QUESTION BANK

# A Guide Book to Wisdom Pursuers

on

- Operating System
- Management Information System
- Internet and its Application
- Internet of Things

# EXPAND KNOWLEDGE

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#### **OPERATING SYSTEM**

#### UNIT I

#### **ONE MARKS**

1. To manage all these components, computer are equipped with a layer of software called the

resources in two different ways

- a. Operating system
- b. Processor
- c. Microprocessor
- d. None of the above
- 2. A piece of software, called a\_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Driver
  - b. Disk
  - c. Disk driver
  - d. Hard drive
- 3. GUI stands for
  - a. Graphical User Internet
  - b. Graphical User Interface
  - c. Graphical Used Interface
  - d. None of the above
- 4. Resource management includes
  - a. Multiplexing
  - b. Resource
  - c. Time
  - d. Space
- 5. How many generation are there\_\_\_\_\_
  - a. 4
  - b. 5
  - c. 7
  - d. 8

6. Konrad zuse in berlin built the \_\_\_\_\_ out of electro mechanical relays

- a. Z4 computer
- b. Z5 computer
- c. Z3 computer
- d. Z6 computer

<ul> <li>7. Mu</li> <li>a.</li> <li>b.</li> <li>c.</li> <li>d.</li> </ul>	IBM 7401 IBM 1401 IBM 360 IBM 7094
8. Th	ere aredifferent kinds of operating system.
a.	9
b.	5
c.	4
d.	10
9. Th	ey typically offer three kinds of service,and
a.	Transaction processing, batch and time sharing
b.	Batch, transaction processing and time sharing
c.	Time sharing , batch, transaction processing
d.	None of the above
10. Ar	example mainframe operating system is
a.	OS/ 360
b.	OS/540
c.	OS/ 390
d.	None of the above
11. U	ID stands for
a.	user identify
b.	user identification
c.	user interfere
d.	user identity
12. Ev	ery computer has somethat its user to hold executing program.
a.	virtual memory
b.	memory
c.	main memory
d.	all of the above
13. PE	DA stands for
a.	Personal digital assistant
b.	Personal data assistant
c.	Personal digital audio
d.	None of the above

- 14. To provide a place to keep files, most pc operating system have the concept of a \_\_\_\_\_ as a way of grouping files.
  - a. directory
  - b. create directory
  - c. mkdir
  - d. kdirm
- 15. Important concept of files is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. pile
  - b. pipe
  - c. park
  - d. pen

16. \_\_\_\_\_is to create a child process identical to the parent with same data.

- a. pid = wait pid (pid, and statloc, options)
- b. S = execve (name, argv, environp)
- c. pid = fork()
- d. exit (status)
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17. Microsoft dras defined a set of procedures called the \_\_\_\_\_\_use to get operatingsystem service

- a. Win 31 A pi
- b. Win 30 A Pi
- c. Win 33Api
- d. Win 32 A pi

18. There are \_\_\_\_\_ operating system structure.

- a. 5
- b. 6
- c. 10
- d. 1
- 19. What is an operating system
  - a. collection of programs that manages hardware resource
  - b. system service provider to the application programs
  - c. Interface between the hardware and application programs
  - d. All of the above
- 20. In operating system , \_\_\_\_\_\_is/are CPU scheduling algorithms?
  - a. Round robin
  - b. shortest job first
  - c. priority
  - d. All of the above

#### **ANSWERS**

1.a , 2.c, 3.b, 4.a, 5.b, 6.c, **7.**d, 8.a, 9.b, 10.c, 11.b, 12.c, 13.a, 14.b, 15.b, 16.c, 17.d, 18.a, 19.d, 20.d

#### **TWO MARKS:**

- 1. What is an OS?
- 2. Difference between user and kernel mode.
- 3. What is Multi tasking and Multiprogramming?
- 4. What are the two main function of an OS?
- 5. What is a process?
- 6. What is a process table?
- 7. What is Interprocess Communication?
- 8. What is File?
- 9. What is a pipe?
- 10. Define Shell.
- 11. What are the basic structures for the OS?

#### **FIVE MARKS**

- 1. what is a resource manager
- 2. write notes on processor
- 3. write notes on files
- 4. Write notes on monolithic system and layered system, server model and virtual machine
- 5. write steps involved in read system call
- 6. write note of mainframe OS
- 7. write notes on third generation of OS
- 8. write notes on microkernels and exokernels
- 9. write notes on ontogeny recapitulates phylogency
- 10. write notes on system calls for directory management
- 11. Write notes on fourth generation

#### **TEN MARKS:**

- 1. Explain Different types of OS
- 2. Write a brief note on system calls for file management and directory management
- 3. Explain about O S structure
- 4. Explain about OS concept
- 5. Explain about generation of OS
- 6. Explain about operating system
- 7. Explain about second generation and third generation

#### <u>UNIT II</u>

#### **ONE MARKS**

- 1. A process can be
  - a. Single threaded
  - b. Multi threaded
  - c. Both single threaded and multi thread
  - d. None of the above
- 2. Which of the following multi threading model maps many user level threads to one kernel thread
  - a. Many to one model
  - b. One to many model
  - c. Many to many model
  - d. One to one model

#### 3. This rapid switching back and forth is called

- a. Multi processer
- b. Multi programming
- c. Multi text
- d. None of the above

4. \_\_\_\_Principal events cause processes to be created

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 4
- d. 3

5. When an operating system is \_\_\_\_\_\_typically numerous processes are created

- a. Booted
- b. Numerous
- c. Booting
- d. All of the above
- 6. Process creation has \_\_\_\_\_parameter
  - a. 1
  - b. 0
  - c. 5
  - d. 4

- 7. System call to create process creation.
  - a. Fork
  - b. Create
  - c. Join
  - d. Wait
- 8. When the event for which a thread is blocked occurs,
  - a. Thread moves to the ready queue
  - b. Thread remains blocked
  - c. Thread complete
  - d. A new thread is provided
- 9. Terminations of the process terminations
  - a. First thread of the process
  - b. First two threads of the process
  - c. All threads within the process
  - d. No thread within the Process

10. Which of the following is not a valid state of a thread?

- a. running
- b. parsing
- c. ready
- d. blocked

11. The register context and stacks of a thread are deallocated when the thread

- a. Terminated
- b. Blocks
- c. Unblock
- d. Spawns
- 12. Thread synchronization is required because
  - a. All threads of a process share the same address space
  - b. All threads of a process share the same global variables
  - c. All threads of a process can share the same files
  - d. All of the mentioned
- 13. A thread is also called
  - a. Light weight process
  - b. Heavy weight process
  - c. process
  - d. None of these

- 14. A process having multiple threads of control implies
  - a. It can do move than one basic at a time
  - b. It can do faster
  - c. It has to use only one thread per process
  - d. None of these

15. Messages passing system allows process to

- a. Communicate with each others without sharing the same address space
- b. Share data
- c. Receive data
- d. Name the recipient or sender of the message
- 16. Which of the following two operations are provided by the IPC facility?
  - a. write and delete message
  - b. Delete and receive message
  - c. Send and delete message
  - d. Receive and send message
- 17. Message sent by a process
  - a. Have to be of a fixed size
  - b. Have to be a variable size
  - c. Can be fixed or variable sized
  - d. None of the above
- 18. Which are two fundamental models of inter process communication
  - a. Shared memory
  - b. Message passing
  - c. Independent
  - d. Cooperating

19. In message – passing system, A message passing facility provides at least two operations

- a. Send and delete
- b. Delete and receive
- c. Send and receive
- d. All of the above

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_system call is used to put a process in blocked state.

- a. Block
- b. Signal
- c. Wait
- d. sleep

#### ANSWERS

1.c, 2.a, 3.b, 4.c, 5.a, 6.b, 7.a, 8.a, 9.c, 10.b, 11.a, 12.d, 13.a, 14.a, 15.a, 16.d, 17.c, 18.a&b, 19.c, 20.c

#### **TWO MARKS**

- 1. What is Multiprogramming?
- 2. What are Daemons?
- 3. What are the three parameters of execve?
- 4. What are conditions for process termination?
- 5. What is a process States?
- 6. What is Interrupt Vector?
- 7. What is Thread?
- 8. What is Finite State Machine?
- 9. What is Multi threading?
- 10. Define Mutual exclusion.
- 11. What is Critical region?
- 12. What is Semaphore?
- 13. Define Mutexes

#### FIVE MARKS

- 1. Explain about process creation and termination
- 2. Explain about process state
- 3. How to model programming
- 4. Explain about race condition
- 5. Explain about critical region
- 6. Write about sleep and wakeup
- 7. Write about semaphore
- 8. Write about monitor
- 9. Write about barrier
- 10. Explain about implementation of process

#### TEN MARKS

- 1. Explain process in detail
- 2. Explain about thread usage
- 3. Explain about thread model
- 4. Briefly write notes on mutual exclusion with busy waiting
- 5. Explain about mutexes
- 6. Explain about race condition and critical region

- 7. Explain about semaphore and monitor
- 8. Explain about message passing
- 9. Explain about process creation, process termination and process state
- 10. Explain about locks variables and how to avoid locks in detail



#### UNIT III

#### **ONE MARKS**

- 1. The part of the operating system that makes the choice is called\_\_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Scheduler
  - b. Scheduling
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. None of the above
- 2. The algorithm it uses is called the\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Scheduler
  - b. Scheduling algorithm
  - c. Scheduling assignment
  - d. All of the above
- 3. The some processes that spend most of their time computing are called \_\_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Copute bound or CPU bond
  - b. CPU bond
  - c. Compute bond
  - d. None of the above
- 4. A \_\_\_\_\_\_scheduling algorithms picks a process to run and then just lets it run until it block or voluntarily releases the.
  - a. Non-preemptive
  - b. preemptive
  - c. Scheduling
  - d. All of the above
- 5. How categories of scheduling algorithms are there?
  - a. 4
  - b. 6
  - c. 3
  - **d**. 1
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the statically average time from the moment that a batch job is submitted until the moment it is completed
  - a. Time
  - b. Response time
  - c. Proportionally
  - d. Turnaround time

- 7. The simplest strategy called\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Swapping
  - b. Recovering
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. None of the above

8. This technique is known as memory\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Time
- b. Compaction
- c. Time sharing
- d. All of the abov

9. To get around the problem of breaking up nearly exact matcher into a process and a tiny hole ,one could think about\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. First fit
- b. Next fit
- c. Worst fit
- d. Quick fit

10. The programme generated address are called \_\_\_\_\_\_ and form the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. virtual space
- b. virtual addresses and virtual address space
- c. virtual address space and virtual address space
- d. All of the above

11. The virtual address space consists of fixed size units called\_\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. pages
- b. memory
- c. both a and b
- d. None of the above
- 12. A computer can address more memory than the amount physically installed on the system. This extra memory is actually called\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. virtual memory
  - b. main memory
  - c. logical memory
  - d. secondary memory
- 13. MMU stands for\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. memory mapping unit
  - b. memory management unit
  - c. main memory unit
  - d. None of the above

- 14. While executing a program if the program reference a page which is not available in the mainmemory then it is known as\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Demand paging
  - b. Frame fault
  - c. page fault
  - d. processor fault

15. The sting of memory references is\_\_\_\_\_

- a. page replacement
- b. memory reference
- c. reference string
- d. page reference
- 16. swap space exists in\_
  - a. primary memory
  - b. secondary memory
  - c. virtual memory
  - d. CPU

17. Consider the following sequence of addresses: 123,215,600,1234,76,96.If page size is 100,then the reference string is

a. 1,2,6,12

- a. 1, 2, 0, 12
- b. 12,21,60,123,7,9
  c. 1,2,6,12,0,0
- 1 0 2 6 12 0 0

d. 0,2,6,12,0,0

18. \_\_\_\_\_is based on the argument that the page with the smallest count.

- a. Least frequently used
- b. page buffering algorithm
- c. Most frequently page
- d. Least recently used

19. \_\_\_\_are the advantage of demand paging?

- a. Large virtual memory
- b. More efficient use of memory
- c. There is not limit on degree of multiprogramming
- d. All of the above
- 20. A process is thrashing if \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. It is spending more time paging than executing
  - b. least frequently used
  - c. page fault occur

d. Swapping

#### **ANSWERS**

1.a, 2.b, 3.a, 4.b, 5.c, 6.d, 7.a, 8.b, 9.c, 10.d, 11.a, 12.b, 13.b, 14.c, 15.c, 16.b, 17.c, 18.c, 19.d, 20.a

#### TWO MARKS

- 1. What is Scheduler?
- 2. What is CPU Bound?
- 3. What I/O Bound?
- 4. What are Preemptive Scheduling Algorithm?
- 5. What are Non- Preemptive Scheduling Algorithm?
- 6. What is Through put?
- 7. What is Turn around time?
- 8. What is Response Time?
- 9. What is called Aging?
- 10. Define Hard & Soft real time.
- 11. What is Memory manager?
- 12. What are Base and Limit register?
- 13. What is Swapping?
- 14. What is Virtual Memory?
- 15. What is Memory Compaction?
- 16. Define MMU.
- 17. What is Page Fault?
- 18. Define Dirty Bit?
- 19. What is TLB?
- 20. What is Thrashing?
- 21. What is Pre paging?

#### FIVE MARKS

- 1. Write about process behaviour and when to schedule process
- 2. Write about goals of scheduling algorithm
- 3. Explain about scheduling in real time system
- 4. write about thread scheduling
- 5. Write about swapping
- 6. Explain about page tables
- 7. Explain about

a)First in First Out page replacement algorithm b)Second Chance Page replacementalgorithm

- 8. Explain about working set page replacement algorithm
- 9. Write about memory management with bitmaps and linked list
- 10. Explain about priority scheduling

#### TEN MARKS

- 1. Briefly write notes on scheduling in batch system
- 2. Explain about scheduling in interactive system
- 3. Write notes on address space
- 4. Write notes on managing free memory
- 5. Explain about paging
- 6. Write about pages table for large memory
- 7. Write any three page replacement algorithms
- 8. How to sspeed up paging
- 9. Explain about clock page replacement algorithms and WOS clock page replacementalgorithm
- 10. Explain about guaranteed scheduling, lottery scheduling& short process next in detail



#### UNIT IV

#### **ONE MARKS**

2.

- 1. What is a reusable resource \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. That can be used by one process at a time and is not depleted by that use
  - b. One shared
  - c. That can shared between various threads
  - d. None of the mentioned
  - \_\_\_\_\_condition is required for a deadlock to be possible.
  - a. Mutual exclusion
  - b. A process may held allocated resources which awaiting assignment of other resource
  - c. No resource can be forcibly removed from a process holding it
  - d. All of the above
- 3. A system is in the safe state if \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. The system can allocate resource to each process in some order and still avoid a deadlock
  - b. There exist a safe sequence
  - c. All of the mentioned
  - d. None of the mentioned
- 4. The circular wait condition can be prevented by\_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Defining a linear ordering of resource types
  - b. Using thread
  - c. Using pipes
  - d. All of the mentioned

5. \_\_\_\_\_- is the deadlock avoidance algorithm.

- a. Round-robin algorithm
- b. Banker's algorithm
- c. Elevator algorithm
- d. Karn's algorithm
- 6. A problem encountered in multitasking when a process is perpectually denied necessaryresources is called\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Dead lock
  - b. Inversion
  - c. Starvation
  - d. Aging
- 7. The wait for group is a dead lock detection algorithm that is applicable when\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. All resources have a single instance
  - b. All resources have multiple instance

- c. All resources have single 7 multiple instance
- d. All of the mentioned
- 8. If the wait for group contains a cycle\_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Then a dead lock does not exist
  - b. Then a dead lock exist
  - c. Then the system is in a safe state
  - d. None of the above
- 9. If dead locks occur frequently, the detection algorithm must be invoked
  - a. Rarely
  - b. Rarely& frequently
  - c. Frequently
  - d. None of the mentioned

10. A dead lock eventually cripples system through put and will cause the CPU utilization to

- a. Increase
- b. Drop
- c. Stay still
- d. All the above

11. A computer system has 6 tape drivers, with 'n' process may need 3 tape drives. The maximum value of 'n' for which the system is guaranteed to be dead lock free is\_\_\_\_\_\_

- a. 2
- b. 4
- c. 3
- d. 1
- 12. A system has 3 processes sharing 4 resources. If each process needs a maximum of 2 unitsthen, dead lock\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. May occur
  - b. Can never occur
  - c. Has to occur
  - d. All of the above

13. A dead lock avoidance algorithm dynamically examines the \_\_\_\_\_\_to ensure that acircular wait condition can never exist

- a. Resource allocation state
- b. System storage state
- c. Operating system
- d. Resources

## St. Joseph's College of Arts and Science for Women, Hosur. 14. A system is in a safe state only if there exists a\_\_\_\_\_. a. Safe allocation b. Safe resources c. Safe sequence d. All of the mentioned 15. All unsafe states are . a. Dead locks b. Not dead locks c. Fatal d. None of the mentioned 16. The content of the matrix need is \_\_\_\_\_. a. Allocation – available b. Max-available c. Max-allocation d. Allocation-max 17. The sequence <p1,p3,p4,p2,p0> leads the system to a. Un safe state b. A safe state c. A protected state d. A dead locks 18. In single processor systems they only have\_ processor. a. Zero b. One c. Two d. Multiple 19. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_types of multiprocessor. a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5 20. \_\_\_\_\_multi processor system contains a master stave relationship? a. Symmetric multi processor b. Singleton multi processor

- c. Asymmetric multi processor
- d. Both a and b

#### ANSWERS

1.a, 2.a, 3.a, 4.a, 5.b, 6.c, 7.a, 8.b, 9.c, 10.b, 11.a, 12.b, 13.a, 14.c, 15.b, 16.b, 17.c, 18.c, 19.d, 20.a

#### TWO MARKS

- 1. What is Deadlock?
- 2. What is Prebemptable resource?
- 3. What is Non Preemptable resource?
- 4. Define Resource Deadlock.
- 5. What are conditions for resource deadlock?
- 6. What are strategies to deal with Deadlock?
- 7. What are the ways to recover from Deadlock?
- 8. What are Safe states?
- 9. What are Unsafe states?
- 10. How to attack Mutual exclusion Condition
- 11. How to attack hold and wait condition?
- 12. What are Multiprocessor systems?
- 13. What is shared memory Multiprocessor?
- 14. Define UMA.
- 15. What are Cache Coherence Protocol?
- 16. What are characteristics of NUMA Multiprocessor?
- 17. What is Multi computer?

#### **FIVE MARKS**

- 1. Discuss about Preemptable and Non Preemptable Resources.
- 2. Write notes on Resource Acquisition.
- 3. Discuss the ways to recover from Deadlock.
- 4. Write notes on Safe and Unsafe states.
- 5. Describe Banker's algorithm for Multiple resources.
- 6. Write notes on Attacking Circular Wait Condition.
- 7. Describe UMA Multiprocessor with Bus based Architecture.
- 8. Describe UMA Multiprocessor using Multi Stage Switching networks.
- 9. Discuss Master slave Multiprocessor.
- 10. Discuss Gang Scheduling.
- 11. Write notes on Remote Procedure Call.

#### TEN MARKS

- 1. Explain Resources in detail.
- 2. Describe Deadlock Modeling with neat diagrams.
- 3. Explain Deadlock Detection with one resource of each type.
- 4. Explain Deadlock Detection with multiple resource of each type.
- 5. Explain Recovery from Deadlock.
- 6. Explain Banker's algorithm to avoid Deadlock.
- 7. Explain Deadlock Prevention.
- 8. Explain any 3 Multiprocessor Hardware with neat digram.
- 9. Explain Multiprocessor Operating System types.
- 10. Explain Multiprocessor Synchronization.
- 11. Explain Time sharing and space sharing Multiprocessor Scheduling
- 12. Explain Interconnection technology in Multi computer hardware.
- 13. Explain User level Communication Software in Multi computer.



#### UNIT V

#### **ONE MARKS**

- 1. I/O hardware contains \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. bus
  - b. controller
  - c. I/O port and its registers
  - d. All of the mentioned
- 2. The data in register of ITO part is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Real by hast to get input
  - b. Real by controller to get input
  - c. Written by hast to send output
  - d. Written by hast to start a command
- 3. The hast sets \_\_\_\_\_\_bit when a command is available for the controller to execute
  - a. write
  - b. status
  - c. command ready
  - d. control
- 4. When hardware is accessed by reading by reading and writing to specific memory location ,then it is called\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. port-mapped I/O
  - b. controller mapped I/O
  - c. block devices
  - d. none of the above

5. Device driver are implemented to interface\_\_\_\_\_

- a. character devices
- b. block devices
- c. Net work devices
- d. All of the mentioned
- 6. \_\_\_\_hardware triggers some operation after certain programmed count.
  - a. Programmable interval timer
  - b. Interrupt timer
  - c. Programmable timer
  - d. None of the mentioned
- 7. The device status table contains\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Each I\O device type
  - b. Each I\O device address

- c. Each I\O device state
- d. All of the mentioned
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_buffer holds the output for a device.
  - a. Spool
  - b. Output
  - c. Status
  - d. Magic

9. \_\_\_\_\_connects high speed high bandwidth device to memory system and CPU

- a. Expansion bus
- b. PCI bus
- c. SCSI bus
- d. None of the above

10. A process is moved to wait queue when I\O request is made with\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Non blocking  $I \setminus O$
- b. Blocking I\O
- c. Asynchronous I\O
- d. Synchronous I\O
- 11. \_\_\_\_\_ is a unique tag, usually a number identifies the file within the file system
  - a. File identifier
  - b. File name
  - c. File type
  - d. All of the above
- 12. To create a file
  - a. Allocate the space in file system
  - b. Make an entry for new file in directory
  - c. Allocate the space in file system & make an entry for new file in directory
  - d. None of the mentioned

#### 13. File type can be represented by .

- a. File name
- b. File extension
- c. File identifier
- d. None of the mentioned
- 14. Mapping of the file is managed by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. file meta data
  - b. page table
  - c. virtual memory

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- ag, usually a numb<mark>er</mark> ident

d. file system

#### 15. Is a sequence of bytes organized into blocks understandable by the systemlinker?

- a. object file
- b. source file
- c. executable file
- d. text file

16. The directory\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be viewed as a that translates file names into their directoryentries

- a. symbol table
- b. partition
- c. Cache
- d. swap space

17. In the tree structured directories\_

- a. the tree has the stem directory
- b. the tree has the leaf directory
- c. the tree has the root directory
- d. all of the mentioned

18. Which of the following are the types of path names?

- a. Absolute & Relative
- b. Local & Relative
- c. Global & Relative
- d. Relative & Local
- 19. A \_\_\_\_\_\_ contains information about the file , including ownership , permissions , andlocation of the files
  - a. File control block
  - b. File
  - c. Device drivers
  - d. File system

20. Which of the following is crucial time while accessing data on the disk?

- a. Seek time
- b. Rotational time
- c. Transmission time
- d. Waiting time

#### **ANSWERS**

1.d, 2.a, 3.c, 4.d, 5.d, 6.a, 7.d, 8.a, 9.a, 10.b, 11.a, 12.c, 13.b, 14.a, 15.a, 16.a, 17,c, 18.a, 19.a, 20.a

#### **TWO MARKS**

- 1. What are Block I/O Devices?
- 2. What are Character I/O Devices?
- 3. What is called Device Controller?
- 4. What is Interrupt Vector?
- 5. What are Precise interrupts?
- 6. What is Programmed I/O?
- 7. What is Polling?
- 8. What are Regular files?
- 9. What are Character and Block Special files?
- 10. What are Random access files?
- 11. What is absolute path name?
- 12. What is relative path name?
- 13. Define MBR.
- 14. Define FAT.
- 15. What is Physical Dump?
- 16. What is logical Dump?

#### **FIVE MARKS**

- 1. Write notes on Memory mapped I/O.
- 2. Write notes on DMA.
- 3. How an interrupt Occurs?
- 4. Write notes on Precise and Imprecise Interrupts.
- 5. Describe Interrupt driven I/O.
- 6. Write notes on I/O using DMA.
- 7. Discuss about File Naming.
- 8. Write notes on File attributes.
- 9. Describe Directory Operations.
- 10. Write notes on File System Layout.
- 11. Write notes on Contiguous and Linked list allocation of Files.
- 12. Write notes on I-nodes.
- 13. Describe Virtual File system.
- 14. Write notes on File System Consistency.

#### TEN MARKS

- 1. Explain Direct Memory Access. in detail.
- 2. Explain Programmed I/O in detail.
- 3. Explain Principles of I/O Software.
- 4. Explain File types and File structure.

- 5. Explain File operations in detail.
- 6. Explain Directories in detail.
- 7. Describe Implementation of Files.
- 8. Describe Implementation of Directories.
- 9. Describe shared files.
- 10. Explain Disk Space Management.
- 11. Explain File system Performance.



#### **MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM**

#### UNIT I

#### **ONE MARKS**

- 1. The information of MIS comes from the\_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Internal source
  - b. External source
  - c. Both internal and external source
  - d. None of the above
- 2. The back bone of any organization is\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Information
  - b. Employee
  - c. management
  - d. capital

#### 3. AI is the short form of

- a. Artificial information
- b. Artificial intelligence
- c. Artificial integration
- d. None of the above

4. The advantage(s) of transistors are they

- a. Are portable
- b. Are more reliable
- c. Consume less power
- d. All the above

#### 5. The flow of information through MIS is

- a. Need dependent
- b. Organization dependent
- c. Information dependent
- d. Management dependent

#### 6.The elements of control will consist of \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Authority, Direction, Management
- b. Authority, Direction, Information
- c. Authority, Application, Management
- d. Authority, Application, Information

#### 7. Internal information for MIS may come from any one of the following department.

- a. Customers care department
- b. HR department

- c. A Marketing department
- d. Production department
- 8. Audit gives details about\_\_\_\_\_\_to Account Payable System

- a. Account balance
- b. Transaction
- c. Expenditure
- d. All of the above
- 9.One byte is made of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Four bits
  - b. Eight bits
  - c. Twelve bits
  - d. Sixteen bits

10.MIS normally found in a manufacturing organization will not be suitable in the

- a. Service sector
- b. Banking sector
- c. Agriculture sector
- d. All of the above

11. \_\_\_\_\_details are given by Management to Marketing Service System.

- a. Customer
- b. Employee
- c. Supplier
- d. None of the above

12.The basic component(s) of DSS are\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Database
- b. Model base
- c. DSS software system
- d. All the above

13.GDSS is the short form of .

- a. Group Decision Support System
- b. Group Discussion Support System
- c. Group Decision Service System
- d. Group Discussion Support Source

14.Decision trees could be represented in different ways such as\_\_\_\_\_

a. Bottom to top

- b. Left to right
- c. Top to bottom
- d. All of the above

15. The types of data transmission modes are\_\_\_\_\_

- a. Half duplex., Duplex., Singlex
- b. Half duplex., Duplex., Simplex
- c. Half duplex., Duplex., Half Singlex
- d. Singlex, duplex, halftriplex

16.In an information system which one is not a technology driver for an information system?

- a. asset management knowledge
- b. networks and the Internet
- c. object technologies
- d. enterprise applications

17.\_\_\_\_\_ information system supports planning and assessment needs of executive management.

- a. TPS
- b. DSS
- c. ERP
- d. None of these

18. \_\_\_\_\_application of information is used to scan an organization's environment.

- a. World wide
- b. Internal Communication
- c. External Communication
- d. Sensing

19. \_\_\_\_\_is the organization Back Bone.

- a. Capital
- b. Employee
- c. Management
- d. Information

20. \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for the systems development, budget, on-time development and with acceptable quality.

- a. System Owner
- b. System Designer
- c. Project Manager
- d. user

#### **TWO MARKS**

- 1. Define Information System.
- 2. Define Management Information System
- 3. What are the Functions of MIS?
- 4. What are Objectives of MIS?
- 5. Define Internal Environment
- 6. Define External Environment
- 7. Define Information Flow
- 8. Write the role of a manager
- 9. Define Information resource management
- 10. Draw the pyramid structure of MIS
- 11. Define Decision Support System
- 12. Define data processing
- 13. Explain the user machine
- 14. Write any four characteristics of MIS
- 15. Explain distributed systems
- 16. Write about the subsystems of MIS
- 17. Write about importance of MIS
- 18. Write about Role of MIS

#### FIVE MARKS

- 1. Discuss Evolution of MIS.
- 2. Describe the Benefits of MIS.
- 3. Discuss the functions of MIS.
- 4. Write about Information Flow with neat Diagram.
- 5. Discuss the needs of MIS.
- 6. Discuss the importance of MIS.
- 7. Discuss the roles of MIS.
- 8. Explain any 4 types of Management Decisions.
- 9. Write notes on MIS Organization.
- 10. Write notes on Environment of MIS.

#### TEN MARKS

- 1. Explain Benefits and Functions of MIS.
- 2. Explain the Characteristics of MIS.
- 3. Explain Needs and Sources of MIS.
- 4. Explain the importance and roles of MIS.
- 5. Explain Management Decisions.
- 6. Explain Sources and Environment of MIS.
- 7. Explain Management Information System and its Organization.

8. Explain Information flow with neat diagram.



#### UNIT II

#### **ONE MARKS**

- 1. A process is a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. single thread of execution.
  - b. program in the execution
  - c. program in the memory
  - d. task
- 2. The word processing feature that catches most random typographical errors and misspellings is known as\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Grammar checker
  - b. Spell checker
  - c. Word checker
  - d. None of the these
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_is smallest unit of the information.
  - a. A bit
  - b. A byte
  - c. A block
  - d. A nibble
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the term for a temporary storage area that compensates for differences in data rate and data flow between devices.
  - a. Buffer
  - b. Bus
  - c. Channel
  - d. Modem

5. \_\_\_\_\_color dots make up one color pixel on a screen.

- a. 265
- b. 16
- c. 8
- d. 3

6. Which of the following is the smallest visual element on a video monitor?

- a. Character
- b. Pixel
- c. Byte
- d. Bit

- 7. \_\_\_\_\_programs enables you to calculate numbers related to rows and columns.
  - a. Window program
  - b. Spreadsheet program
  - c. Graphics program
  - d. Word program
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_is an output device.
  - a. Keyboard
  - b. Mouse
  - c. Light pen
  - d. VDU
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_is an input device.
  - a. Printer
  - b. Mouse
  - c. Plotter
  - d. VDU
- 10. BIOS is used by\_\_\_\_
  - a. By operating system
  - b. By compiler
  - c. By interpreter
  - d. By application software

11. \_\_\_\_\_is the mean of the Booting in the system.

- a. Starting computer
- b. Install the program
- c. To scan
- d. To turn off
- 12. A computer is accurate, but if the result of a computation is false, what is the main reason for it.
  - a. Power failure
  - b. The computer circuits
  - c. Incorrect data entry
  - d. Distraction
- 13. The central processing unit is located in the\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Hard disk
  - b. System unit
  - c. Memory unit
  - d. Monitor

- 14. Which one of the following groups contains graphical file extensions?
  - a. JPG, CPX, GCM
  - b. GIF, TCE, WMF
  - c. TCP, JPG, BMP
  - d. JPG,GIF,BMP
- 15. \_\_\_\_\_is equal to a gigabyte.
  - a. 1024 bytes
  - b. 512 GB
  - c. 1024 megabytes
  - d. 1024 bits
- 16. \_\_\_\_\_program acts as an intermediary between a user of a computer and the computer hardware?
  - a. Operating system
  - b. User thread
  - c. Superuser thread
  - d. Application program
- 17. \_\_\_\_kind of language can computer understand.
  - a. Normal language
  - b. Computer language
  - c. Assembly language
  - d. High-level language

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is not one of the internal components of a CPU.

- a. Control sequencer
- b. M-D-R
- c. M-A-R
- d. floppy disk
- 19. The speed of computer measured in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Nanoseconds
  - b. Kilo-seconds
  - c. Gigahertz
  - d. Megabytes
- 20. \_\_\_\_\_is the full form of RAM.
  - a. Remote Access Memory
  - b. Random Access Memory
  - c. Remote Access Memory
  - d. Random Access Memory

#### ANSWERS

1.b, 2.b, 3.a, 4.a, 5.d, 6.b, 7.b, 8.d, 9.b, 10.a, 11.a, 12.c, 13.b, 14.d, 15.c, 16.a, 17.c, 18.d, 19.c, 20.b

#### TWO MARKS

- 1. Write any 2 characteristics of computer information system
- 2. Differences between RAM and ROM
- 3. List down all input devices
- 4. Write about mouse and specify its types
- 5. Difference between EEPROM and flash memory
- 6. Define super computers
- 7. Define Mainframe computers
- 8. Define Network computers
- 9. Define Network computers
- 10. Define Portable computers
- 11. Write about the application of computers
- 12. Write about role of computers

#### FIVE MARKS

- 1. Explain any four input devices
- 2. Explain any four output devices
- 3. Write about the characteristics of computer Information system
- 4. Explain the types of computers
- 5. Explain about role of computers
- 6. Explain about importance of computers
- 7. Explain the various application and operation of computers
- 8. Explain ROM and its types
- 9. Discuss System software.
- 10. Write notes on Application Software.

#### TEN MARKS

- 1. Explain the characteristics of Computers.
- 2. Explain Importance and Role of Computers.
- 3. Explain the types of Computers.
- 4. Explain Memory units in detail.
- 5. Explain the CPU operation with neat diagram.
- 6. Explain Software and its types in detail.
- 7. Explain Input devices in detail.
- 8. Explain Output Devices in detail.

- 9. Explain the applications of Computers.
- 10. Explain the operations of Computers.


### UNIT III

## **ONE MARKS**

- 1. The term\_\_\_\_\_\_is generally used for a group of actions, people& procedures used for processing data.
  - a. Scheduler
  - b. System
  - c. Subsystem
  - d. None of the above
- 2. The \_\_\_\_\_are referred to the parts of a large system
  - a. Scheduler
  - b. System
  - c. Subsystem
  - d. None of the above
- 3. The\_\_\_\_\_\_is responsible examining the total flow of data throughout the organization.
  - a. System Designer
  - b. Programmer
  - c. System Analyst
  - d. None of the above
- 4. The use of system concepts is to decompose the information system and define the boundaries and interfaces of each subsystem is generally called\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Structured Design
  - b. Physical Design
  - c. Logical Design
  - d. All of the above
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_involves information processes that converts input into output
  - a. Input
  - b. Processing
  - c. Output
  - d. Control
- 6. CBIS stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Component Based Information System
  - b. Computer Bus Information System
  - c. Component Bus Information System
  - d. Computer Based Information System

- 7. \_\_\_\_\_is not a type of System.
  - a. Computer
  - b. Open
  - c. Closed
  - d. Adaptive

\_\_\_\_\_is a system that interacts with the environment. 8.

- a. People
- b. Conceptual
- c. Open
- d. Closed

- 9. \_\_\_\_\_means the structure and order of arrangement.
  - a. Interaction
  - b. Interdependence
  - c. Organization
  - d. Central Objective

10. \_\_\_\_\_helps to achieve a much better control in the system.

- a. Input
- b. Processing
- c. Output
- d. Feedback

11. \_\_\_\_\_denotes the limit of the system.

- a. Control
- b. Boundary
- c. Central Objective
- d. None of these above
- 12. Changes in \_\_\_\_\_\_ affects the working of the system.
  - a. Input
  - b. Output
  - c. Control
  - d. Environment

13. The Interconnections and the interactions between the subsystems is known as

- a. Boundary
- b. Control
- c. Interface
- d. feedback

14. \_\_\_\_\_feedback helps to take corrective measures.

- a. Positive
- b. Negative
- c. Both
- d. None

15. \_\_\_\_\_describes what a system should do to meet the information needs of users.

- a. System design
- b. Feasibility Study
- c. System Analysis
- d. None of the above

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_is the process of defining the architecture, modules, interfaces, and data for a system to satisfy specified requirements.

- a. System design
- b. Feasibility Study
- c. System Analysis
- d. None of the above

17. \_\_\_\_\_is a powerful tool to understand the functional and information view of system.

- a. Chart
- b. Data Flow Diagram
- c. Data Dictionary
- d. None of the above
- 18. Once the information system has been designed, a number of tasks must be completed before the system is installed and ready to operate. This process is called\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. System Analysis
  - b. System Design
  - c. System Implementation
  - d. System Maintenance

19. Testing all related systems together is called\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. System Testing
- b. Volume Testing
- c. Integration Testing
- d. Acceptance Testing

20. \_\_\_\_\_is a process in which the performance of an organizational MIS is determined

- a. Maintenance
- b. Evaluation
- c. Control
- d. Analysis

### **ANSWERS**

1.b, 2.c, 3.a, 4.a, 5.b, 6.d, 7.a, 8.c, 9.c, 10.d, 11.b, 12.d, 13.c, 14.b, 15.c, 16.a, 17.b, 18.c, 19.c, 20.b

### **TWO MARKS**

- 1. Define System
- 2. What are the types of system
- 3. Define filters used in system
- 4. What are the elements of system
- 5. Write about feedback control
- 6. Define system boundary
- 7. What are the function of system
- 8. What are the operations of system
- 9. Write about system concept
- 10. Write any three characteristics of system
- 11. What is System Analyst.
- 12. What are the types of maintenance of MIS

### **FIVE MARKS**

- 1. Explain the types of System.
- 2. Describe the characteristics of System.
- 3. Write notes on elements of System.
- 4. Write notes on Feedback Control.
- 5. Write notes on System Boundary.
- 6. Discuss the Functions of System.
- 7. Write notes on System Design.
- 8. Discuss the Functions of System Analyst.
- 9. Describe Implementation of System.
- 10. Explain System Evaluation.
- 11. Discuss System Maintenance.

### TEN MARKS

- 1. Explain the types of System.
- 2. Explain System Concepts in detail.
- 3. Describe the characteristics of System.
- 4. Explain the elements of System.
- 5. Describe Feedback Control and System Boundary.
- 6. Explain the Functions of System.
- 7. Describe System Design.

- 8. Explain the Functions of System Analyst.
- 9. Describe Implementation of System.
- 10. Explain System Evaluation.
- 11. Describe System Maintenance.



## UNIT IV

## **ONE MARKS**

- 1. Whenever two people make an exchange, it is called a\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Message
  - b. Transaction
  - c. Mail
  - d. None of the mentioned
- 2. The process of collecting data about transactions is called\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Data Processing
  - b. Information Processing
  - c. Transaction Processing
  - d. All of the above
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_is an information system that records company transactions.
  - a. TPS
  - b. DSS
  - c. INTELLIGENT SYSTEM
  - d. None of the mentioned
- 4. Those transactions which are internal to the company and are related with the internal working of an organization are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Record
  - b. Internal Transaction
  - c. External Transaction
  - d. All of the mentioned
- 5. Those transactions which are external to the organization and are related with the external sources are regarded as\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Record
  - b. Internal Transaction
  - c. External Transaction
  - d. All of the mentioned

6. Documents generated at the point where a transaction occurs are called

- a. Report
- b. Source Document
- c. Study
- d. Thesis

- 7. OLTP stands for
  - a. Online Transfer Protocol
  - b. Online Transaction Protocol
  - c. Online Transaction Processing
  - d. All of the mentioned

8.\_\_\_\_\_ identically.in which transactions are accumulated over time and processed

- a. Parallel Processing
- b. Batch Processing
- c. Data Processing
- d. None of the above

### 9. \_\_\_\_\_is usually a record of one transaction.

- a. Report
- b. Document
- c. Presentation
- d. None of the mentioned
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_is usually a summary of two or more transaction.
  - a. Report
  - b. Document
  - c. Presentation
  - d. None of the mentioned
- 11. Soft copy presentations such as screen and panels are also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Report
  - b. Forms
  - c. Document
  - d. None of the above
- 12. \_\_\_\_\_ is a machine with an embedded, Internet-connected computer that has the capacity to gather and analyze data and communicate with other systems.
  - a. Intelligent System
  - b. Transaction Processing System
  - c. Decision Support System
  - d. All of the above
- 13. \_\_\_\_\_are designed to support the decision making process of managers to improve their effectiveness in the enterprise.
  - a. Intelligent System
  - b. Transaction Processing System
  - c. Decision Support System

d. All of the above

14. The data in the data management subsystem is managed by a \_\_\_\_\_\_ software.

- a. DBMS
- b. Word
- c. Excel
- d. All of the mentioned

15. \_\_\_\_\_subsystem provides facilities for creation, effective execution and management of models.

- a. Data management
- b. Model Management
- c. Dialogue Management
- d. None of the mentioned

16. \_\_\_\_\_are those which are collected for the first time and are original in character.

- a. Primary data
- b. Secondary data
- c. Observed data
- d. None of the above



17. \_\_\_\_\_consists of a number of questions printed in a definite order on a form.

- a. Observation Method
- b. Interview
- c. Questionnaire
- d. None of these
- 18. After data has been collected, data has to be translated in an appropriate form. This process is known as\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Data Preprocessing
  - b. Data Arrangement
  - c. Data Preparation
  - d. None of these
- 19. Once the problem has been defined, the \_\_\_\_begins.
  - a. Data Collection
  - b. Data Arrangement
  - c. Data Preparation
  - d. None of these
- 20. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a method under which data from the field is collected.
  - a. Observation Method
  - b. Interview

- c. Questionnaire
- d. None of these

## **ANSWERS**

1.b, 2.c, 3.a, 4.b, 5.c, 6.b, 7.c, 8.b, 9.b, 10.a, 11.b, 12.a, 13.c, 14.a, 15.b, 16.a, 17.c, 18.c, 19.a, 20.a

## **TWO MARKS**

- 1. Define Transaction.
- 2. Define Transaction Processing.
- 3. What are the types of Transaction.
- 4. What are the characteristics of TPS?
- 5. What are the methods for data entry?
- 6. What are the methods for Data processing?
- 7. What are the applications of Intelligent System?
- 8. Define Decision Support system.
- 9. What are the types of Decision Support system?
- 10. What are the benefits of DSS?
- 11. What are the types of Data?
- 12. Name the Subsystems of DSS.
- 13. What is Data Preparation?

# FIVE MARKS

- 1. Write notes on types of Transaction and Characteristics of TPS.
- 2. Describe the steps involved in TPS.
- 3. Describe the Features of Intelligent System.
- 4. Discuss any 5 types of Intelligent system.
- 5. Describe Characteristics of Decision Support system.
- 6. Write notes on Output generation.
- 7. Discuss challenges and applications of Intelligent system.
- 8. Describe the subsystems of DSS.
- 9. Describe Data Collection methods.
- 10. Discuss the steps involved in Data Preparation.

# TEN MARKS

- 1. Explain the steps involved in processing a transaction.
- 2. Explain Transaction Processing system in detail.
- 3. Explain the types of Intelligent System.
- 4. Explain Intelligent System in detail.
- 5. Explain Features, Challenges and applications of Intelligent system.

- 6. Explain Decision Support system in detail.
- 7. Explain the subsystems of DSS.
- 8. Explain Data collection in detail.
- 9. Explain Data Preparation in detail.



# St. Joseph's College of Arts and Science for Women, Hosur. <u>UNIT V</u>

# ONE MARKS

- 1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_ information system is a system that provides detailed information for a specific type of operations activity or related group of activities I/O hardware contains
  - a. Functional
  - b. Accounting
  - c. Production
  - d. Marketing
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_information systems support decision making for the allocation & planningof production resources.
  - a. Functional
  - b. Accounting
  - c. Production
  - d. Marketing
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of making new products from raw materials as per design specifications.
  - a. Purchase
  - b.Production
  - c. Sales
  - d.Auditing
- 4. CAM stands for\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Component Aided Machine
  - b. Computer Aided Manufacturing
  - c. Computer Added Monitor
  - d. Compound Aided Machine

5. \_\_\_\_\_is concerned with detecting existing quality problems.

- a. Quality Control
- b. Quality Assurance
- c. Quality Maintenance
- d. All of the mentioned
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with the prevention of future quality problems.
  - a. Quality Control
  - b. Quality Assurance

- c. Quality Maintenance
- d. All of the mentioned
- 7. CIM stands for
  - a. Computer Impact Manufacturing
  - b. Computer Integrate Manufacturing
  - c. Component Integrate Manufacturing
  - d. All of the mentioned
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_includes invention of raw materials, goods in progress, finished goods.
  - a. Vendor data
  - b. Production data
  - c. Inventory data
  - d. Marketing data
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_is concerned with identifying the need and wants of the customers and effectively offer goods and services to meet those needs & wants.
  - a. Purchase
  - b.Production
  - c.Control
  - d.Marketing

10. A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_system is a set of procedures and sources used by managers to obtain everyday information about development

- a. Marketing intelligence
- b. Internal Records
- c. Market research
- d. Marketing Decision Support
- 11. \_\_\_\_planning is Concerned with pricing (How much to charge the product).
  - a. Product
  - b. Price
  - c. Place
  - d. Promotion

12. \_\_\_\_\_is concerned with how the product is distributed across geographical areas.

- a. Product
- b. Price
- c. Place
- d. Promotion

13. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_is concerned with increasing product awareness among various consumer

- segments.
  - a. Product
  - b. Price
  - c. Place
  - d. Promotion

14. \_\_\_\_\_- is the process of identifying, monitoring and communicating economic information to permit informed judgment and decisions by users of the information.

- a. Purchase
- b. Production
- c. Accounting
- d. Marketing
- 15. \_\_\_\_\_ control is established by the management to ensure quality and security of information.
  - a. Internal
  - b. External
  - c. Both
  - d. None of these

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_is responsible for overall financial planning & the raising of capital.

- a. Finance
- b. Production
- c. Accounting
- d. Marketing

17. \_\_\_\_\_data includes the transactions of revenues and expenses incurred from each

functional area.

- a. Forecasting
- b. Transactional
- c. Financial Intelligence
- d. Strategic Plans

18. \_\_\_\_\_ data helps to understand the nation's economy & helps in analyzing the trendsthat may affect the company economy.

- a. Forecasting
- b. Transactional
- c. Financial Intelligence
- d. Strategic Plans

19. \_\_\_\_\_determine the flow of money into & out of the firm.

- a. Forecasting
- b. Funds Management
- c. Auditing and Control
- d. None of the above

20. \_\_\_\_\_is a staff function that supports the activities of the firm's line functions

- a. TPS
- b. DSS

- c. PIS
- d. Intelligent system

## TWO MARKS

- 1. What are the types of Functional Information System.
- 2. What are the benefits of Functional Information system.
- 3. What is Production Information system?
- 4. What is marketing information system?
- 5. What is Accounting information system?
- 6. What are the characteristics of AIS?
- 7. What are the components of AIS?
- 8. What is Financial Information system?
- 9. What is Personnel Information System?
- 10. What is auditing?

# FIVE MARKS

- 1. Write notes on types of Transaction and Characteristics of TPS.
- 2. Describe the input subsystem of Production Information system.
- 3. Describe the output subsystem of Production Information system.
- 4. Describe the input subsystem of Marketing Information system.
- 5. Describe the output subsystem of Marketing Information system.
- 6. Discuss the components of AIS.
- 7. Describe the input subsystem of Financial Information system.
- 8. Describe the output subsystem of Financial Information system.
- 9. Describe the input subsystem of Personnel Information system.
- 10. Describe the output subsystem of Personnel Information system.

# TEN MARKS

- 1. Explain the Functional Information System.
- 2. Explain the Production Information System.
- 3. Explain Input and Output Subsystem of Production Information System.
- 4. Explain Marketing Information System.
- 5. Explain Input and Output Subsystem of Marketing Information System.
- 6. Explain Characteristics and Components of AIS.
- 7. Explain Financial Information System.
- 8. Explain Input and Output Subsystem of Financial Information System.
- 9. Explain Personnel Information System.
- 10. Explain Input and Output Subsystem of Personnel Information System.

# St. Joseph's College of Arts and Science for Women, Hosur. <u>INTERNET AND ITS APPLICATION</u>

# <u>UNIT I</u>

# **ONE MARKS**

- 1. The language used in computer for business application is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. FORTRAN
  - b. COBOL
  - c. JAVA
  - d. PYTHON

2. Computer-based business application were called \_\_\_\_\_

- a. BOPS
- b. GUI
- c. DBASE
- d. DBMS
- 3. Software that supports creation and management of data files easily and simple queries from the data files and gives reports in an attractive format is called a \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Dbase-III
  - b. Dbase-IV
  - c. DBMS
  - d. None of these

4. Which technology is used to manage the data files and to design the pictures and icons ?

- a. DBMS
- b. GUI
- c. Dbase-III
- d. Dbase-IV

5. In networking software needed to run the central system is called the \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Client
- b. Network
- c. Node
- d. Server
- 6. SMTP stands for \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Simple Mail Technology Protocol
  - b. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
  - c. Simple Main Transfer Protocol
  - d. None of the above
  - 7. The standard protocol of the internet is \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. Java

- b. Flash
- c. HTML
- d. TCP/IP
- 8. Which protocol is used to transmit the information on World Wide Web?
  - a. HTPP
  - b. HPPT
  - c. HTTTP
  - d. HTTP
- 9. The universally accepted computer language to create hyper-text is called \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Hyper-text markup language
  - b. Hyper-text makeup language
  - c. Hyper-link markup language
  - d. None of the above

10. The application which enables an internet user to join a user group is called \_\_\_\_\_

- a. USERNET
- b. INTERNET
- c. USENET
- d. TELNET
- 11. The internet which uses to log in and work on another system which is geographicallylocated in another place of the world
  - a. USERNET
  - b. INTERNET
  - c. USENET
  - d. TELNET
  - 12. WAIS stands for:
    - a. WIDE AREA INTERNET SERVICE
    - b. WIDE AREA INTIMATE SERVICE
    - c. WIDE AREA INFORMATION SERVICE
    - d. WIDE AREA INTERNET SYSTEM
  - 13. FTP stands for :
    - a. File Transmit Protocal
    - b. File Transfer Protocal
    - c. File Transfer Provider
    - d. None of the above
  - 14. Which provides browsing of large files \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. Gopher
    - b. Archie
    - c. Veronica

- d. None of these
- 15. The WWW is a collection of pages maintained on the internet using a technique that iscalled\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Hyper-link
  - b. Protocal
  - c. Hyper-text
  - d. Hyper-link
- 16. GUI stands for
  - a. GRAPHICAL USING INTERFACE
  - b. GRAPHICAL USING INTERNET
  - c. GRAPHICAL USER INTERNET
  - d. GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

### 17. The software need to do work of the node is called \_\_\_\_\_\_ software

- a. Client
- b. Server
- c. Protocol
- d. Internet
- 18. TCP/IP is a \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Network Hardware
  - b. Network Software
  - c. Protocol
  - d. None of these

19. A web address is also called a ------

- a. LRU
- b. URL
- c. LUR
- d. ULR

20. The internet also known simply as\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. NAT
- b. NOT
- c. NET
- d. NFT
- 21. TCP/IP mainly used for\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. File Transfer
  - b. Email
  - c. Remote Login Service
  - d. All of these

- 22. Servers are computers that provide resources to other computers connected to ----
  - a. Client
  - b. Mainframe
  - c. Supercomputer
  - d. Network

23. A program that is used to view websites is called a \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Browser
- b. Web viewer
- c. Spreadsheet
- d. Word processor

24. Sending an E-mail is similar to\_\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Sending a package
- b. Talking on the phone
- c. Writing a letter
- d. Drawing a picture

## ANSWERS

1.b, 2.a, 3.c, 4.b, 5.d, 6.b, 7.d, 8.c, 9.a, 10.c, 11.d, 12.c, 13.b, 14.a, 15.c, 16.d, 17.a, 18.c, 19.b, 20.c, 21.d, 22.d, 23.a, 24.c

# TWO MARKS

- 1. Define Gopher?
- 2. Define signature?
- 3. Define resource sharing?
- 4. What is browsers?
- 5. Define usenet?
- 6. Define telnet?
- 7. Define WWW?
- 8. Define internet?
- 9. Define E-mail?
- 10. Write about internet application?

## FIVE MARKS

- 1. Write about computers in business?
- 2. Write about networking?
- 3. Write about E-mail?
- 4. Write about voice E-mail?
- 5. Write about browsers in brief?



- 6. Write about world wide web?
- 7. Write about bulletin board service?
- 8. Explain wide area information service?
- 9. Explain telnet?
- 10. Write about Usenet?

## TEN MARKS:

- 1. Explain networking briefly with neat diagram?
- 2. Explain computer in business briefly?
- 3. Explain electronic mail briefly?
- 4. Explain Gopher briefly with neat diagram?
- 5. Explain world wide web briefly with neat diagram?
- 6. Explain use net briefly?
- 7. Explain telnet briefly with neat diagram?
- 8. Write Internet? Internet history with neat diagram?
- 9. Explain A: Telnet B: Usenet
- 10. Explain A: E-mail B: Voicemail

# **ONE MARKS:**

- 1. ISP stands for
  - a. Internet Service Provider
  - b. Internet System Provide
  - c. Inter Service Provider
  - d. None of these
- 2. Conversion of digital signals into signals transmit through a telephone is called

UNIT – II

- a. Modem
- b. Modulation
- c. URL
- d. IP address

3. Which device is used for modulation and demodulation ?

- a. USB
- b. Monitor
- c. Modem
- d. None of these
- 4. The modem of the user converts the digital data into \_\_\_\_\_\_ signals
  - a. Analog
  - b. Data
  - c. Digital

# St. Joseph's College of Arts and Science for Women, Hosur. d. modem 5. The telephone lines transmit the data to the modem of the \_\_\_\_\_ a. IP b. URL c. ISP d. None of these 6. The speed of the V.32 bits modem is a. 28.8KBPS b. 20.8KBPS c. 15.4KBPS d. 14.4KBPS 7. The speed of the V.32 bits modem is a. 28.8KBPS b. 20.8KBPS c. 15.4KBPS d. 14.4KBPS 8. Ordinary telephone lines have a capacity of \_\_\_\_\_ speed. a. 87KBPS b. 56KBPS c. 58KBPS d. 76KBPS 9. ISDN stands for\_ a. Integrated Service Digital Network b. Internet Service Digital Network c. Integrated Service Design Network d. Internet Service Design Network 10. Advantages of an ISDN network are . a. Increase user productivity b. Higher accuracy level c. Provides 128 KBPS channel for internet d. All of the above 11. BRI stands for \_\_\_\_\_. a. Basic Rate Interface b. Byte Rate Interface c. Basic Rate Internet d. Byte Rate Internet

- 12. The theoretical bandwidth of a BRI line is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. 120KBPS
  - b. 128KBPS
  - c. 140KBPS
  - d. 210KBPS

13. Internet node runs on a \_\_\_\_\_program

- a. Server
- b. GUI
- c. Client
- d. Termina

14. A modem is connected to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Telephone line
- b. a keyboard
- c. a printer
- d. a monitor

15. Modem is used mostly for

- a. Mostly for file system
- b. A modern empty memory modules
- c. Connecting to internet
- d. None of the above

16. Which interface is cheaper and is used to connect to home or small business.

- a. PRI
- b. MRI
- c. ISP
- d. BRI

17. The popular browsers are \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Internet explorer
- b. Netscape navigator
- c. Mosaic
- d. All of the above

18. Every computer connected to the internet is given an address called the \_\_\_\_\_address

- a. IP
- b. ISP
- c. BRI
- d. PRI

19. The modem of the ISP converts the analog signals received into \_\_\_\_\_\_data

a. Analog

- b. Digital
- c. Transmit
- d. None of these

20. In physical connection user node send the \_\_\_\_\_ data

- a. Analog
- b. Digital
- c. Transmit
- d. None of these

### 21. Which is the very expensive connection line?

- a. Leased line
- b. Telephone line
- c. Link line
- d. Speed line

### 22. A communication network which is used for transmitting all type of integrated data

- a. ISP
- b. IP
- c. Protocol
- d. ISDN

### 23. The disadvantage of ISDN networks are :

- a. Relatively expensive
- b. Limited availability
- c. Relatively difficult to configure
- d. All of the above
- 24. The expansion of PRI is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Private Rate Interface
  - b. Private Rate Internet
  - c. Primary Rate Interface
  - d. None of the above
- 25. To connect out communications device to an ISDN line\_\_\_\_\_interface equipment willbe used.
  - a. Network terminater
  - b. Terminal adapter
  - c. Modem
  - d. Both A & B
- 26. Which line is very costly than the other telephone system ?
  - a. ISDN
  - b. Telephone

- c. Leased
- d. None of these

# ANSWERS

1.a, 2.b, 3.c, 4.a, 5.c, 6.d, 7.a, 8.b, 9.a, 10.d, 11.a, 12.b, 13.c, 14.a, 15.c, 16.d, 17.d, 18.a, 19.b, 20.b, 21.a, 22.a, 23.d, 24.c, 25.d, 26.a

# TWO MARKS

- 1. Define modem?
- 2. Define internet addressing?
- 3. Define telephone lines?
- 4. Define frame relay?
- 5. Write the popular browsers?
- 6. Write the types of internet connection?
- 7. Define ISDN?
- 8. Define shell account?
- 9. Define TCP/IP account?
- 10. Write the disadvantages of ISDN network?

# FIVE MARKS

- 1. Write the types of internet connection and explain it?
- 2. Write the advantages of ISDN?
- 3. What is modem and explain it?
- 4. Write about internet addressing and its types?
- 5. Explain physical connection?
- 6. Explain telephone line with diagram?
- 7. Write a note on the circuit connection for internet connectivity?
- 8. Explain ISDN?
- 9. Write about interfaces for ISDN?
- 10. Explain the speed of telephone lines briefly?

# TEN MARKS

- 1. Write internet addressing briefly?
- 2. Explain telephone lines briefly?
- 3. Explain ISDN with advantage and disadvantages?
- 4. Explain ISDN and write the advantages of ISDN?
- 5. Explain telephone line and speed of the telephone line briefly?
- 6. Explain ISDN interface and ISDN advantages?
- 7. Explain internet addressing and types of internet connection?
- 8. Explain circuit connection for internet connectivity briefly?
- 9. Explain physical connection and circuit connection for internet connectivity?

10. Explain Modem briefly with neat diagram?



# <u>UNIT –III</u>

# **ONE MARKS**

- 1. HTML is stand for \_
  - a. Hyper Text Markup Language
  - b. Holistick Technical Method Library
  - c. Hyper Tax Makes Line
  - d. None of the above
- 2. The correct sequence of HTML tags for starting a webpage is
  - a. Head, Title, HTML, body
  - b. HTML, Body, Title, Head
  - c. Head, HTML, Title, Body
  - d. HTML, Head, Title, Body

# 3. Which of the following element is responsible for making the text bold in HTML?

- a.
- b. <a>
- c. <b>
- d. <br>

4. Which of the following tag is used for inserting the largest heading in HTML?

- a. <h3>
- b. <h1>
- c. <h5>
- d. <h6>

5. Which of the following tag is used to insert a line-break in HTML?

- a. <br>
- b. <a>
- c.
- d. <b>

6. How to create an unordered list (a list with the list items in bullets) in HTML?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d. <i>

7. Which character is used to represent the closing of a tag in HTML?

- a. \
- b. !
- c. /

- d. .
- 8. How to create a hyperlink in HTML?
  - a. <a href = "www.javatpoint.com"> javaTpoint.com </a>
  - b. <a url = "www.javatpoint.com" javaTpoint.com /a>
  - c. <a link = "www.javatpoint.com"> javaTpoint.com </a>
  - d. <a> www.javatpoint.com <javaTpoint.com /a>

9. How to create an ordered list (a list with the list items in numbers) in HTML?

- a.
- b.
- c. <1i>
- d. <i>

10. Which of the following element is responsible for making the text italic in HTML?

- a. <i>
- b. <italic>
- c.  $\langle it \rangle$
- d.

11. How to insert an image in HTML?

- a. <img href = "jtp.png" />
- b. <img url = "jtp.png" />
- c. <img link = "jtp.png" />
- d. <img src = "jtp.png" />

12. How to add a background color in HTML?

- a. <marquee bg color: "red">
- b. <marquee bg-color = "red">
- c. <marquee bgcolor = "red">
- d. <marquee color = "red">
- 13. <input> is
  - a. a format tag.
  - b. an empty tag.
  - c. All of the above
  - d. None of the above

14. Which of the following tag is used to make the underlined text?

- a. <i>
- b.
- c. <u>
- d.

- 15. How to create a checkbox in HTML?
  - **a.** <input type = "checkbox">
  - b. <input type = "button">
  - c. <checkbox>
  - d. <input type = "check">

16. Which of the following tag is used to define options in a drop-down selection list?

- a. <select>
- b. <list>
- c. <dropdown>
- d. <option>

17. HTML tags are enclosed in-

- a. *#* and *#*
- b.  $\{ and \}$
- c. ! and ?
- d. < and >

18. Which of the following tag is used to add rows in the table?

- a. <td> and </td>
- b. <th> and </th>
- c. and
- d. None of the above

19. The <hr> tag in HTML is used for -

- a. new line
- b. vertical ruler
- c. new paragraph
- d. horizontal ruler

20. Which of the following attribute is used to provide a unique name to an element?

- a. class
- b. id
- c. type
- d. None of the above
- 21. Which of the following HTML tag is used to display the text with scrolling effect?
  - a. <marquee>
  - b. <scroll>
  - c. <div>
  - d. None of the above
- 22. Which of the following HTML tag is the special formatting tag?
  - a.

- b. <b>
- c.
- d. None of the above

23. Which of the following is the correct way to send mail in HTML?

- a. <a href="mailto: xy@y">
- b. <a href = "xy@y">
- c. <mail xy@y</mail>
- d. None of the above

24. Which of the following is the container for , >, and ?

- a. <data>
- b.
- c. <group>
- d. All of the above

25. How to insert a background image in HTML?

- a. <body background = "img.png">
- b. <img background = "img.png">
- d. None of the above

## ANSWERS

1.a, 2.d, 3.c, 4.b, 5.a, 6.a, 7.c, 8.a, 9.b, 10.a, 11.d, 12.c, 13.b, 14.c, 15.a, 16.d, 17.d, 18.c, 19.d, 20.b, 21.a, 22.c, 23.a, 24.b, 25.a

# TWO MARKS

- 1. Define HTML.
- 2. Give definition for cascading style sheets.
- 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 <br> 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.
- 19. How do you construct style rules?
- 20. How to specify a font family using styles?
- 21. Give example for word spacing and letter spacing.
- 22. Define inline spans.
- 23. What is meant by indentation?
- 24. How to set all border attributes at once using style sheets?

## FIVE MARKS

- 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?
- 14. Define cascading style sheets and discuss about styles and construct a style rules.
- 15. Write short notes on creating styles for nested tags.
- 16. How do you create and link an external style sheets?
- 17. Give short notes on specification of font family, size and colors.
- 18. Write about indent paragraph with example.
- 19. How to apply a border to a paragraph?
- 20. How to specify horizontal alignment and vertical space with a paragraph?
- 21. Give an example for applying a background image file.

## TEN MARKS

- 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.
- 6. Write down the creation of classes and IDs for applying styles.
- 7. Describe in detail about formatting text by using style sheets.
- 8. How to format paragraphs by using style sheets.

# **ONE MARKS**

- 1. When \_\_\_\_\_key is pressed, the paragraph options for that paragraph are carried down to the next paragraph.
  - a. backspace
  - b. space bar
  - c. escape
  - d. enter

2. A color for selected text can be used.

- a. combine
- b. combination
- c. different
- d. same

3. Some \_\_\_\_\_ can be added to the documents by color printer.

- a. shading
- b. splash
- c. shade
- d. colour

4. A value will result in hanging indent.

- a. first
- b. positive
- c. negative
- d. additional
- 5. To choose a Font type click down arrow in the fonts \_\_\_\_\_box of font tab in character dialog box.
  - a. combo
  - b. list combo
  - c. list
  - d. text
- 6. The alt attribute allows
  - a. addition of alternative text about an image
  - b. use of an alternative image in place of the specified image
  - c. addition of a border to image
  - d. addition of an alternate hyperlink
- 7. Which format can create a transparent image?
  - a. SVG
  - b. PNG

- c. GIF
- d. JPG

8. The\_tag defines an image in an HTML page.

- a. <img>
- b. <pic>
- c. <image>
- d. <imge>

9. Web browsers display images in the following format

- a. JPEG
- b. XBM
- c. GIF
- d. All of these

10. The src attribute used with <img> tag stands for

- a. source
- b. structure
- c. screen
- d. screen resolution count

11. The correct HTML code for inserting an image is

- a. <img src = "image.gif">
- b. <image src = "image.gif" >
- c. <img href="image.gif">
- d. <img>image.gif</gif>

12. For caption of the image we use

- a. <src>
- b. <figure>
- c. <alt>
- d. <title>
- 13. <img> tag has no end tag
  - a. False
  - b. True

14. \_\_\_\_\_attribute is used to specify the location of an image file.

- a. alt
- b. name
- c. src
- d. align

15. Which of the following gives a text description of the image if it is not available?

- a. src
- b. alt
- c. height
- d. weight

- 16. Which HTML tag is used to define a table?
  - a.
  - b. <tab>
  - c. <tl>
  - d. <tb>

17. Which attribute you'll use with TD tag to merge two cells horizontally?

- a. colspan = 2
- b. merge = row2
- c. rowspan = 2
- d. merge = colspan2

18. Each cell of the table can be represented by using \_\_\_\_\_

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d. <thead>

19. Borders can't be applied on \_\_\_\_\_

- a.
- b. >
- c. <thead>
- d.

20. Which of the following is not the element associated with HTML table layout?

- a. alignment
- b. size
- c. spanning
- d. color

## ANSWERS

1.d, 2.c, 3.b, 4.c, 5.a, 6.a, 7.b, 8.a, 9.d, 10.a, 11.a, 12.b, 13.b, 14.c, 15.b, 16.a, 17.a, 18.b, 19.a, 20.d

# **TWO MARKS**

- 1. List out the graphics formats supported by HTML.
- 2. Write the syntax for hyper linking a graphics.
- 3. Define <img src> tag.
- 4. What is the use of alternate text in graphics?
- 5. How to insert a graphics in a web page? Define navigation bar.
- 6. How text-based navigation bar is user-friendly?
- 7. Give the difference between text-based and graphical-based navigation.
- 8. What is meant by image map?

- 9. What is the use of <area> tag?
- 10. Give definition for tag in HTML.
- 11. Mention the table components and define it.
- 12. How do you specify the size of a table using style sheets?
- 13. Define rowspan and colspan arguments.
- 14. What are the arguments used to apply borders in table using html tags?
- 15. How do you apply borders by using CSS in table?
- 16. Define cell spacing and cellpadding.
- 17. How to set horizontal and vertical alignment in table using CSS?

# FIVE MARKS

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

# TEN MARKS

7.

- 1. Explain in detail about preparing graphics for web use.
- 2. How do you arrange elements on the page with example.
- 3. Create your favourite web page using graphics format.
- 4. Describe about controlling image size and padding in detail.
- 5. Create a webpage for your institution using text-based navigation.
- 6. Discuss in detail about graphical navigation bar.
- How to redirect users from one page to another
- 8. How to create an image map that enables different spots on a graphic to hyperlink todifferent pages?
- 9. Write a HTML program to create your class timetable.
- 10. Discuss about the formatting of table with example.

# St. Joseph's College of Arts and Science for Women, Hosur. $\underline{UNIT - V}$

# **ONE MARKS**

- 1. DPC stands for
  - a. District Passport Cell.
  - b. Direct Passport Cell.
  - c. Direct Public Cell.
  - d. District Public Cell.

2. External website that opens in a new window such as at proof of date of birth identifyproof with photograph proof of residence and proof of nationality at\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. District Passport Cell.
- b. Passport online.
- c. Passport seva.
- d. Website.
- 3. BPCL stands for
  - a. Bharat Petroleum Corporate Limited.
  - b. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited.
  - c. Bharat Petroleum Corporate Limit.
  - d. Bharat Petrol Corporation Limited.
- 4. HPGC stands for
  - a. Hindustan Petrol Gas Corporation.
  - b. Hindustan Petroleum Gas Corporation.
  - c. Hindu Petroleum Gas Corporation.
  - d. Hindu Petrol Gas Corporation.
- 5. ICE stands for
  - a. Integer Coach Function.
  - b. Integer Coach Factory.
  - c. Integral Coach Function.
  - d. Integral Coach Factory.
- 6. LHB stands for
  - a. Link Hotman Burch.
  - b. Line Hotman Burch.
  - c. Link Hotspot Burch.
  - d. Linker Hotspot Burch.
- 7. LPG stands for
  - a. Liquified Petrol Gas.
  - b. Liquid Petrol Gas.

- c. Liquified Petroleum Gas.
- d. Liquid Petroleum Gas.
- 8. How many types of trains in India.
  - a. 13
  - b. 5
  - c. 12
  - d. 15

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_trains are express rail service of India express trains make a small number of stops.

- a. Express.
- b. Local.
- c. Bullet.
- d. Toy.

10. The app used for booking train is

- a. Booktrain.
- b. Goibbo.
- c. IRCTC.
- d. Both B and C

11. How many types of coaches does Indian railway use\_\_\_\_\_

- a. 5.
- b. 6.
- c. 3.
- d. 2.

12. How many compartment are there in Indian railways?

- a. 13
- b. 5
- c. 12
- d. 14

13. Visit the official website of \_\_\_\_\_\_to apply the passport.

- a. Passport seva.
- b. passport.
- c. online passport
- d. passport apply.

14. How many top level gas companies in India?

- a. 4.
- b. 5.
- c. 2.

- d. 3.
- 15. The gas cylinder can be booked through\_\_\_\_\_service.
  - a. Book gas.
  - b. Gas booking.
  - c. IVRS.
  - d. All the above.
- 16. If you are using the \_\_\_\_\_\_facility of HP gas the first time, then you'll receive to register to the online portal.
  - a. SMS.
  - b. Call.
  - c. Dial.
  - d. none of the above.

17. While receiving the HP cylinder refill you must check the \_\_\_\_\_ cap has any crack.

- a. Safety
- b. Cylinder
- c. Risk
- d. Tension

18. In Indian railway how many AC compartment are there?

- a. 4.
- b. 5.
- c. 2.
- d. 3.
- 19. \_\_\_\_\_continuance of the scheme for production and distribution of "Blue green Alog"

during the year 2019-2020.

- a. Agriculture
- b. Gas
- c. Petroleum
- d. All the above

20. \_\_\_\_\_festival 2020 grant of price to 'C' and 'D' pensioners.

- a. Christmas
- b. Holy
- c. Deepavali
- d. Pongal
#### ANSWERS

1.a, 2.a, 3.b, 4.b, 5.d, 6.a, 7.c, 8.d, 9.a, 10.b, 11.d, 12.d, 13.a, 14.b, 15.c, 16.a, 17.b, 18.d, 19.a, 20.d

#### **TWO MARKS:**

- 1. Write five top level gas companies in India?
- 2. Write types of train in India?
- 3. Write any four departments of TamilNadu Government?
- 4. How many types of Indian railway coaches? what are they?
- 5. Define "agricultural department"?
- 6. Define "passport form"?
- 7. How to book HP GAS?
- 8. Write the steps for filling the passport application form?
- 9. Write the procedure for passport applied online?
- 10. Define EXPRESS?

**FIVE MARKS**:

# St. JOSEPHI'S COLLEGE

- 1. Write about the express train from Chennai to Bangalore?
- 2. Write the steps for online train reservation?
- 3. Write about compartment in trains briefly?
- 4. Write about passport form?
- 5. Write the departments of TamilNadu Government?
- 6. Write about Indane's gas service and how to book HP gas?
- 7. Write the steps and procedure for online passport?
- 8. Explain passport for with neat diagram?

#### **TEN MARKS:**

- 1. Explain about online passport?
- 2. Explain about online gas service?
- 3. Explain the steps for online train reservation?
- 4. Explain Government of Tamil Nadu departments?
- 5. Explain online train reservation with reservation form diagrams?
- 6. Explain the steps for online train reservation and compartment in trains?
- 7. Explain the departments of Tamil Nadu Government briefly?
- 8. Explain passport form briefly?
- 9.

#### **INTERNET OF THINGS**

# <u>UNIT I</u>

# **ONE MARKS**

- 1. \_\_\_\_helps to open your eyes blearily, you see that its five minutes later than your usualwake up time
  - a. The alarm rings
  - b. The blinking light
  - c. Umbrella
  - d. None of the above
- 2. If your kitchen, \_\_\_\_\_ reminds you its time to take your tablets.
  - a. The alarm rings
  - b. The blinking light
  - c. Umbrella
  - d. None of the above
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_used to send ,receive or communicate information.
  - a. Internet
  - b. Things
  - c. Automate
  - d. None of the above
- 4. The gadget was connected to internet wasn't a computer, tablet or mobile phone but anobject,\_\_\_\_
  - a. Internet
  - b. Things
  - c. Internet of Things
  - d. None of the above
- 5. The presence of things also mean that it can produce output into your world with what wecalled\_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Actuators
  - b. Internet
  - c. Things
  - d. None of the above
- 6. physical object + controller ,sensors and actuators + internet = \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Internet of Things
  - b. Internet of Objects

- c. Internet
- d. None of These
- 7. In which year ,bill gates famous vision of " a computer on every desk and in every home".
  - a. 1977
  - b. 1987
  - c. 1989
  - d. 1991
- 8. API stands for\_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Application Programming Interface
  - b. Android Programming Interface
  - c. Application Process Interface
  - d. Android Process Interface
- 9. Industrial design sometimes called as\_
  - a. Product Design
  - b. Information Design
  - c. Individual Design
  - d. None of the above
- 10. The internet of things has its roots in the work done by mark weiser at Xerox PARC inthe\_
  - a. 1980's
  - b. 1990's
  - c. 1970's
  - d. 1960's
- 11. With its focus on computing power being embedded everywhere, ubicomp is also referred toas.
  - a. Ambient computing
  - b. ubiquitous computing
  - c. Advanced Computing
  - d. All the above
- 12. \_\_\_\_\_System which don't vie for attention yet are ready to provide utility or usefulinformation
  - a. Calm technology
  - b. Ambient technology
  - c. calm and Ambient technology
  - d. all of the above

- 13. The power and networking challenges are purely technical and are diving developments suchas\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. 6LoWPAN
  - b. IPV6
  - c. IPV4
  - d. None of the above

14. In\_\_\_\_year ,the apple ipod was introduced.

- a. 2001
- b. 2000
- c. 1998
- d. 1999

15. The resultant device of which chris called

- a. Kindle frame
- b. Bike map
- c. Live wire
- d. pen

16. Who came up with a good term to help explain how new technology becomes adopted.

- a. Arthur c.clarke
- b. Venkatesh Rao
- c. John Mc kerrell's
- d. None of the above
- 17. The Cryptographic technique is used to condinse on arbitrarily sized chunk of data into a fixed sized piece called \_\_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Hash
  - b. Where dial
  - c. Both
  - d. None of the above

18. The most common use of Cryptographic hashes is \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Creating Password
- b. Password Verification
- c. Changing Password
- d. None of the above

19. The Robustness principle has become so well known that it is commonly refered to as

- a. Postel's law
- b. Moore's Law
- c. Newton law
- d. None of the above

20. WAP Stands for

- a. Wired Application Protocol
- b. Wireless Application Protocol
- c. None of these
- d. All of the above

#### ANSWERS

1.a, 2.b, 3.a, 4.b, 5.a, 6.a, 7.a, 8.a, 9.a, 10.b, 11.a, 12.a, 13.a, 14.a, 15.a, 16.b, 17.a, 18.b, 19.a, 20.b

#### FIVE MARKS

- 1. Explain about the Overview of Internet of Things
- 2. Write about THE "INTERNET" OF "THINGS"
- 3. Write about the Technology of the Internet of Things
- 4. Write about Enchanted Objects
- 5. Write short note about Calm and Ambient Technology
- 6. Explain about Magic as Metaphor
- 7. Write about Privacy
- 8. Write about the Web Thinking for Connected Devices
- 9. Explain about Design principles for Connected Devices
- 10. Who is making the Internet of Things. Discuss

#### **TEN MARKS:**

- 1. Explain about the Internet of Things and its Overview
- 2. Explain briefly about the Technology of Internet of Things with Suitable Example
- 3. Briefly Explain about the Enchanted Objects and its Examples
- 4. Explain Detail about the Design Principles for Connected Devices
- 5. Write a Detail about Calm And Ambient Technology
- 6. Briefly Explain about the Magic as Metaphor with its case study
- 7. Explain Detail about Privacy with its Example
- 8. Write briefly about the Web Thinking for Connected Devices

#### UNIT II

#### **ONE MARKS**

- 1. Abbreviation of madlab is\_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Manchester digital laboratory
  - b. Machine digital laboratory
  - c. manual digital laboratory
  - d. None of the above
- 2. The packets of data have to go through a number of intermediary machine called\_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Internet protocol
  - b. Routers
  - c. TCP
  - d. None of the above
- 3. Abbreviation of TCP is
  - a. Transfer control protocol
  - b. Transmission control protocol
  - c. Transport control protocol
  - d. Time Control Protocol
- 4. The\_\_\_\_\_layer then site on the top of the various clicks and abstracts away the gorydetails in favour of a simple destination address
  - a. Physical
  - b. Transport
  - c. Internet
  - d. Application
- 5. The\_\_\_\_layer contains the protocol that deals with fetching web pages. Sending email and internet telephony
  - a. Physical
  - b. Transport
  - c. Internet
  - d. Application
- 6. Expand DNS
  - a. Domain name system
  - b. Digital name source
  - c. Date name source
  - d. Domain Number System

- 7. Abbreviation of DHCP is
  - a. Digital host control protocol
  - b. Dynamic host configuration protocol
  - c. Data host control protocol Wait
  - d. Dynamic Hour Control Protocol
- 8. In year IVP6 is finally released
  - a. 1997
  - b. 1989
  - c. 1996
  - d. 1998
- 9. The\_\_\_\_\_address is globally unique, they don't typically get used outside of one ethernetnetwork
  - a. MAC
  - b. IP
  - c. TCP/IP
  - d. SMTP
- 10. MAC stands for\_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Media Access Control
  - b. Median Access Control
  - c. Manual Access control
  - d. Manual access Control

11. A\_\_\_\_\_is a set of rules for communication between computer

- a. protocol
- b. connectors
- c. HTTP
- d. Socket

12. Is its core, a simple protocol.

- a. HTTP
- b. TCP
- c. UDP
- d. FTP
- 13. MAC has \_\_\_\_\_number, usually written as six groups of hexadecimal digits, separated bycolumn.



- a. 8-bit
- b. 32-bit
- c. 48-bit
- d. 64-bit
- 14. SSL stands for\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Secure Standard Layer
  - b. Server Socket Layer
  - c. Standard Server Layer
  - d. None of these

15. In\_\_\_\_\_year ,the open source hardware association was formally incorporated.

- a. June 2017
- b. June 2020
- c. June 2012
- d. Jan 2020

16. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ cable would complicate installation, and encrypting the data being sent would stretch the board limits

- a. Internet
- b. Ethernet
- c. Both
- d. None of the above

17. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ software is the easiest component to take from prototype inti production.

- a. Client
- b. Host
- c. Server
- d. None of the above
- 18. OSHW stands for
  - a. Open Software Hardware
  - b. Open Source Hardware
  - c. Open service Hardware
  - d. Cooperating
- 19. Arduino code is \_\_\_\_\_\_source
  - a. Open
  - b. Closed
  - c. Both
  - d. All of the above

20. Server code is \_\_\_\_\_source

- a. Open
- b. Closed
- c. Both
- d. All of the above

# **ANSWERS:**

1.a, 2.b, 3.b, 4.c, 5.d, 6.a, 7.b, 8.c, 9.a, 10.a, 11.a, 12.a, 13.c, 14.b, 15.c, 16.b, 17.c, 18.b, 19.a, 20.b

# FIVE MARKS

- 1. Write about Dynamic IP Address Assignment
- 2. Write about Static IP Address Assignment
- 3. Write about MAC Addresses
- 4. Explain the TCP and UDP ports
- 5. Write about the HTTP in Internet Principles
- 6. Write about Familiarity in prototyping
- 7. Write about the DNS in IP Addresses
- 8. Write about TCP/IP and UDP
- 9. Write about IP and TCP
- 10. Write about Open Source as a Competitive Advantage and strategic Weapon

# TEN MARKS

- 1. Explain about Internet Communications and its Overview
- 2. Explain briefly about the IP Addresses
- 3. Explain about Open Source versus Closed Source
- 4. Write Briefly about the Sketching
- 5. Explain about Application Layer Protocols
- 6. Explain about Prototypes and Production
- 7. Write about Static and Dynamic IP Address Assignment
- 8. Briefly explain about MAC Addresses
- 9. Write Detail about TCP and UDP Ports
- 10. Explain about IP,TCP,TCP/IP and UDP.

# UNIT III

# **ONE MARKS**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ are the ways of getting information into your device, finding out things aboutyour surroundings.
  - a. Sensors
  - b. Actuators
  - c. Electronics
  - d. None of the above
- 2. GPIO Stands for
  - a. Get Protocol Input Output
  - b. General-Purpose Input/Output
  - c. Good Protocol In Out
  - d. General Protocol Inbound Outbound
- 3. ADC Stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Analogue-to-Digital Converter
  - b. Anti-Digital control
  - c. Anti Digital Control
  - d. None of the above
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_is easy \to create electronically and gives an obvious output.
  - a. Actuators
  - b. Sensors
  - c. Remote
  - d. None of the above
- 5. RAM capabilities is measured in \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Gigabytes
  - b. Megabytes
  - c. Kilobytes
  - d. Terabytes

6. \_\_\_\_\_provides the working memory for the system.

- a. RAM
- b. ROM
- c. PROM
- d. EPROM

#### 7. IDII stands for\_\_\_\_\_

- a. Interaction Design Institute Ivrea
- b. Institution Design Internet Item
- c. Idea Digital Institute Ind.
- d. None of the above

#### 8. IDE stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Internet Development Envelope
- b. Integrated Development Envelope
- c. Integrated Development Environment
- d. None of the above
- 9. RTOS stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Real-time operating system
  - b. Read-time only system
  - c. Real Trust Operating System
  - d. None of these

#### 10. API stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Application Program Interface
- b. Address Program Interface
- c. Application Product Interest
- d. None of the above
- 11. \_\_\_\_\_\_device is effectively a physical client for twitter designed for use in a bakery.
  - a. BakerTweet
  - b. Botanicalls
  - c. The Good Night Lamp
  - d. None of the above

#### 12. GPU stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Graphic Processing Unit
- b. General Processing Unit
- c. General Processing Unit
- d. Galaxy Program Unix

#### 13. \_\_\_\_\_as a good language for educational programming

- a.Python
- b.Linux
- c.C++
- d.Java

- 14. CNC stands for\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Computer Numerically Controlled
  - b. Controlled Number Controlling
  - c. Computer Network Control
  - d. Component Numbering Control

15. \_\_\_\_\_milling is similar to 3D printing but it is a subtractive manufacturing processrather than additive

a.CNC

b.API

c.ADC

d.IDE

#### 16. CAD stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Common Aided Design
- b. Computer-Aided Design
- c. Component Aided Design
- d. Computer Aided Digital
- 17. Abbreviation of CAM is\_\_\_\_
  - a. Common Aided Manufacturer
  - b. Computer Address Manufacturer
  - c. Computer-Aided Manufacturer
  - d. Component Aided Manufacturer
- 18. Software that helps to design the model
  - a. CAD
  - b. CNC
  - c. CAM
  - d. API
- 19. LOM stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Laminated Object Manufacturing
  - b. Local Object Method
  - c. Loyal Obkect Manufacturing
  - d. None of these

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_is a common choice for driving the laser cutter themselves, and you can use it generate the designers too.

a. CorelDRAW

- b. Livewire
- c. Kindle
- d. none

#### **ANSWERS:**

1.a, 2.b, 3.a, 4.a, 5.c, 6.a, 7.a, 8.c, 9.a, 10.a, 11.a, 12.a, 13.a, 14.a, 15.a, 16.b, 17.c, 18.a, 19.a, 20.a

# **FIVE MARKS**

- 1. Write about Choosing your platform in Embedded Computing Basics
- 2. Write a short note on ARDUINO
- 3. Write short note on Raspberry Pi
- 4. Explain about Non-Digital Images
- 5. Write about the Types of 3D Printing
- 6. Write a short note on Beagle bone Black
- 7. Write a short note on Electric IMP

# TEN MARKS

- 1. Explain briefly about Electronics and its Types
- 2. Write about Embedded Computing Basics
- 3. Briefly Explain about ARDUINO in Prototyping
- 4. Briefly Write about the Raspberry Pi
- 5. Briefly write about the Beagle bone black
- 6. Write about Non Digital methods
- 7. Write a detail about Electric IMP
- 8. Explain About the Laser Cutting
- 9. Write about the 3D printing
- 10. Write about the CNC Milling
- 11. Write about the Repurposing/Recycling

#### UNIT IV

#### **ONE MARKS**

- 1. The most important part of a web service, with regards to an Internet of Things device, is the
  - a. Application Programming Interface, or API.
  - b. Integrated Development Environment (IDE)
  - c. Computer Aided Design (CAD)
  - d. Computer Aided Manufacturing (CAM)
- 2. The idea of \_\_\_\_\_multiple APIs to get a result has taken off and can be used to powerfuleffect.
  - a. Mashing up
  - b. Scraping
  - c. Designing
  - d. None of the above
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_may break the terms and conditions of a website.
  - a. Mashing up
  - b. Scraping
  - c. Designing
  - d. None of the mentioned
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_is an Internet of Things device which helps in the usage of Pomodoro timemanagement technique.
  - a. MacBook Pro
  - b. LibreOffice
  - c. where dial
  - d. Clock odillo

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is an Internet-connected task timer

- a. MacBook Pro
- b. LibreOffice
- c. where dial
- d. Clock odillo
- 6. SOAP stands for\_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Simple Object Access Protocol
  - b. State Object Access Protocol
  - c. Simple Object Authorization Protocol

- d. Static Object Authorization Protocol
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_is a way of formatting data so that it can be easily exchanged between different systems.
  - a. REST
  - b. JSON
  - c. HTTPS
  - d. None of the mentioned

8. \_\_\_\_\_is used to open pages and click on links to other pages.

- a. POST
- b. PUT
- c. GET
- d. None of the above
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_is used when submitting a form or to upload files.
  - a. POST
  - b. PUT
  - c. GET
  - d. None of the mentioned
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_\_is the continuous checking of other programs or devices by one program or device tosee what state they are in, usually to see whether they are still connected or want to communicate.
  - a. Polling
  - b. Policing
  - c. Status check
  - d. None of the above
- 11. \_\_\_\_\_ is an umbrella name for a set of technologies developed to get around the inefficiencies of polling.
  - a. Scaling
  - b. Comet
  - c. Scraping
  - d. Status check
- 12. \_\_\_\_\_refers to memory where the information stored in the chips is hard-coded at thechips' creation and can only be read afterwards.
  - a. Flash
  - b. Read-only memory
  - c. Random Access Memory

- d. None of the above
- 13. \_\_\_\_\_ is a semi-permanent type of memory which provides all the advantages of ROM, without the disadvantage of being unchangeable forever more.
  - a. Flash
  - b. Read-only memory
  - c. Random Access Memory
  - d. Resources
- 14. MQTT stand for \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Message Queue Telemetry Transport
  - b. Message Queue Transfer Text
  - c. Message Queue Telemetry Transfer
  - d. None of the mentioned
- 15. \_\_\_\_\_is a lightweight real-time scheduler for embedded systems.
  - a. REST
  - b. stack
  - c. Atom threads
  - d. None of the mentioned
- 16. \_\_\_\_\_is a collection of a host of useful UNIX utilities into a single, small executable and acommon and useful package to provide a simple shell environment and commands on yoursystem.
  - a. Busy Box
  - b. Flash
  - c. Atom threads
  - d. Allocation-max
- 17. JTAG stand for \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Joint Transmission Action Group
  - b. Joint Test Action Group
  - c. Joint Transaction Application Group
  - d. None of the above
- 18. \_\_\_\_\_ allows you to use the additional computer to set breakpoints, single-step through the code running on the target processor, and often access registers and RAM.
  - a. Mid -circuit emulator
  - b. Out -circuit emulator
  - c. In-circuit emulator

d. High- -circuit emulator

19. A lot of the biggest power-consumption gains come from the \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Software design
- b. Network design
- c. hardware design
- d. System design

20. \_\_\_\_\_ is a lightweight messaging protocol, designed specifically for scenarios where

network bandwidth is limited or a small code footprint is desired.

- a. MQTT
- b. XMPP
- c. COAP
- d. SOAP

# **ANSWERS:**

1.a, 2.a, 3.b, 4.d, 5.d, 6.a, 7.b, 8.c, 9.a, 10.a, 11.b, 12.b, 13.a, 14.a, 15.c, 16.a, 17.b, 18.c, 19.c, 20.a

# FIVE MARKS:

- 1. Write briefly about API in IOT.
- 2. Write short notes on Security in APIs.
- 3. Explain Implementing the API.
- 4. Write about COMET.
- 5. Write short notes on (i). Long Poliing (ii). Multipart XMLHttpRequest.
- 6. Write short notes on (i). Implementations (ii). Scaling. in Real-Time Reactions.
- 7. Write about protocols on the internet other than HTTP.
- 8. Types of memory.
- 9. How to make the most of your RAM.
- 10. Discuss about Libraries available for IOT

# TEN MARKS

- 1. Write notes on (i).Mashing up APIS (ii).Scraping and (iii).Legalities
- 2. Explain about Writing a New API.
- 3. Discuss about Implementing APIS.
- 5. Write short notes on (i). API Rate Limiting (ii). Interaction via HTML(iii). Drawbacks in Implementing APIS.

- 6. Write briefly about Real-Time Reactions.
- 7. Explain memory management.
- 8. Discuss Organising RAM: Stack versus Heap.8.Write about Performance and Battery life.
- 9. Write briefly about Debugging.
- 10. .Describe Making the most of your RAM.



# UNIT V

# **ONE MARKS**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_develop where those with the appropriate skills can provide their products or services and expect repayment of this obligation not immediately but with a gift of comparable worth later.
  - a. Capitalist economy
  - b. Gift economy
  - c. Socialist economy
  - d. None of the mentioned
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_is a form of private equity and a type of financing that investors provide to startupcompanies and small businesses that are believed to have long-term growth potential.
  - a. Floating capital
  - b. Venture capital
  - c. Market capital
  - d. None of the above
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_is a financing method that involves funding a project with relatively modest contributions from a large group of individuals, rather than seeking substantial sums from asmall number of investors.
  - a. Self-funding
  - b. Venture capital
  - c. Crowdfunding
  - d. control
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_is a methodology for developing businesses and products that aims to shorten product development cycles and rapidly discover if a proposed business model is viable.
  - a. Lean startup
  - b. Personal startup
  - c. Scalable startup
  - d. none of the above
- 5. Focus on what was only a part of the value proposition, and turn that into the whole Minimum Viable Product is called \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Technology pivot
  - b. Zoom-in pivot

- c. Customer segment pivot
- d. None of the mentioned
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_is realizing that the people who will actually buy your product aren't the ones youwere originally targeting.
  - a. Technology pivot
  - b. Zoom-in pivot
  - c. Customer segment pivot
  - d. None of the mentioned
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ means a shift away from your original product or offering to something new that you think customers, clients, or app users will be more interested in.
  - a. Technology pivot
  - b. Zoom-in pivot
  - c. Customer segment pivot
  - d. All of the mentioned
- 8. forms the starting point for all your costings and prices.
  - a. Designing kit
  - b. The bill of materials
  - c. Circuit board.
  - d. Magic
- 9. Assuming that you want to sell many of your kits, the most important cost to drive down is that of the \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Designing kit
  - b. The bill of materials
  - c. Circuit board.
  - d. Magic
- 10. PCB stands for \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Programmed Circuit Board
  - b. Printed Connection Board
  - c. Printed Circuit Board
  - d. Procedure Circuit Board
- 11. \_\_\_\_\_lets you lay out the components logically and make the necessary connections without having to worry about exactly where they'll sit in physical space or whether any of the tracks cross.
  - a. The schematic view
  - b. The Board

- c. The kit
- d. All of the above
- 12. The Internet, as a massive open publishing platform, has been a disruptive force as regards the concept of  $\underline{}$ .
  - a. Sharing
  - b. Privacy
  - c. Information
  - d. None of the mentioned
- One fascinating feature of modern Internet life is \_\_\_\_\_\_, from knowledge (Wikipedia, etal.) to funding projects (Kickstarter, Indiegogo) to work (Mechanical Turk).
  - a. Crowd funding
  - b. Crowd cheering
  - c. Crowd sourcing
  - d. None of the mentioned
- 14. Creating the object has a \_\_\_\_\_, which may come from the raw materials used, the processesused to shape them into the shell, the packing materials, and the energy required to ship them from the manufacturing plant to the customer.
  - a. carbon cost
  - b. vendor cost
  - c. seller cost
  - d. file system
- 15. In the digital world, moving\_\_\_\_\_\_rather than physical objects is faster, is safer, and has alower environmental cost.
  - a. information
  - b. data
  - c. news
  - d. text file
- 16. \_\_\_\_\_means all open data feeds should have an API which is free to use, both monetarily and unrestricted by proprietary technologies with no alternative open sourceimplementation
  - a. Accessibility of data
  - b. Preservation of privacy
  - c. Transparency of process
  - d. swap space

- 17. \_\_\_\_\_means the Data Subjects should know what data will be collected about them andbe able to decide to consent or not to that data collection.
  - a. Accessibility of data
  - b. Preservation of privacy
  - c. Transparency of process
  - d. None of the mentioned
- 18. \_\_\_\_\_means data Subjects should be made aware of their rights and that they are able togrant or withdraw consent.
  - a. Accessibility of data
  - b. Preservation of privacy
  - c. Transparency of process
  - d. Relative & Local

19. As well as there is the environmental cost in production of internet of things,

there isa.

- a. human cost
- b. work cost
- c. material cost
- d. File system

20. The project should be designed to be\_\_\_\_\_, to enable the network to remain useful as theneeds change or hardware gets to the end of its working life.

- a. useful
- b. upgradable
- c. helpful
- d. Waiting time

#### **ANSWERS**

1.b, 2.b, 3.c, 4.a, 5.b, 6.c, 7.a, 8.b, 9.b, 10.c, 11.a, 12.b, 13.c, 14.a, 15.b, 16.a, 17.b, 18.c, 19.a, 20.b

# **FIVE MARKS**

- 1. Elucidate A Short History of Business Models.
- 2. Explain the Models
- 3. Write short notes on venture capital.
- 4. Write short notes on (i). Government Funding and (ii) Crowd Funding
- 5. Explain lean startups
- 6. Describe designing kits

- 7. Explain The Design Process In Designing Printed Circuit Boards
- 8. Discuss Costs in manufacturing IOTS
- 9. Explain Environment in Ethics.
- 10. Write short notes on CrowdSourcing.

# TEN MARKS

- 1. Write about the Short History of Business Models.
- 2. Explain the Models
- 3. Describe Funding an Internet of Things Startup
- 4. Explain Designing Printed Circuit Boards.
- 5. Discuss manufacturing printed circuit boards.
- 6. Explain Certification
- 7. Explain Scaling up software.
- 8. Discuss Privacy
- 9. Explain Control in Ethics.
- 10. Explain Solutions in Ethics.



# **ABOUT THE AUTHOR**



Mrs. M. Suguna was born in 1982 in Virudhunagar. She is currently working as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Computer Science, at St.Joseph's College of Arts and Science for Women, Hosur. She has completed her M.C.A., and M.Phil., in Madurai Kamaraj University and also cleared NET. She has a versatile experience of 10 years. She has published many papers in National and International Journals. Her areas of interest include Machine Learning and Data mining. Received the Best Senior Faculty Award from Novel Research Academy, Registered under the Ministry of MSME, Government of India, She has published a book on Programming in Java(ISBN:9789355773333). She has published lecture notes on Natural Language Processing (ISBN: 9789360764272).

