacturer; system software is user-installed. Answer: A 5. Which software type helps manage computer hardware resources and provides essential services for various applications? A.System software
 - C.Utility software

- **B.**Application software
- D.Programming software

Answer: A

6. Which software category includes antivirus programs, disk cleaners, and backup utilities?

A.System software

B.Application software

	C.Utility software	D.Programming software	
An	swer: C		
7.	Which type of software assists programmers in writing, testing, and debugging programs?		
	A.System software	B.Application software	
	C.Utility software	D.Programming software	
An	swer: D		
8.	Which software type is responsible for managing file	es, directories, and disk operations within a	
	computer system?		
	A.System software	B.Application software	
	C.Utility software	D.Programming software	
An	swer: C	8	
9.	Which software type serves as an intermediary between	users and computer hardware, enabling users	
	to interact with the system?	NLLEUL	
	A.System software	B.Application software	
	C.Utility software	D.Programming software	
An	swer: A		
10.	Which software assists users in performing specific tash	ks, such as creating documents, browsing the	
	internet, or editing photos?		
	A.System software	B.Application software	
	C.Utility software	D.Programming software	
An	swer: B		
11. What is the primary function of an operating system in a computer system?			
A.(Controls external devices	B. Manages hardware resources	
C.	Creates application software	D. Performs arithmetic operations	
Answer: B			
12. Which of the following is NOT a function of an operating system?			
A.	File management	B. Hardware initialization	
C.	Word processing	D. Memory management	
Answer: C			
13. Which component of an operating system provides a user interface allowing interaction with the			
	computer?		
A.I	Kernel	B. File Manager	

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C. Shell	D. Device Manager		
Answer: C			
14. Which of the following is an example of a utility progr	am?		
A. Microsoft Word	B. Adobe Photoshop		
C. Disk Defragmenter	D. Google Chrome		
Answer: C			
15. What is the primary purpose of a disk cleanup utility?			
A. Encrypt files on a disk	B. Remove unnecessary files		
C. Organize files into folders	D. Create disk partitions		
Answer: B			
16. Which utility program is used to rearrange fragmented	data on a disk to improve performance?		
A. Disk Cleanup	B. Disk Partitioner		
C. Disk Defragmenter	D. Disk Encrypter		
Answer: C	29		
17. Which programming language directly represents instructions as binary code for a computer to understand?			
A. Machine Language	B. Assembly Language		
C. High-Level Language	D. Low-Level Language		
Answer: A			
18. What is a disadvantage of using machine language for	programming?		
A. Easy readability by humans	B. Limited portability across systems		
C. Higher level of abstraction	D. Faster execution speed		
Answer: B			
19. Which programming language uses mnemonic codes to represent machine instructions, making it more readable than machine language?			
A. Machine Language	B. Assembly Language		
C. High-Level Language	D. Low-Level Language		
Answer: B			
20. What is a key advantage of using assembly language compared to machine language?			
A. Improved readability and understanding	B. Greater portability across systems		
C. Faster execution speed	D. Higher abstraction level		
Answer: A			

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St. Joseph's College of Arts and Science for Women, Mookandapalli, Sipcot, Hosur – 635 126. 21. Which programming language provides high-level abstraction using English-like commands and is easier for programmers to understand? A. Machine Language B. Assembly Language C. High-Level Language D. Low-Level Language Answer: C 22. What is a disadvantage of using high-level languages in programming? A. Difficulty in understanding by programmers B. Limited availability of compilers D. Lower level of abstraction C. Slower execution speed compared to low-level languages Answer: C 23. Which programming language needs to be translated into machine code using a compiler or interpreter before execution? JOSEPH'S COB. Assembly Language A. Machine Language C. High-Level Language D. Low-Level Language Answer: C 24. What is an advantage of high-level languages over low-level languages? A. Higher execution speed **B.** Direct manipulation of hardware C. Easier maintenance and readability D. Greater control over memory management Answer: C 25. Which programming language allows programmers to focus more on problem-solving than on hardware details? A. Machine Language B. Assembly Language C. High-Level Language D. Low-Level Language Answer: C 26. Which software type is specifically designed for creating, editing, and formatting text-based documents? A. Spreadsheet software B. Presentation software C. Word processing software D. Graphics software Answer: C 27. Which feature of word processing software allows users to automatically generate a table of contents?

B. AutoFormat

A. AutoSave

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C. AutoSum	D. AutoGenerate
Answer: B	2
28. What is the primary purpose of spreadsheet software?	
A. Creating visual presentations	B. Storing and organizing emails
C. Analyzing and manipulating numerical data	D. Editing and formatting text documents
Answer: C	
29. Which feature of spreadsheet software allows users to perform mathematical calculations on data?	
A. Formulas	B. Macros
C. Templates	D. Themes
Answer: A	
30. Which software type is specifically designed to create visual slideshows for informative or persuasive	
purposes?	
A. Word processing software	B. Database management software
C. Presentation software	D. Graphics software
Answer: C	954
31. Which feature of presentation software allows users to add visual effects to slides during a	
presentation?	
A. Animations	B. Transitions
C. AutoSave	D. Filters
Answer: B	
32. Which software type enables users to create, edit, and manipulate visual images or designs?	
A. Spreadsheet software	B. Presentation software
C. Graphics software	D. Word processing software
Answer: C	
33. Which feature of graphics software allows users to remove the background from an image?	
A. Crop tool	B. Clone stamp
C. Magic wand	D. Eraser tool
Answer: C	
34. What is the primary purpose of database management software?	
A. Creating visual presentations	B. Storing and managing large amounts of
	data
C. Performing mathematical calculations	D. Creating text-based documents

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Answer: B

- 35. Which feature of database management software allows users to query and retrieve specific information from a database?
- A. Formulas
- C. Queries

Answer: C

- 36. Which software type provides tools to design and manage relational databases efficiently?
- A. Word processing software
- C. Presentation software

Answer: D

- 37. Which feature of database management software ensures data integrity by imposing constraints on
 - data entry?
- A. Data validation
- C. Data sorting

Answer: A

II. Answer Briefly

- 1. Explain the concept of software and its significance in modern computing systems. Elaborate on the primary needs and requirements met by software in a computer environment.
- 2. Discuss the diverse types of software available in the computing domain. Outline the essential functions and roles fulfilled by different software types in facilitating various computing tasks.
- 3. Evaluate the fundamental functions and importance of an operating system within a computer system. Describe its role in managing hardware resources and enabling application software execution.
- 4. Illustrate the significance of utility programs in complementing the functioning of an operating system. Explain the roles played by various utility programs in optimizing system performance.
- 5. Compare and contrast machine language, assembly language, and high-level language in terms of their structure, readability, and proximity to human-understandable syntax. Highlight their respective advantages and disadvantages.
- 6. Explain the advantages and limitations of machine language in programming. Discuss how machine language interfaces with hardware and its implications for programming.

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B. Spreadsheet software

B. Macros

D. Templates

- D. Database management software
- St. JOSEPHYS COB. Encryption D. Data filtering



- Describe the functionalities and applications of word processing, spreadsheet, and presentation software. Elaborate on the specific tasks facilitated by each software type in professional and personal computing environments.
- 8. Discuss the significance of graphics software in modern computing. Explain the roles and applications of graphics software in various industries and creative fields.
- 9. Evaluate the importance of database management software (DBMS) in handling large volumes of data. Explain its advantages and limitations in managing and organizing data efficiently.
- 10. Compare and contrast system software and application software in terms of their functionalities, target users, and roles in a computer system. Discuss how they collaborate to accomplish computing tasks.

III. Long Answer Questions

- 1. Discuss the pivotal role of software in modern computing systems, elucidating the critical needs it fulfills.
- 2. Analyze the interdependence of different software types and their collective contribution to efficient computing.
- 3. Compare and contrast the functionalities and significance of system software (operating systems and utility programs) and application software (word processing, spreadsheets, presentations, graphics, and DBMS). Evaluate how these software categories cater to different user requirements and enhance overall system performance.
- 4. Explain the evolution of programming languages from machine language to high-level languages, highlighting the distinctive advantages and disadvantages of each language type.
- 5. Assess programming languages impact on programming efficiency and readability, considering their proximity to machine operations and human understanding.
- 6. Analyze the importance of utility programs within a computing environment, illustrating their diverse functionalities and their role in optimizing system performance.
- 7. Evaluate the significance of utility programs in complementing the functions of an operating system, providing specific examples to support your analysis.

- 8. Evaluate the practical applications and significance of different types of application software—word processing, spreadsheets, presentations, graphics, and DBMS.
- 9. Provide detailed examples of scenarios where each software type proves instrumental, highlighting their functionalities and benefits in respective domains.



<u>UNIT – V</u>

I. Multiple Choice Questions

- 1. What is the primary function of an operating system in a computer?
- A. Managing application software
- C. Managing hardware resources

B. Providing user interfaces

D. Implementing network protocols

- Answer: C
- 2. Which component of an operating system is responsible for managing the execution of processes?

B. Shell

D. Scheduler

B. Latency

D. Clock speed

B. Processing speed

D. System reliability

- A. Kernel
- C. File system

Answer: D

- 3. Which parameter measures the response time of a system to user requests?
- A. Throughput
- C. Bandwidth
- Answer: B
- 4. What does 'throughput' measure in terms of system performance?
- A. Speed of data transfer
- C. Response time

Answer: A

- 5. What is the primary role of an assembler in programming?
- A. Converts assembly language to machine code
- B. Converts high-level language to machine code

D. Optimizes code for better performance

C. Interprets machine code instructions

Answer: A

- 6. Which programming tool translates an entire high-level programming language to machine code at once?
- A. Assembler B. Compiler
- C. Interpreter D. Debugger

Answer: B

7. What is the key function of an interpreter in programming languages?



C. Translates assembly language to machine code

- 8. Which programming tool reads code line by line and executes it immediately without creating an intermediate file?
- A. Assembler

Answer: D

C. Interpreter

Answer: C

- 9. What is the purpose of virtual memory in an operating system?
- A. Speeding up the processor
- C. Managing hard disk space

Answer: D

- 10. Which component of an operating system manages file access permissions and security?
- A. Scheduler
- C. Kernel

Answer: B

- 11. What defines batch processing in computing?
- A. Execution of tasks concurrently
- C. Processing tasks in groups with
- no user interaction during execution

Answer: C

- 12. Which of the following statements best describes batch processing?
- A. Real-time interaction with users
- C. Automatic execution of a series
- of jobs without user intervention

Answer: C

- 13. What characterizes multiprogramming in a computing environment?
- A. Execution of multiple tasks at the same time
- C. Executing tasks in a predefined sequence
- Answer: A

- B. Execution of a single task at a time
- D. Sequential execution of multiple jobs

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B. Executes machine code instructions directly

- D. Translates and executes high-level code line by line
- B. Compiler
- D. Linker

- D. Shell
- - B. Running tasks simultaneously

B. Storing temporary files

D. Extending the available RAM

- D. Sequential execution of tasks
- with immediate user interaction

B. Manual execution of tasks

D. Random execution of tasks

without a predefined order

B. File system

A. Converts high-level language to machine code

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14. Which term refers to the ability of an operating system to execute several programs concurrently? A. Multiprocessing B. Multitasking C. Multithreading D. Multifunctionality Answer: B 15. What does multitasking involve in computing? A. Executing multiple tasks simultaneously B. Processing a single task at a time C. Executing tasks without any order D. Performing complex computations Answer: A 16. Which term refers to the capability of an operating system to execute multiple tasks at the same time on a single CPU? B. Multiprocessing A. Multithreading St. JOSEPH'S COLVEGE C. Multitasking Answer: C 17. Which processing technique involves the division of tasks into smaller units and processing them concurrently or in parallel? A. Multiprogramming **B.** Multitasking C. Parallel processing D. Sequential processing Answer: C 18. What distinguishes multitasking from multiprogramming? ENCONT. EDG A. Number of tasks executed B. Sequential vs. concurrent execution C. User interaction during execution D. Type of programs executed Answer: B 19. Which processing technique allows the CPU to switch between tasks frequently to provide the illusion of concurrent execution? A. Multiprogramming B. Multitasking C. Multiprocessing D. Batch processing Answer: B 20. Which technique allows for improved CPU utilization by allowing multiple programs to share the CPU resources? B. Multitasking A. Multiprocessing C. Batch processing D. Multithreading Answer: B

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21. What is multitasking in the context of operating system	s?	
A. Running multiple tasks at the same time	B. Executing tasks in a sequence	
C. Running a single task for a long duration	D. Running tasks in batches	
Answer: A		
22. Which OS feature allows concurrent execution of multi	ple tasks on a single processor?	
A. Multi-threading	B. Multi-processing	
C. Time-sharing	D. Multi-programming	
Answer: A		
23. What does multiprocessing refer to in an operating syst	em?	
A. Executing multiple threads	B. Execution on multiple processors	
C. Simultaneous execution of multiple programs	D. Running multiple tasks in sequence	
Answer: B St. JOSEPH'S CO	DLLEGE	
24. Which OS feature permits the execution of multipl	e programs at the same time on different	
processors?	922	
A. Multithreading	B. Multi-processing	
C. Multi-tasking	D. Time-sharing	
Answer: B		
25. What is the primary purpose of time-sharing in an oper	ating system?	
A. Optimize processor use	B. Increase memory efficiency	
C. Prioritize tasks	D. Run programs in a sequence	
Answer: A		
26. Which technique allocates CPU time to multiple users and tasks by dividing it into time slots?		
A. Time slicing	B. Time allocation	
C. Time division	D. Time partitioning	
Answer: A		
27. What does DOS stand for in computing?		
A. Disk Operating System	B. Dual Operating System	
C. Digital Operating System	D. Distributed Operating System	
Answer: A		
28. Which company developed MS-DOS (Microsoft Disk Operating System)?		
A. Apple	B. Microsoft	

C. IBM D. Intel Answer: B 29. Which version of Windows introduced the Start menu and taskbar? A. Windows 95 B. Windows XP C. Windows 98 D. Windows 2000 Answer: A 30. What is the kernel of the Windows operating system responsible for? A. Managing applications B. Managing hardware resources C. Providing user interface D. Handling file systems **Answer: B** 31. Which characteristic distinguishes Unix/Linux from other operating systems? A. Closed-source B. Proprietary C. Open-source D. Commercial St. JOSEPH'S COLLEG Answer: C 32. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Unix/Linux operating systems? A. Multi-user support B. Graphical user interface C. Command-line interface D. Security and stability Answer: B

II. Answer Briefly

- 1. Discuss the primary functions of an operating system in a computer environment, emphasizing its role in managing hardware resources and providing a user interface.
- 2. Explain the concepts of batch processing, multiprogramming, and multitasking in operating systems, highlighting their distinctive features and how they contribute to efficient system utilization.
- 3. Differentiate between multiprocessing and multiprogramming in operating systems, highlighting their respective characteristics and how they facilitate concurrent execution of tasks.
- 4. Evaluate the significance of time-sharing in operating systems, elucidating its role in optimizing CPU utilization and enhancing system performance.
- 5. Examine the key differences between DOS, Windows, and Unix/Linux operating systems, considering their user interfaces, file systems, and architecture.
- 6. Describe the methods used for measuring system performance, emphasizing the metrics employed to evaluate system responsiveness, throughput, and efficiency.



- 7. Discuss the functionalities and importance of assemblers, compilers, and interpreters in the software development process, highlighting their roles in converting high-level languages into machine code.
- 8. Explain how batch processing operates in an operating system, detailing its workflow and illustrating scenarios where batch processing is advantageous.
- 9. Evaluate the significance of multitasking and time sharing in improving system efficiency and user experience, providing examples of real-world applications that benefit from these features.
- 10. Compare and contrast the features and user experiences provided by DOS, Windows, and Unix/Linux operating systems, emphasizing their strengths and weaknesses in various computing environments.

III. Long Answer Questions

- 1. Discuss the evolution of operating systems from batch processing to modern multitasking and multiprocessing environments. Evaluate the impact of these advancements on system efficiency and user productivity.
- Examine the role of system performance measurement in enhancing operating system efficiency. Discuss various metrics and methods used to measure system performance, highlighting their significance in optimizing system functionality.
- 3. Compare and contrast the functions and importance of assemblers, compilers, and interpreters in software development. Illustrate their distinct roles in translating high-level language programs into machine-readable code, and analyze their impacts on software execution.
- Evaluate the advantages and limitations of DOS, Windows, and Unix/Linux operating systems, considering factors such as user interface, file management, security, and multitasking capabilities.
 Provide a detailed analysis of their suitability for different computing environments.
- **5.** Discuss the significance of multitasking, multiprogramming, and time-sharing in contemporary operating systems. Explain how these concepts contribute to improving system efficiency, resource utilization, and user experience in diverse computing scenarios.

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Multiple Choice Questions	s for all Five Units		
1. A webpage displays a picture. What tag was use	d to display that picture?		
a. picture	b. image		
c. img	d. src		
2. tag makes the enclosed text bold. What is o	ther tag to make text bold?		
a. 	b. <dar></dar>		
c. <black></black>	d. <emp></emp>		
3. Tags and text that are not directly displayed on the page are written in section.			
a. <html></html>	b. <head></head>		
c. st. JOSEPH'S 	COL-Sody>		
4. Which tag inserts a line horizontally on your we	b page?		
a. <hr/>	= b. ine>		
c. <line direction="horizontal"></line>	d.		
5. What should be the first tag in any HTML docu	ment?		
a <head></head>	h <title></title>		
c <html></html>	d <document></document>		
	sin the second s		
6. Which tag allows you to add a row in a table?	330 		
a. and	b. <cr> and </cr>		
c. $<$ th> and $th>$	d. < tr > and <b t r >		
7. How can you make a bulleted list?			
a. <list></list>	b. <nl></nl>		
c. 	d. 		
9 How on way we have seen to 11' (9			
o. now can you make a numbered list?	h cal		
a. \ul>	U, 7014		



c. <list></list>	d. 	
9. How can you make an e-mail link?		
a. 	b. <mail href="xxx@yyy "></mail>	
c. <mail>xxx@yyy </mail>	d. 	
10. What is the correct HTML for making a hyperline	ς?	
a. ICT Quiz	b. ICT	
	Quiz	
c. <https: a="" aaaa.com<=""></https:>	d. url="https://aaaa.com">ICT Trends Quiz	
11. Choose the correct HTML tag to make a text itali	c	
a. <ii>a. <ii>COMPARENT COMPARENT COMPARENTA COMPARENT COMPARENTE COMPARENT COMPARENT COMPARENT COMPARENT COMPARENTE COMPARENT</ii></ii>	b. <italics></italics>	
c. <italic></italic>	d. <i></i>	
<u> </u>		
12. Choose the correct HTML tag to make a text bold	12	
a. 	b. <bold></bold>	
c. <bb></bb>	d. <bld></bld>	
13. What is the correct HTML for adding a background	nd color?	
a. <body color="yellow"></body>	b. <body bgcolor="yellow"></body>	
c. <background>yellow</background>	d. <body background="yellow"></body>	
14. Choose the correct HTML tag for the smallest size heading?		
a. <heading></heading>	b. <h6></h6>	
c. <h1></h1>	d. <head></head>	
15. What is the correct HTML tag for inserting a line break?		
a.	b. <1b>	
c. <break></break>	d. <newline></newline>	

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16. What does vlink attribute mean?

a. visited link		b. virtual link	
c. very good link		d. active link	
17. Which attribute is used t	to name an element uniqu	uely?	
a. class		b. id	
c. dot		d. all of above	
10 W/L:1 4		AL 9	
18. which tag creates a check	ck box for a form in HTM		
a. <checkbox></checkbox>		b. <input type="cneckbox"/>	
c. <input=checkbox></input=checkbox>		d. <111put checkbox>	
19. To create a combo box (drop down box) which tag will you use?			
a. <select></select>	St. JOSEPH'S C	() b. b. b. 	
c. <input ;<="" td="" type="dropdown"/> <td></td> <td>d. all of above</td>		d. all of above	
	200000	9.2	
20. Which of the following	is not a pair tag?		
a.	M M / C	b. < u >	
c. <i></i>	ALEX Y	d. 	
	$\gamma \gamma \gamma \gamma$		
21. To create HTML docum	ent you require a state	8	
a. web page editing software	e line to	b. High powered computer	
c. Just a notepad can be us	sed	d. None of above	
22. The special formatting codes in HTML document used to present content are			
a. tags		b. attributes	
c. values		d. None of above	
23. HTML documents are s	aved in	h Mashing language as des	
a. Special binary format		d. Name of shows	
c. ASUII text		u. None of above	

24. Some tags enclose the text. Those tags are known as

a. Couple tags	b. Single tags
c. Double tags	d. Pair tags
25. The character tells browsers to st	op tagging the text
a. ?	b. /
c. >	d. %
26. In HTML document the tags	
a. Should be written in upper case	b. should be written in lower case
c. should be written in propercase	d. can be written in both uppercase of
	lowercase
CI LOG	
27. When creating a Web document, what	format is used to express an image's height and width
a. Centimeters	b. Pixels
c. Dots per inch	d. Inches
1242	ANNO I
28. There are different of heading tags	s in HTML
a. 4	b5
c. 6	d. 7
ra M	NORMAL AND
29. To create a blank line in your web page	
a. press Enter two times	b, press Shift + Enter
c. insert tag	d. insert <bline></bline>
30. Which of the following is not a style tag	<u>5</u> ?
a. 	b. <tt></tt>
c. <i></i>	d. All of above are style tags
31. The way the browser displays the object	t can be modified by
a. attributes	b. parameters

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32. Which of the following HTML code is	valid?	
a. 	b. 	
c. <red></red>	d. All of above are style tags	
33. Which of the following is an attribute	related to font tag?	
a. size	b. face	
c. color	d. All of above are style tags	
34. HTML supports		
a. ordered lists	b. unordered lists	
c. both type of lists	d. does not support those types	
35. What tag is used to list individual items of an ordered list?		
a. LI	b. OL	
c. UL	d. None of above	
36. When should you use path along with file name of picture in IMG tag?		
a. pain is optional and not necessary	b. when the location of image me and	
c, when image file and html file both	MORE TOG d path is always necessary	
are on same location	when inserting image	
37. Which of the following is not a valid a	lignment attribute?	
a. Left	b. Right	
с. Тор	d. All of above	
38. Which attribute is used with img tag to	display the text if image could not load in browser?	
a. description	b. name	
c. alt	d. id	
39. Which attribute can be used with BOD	Y tag to set background color green?	
a. background="green"	b. bgcolor="green"	

c. vlink="green"	d. None of above
40. Which attribute you'll use with TD tag to merge	two cells horizontally?
a. merge=colspan2	b. rowspan=2
c. colspan=2	d. merge=row2
41 A webrage displays a nisture What tag was use	d to display that picture?
41. A webpage displays a picture. What tag was used	h mage
	d are
c.img	d. src
42. tag makes the enclosed text bold. What is of	her tag to make text bold?
a. 	b. <dar></dar>
c. <black> St. JOSEPH'S C</black>	0d. <emp></emp>
43. Tags and test that are not directly displayed on the	ne page are written in section.
a. <html></html>	b. <head></head>
c. <title></title>	d. <body></body>
44. Choose the correct HTML tag for the smallest si	ze heading?
a. <heading></heading>	b. <h6></h6>
c. <h1></h1>	d. <head></head>
	20-5-5-5
45. What is the full form of HTML?	
a.Hyper text markup language	b. Hyphenation text markup language
c. Hyphenation test markinglanguage	d.Hyper text marking language
46. What is the full form of HTTP?	
a.Hyper text transfer protocol	b.Hyper text transfer package
c. Hyphenation text test program	d. none of the above
47. What is a search engine?	
a. a program that searches engines	b. aweb site that searches anything



c. a hardware component	d. a machinery engine that search data
48. What is the full form of TCP/IP?	
a. transmission control protocol /	b. telephone call protocol /
internet protocol	international protocol
c. transport control protocol /	d. none of the above
internet protocol	
 49. HTML document start and end with which tag parts a. <head></head> c. <html></html> 	airs? b. <body></body> d. <web></web>
50. Which tag is used to create body text in HTML?	OLLEGE
a. <head></head>	b. <text></text>
c. <title></title>	d. <body></body>
51. "Yahoo", "Infoseek" and "Lycos" are	_?
a. Search Engines	b. Browsers
c.News groups	d. None of the above
RECENT, ADG EFELTER	
52. <title> </title> tag must be within	
a. Title	b, Form
c. Header	d. Body
53. Text within tag is displayed as	·
a. bold	b. italic
c. list	d. indented
54. Text within tag is	displayed as
a. bold	b. italic
c. list	d. indented

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55. tag is used to		
a. display the numbered list	b. underline the text	
c. display the bulleted list	d. bold the text	
56. Which tag is used to display the numbered list?		
a. 	b. <dl></dl>	
c. 	d. 	
57. Which tag is used to display the large font size?		
a. <large></large>	b. <big></big>	
c. < SIZE >	d. 	
St LOW	ALLERE	
58. <script> </script> tag can be placed wit	hin	
a. Header	b. Body	
c. both A and B	d. none of the above	
Teres and		
59. using <p> tag will</p>		
a. start a new paragraph	b. break the line	
c. end the current paragraph	d. none of the above	
60. <td> </td> tag is used for		
a. Table heading	b. Table Data	
c. Table row	d. none of the above	
61. Which is true to change the text color to red?		
a. <body bgcolor="RED"></body>	b. <body text="RED"></body>	
c. <body color="RED"></body>	d. none of the above	
62. A homepage is		
a. an index of encyclopedia articles	b. where all Internet data is stored	
c. required for access to the Internet	d. the first page of a website	



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63. Which of the following is used to expl	ore the Internet?
a. Browser	b. Spreadsheet
c. Clipboard	d. Draw
64. What is Internet Explorer?	
a. An Icon	b. A File Manager
c. A Browser	d. The Internet
65. What do I need to get onto the Internet	t?
a. Computer	b. Modem
c. Browser	d. All of the above
66. What is an ISP?	PH'S COLLEGE
a.nternet System Protocol	b.nternal System Program
c. Internet Service Provider	d. None of the above
67. What is a FTP program used for? a. Transfer files to and from an Internet	t Server b. Designing a website
c. Connecting to the internet	d. None of the above
•	
68. Which of the following are commonly	found on web pages?
a.nternet	b. hyperlinks
c. intranet	d. all of the above
69. What is the correct syntax in HTML for	or creating a link on a webpage?
a. <link src="aaaaa.html"/>	b. <body link=" aaaaa.html"></body>
c. 	d. < A HREF = " aaaaa.html">
70. Which of the following is an attribute	of <table> tag?</table>
a. SRC	b. LINK

71. Choose the correct HTML tag to make the text bold?

 a.
 b. <BOLD>

 c.
 d. Both A) and C)

72. Which HTML tag would be used to display power in expression (A+B)²?
a. <SUP>
b. <SUB>

c.

73. Choose the correct HTML tag for the largest heading?

a. <H1>

c. <H10>

74. How to define the link should open in new page in HTML?

a. Click Here

b. Click Here

c. Click Here

d. Click Here

75. CSS is an acronym fora. Cascading Style Sheetc. Cascading System Style

b. Costume Style Sheet d. None of the Above

d. <P>

b. <H6>

d. <HEAD>

76. Which of the following protocol is not used in the Internet

a. Telnetb. WIRLc. HTTPd. Gopher

77. What is <tt> tag in HTML?

a. It renders fonts as teletype text font style.

c. It renders fonts as truncate text font style.

78. What is the use of Forms in HTML?a. to display contents of email.

b. It renders fonts as truetype text font style.d. None of the Above.

b. to display animation effect.



c. to collect user's input.	d. None of the Above.
79. What is the use of iframe in HTML?	
a, to display a web page within a web page.	b. to display a web page with animation
a co alspia, a new page minin a new pager	effect
c to display a web page without browser	d All of the Above
	a. The of the Troove.
80. FTP is an acronym for	
a. File Transaction Protocol	b. File Transmission Protocol
c. File Translation Protocol	d. File Transfer Protocol
	67 ₅
81. Which organization defines the Web Standards?	
a. Microsoft Corporation St. JOSEPH'S C	Ob. IBM Corporation
c. World Wide Web Consortium	d. Apple Inc.
CASH O	2014
82. How to set a picture as a background web page?	
a. <body background="bgimage.gif"></body>	b. <body background="" image="bgimage.gif"></body>
c. <background= "bgimage.gif"=""></background=>	d. <background image="bgimage.gif"></background>
83. Which of the following tags are related to Table	in HTML ?
a. <row> <column></column></row>	b.
c. <head> <body></body></head>	d, <header> <footer></footer></header>
84. Choose the correct HTML tag to left-align the c	ontent of a cell.
a.	b.
c. valign= "left">	d.
85. Which tag is used to lists the items with bullets?	
a. <bullet></bullet>	b. <list></list>
c. 	d.

86. Is it possible to insert a table within another table?

St. Joseph's College of Arts and Science for Women, Mookandapalli, Sipcot, Hosur – 635 126. a. Yes, but there must be exactly 2 rows and 2 columns in first table. b. Yes, table can be inserted into cell of another table. c. Yes, but there must be no border in second table. d. No, it's not possible. 87. What is the usage of alt value in tag? a. Alternative text for an Image b. Alternative source of an Image c. Caption of an Image d. All of above 88. Which of the following is the correct regarding meta tag in HTML? a. <meta> ... </meta> b. <meta name = " " /> d. <metadata name = " " /> c. <metadata> ... </metadata> 89. Which of the following is correct to align H1 tag to Right Alignment a. <h1 align = "right"> ... b. <h1 alignment = "right"> ... c. <h1 tag align = "right"> ... </h1> d. H1 cannot make Right Alignment 90. Which of the following is the correct character entity for "Copyright" symbol? a. • b. Ÿ c. © d. ³ 91. Which tag is used to display Preformatted texts? a. ... b. <prefor> ... </ prefor> c. ... d. ... 92. Which is the correct to create an Arabic numeral list a. b. c. <il type="1"> d. type="1">

93. How to embedded Audio Files in HTML?

a. <embed src = "mysong.mid" width = "100" height = "15">

b. <embed sound = "mysong.mid" width = "100" height = "15">

<pre>c. <embed audio="mysong.mid" heig<br="" width="100"/>d. <embed heig<="" music="mysong.mid" pre="" width="100"/></pre>	ht = "15"> ght = "15">	
94. Which of the following is used to create web page	es?	
a. HTML	b. C	
c. JVM	d. DTD	
95. HTML is considered as language		
a. Programming Langauge	b. OOP Language	
c. High Level Language	d. Markup Language	
96. HTML language is a set of markup	- FRE	
a. Attributes	b. Tags	
c. Sets	d. Groups	
<u>\0\0\0</u>	954	
97. HTML tags are used to describe document		
a. Definition	b. Language	
c. Content	d. None of these	
	35-1	
98. HTML document can contain		
a. Attributes	b. Tags	
c. Plain text	d. All of these	
99. Page designed in HTML is called a		
a. Yellow Page	b. Web Page	
c. Server Page	d. Front Page	
100. HTML document is saved using extension.		
ahtl	bhtml	
chml	dhtnl	

101. The software that can read and render HTML documents is

C	1. Com. 1
a. Server	b. Compiler
c. Interpreter	d. Browser
102. Which of the following is not an ex	ample of browser?
a. Netscape Navigator	b. Microsoft Bing
c. Mozilla Firefox	d. Opera
103. HTML was first proposed in year _	
a. 1980	b. 1990
c. 1995	d. 2000
4	
104. Opening tag of HTML is called	
a. Ending tag	EPH'S GOb. Starting tag
c. Closed tag	d. Pair tags
105. HTML document contain one root	tag called
a. HEAD	b. Title
c. Body	d. HTML
106. Pick the odd out	NACON, ADGT HURLING
a. Table	b. TR
c. TD	d. Form
107 connects web page	S.
a. Connector	b. Link
c. Hyperlink	d. None of the above
108. Internet is	
a. a network of networks	b. an ocean of resources waiting to be mine
c. a cooperative anarchy	d. all of the above

a. FTP	b. Shell
c. Remote Procedure Call	d. Telnet

110. The attribute of <BODY> tag sets color of hypertext links.

a. link	b. vlink
c. alink	d. hlink

111. Default font size of HTML is

a. 2

c. 6





ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Mrs. V. Niranjana was born in the year 1986. She is currently working as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Computer Science, St. Joseph's **College of Arts and Science for Women, Hosur. She** has completed M.C.A and M.Phil., and cleared State level Eligibility test for lectureship. She has a versatile experience of 7 years. She has published 4 papers in National and International Journals. Her areas of interest include Programming, Embedded System and Data mining. She has secured Gold Medal in the under graduate degree. She has also received Dronacharya Award from REST Society for **Research International (RSRI). Received the Best** Women Faculty Award from Novel Research Academy, Registered under the Ministry of MSME, Government of India. She has published books on Visual Basic 6.0 (ISBN - 13: 978-93-5577-326-5) and Relational Database Management Systems (ISBN -13: 978-93-5577-310-4).



