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History

The word Computer in earlier times meant a person who performed calculations or computations. With years its definition changed to a machine that performs calculations. It can perform all type of mathematical and logical operations; it can accept data, store data, retrieve data, process data and

produce output. **Charles Babbage** was known as father of computer. He invented two machines in 1822 introduced **Difference Engine** and in 1834, introduced **Analytical engine**

Difference Engine	Charles Babbage	First automatic mechanical calculator
Analytical Engine	Charles Babbage	Mechanical general-purpose computer
Z1	<u>Konrad Zuse</u>	World's first freely programmable computer
MARK-1	<u>Konrad Zuse</u>	First Freely programmable Computer
ENIAC	John W. Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert	First general purpose programmable electronic computer
EDSAC	John von Neumann	First computer to store program
EDVAC	John W. Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert	Binary serial computer
UNIVAC	John W. Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert	First general-purpose computer for commercial use
Intel 4004	Intel	First commercially available microprocessor by Intel, a 4-bit CPU
LISA (Local Integrated Software Architecture)	Apple Inc.	First commercial personal computers to have a GUI
Dataphone	AT&T	First AT&T Commercial modem
ARPANET	United States Department of Defence	Early packet switching network and the first network to implement the protocol suite TCP/IP.
NEXUS Browser (WorldWideWeb)	Tim Berners-Lee	First Web Browser was <u>WorldWideWeb</u> later named Nexus. The first commonly available web browser with a graphical user interface was <u>Erwise</u> .
Six Degrees		First social networking/ social media site

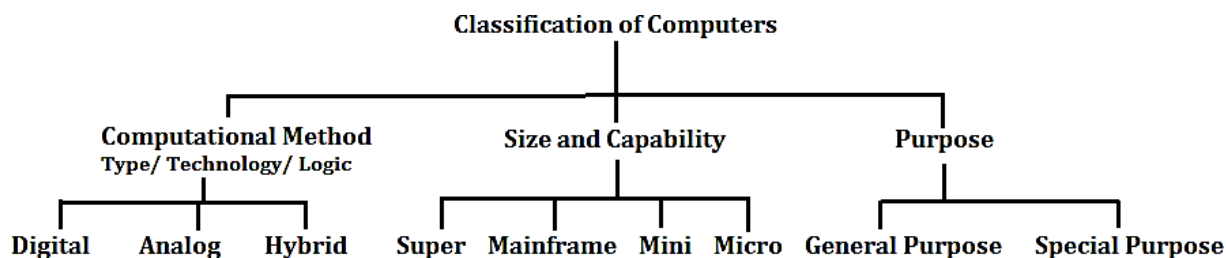
ENIAC was the first digital computer and it was invented by J.Presper Eckert and John Mauchly at the University of Pennsylvania and began construction in 1943. It uses 18000 vacuum tubes as a storing device. They were also founders of the first computer company, it was initially named Electronic Controls Company

which was later changed to **Eckert- Mauchly Computer Corporation**, and released a series of mainframe electronic digital stored-program computer under the name of **UNIVAC**. MIT introduces the **whirlwind** machine (first computer with RAM) on March 8, 1955

Generation of Computer

Subject	1st generation	2nd generation	3rd generation	4th generation	5th generation
Period	1940-1956	1956-1963	1964-1971	1971-present	present & beyond
Circuitry	Vacuum tube	Transistor	Integrated chips (IC)	Microprocessor (VLSI)	ULSI (Ultra Large Scale Integration) technology
Memory Capacity	20 KB	128KB	1MB	Semiconductor type and very high	VLSI and ULSI
Processing Speed	300 IPS inst. Per sec.	300 IPS	1MIPS(1 million inst. Per sec.)	Faster than 3rd generation	Very fast
Programming Language	Assembly Language	High level language (FORTRAN, COBOL, ALGOL)	C,C++	C,C++,Java	All the Higher level languages, Neural networks,
Example of computers	UNIVAC, EDVAC	IBM 1401, IBM 7094, CDC 3600, D UNIVAC 1108	IBM 360 series, 1900 series	Pentium series Multimedia, Stimulation	Artificial Intelligence, Robotics

Types of computer



Hardware and I/O Devices

Analog computer introduced by Lord Kelvin. Numerical data are represented by measurable physical variables such as electrical voltage. A thermometer is a simple analog computer.

Digital computer that accepts and process data in the form of numbers and all the character are converted into binary code.

Hybrid computer used the combined feature of analog and digital machine. you can see hybrid computer in geological departments.

Microcomputer these are small relatively inexpensive computer designed for personal and office use. It has loweststoring and processing speed. These can be laptop or desktop.

Minicomputer powerful as compare to microcomputer it has higher memory provide faster operating speeds and large storage capacities than microcomputers. It can be used as a server and capable of supporting from 2 to 200 users.

Mainframe computer it has very high memory and processing speed and used as a server (can support

thousands of users)

Super computer can be used for complex type of application.i.e. specific research, weather forecasting, Weapon designing etc

CDC 6600 was the first successful supercomputer.

Sunway TaihuLight of China is the fastest supercomputer in the world.

PARAM-8000 India's first Super Computer developed by C- DAC Pune in 1998.

Shasra T is considered as **India's fastest super computer**, manufactured by Indian Institute of Science.

Servers are dedicated computers that serve the needs or request of other programs or computer.

Workstations serve usually one user only.

Information appliances are computers specially designed to perform a specific "user-friendly" function—such as playing music, photography.

An embedded system is a computer system with a dedicated function within a larger system

Memory Management

8 bit	1 byte
1024 Byte	1 KB (Kilo Byte)
1024 KB	1 MB (Mega Byte)
1024 MB	1 GB (Giga Byte)
1024 GB	1 TB (Tera Byte)
1024 TB	1 PB (Peta Byte)
1024 PB	1 EB (Exa Byte)
1024 XB	1 ZB (Zeta Byte)
1024.ZB	1.YB (Yota Byte)

A group of 4 bits is called a **nibble**. A byte is also known as an **Octet**.

Primary Storage (memory), also known as main storage and it is the area in a computer in which data is stored for quick access by the computer's processor. The terms random access memory (RAM) and memory are often as synonyms for primary or main storage. Primary storage is volatile and can be contrasted with non-volatile secondary storage, also known as auxiliary storage.

Cache memory is a smaller, faster memory which stores

copies of the data from frequently used main memory locations. A CPU cache is a hardware cache used by the central processing unit (CPU) of a computer to reduce the average time to access data from the main memory.

Secondary memory is where programs and data are kept on a long-term basis. Common secondary storage devices are the hard disk and optical disks. The hard disk has enormous storage capacity compared to main memory. The hard disk is usually contained inside the case of a computer.

Read-only memory (ROM) is a storage medium used in computers and other electronic devices. Data stored in ROM can only be modified slowly or with difficulty, or not at all.

ROM is non-volatile and the contents are retained even after the power is switched off.

It only allows reading.

The types of ROM include PROM, EPROM and EEPROM. **PROM** - (programmable read-only memory) is a memory chip on which data can be written only once.

The difference between a PROM and a ROM (read-only memory) is that a PROM is manufactured as blank memory, whereas a ROM is programmed during the manufacturing process. To write data onto a PROM chip, you need a special device called a PROM programmer or PROM burner.

EPROM - (erasable programmable read-only memory) is a special type of PROM that can be erased by exposing it to ultraviolet light.

EEPROM - (electrically erasable programmable read-only memory). EEPROM is a special type of PROM that can be erased by exposing it to an electrical charge.

Random Access Memory (RAM), allows the computer to store data for immediate manipulation and to keep track of what is currently being processed.

RAM is referred to as **volatile memory** and is lost when the power is turned off.

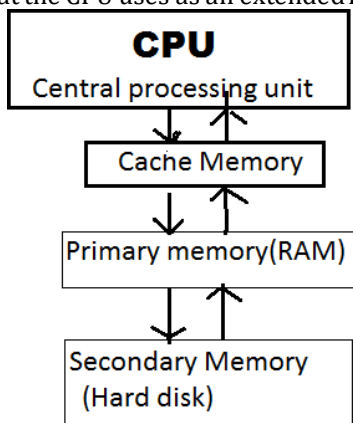
It also known as read/write memory as information can be read from and written onto it.

The two main types of RAM are **Static RAM** and **Dynamic RAM**.

SRAM retains data as long as power is provided to the memory chip and need not be refreshed periodically. It is often used as CPU Cache memory. SRAM stands for Static Random Access Memory.

The data on **DRAM** continues to move in and out of the memory as long as power is available and must be continually refreshed to maintain the data. DRAM stands for Dynamic Random Access Memory.

Virtual memory is memory on the hard disk that the CPU uses as an extended RAM.



	Access Time	Storage Capacity	Cost per bit of storage
Primary memory	Faster	Smaller	High
Secondary memory	Slower	Higher	Low

Memory can also be categorized on the basis of their material:

Semiconductor memory:-such as RAM, ROM, EPROM, and flash memory.

Magnetic memory:-such as hard disk, floppy disk and magnetic tapes.

Optical memory:-such as computer disk, DVD and blue-ray disk.

A **bus**, in computing, is a set of physical connections (cables, printed circuits, etc.) which can be shared by multiple hardware components in order to communicate with one another.

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Bilingual

The **address bus** (sometimes called the memory bus) transports memory addresses which the processor wants to access in order to read or write data. It is a unidirectional bus.

The **data bus** transfers instructions coming from or going to the processor. It is a bidirectional bus.

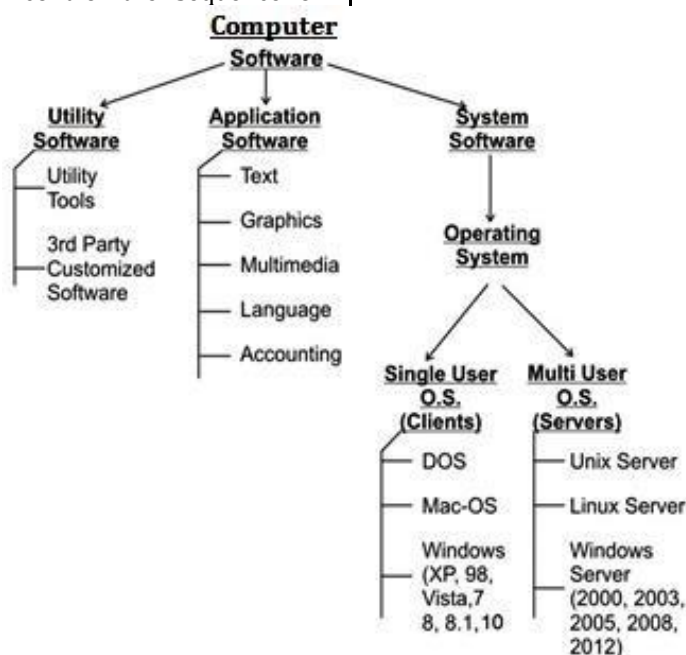
The **control bus** (or command bus) transports orders and synchronisation signals coming from the control unit and travelling to all other hardware components. It is a bidirectional bus, as it also transmits response signals from the hardware.

Software and Operating System

A set of instructions that tells the computer about the tasks to be performed and how these tasks are to be performed, is known as **Software**.

The set of instructions, which control the sequence of

operations, are known as **Program**. It is a sequence of instructions, written to perform a specified task with a computer.



Application software is a group of program designed for fulfill the demand of end user e.g. MS office, PowerPoint, Windows Media Player.

System software is a program which is created for the system and to make the system user friendly such as operating system or is a type of computer program that is designed to run a computer's hardware and application programs.

Utility software designed to help analyze, configure, optimize or maintain a computer such antivirus software.

Operating system is a set of programs that help in controlling and managing the hardware and the software resources of a computer system. **Main functions of operating system are**

- Process management
- Memory management
- File management
- Security
- Command and interpretation
- Resource allocation

Types of OS.

1. **Batch operating system** : Here data and program

that need to be processed are bundled and collected as a batch and executed together.

2. **Multiprogramming operating system** : It allows the instruction and data from two or more separate process to reside in primary simultaneously. Multiprogramming system are multitasking multiuser and multiprocessing operating system.

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3. **Single user** : It is designed for single user and a single person use it at a time i.e. DOS window's 95 etc.
4. **Distributed operating system** : It is the one which manages a collection of independent computers and makes them appear to the user of the system as a single computer. 5) **Real Time Operating System (RTOS)** : It is a computing environment that reacts to input within a specific time period. It is used at those Places in which we Requires higher and Timely Response.

5. **Time Sharing System**: A time sharing system allows the many users to simultaneously share the computer resources. Since each action or command in a time-shared system take a very small fraction of time, only a little CPU time is needed for each user.

Mobile OS: Windows 10 Mobile is the latest name for Microsoft's phone and tablet operating system. Google's latest's version of its android OS is **Nougat** and iOS i.e. iPhone Operating System's latest version is **iOS 10**

Computer Languages

Low level language: these are coded in a form which is easy to understand by the processor.

Machine language: it is also a type of low level language these can be develop in binary language (0 and 1) .

Assembly language: it is also a type of low level language and using the human readable instruction of the CPU. It is written as 'MOVA.'

High level language programmer can write code in simple easy language, it is user friendly . E.g. C, JAVA

C language: it is a middle level programming language and also known as procedurallanguage

C++ is high level language that uses the OOPS concept.

Fortran: it is known as formula translation. It is used for scientific application

COBOL (Common Business Oriented Language): used for record keeping and data management in business organizations.

BASIC (Beginner's All Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code): first language designed for non-professional programmers.

PASCAL: it is developed as a teaching tool for programming concepts.

Simula was the first object-oriented programming language. **Java, Python, C++, Visual Basic .NET and Ruby** are the most

popular Object Oriented Programming languages. The Java programming language is designed especially for use in distributed applications on corporate networks and the Internet. Ruby is used in many Web applications. **Curl, Smalltalk, Delphi and Eiffel** are also examples of object-oriented programming languages.

convert program into a machine language so translator do this work.

Loader: It loads the code which is translated by translator into the main memory and makes it ready to execute.

Linker is used to combine all the object files and convert them into a final executable program.

Interpreter converts high level language program into machine language. It is very slow because it convert program line by line.

Compiler: It also translates the program from high level language to machine language. It is very fast because it converts the whole program into machine language.

Assembler: It is used for converting the code of low level language (assembly language) into machine level language. **Language processor (Translator)**: Programmers write their program in one of the high level language because it is much easy to code in these language but computer does not understand any of these language so it is necessary to

Programming Language

Programming Language are coded language are coded language used by programmer to write instructions that a computer can understand to what the Programmer want.

Following are the major categories of Programming Languages -

- Machine Language
- Assembly Language
- High Level Language
- System Language

- Scripting Language

Pseudo code -

Pseudo code is a simple way of writing programming code in english.

For example – Task – Add two Numbers ---

- Start
- Get two numbers
- Add them
- Print the answer
- End

Flow chart

A flow chart is a graphical or symbolic representation of a process. Each step in the process is represented by a different symbol and contains a short description of the process step.

Different flow chart symbols have different meanings. The most common flow chart symbols are:

- Terminator: An oval flow chart shape indicating the start or end of the process.
- Process: A rectangular flow chart shape indicating a normal process flow step.
- Decision: A diamond flow chart shape indicating a branch in the process flow.
- Connector: A small, labeled, circular flow chart shape used to indicate a jump in the process flow. (Shown as the circle with the letter "A", below.)
- Data: A parallelogram that indicates data input or output (I/O) for a process.
- Document: Used to indicate a document or report (see image in sample flow chart below).

What is Algorithm

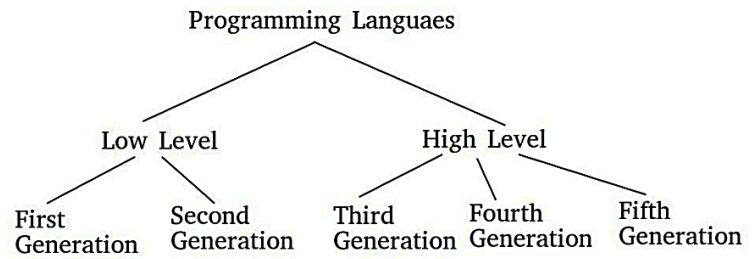
An algorithm is a well-defined procedure that allows a computer to solve a problem. Another way to describe an algorithm is a sequence of unambiguous instructions. ... In fact, it is difficult to think of a task performed by your computer that does not use algorithms.

Sequence of program –

- Algorithm
- Flowchart
- Program (source code)
- Compiling
- Object code

What is syntax - way to write any instruction in any programming language with the help of some special symbols and character.

Types of Programming Language



• **Machine language**

Machine language is written in binary language. It consists of 0s and 1s. Machine language is dependent programming language. It is first generation programming language. It does not require translator. Machine Language is easy to understand for computer but difficult to programmer.

The program is written in machine is called object code. It has two part –

Opcode – Operation code – an opcode is a single instruction that can be executed by the CPU.

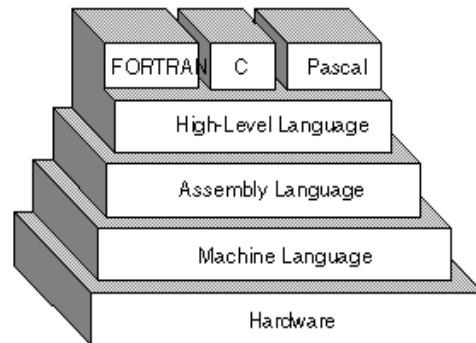
Operand (address part) – operands are manipulated by opcode

• **Assembly Language -**

Assembly language used mnemonic code in place of binary language. It is second generation programming language. An assembly language is a low-level programming language designed for a specific type of processor. Assembly languages generally lack high-level conveniences such as variables and functions.

• **High level Language -**

A high-level language (HLL) is a programming language such as C, FORTRAN, or Pascal that enables a programmer to write programs that are more or less independent of a particular type of computer. It is independent programming language. It is third Generation programming language. The program is written in high level is called source code. FORTAIN was first high level language.



➤ **FORTRAN**

Full form Formula Translation. It was first high-level language. It was introduced by John Backus in 1957. It is used for scientist and engineers.

➤ **ALGOL**
ALGOL is short for algorithmic language. It is an early high-level computer programming language devised to carry out scientific calculations. ALGOL was used as the standard method for creating algorithms. First appeared in 1958. ALGOL language designed by: Friedrich L. Bauer, Hermann Bottenbruch

➤ **COBOL**
The name COBOL stands for Common Business-Oriented Language. COBOL is a programming language that was developed in the year 1959. It was one of the first computer programming languages used for commercial. It was introduced by Grace Hopper.

➤ **BASIC(Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code)**
BASIC. Stands for "Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code". BASIC is a computer programming language that was developed in the mid-1960s to provide a way for students to write simple computer programs. In 1964, John G. Kemeny and Thomas E. Kurtz designed the original BASIC language at Dartmouth College.

➤ **Pascal**
Pascal is an imperative and procedural programming language, designed by Niklaus Wirth as Apollo Computer used Pascal as the systems programming language for its operating systems beginning in 1980. It is named in honor of the French mathematician, philosopher and physicist Blaise Pascal.

➤ **C Language**
C is a general-purpose, procedural computer programming language supporting structured programming, lexical variable scope, and recursion, while a static type system prevents unintended operations. C was developed at Bell Labs by Dennis Ritchie for the Unix Operating System in the early 1970s. It is also called middle level language.

➤ **C++ Language**
C++ is a High-level programming language developed by Bjarne Stroustrup starting in 1979 at Bell Labs. C++ runs on a variety of platforms, such as Windows, Mac OS, and the various versions of UNIX. This C++ tutorial adopts a simple and practical approach to describe the concepts of C++ for beginners to advanced software engineers. C++ fully supports object-oriented programming, including the four pillars of object-oriented development.

➤ **JAVA**
Java is a programming language and a platform. Java is a high level, robust, object-oriented and secure

programming language. Java is introduced by James Gosling. Java is used many application like

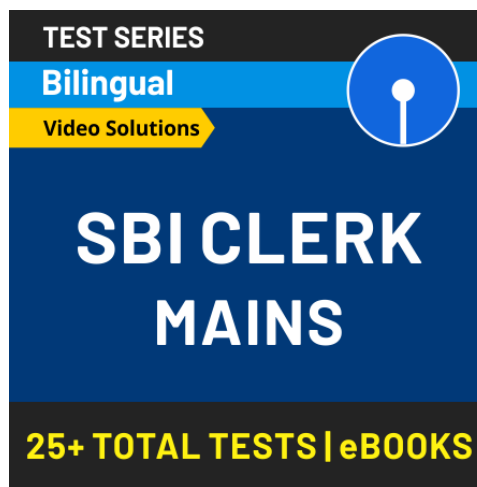
1. Desktop Applications such as acrobat reader, media player, antivirus, etc.
2. Web Applications such as irctc.co.in, javatpoint.com, etc.
3. Enterprise Applications such as banking applications.
4. Mobile
5. Embedded System
6. Smart Card
7. Robotics
8. Games, etc.

➤ **PERL(Practical Extraction and Reporting Language)**

Perl is a general-purpose programming language originally developed for text manipulation and now used for a wide range of tasks including system administration, web development, network programming, GUI development, and more. Perl was originally developed by Larry Wall in 1987. Stand for "Practical Extraction and Reporting Language

➤ **Python**
Python is a general purpose and high level programming language. You can use Python for developing desktop GUI applications, websites and web applications. It is introduced by Guido van Rossum.

➤ **C# Language**
C# can be used to create almost anything but is particularly strong at building Windows desktop applications and games. C# can also be used to develop web applications and has become increasingly popular for mobile development too. It is developed by Microsoft. C# is an object-oriented programming language used with XML-based Web services on the .NET platform and designed for improving productivity in the development of Web applications.



Scripting Language

Scripting languages are server-side scripting languages that manipulate the data, usually in a database, on the server. Scripting languages came about largely because of the development of the Internet as a communications tool.

Html, Xml, JavaScript, ASP, JSP, PHP, Perl, Tcl and Python are examples of scripting languages.

Language Translator -

Language translator is a program which is used to translate instructions that are written in the source code to object code i.e. from high-level language or assembly language into machine language.

There are 3 different types of translators as

- 1. Assembler-** Assembler are used to convert assembly language code into machine code. Assembler convert mnemonic code in to object code.
- 2. Compiler-** Compiler translate high level language in machine language. It read the entire program. It finds the syntax error. Error in a program is called bug. Compiler convert source code into object code.
- 3. Interpreter-** An interpreter translates high-level instructions into an intermediate form, which it then executes. It reads the program line by line. In contrast, a compiler translates high-level instructions directly into machine language. Compiled programs generally run faster than interpreted programs.

Number System

The **radix or base** is the number of unique digits, including zero, used to represent numbers in a positional numeral system. For example, for the decimal system the radix is ten, because it uses the ten digits from 0 through 9. And that of Binary is base 2.

Number System

Decimal, Binary, Octal and Hexadecimal Equivalents			
Decimal	Binary	Octal	Hexadecimal
0	0000	000	0
1	0001	001	1
2	0010	002	2
3	0011	003	3
4	0100	004	4
5	0101	005	5
6	0110	006	6
7	0111	007	7
8	1000	010	8
9	1001	011	9
10	1010	012	A
11	1011	013	B
12	1100	014	C
13	1101	015	D
14	1110	016	E
15	1111	017	F

Hexadecimal to Binary: Refer the above table for the conversion process

$(1A2)_{16} = (?)_2$

$1=0001, A= 1010, 2=0010; \text{ Hence } (1A2)_{16}$

$= (000110100010)_2$

Decimal to Binary: $(75)_{10} = (?)_2$

Divide 75 by 2 (and write down its remainder).

	75	
2	37	1
2	18	1
2	9	0
2	4	1
2	2	0
2	1	

Hence $(75)_{10} = (101011)_2$

Any number system to decimal:

Sum of all (Digit \times (Base)^{Base's Place})

Example: $(1A2)_{16} = (?)_{10}$ (From the table you can refer A is equivalent to 10)

$((1 \times 16^2) + (10 \times 16^1) + (2 \times 16^0)) = 256 + 160 + 2 = 418$

Example: $(110110)_2 = (?)_{10}$

$((1 \times 2^5) + (1 \times 2^4) + (0 \times 2^3) + (1 \times 2^2) + (1 \times 2^1) + (0 \times 2^0)) = 32 + 16 + 4 + 2 = 54; (110110)_2 = (54)_{10}$

Octal to Binary: $(345)_8 = (?)_2$ (Write down 3 bit binary equivalents of all digits)

$3=011, 4=100, 5=101; \text{ Hence } (345)_8 = (011100101)_2$

Octal to Hexadecimal: Convert to Binary first and then

$= (?)_{16} \Rightarrow (345)_8 = (011100101)_2 = 0000 1110 0101 = (0E5)_{16}$ group 4 bits to get hexadecimal number.

Example: $(345)_8$

Computer Network

Different types of network are: LAN, MAN and WAN.

A **LAN (local area network)** is a group of computers and network devices connected together, usually within the same

building. By definition, the connections must be high speed and relatively inexpensive (e.g., token ring or Ethernet).

A **MAN (metropolitan area network)** is a larger network that

usually spans several buildings in the same city or town. A **WAN (wide area network)**, in comparison to a MAN, is not restricted to a geographical location, although it might be confined within the bounds of a state or country. A WAN connects several LANs, and may be limited to an enterprise (a corporation or an organization) or accessible to the public. The technology is high speed and relatively expensive. The Internet is an example of a worldwide public WAN.

A **personal area network (PAN)** is a computer network used for data transmission amongst devices such as computers, telephones, tablets and personal digital assistants.

Campus Area Network or corporate area network is a computer network made up of an interconnection of local area networks (LANs) within a limited geographical area.

A **Storage Area Network (SAN)** is a specialized, high-speed network that provides block-level network access to storage. A

virtual private network (VPN) extends a private network across a public network, such as the Internet. It enables users to send and receive data across shared or public networks as if their computing devices were directly connected to the private network.

Networking Devices

Modem: Modem stands for Modulator-Demodulator. It is used to connect computers for communication via telephone lines.

Hub: It works at the Physical layer. It just acts like a connector of several computers i.e. simply connects all the devices on its ports together. It broadcasts all the data packets arriving at it with no filtering capacity.

Switch: It works at the Data Link Layer. It is used for dividing a network into segments called subnets. It provides filtering of data packets and prevents network traffic also.

Repeater: It operates at the Physical Layer. It is used to amplify a signal that has lost its original strength so as to enable them to travel long distances.

Router: It works at the Network Layer and is used to connect different networks that have different architectures and protocols. It sends the data packets to desired destination by choosing the best path available thus reducing network traffic.

Gateway: It operates in all the layers of the network architecture. It can be used to connect two different networks having different architectures, environment and even models.

Bridge: They are used to connect two LANs with the same standard but using different types of cables. It provides an intelligent connection by allowing only desired messages to cross the bridge thus improving performance. It uses physical addresses of the packets for this decision.

IPv4 - 32 bits numeric address

IPv6 - 128 bits hexadecimal address

IPv6 does not use broadcast messages and has three types of addresses, which are categorized as :

Unicast addresses. A packet is delivered to one interface. **Multicast** addresses. A packet is delivered

to multiple interfaces.

Anycast addresses. A packet is delivered to the nearest of multiple interfaces (in terms of routing distance).

With an IPv4 IP address, there are five classes of available IP ranges: Class A, Class B, Class C, Class D and Class E, while only A, B, and C are commonly used. Each class allows for a particular range of valid IP addresses. Class D is reserved for multicast groups and Class E is reserved for future use, or Research and Development Purposes.

Data Communication deals with the transmission of digital data from one device to another. Data is transferred through a pathway called as communication channel which can be physical wire connecting the devices or may be unguided media like laser, microwave etc.

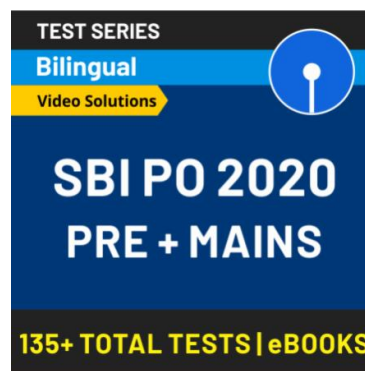
A communication channel has a source or transmitter at one side and a designation or receiver at another side of the network. The source of data origination is single but there may be multiple receivers. A communication channel is of 3 types:

Simplex: This, communication is unidirectional i.e. one of the two devices can transmit the data and the other can only receive the data. For e.g. **Radio broadcasting, television broadcasting etc.**

Half duplex: This communication is bidirectional. Either of the devices can act as transmitter or receiver but only one device can transmit the data at one time. For e.g. **Walkie-Talkie.**

Full Duplex: Here the communication is in both directions and both the devices can simultaneously transmit the data. For e.g. **Telephone conversation.**

The **Open Systems Interconnection model (OSI)** is a conceptual model that characterizes and standardizes the internal functions of a communication system by partitioning it into abstraction layers. The model is a product of the Open Systems Interconnection project at the **International Organization for Standardization (ISO)**.



7	APPLICATION LAYER (Network Process to Application)	Data
6	PRESENTATION LAYER (Data Representation & Encryption)	Data
5	SESSION LAYER (Inter-host Communication)	Data
4	TRANSPORT LAYER (End-to-end connections & reliability)	Segments
3	NETWORK LAYER (Path Determination and IP)	Packets
2	DATA LINK LAYER (Physical Addressing)	Frames
1	PHYSICAL LAYER (Media, Signal and Binary Transmission)	Bits

Network topology is the arrangement of the various elements (links, nodes, etc.) of a computer network. There are two basic categories of network topologies: Physical topologies and Logical topologies. **Physical topology** is the placement of the various components of a network, including device location and cable installation, while **Logical topology** illustrates how data flows within a network, regardless of its physical design. Various types of topologies are:

Bus Topology		Every computer and network device is connected to single cable.
Star Topology		All the computers are connected to a single hub through a cable. This hub is the central node and all others nodes are connected to the central node.
Ring Topology		Each computer is connected to another computer, with the last one connected to the first. Exactly two neighbors for each device.
Mesh Topology		It is a point-to-point connection to other nodes or devices. All the network nodes are connected to each other
Tree Topology		It has a root node and all other nodes are connected to it forming a hierarchy. It is also called hierarchical topology.

Hybrid topology uses a combination of any two or more topologies in such a way that the resulting network does not exhibit one of the standard topologies.

Cloud computing is a type of Internet-based computing that provides shared computer processing resources and data to computers and other devices on demand.

Public clouds are owned and operated by companies that offer rapid access over a public network to affordable computing resources.

A **private cloud** is infrastructure operated solely for a single organization, whether managed internally or by a third party,

and hosted either internally or externally.

A **hybrid cloud** uses a private cloud foundation combined with the strategic integration and use of public cloud services.

Google Drive is a personal cloud storage service from Google which gives every user 15 GB of Drive storage space. OneDrive is Microsoft's service for hosting files in the "cloud computing". OneDrive offers 5GB of storage space for free.

Internet

The **Internet** is a global system of interconnected computer networks that use the standard Internet protocol suite (TCP/IP) to link several billion devices worldwide.

It is a **network of networks** that consists of millions of private, public, academic, business, and government networks, of local to global scope, that are linked by a broad array of electronic, wireless, and optical networking technologies.

ARPANET adopted TCP/IP in 1983, and from there researchers began to assemble the “network of networks” that became the modern Internet.

The **World Wide Web** (abbreviated as WWW or W3, commonly known as the Web) is a system of interlinked hypertext documents that are accessed via the Internet.

A **Website** is a set of related web pages served from a single web domain.

A **Home page, index page, or main page** is a page on a website. A home page usually refers to:

- The initial or main web page of a website, sometimes called the "front page" (by analogy with newspapers).
- The first page that appears upon opening a web browser program, which is also sometimes called the start page. This 'start page' can be a website or it can be a page with various browser functions such as the visual display of websites that are often visited in the web browser.
- The web page or local file that automatically loads when a web browser starts or when the browser's "home" button is pressed; this is also called a "home page". The user can specify the URL of the page to be loaded, or alternatively choose e.g. to re-load the most recent web page browsed.
- A personal web page, for example at a web hosting service or a university web site that typically is stored in the home directory of the user.

A **Hyperlink** is a reference to data that the reader can directly follow either by clicking or by hovering or that is followed automatically

A **web browser** (commonly referred to as a browser) is a software application for retrieving, presenting and traversing information resources on the World Wide Web. Some of the famous browsers are **Safari, Chrome, Firefox, Bolt, UC Browser** and **Internet Explorer**

The **Uniform Resource Locator**, abbreviated as URL is a specific character string that constitutes a reference to a resource. In most web browsers, the URL of a web page is displayed on top inside an address bar.

(i) An **example of a typical URL** would be "http://www.bankersadda.com".

Here the **domain name** is 'bankersadda.com'

Downloading means to receive data to a local system from a remote system or to initiate such a data transfer

Uploading refers to the sending of data from a local system to a remote system such as a server or another client with the intent that the remote system should store a copy of the data being transferred

An **Internet Protocol address** (also known as an **IP address**) is a numerical label assigned to each device (e.g., computer, printer) participating in a computer network. It acts as an identifier for a computer. It is a unique address for every computer.

Domain names are used to identify one or more IP addresses.

The **universal resource locator**, or URL, is an entire set of directions, and it contains extremely detailed information. The domain name is one of the pieces inside of a URL.

Domain Types	
Type	Description
com	Commercial and for profit organization
edu	Educational provider, college, Universities
gov	Government agencies
Mil	US military sites
net	Internet infrastructure and service providers
org	Miscellaneous and Non-profit organisations

An **email attachment** is a computer file sent along with an email message. One or more files can be attached to any email message, and be sent along with it to the recipient.

Hotmail was co-founded by an Indian American entrepreneur Sabeer Bhatia along with Jack Smith in July of 1996 **CC (Carbon Copy)** in e – mail indicates those who are to receive a copy of a message addressed primarily to another The list of CC recipients is visible to all other recipients of the message

An additional **BCC (blind carbon copy)** field is available for hidden notification; recipients listed in the BCC field receive a copy of the message, but are not shown on any other recipient's copy (including other BCC recipients)

The **Drafts folder** retains copies of messages that you have started but are not yet ready to send.

The first email was sent by **Ray Tomlinson** to himself in 1971.

Internet Explorer was deprecated in Windows 10, with

Microsoft Edge replacing it as the default web browser.

Computer Security

A **Computer Virus** is a computer program or code that can replicate itself and spread from one computer system to another system. A computer virus has the capacity to corrupt or to delete data on your computer and it can utilize an e-mail program to spread the virus to other computer systems. In the worst case scenario, it can even delete everything on your hard disk. The purpose of it is to disrupt the operation of the computer or the program.

Some examples of Computer Virus are **Trojan viruses, Stealth viruses, worms, malware (malicious software), Disk Killer, Stone virus, Sunday, Cascade, Nuclear, Word Concept, etc.**

Malware, short for **malicious software**, is any software used to disrupt computer operation, gather sensitive information, or gain access to private computer systems. It can appear in the form of executable code, scripts, active content, and other software.

Antivirus Software is used to scan the hard disk to remove the virus from them. Some of the famous anti-viruses available are Avast, Norton, Avira, Kaspersky, AVG, etc.

A person who uses his or her expertise to gain access to other people's computers to get information illegally or do damage

is a **Hacker**.

Authorization is the function of specifying access rights to resources related to information security and computer security in general and to access control in particular. More formally, "to authorize" is to define an access policy.

Authentication is the act of confirming the truth of an attribute of a single piece of data or entity. It might involve confirming the identity of a person by validating their identity documents, verifying the validity of a website with a digital certificate, tracing the age of an artifact by carbon dating, or ensuring that a product is what its packaging and labeling claim to be. In other words, Authentication often involves verifying the validity of at least one form of identification.

Phishing is the attempt to acquire sensitive information such as usernames, passwords, and credit card details (and sometimes, indirectly, money) by masquerading as a trustworthy entity in an electronic communication.

A **Spoofing attack** is a situation in which one person or program successfully represents oneself as another by falsifying data and thereby gaining an illegitimate advantage.

Microsoft Office

Microsoft Office is an office suite of desktop applications, servers and services for the Microsoft Windows and Mac operating systems. It includes Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Outlook, OneNote, Access and Publisher.

Note: Microsoft Windows Vista was an windows OS for PC not Office Suit.

Office 365 is a subscription service that includes the most recent version of Office, which currently is Office 2016. It comes with the applications you're familiar with, like Word, PowerPoint, and Excel, plus extra online storage, ongoing tech support.

Note: Microsoft Azure is a growing collection of integrated cloud services which developers and IT professionals use to build, deploy and manage applications through our global network of data centres. It provides software as a service (SaaS), platform as a service (PaaS) and infrastructure as a service (IaaS) and supports many different programming languages, tools and frameworks. Microsoft Azure was earlier known as Windows Azure.

SOME NEW FEATURES INTRODUCED IN OFFICE 2016 FOR WINDOWS OS

Share: In Word 2016 for Windows, it is easier than ever to share your documents. When you share your files by using OneDrive or SharePoint Online for Office 365, you can invite people to the document directly from within Word, or send a PDF or Word file as an email attachment. This feature of share is also available for Excel and PowerPoint 2016.

SBI CLERK PRELIMS

Memory Based Package

- ◆ Based on Papers of 22nd Feb 2020
- ◆ (1+2) Full Length Mocks

Bilingual

Tell Me: This is a text field where you can enter words and phrases about what you want to do next and quickly get to those features you want to use or actions you want to perform. You can also use Tell Me to find help about what you're looking for, or to use Smart Lookup to research or define the term you entered.

Smart Lookup: Bing search incorporated with applications

New Charts introduced in Excel 2016 : New Chart types and templates are introduced in Excel 2016 such as treemap, sunburst chart (also known as a ring chart), waterfall chart, box plot and histogram, and financial and calendar templates.

Skype and OneDrive Integration : One of the new features added to Word, Excel, and PowerPoint is the ability to use Skype for Business to collaborate and communicate while working on documents. User can IM or video-call someone with Skype from the new Share pane built into the new Office applications. OneDrive integration supports cloud storage file hosting service that supports access of office document from anywhere on any device.

Some other features:

New animations in PowerPoint (such as the Morph transition), the ability to insert online video in OneNote, and a data loss prevention feature in Word, Excel, and PowerPoint. New recent-documents feature in Outlook 2016 shows you the documents you've recently worked on in the Office apps, so you don't have to hunt for them on your PC.

Enterprise Data Protection: To manage and prevent data loss at enterprise level, MS Office 2016 comes packed with inbuilt security feature that provide an ease for system admin to enforce policies for content authoring and document sharing.

SOME COMMANDS RELATED TO MS OFFICE

1. Save Vs Save As

"Save" simply saves your work by updating the last saved version of the file to match the current version you see on your screen.

"Save As" brings up a prompt to save your work as a file with a different name. For example, you might choose to save a document called "New Doc" as "Final Doc". This way, you can save you file at different stages and keep multiple versions on your hard drive.

2. Save or convert to PDF

You can use the Office programs to save or convert your files to PDFs so that you can share them or print them using commercial printers. To export or save as PDF, in your Office file, on the File menu, click Export or Save As.

3. Undo Vs Redo

You can undo, redo, or repeat many actions in Microsoft Word, PowerPoint, and Excel. Undo reverses the immediate action. Redo reverts the effects of the undo action.

4. Portrait Vs Landscape

The terms portrait and landscape refer to different orientations of the paper; whether it is oriented vertically or horizontally. A page with portrait orientation, typical for letters, memos, and other text documents, is taller than it is wide. Portrait is vertical mode and landscape is horizontal mode.

MS WORD 2016:

Backstage View in MS Word 2016: MS Word 2016 has a backstage view where you can see the recent documents that you've visited or edited and a few templates as well. There is also an option to search for more templates. These templates can help you get the desired layout where a sample data will already be there. You may edit and enter data as you may like.

MS Word 2016 Ribbons:

Quick Access Toolbar

By default, on top is the Quick access toolbar which has 3 default options available: Save, Undo Typing and Repeat Typing. After this there is a drop-down menu for customizing the quick access toolbar. This toolbar is totally customizable; you can position it below the tabs and commands or add more items to it.

To add or remove a command from the quick access toolbar: When you find a favorite command, right-click it, and then click Add to Quick Access Toolbar.

Remove a command by right-clicking it on the Quick Access Toolbar, and then clicking Remove from Quick Access Toolbar.

Tabs in Word 2016

The ribbon in Word and other Office Suite's Application has Tabs. In Word 2016 there are 9 tabs followed by a new feature of "Tell me what you want to do" arranged in a horizontal fashion. The tabs are as follows: File, Home, Insert, design, Layout, References, Mailing, Review, and View. The File tab opens the Info Window and has options arranged in a vertical array: Info, New, Open, Save, Save As, Print, Share, Export, Close, Account, Feedback and Options.

The ribbon containing Tabs also have a new feature of Share and Comment at the extreme right corner.

Note- Each tab has many commands which are grouped into specific categories. Following are the groups for commands under various tabs of MS Word 2016:

Home: Clipboard, Font, Paragraph, Styles and Editing

Insert: Pages, Tables, Illustrations, Add-ins, Media, Links, Comments, Header & Footer, Text, Symbols

Design: Document Formatting, Page Background

Layout: Page Setup, Paragraph, Arrange

References: Table of Contents, Footnotes, Research, Citation & Bibliography, Captions, Index, Table of Authorities

Mailings: Create, Start Mail Merge, Write & Insert Fields, Preview Results, Finish

Review: Proofing, Accessibility, Language, Comments, Tracking, Changes, Compare, Protect

View: Views, Page Movement, Show, Zoom, Window, Macros

MS WORD 2016 SHORT CUT KEYS

Frequently used short cut keys

To do this	Press
Go to "Tell me what you want to do"	Alt+Q
Open	Ctrl+O
Save	Ctrl+S
Close	Ctrl+W
Cut	Ctrl+X
Copy	Ctrl+C
Paste	Ctrl+V
Select all	Ctrl+A
Bold	Ctrl+B
Italic	Ctrl+I
Underline	Ctrl+U
Decrease font size 1 point	Ctrl+[
Increase font size 1 point	Ctrl+]
Centre text	Ctrl+E
Left align text	Ctrl+L
Right align text	Ctrl+R
Justify align text	Ctrl+J
Cancel	Esc
Undo	Ctrl+Z
Re-do	Ctrl+Y
Zoom	Alt+W, Q, then tab in Zoom dialog box to the value you want.
Copy formatting from text.	Ctrl+Shift+C
Apply copied formatting to text.	Ctrl+Shift+V

Create and edit documents

To do this	Press
Split the document window.	Alt+Ctrl+S
Remove the document window split.	Alt+Shift+C or Alt+Ctrl+S
Save a document.	Ctrl+S

Delete text and graphics

To do this	Press
Delete one character to the left.	Backspace
Delete one word to the left.	Ctrl+Backspace
Delete one character to the right.	Delete
Delete one word to the right.	Ctrl+Delete
Cut selected text to the Office Clipboard.	Ctrl+X
Undo the last action.	Ctrl+Z
Cut to the Spike. (Spike is a feature that allows you to collect groups of	Ctrl+F3

text from different locations and paste them in another location).	
--	--

Find, replace and go to specific items in the document

To do this	Press
Open the search box in the Navigation task pane.	Ctrl+F
Replace text, specific formatting, and special items.	Ctrl+H
Go to a page, bookmark, footnote, table, comment, graphic, or other location.	Ctrl+G
Switch between the last four places that you have edited.	Alt+Ctrl+Z

Work with documents in different views

To do this	Press
Switch to Read Mode view	Alt+W, F
Switch to Print Layout view.	Alt+Ctrl+P
Switch to Outline view.	Alt+Ctrl+O
Switch to Draft view.	Alt+Ctrl+N

Change Paragraph Alignment

To do this	Press
Remove a paragraph indent from the left.	Ctrl+Shift+M
Create a hanging indent.	Ctrl+T
Reduce a hanging indent.	Ctrl+Shift+T
Remove paragraph formatting.	Ctrl+Q

Insert Special Characters

To insert this	Press
A field	Ctrl+F9
A line break	Shift+Enter
A page break	Ctrl+Enter
A column break	Ctrl+Shift+Enter
An em dash	Alt+Ctrl+Minus Sign (on the numeric keypad)
An en dash	Ctrl+Minus Sign (on the numeric keypad)
An optional hyphen	Ctrl+Hyphen
A nonbreaking hyphen	Ctrl+Shift+Hyphen
A nonbreaking space	Ctrl+Shift+Spacebar
The copyright symbol	Alt+Ctrl+C
The registered trademark symbol	Alt+Ctrl+R
The trademark symbol	Alt+Ctrl+T
An ellipsis	Alt+Ctrl+Period
A single opening quotation mark	Ctrl+` (single quotation mark), ` (single quotation mark)

A single closing quotation mark	Ctrl+' (single quotation mark), ' (single quotation mark)
Double opening quotation marks	Ctrl+' (single quotation mark), Shift+' (single quotation mark)
Double closing quotation marks	Ctrl+' (single quotation mark), Shift+' (single quotation mark)
An AutoText entry	Enter (after you type the first few characters of the AutoText entry name and when the ScreenTip appears)

MS POWERPOINT 2016:

PowerPoint is a slideshow presentation program that's part of the Microsoft office suite of tools. PowerPoint slides can be plain with only text, or they can include pictures and even animation, including moving text and images. Text can be formatted in the same way as text can be formatted in Microsoft Word, including color, size, and font type.

In PowerPoint 2016 there are 9 tabs followed by a new feature of "Tell me what you want to do" arranged in a horizontal fashion. The tabs are as follows: File, Home, Insert, design, Transition, Animation, Slide Show, Review, and View.

1. Home

The home tab in PowerPoint has following groups: Clipboard, Slides, Font, Paragraph, drawing and Editing. The Clipboard, Editing and Font commands are same as that in Word 2016. The Slides group contains commands to insert new slide, choose slide layout, reset the positions and formatting of the slide placeholders and option to organize your slides into sections.

2. Insert

Click Insert to add something to a slide. This includes pictures, shapes, charts, links, text boxes, video and more. The Insert Tab has following groups of commands: Slides, Tables, Images, Illustrations, Add-ins, Links, Comments, Text, Symbols and Media.

3. Design

On the Design tab, you can add a theme or color scheme, or format the slide background. The design tab has following categories or groups of commands:

Themes- Each theme has its own unique set of font, effect, color to create a visually appeasing and overall look of the slide.

Variants - The current theme or style can be customized using various color schemes through variants.

Customize- This group contains commands to change slide size and Format Background.

Designer- For instant slide makeovers.

4. Transitions

Set up how your slides change from one to the next on the Transitions Tab. Find a gallery of the possible transitions in the Transition to This Slide group – click More Button at the side of the gallery to see all of them.

5. Animations

User may use the Animations tab to choreograph the movement of things on his slides. Note that you can see many possible animations in the gallery in the Animation group, and see more of them by clicking

More Button. Apart from adding animation you can also customize its duration and timing as you need by using advanced animation and timing group of commands.

6. Slide Show

On the Slide Show tab, set up the way that you want to show your presentation to others.

7. Review

The Review tab lets you add comments, run spell-check, or compare one presentation with another (such as an earlier version).

8. View

Views allow you to look at your presentation in different ways, depending on where you are in the creation or delivery process.

9. File

At one end of the ribbon is the File tab, which you use for the behind-the-scenes stuff you do with a file, such as opening, saving, sharing, exporting, printing and managing your presentation. Click the File tab to open a new view called the Backstage.

10. Tools tabs

When you click some parts of your slides, such as pictures, shapes, SmartArt or text boxes, you might see a colourful new tab appear.

For example, the Drawing Tools tab appears when you click a shape or text box. When you click a picture, the Picture Tools tab appears. Other such tabs include SmartArt Tools, Chart Tools, Table Tools and Video Tools. These tabs disappear or change when you click something else in your presentation.

Terms related to PowerPoint

Slide Show : Each page of a PowerPoint presentation is called a slide. The default orientation of the slide is in landscape layout

Design Template : A design template acts as a coordinated packaged deal. It is created so that even though different slide types can have different layouts and graphics, the whole presentation goes together as an attractive package.

Slide Master : When you want all your slides to contain the same fonts and images (such as logos), you can make those changes in one place—the Slide Master, and they'll be applied to all your slides. To open Slide Master view, on the View tab, select Slide Master:

MS POWERPOINT 2016 SHORT CUT KEYS

Frequently used shortcuts

The following table itemizes the most frequently used shortcuts in PowerPoint.

To do this	Press
Make selected text bold.	Ctrl+B
Change the font size for selected text.	Alt+H, F, and then S
Change the zoom for the slide.	Alt+W, Q
Cut selected text, object, or slide.	Ctrl+X
Copy selected text, object, or slide.	Ctrl+C
Paste cut or copied text, object, or slide.	Ctrl+V
Undo the last action.	Ctrl+Z
Save the presentation.	Ctrl+S
Insert a picture.	Alt+N, P
Insert a shape.	Alt+H, S, and then H
Select a theme.	Alt+G, H
Select a slide layout.	Alt+H, L
Go to the next slide.	Page Down
Go to the previous slide.	Page Up
Go to the Home tab.	Alt+H
Move to the Insert tab.	Alt+N
Start the slide show.	Alt+S,B
End the slide show.	Esc
Close PowerPoint.	Alt+F, X

MS EXCEL 2016

Microsoft Excel is a spreadsheet developed by Microsoft. Spreadsheets allow you to keep track of data, create charts based from data, and perform complex calculations. Just like a book ledger, spreadsheets store information in columns and rows. You can have up to 256 columns and 65,536 rows per worksheet.

Feature	Maximum limit
Worksheet size	1,048,576 rows by 16,384 columns
Column width	255 characters
Row height	409 points
Page breaks	1,026 horizontal and vertical
Total number of characters that a cell can contain	32,767 characters
Characters in a header or footer	255
Maximum number of line feeds per cell	253
Sheets in a workbook	Limited by available memory (default is 1 sheet)
Unique cell formats/cell styles	64,000

Feature	Maximum limit
Unique font types	1,024 global fonts available for use; 512 per workbook
Hyperlinks in a worksheet	66,530 hyperlinks
Panes in a window	4
Zoom range	10 percent to 400 percent
Fields in a data form	32

Workbook and Worksheet

An Excel worksheet is a single spreadsheet that contains cells organized by rows and columns. A worksheet begins with row number 1 and column A. Each cell can contain a number, text or formula. Excel Workbook comprises number of worksheets. Many new sheets can be added to a workbook using adding worksheet command which is present at the bottom.

Formula and Function

Formulas enable you to enter calculations in a worksheet. Using Excel for calculations gives you the ability to change the data (or values) of the cells, and have the program automatically update the recalculate the value of the output based on the new numbers.

Here are some most frequently used functions in Excel:

Function	Description
SUM function	Use this function to add the values in cells.
IF function	Use this function to return one value if a condition is true and another value if it's false.
LOOKUP function	Use this function when you need to look in a single row or column and find a value from the same position in a second row or column.
MATCH function	Use this function to search for an item in a range of cells, and then return the relative position of that item in the range. For example, if the range A1:A3 contains the values 5, 7, and 38, then the formula =MATCH(7,A1:A3,0) returns the number 2, because 7 is the second item in the range.
CHOOSE function	Use this function to select one of up to 254 values based on the index number. For example, if value1 through value7 are the days of the week, CHOOSE returns one of the days when a number between 1 and 7 is used as index_num.
DATE function	Use this function to return the sequential serial number that represents a particular date. This function is most useful in situations where the year, month, and day are

	supplied by formulas or cell references. For example, you might have a worksheet that contains dates in a format that Excel does not recognize, such as YYYYMMDD. Use the DATEDIF function to calculate the number of days, months, or years between two dates.
DAYS function	Use this function to return the number of days between two dates.
FIND, FINDB functions	FIND and FINDB locate one text string within a second text string. They return the number of the starting position of the first text string from the first character of the second text string.

Freeze Panes in Excel

If you wish to see a particular area of a worksheet visible or multiple rows and columns while you scroll to another area of the worksheet, you can use Freeze Panes (available under view tab).

Tabs in MS Excel 2016

The ribbon in Excel and other Office Suite’s Application has Tabs. In Excel 2016 there are 8 tabs followed by a new feature of “Tell me what you want to do” arranged in a horizontal fashion. The tabs are as follows: File, Home, Insert, Page Layout, Formulas, Data, Review, and View.

Following are the groups of Commands available under tabs of Excel 2016:

Home: Clipboard, Font, Alignment, Number, Style (for Conditional Formatting of table), Cells (to insert, delete and format cells), Editing (AutoSum, Sort & Filter, Find & Select)

Insert: Tables (Pivot Table, and Tables); Illustrations (Pictures, Online Picture, shapes and Icon); Add-ins; Charts; Tours (3D Map); Sparklines (Line, Column, Win/Loss); Filters; Links; Text; Symbols

Page Layout: Themes; Page Setup (Margin, orientation, page size, print area, breaks, background and print titles); Scale to fit; Sheet Options (Gridline, headings); Arrange

Formulas: Insert Function; Function Library; Defined Names; Formula Auditing; Calculation

Data: Get external Data; Get & Transform (New query, show queries, from table, recent sources); Connections; Sort and Filter; Data Tools; Forecast (what-if analysis, forecast sheet); Outline

Review: Proofing (Spelling, Thesaurus); Accessibility; Insights-smart lookup; Comments; Changes (Protect sheet, protect workbook, share workbook, allow users to edit ranges, track changes)

View: Workbook Views (Normal, Page Break Preview, Page Layout, Custom Views); Show (gridlines, ruler, formula bar, headings); Zoom; Window; Macros

EXCEL 2016 SHORT CUT KEYS

Frequently used shortcuts Keys

To do this	Press
Close a spreadsheet	Ctrl+W
Open a spreadsheet	Ctrl+O
Go to the Home tab	Alt+H
Save a spreadsheet	Ctrl+S
Copy	Ctrl+C
Paste	Ctrl+V
Undo	Ctrl+Z
Remove cell contents	Delete key
Choose a fill color	Alt+H, H
Cut	Ctrl+X
Go to Insert tab	Alt+N
Bold	Ctrl+B
Center align cell contents	Alt+H, A, then C
Go to Page Layout tab	Alt+P
Go to Data tab	Alt+A
Go to View tab	Alt+W
Open context menu	Shift+F10, or Context key
Add borders	Alt+H, B
Delete column	Alt+H,D, then C
Go to Formula tab	Alt+M
Hide the selected rows	Ctrl+9
Hide the selected columns	Ctrl+0

Format in cells: keyboard shortcuts

To do this	Press
Move to the previous cell in a worksheet or the previous option in a dialog box.	Shift+Tab
Move one cell up in a worksheet.	Up Arrow key
Move one cell down in a worksheet.	Down Arrow key
Move one cell left in a worksheet.	Left Arrow key
Move one cell right in a worksheet.	Right Arrow key
Move to the edge of the current data region in a worksheet.	Ctrl+arrow key
Enter End mode, move to the next nonblank cell in the same column or row as the active cell, and turn off End mode. If the cells are blank, move to the last cell in the row or column.	End, arrow key
Move to the last cell on a worksheet, to the lowest used row of the rightmost used column.	Ctrl+End

Extend the selection of cells to the last used cell on the worksheet (lower-right corner).	Ctrl+Shift+End
Move to the cell in the upper-left corner of the window when Scroll Lock is turned on.	Home+Scroll Lock
Move to the beginning of a worksheet.	Ctrl+Home
Move one screen down in a worksheet.	Page Down
Move to the next sheet in a workbook.	Ctrl+Page Down
Move one screen to the right in a worksheet.	Alt+Page Down
Move one screen up in a worksheet.	Page Up
Move one screen to the left in a worksheet.	Alt+Page Up
Move to the previous sheet in a workbook.	Ctrl+Page Up
Move one cell to the right in a worksheet. Or, in a protected worksheet, move between unlocked cells.	Tab

To do this	Press
Paste content at the insertion point, replacing any selection.	Ctrl+V
Open the Paste Special dialog box.	Ctrl+Alt+V
Italicize text or remove italic formatting.	Ctrl+I or Ctrl+3
Bold text or remove bold formatting.	Ctrl+B or Ctrl+2
Underline text or remove underline.	Ctrl+U or Ctrl+4
Apply or remove strikethrough formatting.	Ctrl+5
Switch between hiding objects, displaying objects, and displaying placeholders for objects.	Ctrl+6
Apply an outline border to the selected cells.	Ctrl+Shift+& (&)
Remove the outline border from the selected cells.	Ctrl+Shift+underline (_)
Display or hide the outline symbols.	Ctrl+8

Format in cells: keyboard shortcuts

To do this	Press
Open the Format Cells dialog box.	Ctrl+1
Format fonts in the Format Cells dialog box.	Ctrl+Shift+F or Ctrl+Shift+P
Edit the active cell and put the insertion point at the end of its contents. Or, if editing is turned off for the cell, move the insertion point into the formula bar. If editing a formula, toggle Point mode off or on so you can use arrow keys to create a reference.	F2
Add or edit a cell comment.	Shift+F2
Open the Insert dialog to insert blank cells.	Ctrl+Shift+Plus (+)
Open the Delete dialog box to delete selected cells.	Ctrl+Minus (-)
Enter the current time.	Ctrl+Shift+colon (:)
Enter the current date.	Ctrl+semi-colon (;)
Switch between displaying cell values or formulas in the worksheet.	Ctrl+grave accent (`)
Copy a formula from the cell above the active cell into the cell or the Formula Bar.	Ctrl+apostrophe (')
Move the selected cells.	Ctrl+X
Copy the selected cells.	Ctrl+C

Work with data, functions, and the formula bar: keyboard shortcuts

To do this	Press
Select an entire PivotTable report.	Ctrl + Shift + asterisk (*)
Edit the active cell and put the insertion point at the end of its contents. Or, if editing is turned off for the cell, move the insertion point into the formula bar. If editing a formula, toggle Point mode off or on so you can use arrow keys to create a reference.	F2
Expand or collapse the formula bar.	Ctrl+Shift+U
Cancel an entry in the cell or Formula Bar.	Esc
Complete an entry in the formula bar and select the cell below.	Enter
Move the cursor to the end of the text when in the formula bar.	Ctrl+End
Select all text in the formula bar from the cursor position to the end.	Ctrl+Shift+End
Calculate all worksheets in all open workbooks.	F9
Calculate the active worksheet.	Shift+F9
Display the Function Arguments dialog box when the insertion point is to the right of a function name in a formula.	Ctrl+A

Insert argument names and parentheses when the insertion point is to the right of a function name in a formula.	Ctrl+Shift+A
Invoke Flash Fill to automatically recognize patterns in adjacent columns and fill the current column	Ctrl+E
Cycle through all combinations of absolute and relative references in a formula if a cell reference or range is selected.	F4
Insert a function.	Shift+F3
Create a chart of the data in the current range in a separate Chart sheet.	F11
Define a name to use in references.	Alt+M, M, D
Paste a name from the Paste Name dialog box (if names have been defined in the workbook.	F3
Move to the first field in the next record of a data form.	Enter
Create, run, edit, or delete a macro.	Alt+F8

FILE EXTENSIONS:

Word

XML file type	Extension
Document	.docx
Macro-enabled document	.docm
Template	.dotx
Macro-enabled template	.dotm

Excel

XML file type	Extension
Workbook	.xlsx
Macro-enabled workbook	.xlsm
Template	.xltx
Macro-enabled template	.xltm
Non-XML binary workbook	.xlsb
Macro-enabled add-in	.xlam

PowerPoint

XML file type	Extension
Presentation	.pptx
Macro-enabled presentation	.pptm
Template	.potx
Macro-enabled template	.potm
Macro-enabled add-in	.ppam
Show	.ppsx
Macro-enabled show	.ppsm
Slide	.sldx
Macro-enabled slide	.sldm
Office theme	.thmx

Database management system

DBMS is the acronym of **Data Base Management System**. DBMS is a collection of interrelated data and a set of programs to access this data in a convenient and efficient way. It controls the organization, storage, retrieval, security and integrity of data in a database.

Types of Database Model: Network Database Model, Hierarchical Database model, Relational Database Model and Object-Oriented Database Model.

Architecture of DBMS-The generalized architecture of DBMS is called ANSI/ SPARC model. The architecture is divided into three levels:

- **External view or user view/View Level**- It is the highest level of data abstraction. This includes only those portions of database of concern to a user or Application program. Each user has a different external view and it is described by means of a scheme called external schema.
- **Conceptual view/Logical Level**- All the database entities and the relationship among them are included. One conceptual view represents the entire database called conceptual schema.

- **Internal view/Physical Level**- It is the lowest level of abstraction, closest to the physical storage method. It describes how the data is stored, what is the structure of data storage and the method of accessing these data. It is represented by internal schema.

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- **Data model:** A data model is a plan for building a database. The model represents data conceptually, the way the user sees it, rather than how computers store it. Data models focus on required data elements and associations.

- Entity – Relationship Model
- Relational Model

Entity: A thing (animate or inanimate) of independent physical or conceptual existence and distinguishable. In the University database context, an individual student, faculty member, a class room, are entities.

Attributes: Each entity is described by a set of attributes/properties.

SQL (Structured Query Language) is a database computer language designed for the retrieval and management of data in relational database.

Constrains: In SQL, we have the following constraints-

NOT NULL - Indicates that a column cannot store NULL value
 UNIQUE - Ensures that each row for a column

must have a unique value
 CHECK - Ensures that the value in a column meets a specific condition
 DEFAULT - Specifies a default value for a column
Primary Key uniquely identifies a record in a table.

A **candidate key** is a single field or the least combination of fields that uniquely identifies each record in the table.

A **foreign key** is generally a primary key from one table that appears as a field in another.

DDL: Data Definition Language is used for specifying the database schema. It contains commands to create tables, alter the structure, delete tables or rename tables. E.g. Create
DML: Data Manipulation Language is used for accessing and manipulating data in a database. E.g. Select, Update

DCL: Data Control Language is used for granting and revoking user access on a database.

Full Forms & Abbreviations

TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
TFTP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol
SFTP	Secure File Transfer Protocol
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
HTTP	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
HTTPS	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol
Tel Net	Telecommunication Networking
POP3	Post Office Protocol Version 3
BGP	Border Gateway Protocol
P2P	Point to Point Protocol
PPP	Peer to Peer Protocol
IP	Internet Protocol
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
NTP	Network Time Protocol
SIP	Session Initiation Protocol
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
IMAP4	Internet Message Access Protocol Version 4
RARP	Reverse Address Resolution Protocol
SSH	Secure Shell
MIME	Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension
SMIME	Secure MIME
ALGOL	Algorithmic Language
ANSI	American National Standard Institute
ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode
AS	Autonomous System
BASIC	Beginners All Purpose Symbolic Instruction code
BIOS	Basic input Output System
BPS	bit Per Second
DNS	Domain Name Server
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange

URL	Uniform Resource Locator
GIF	Graphics Interchange Format
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ASP	Active Server Pages
BCC	Blind Carbon Copy
CC	Carbon copy
CAD	Computer Aided Design
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communication
CMOS	complem Metal Oxide Semi Conductor
CMYK	Cyan Magenta Yellow Block
GPS	Global Positioning System
GUI	Graphical User Interface
HDMI	High Definition Multimedia Interface
GIGO	Garbage in Garbage Out
LIFO	Last In First Out
FIFO	First In First Out
PING	Packet Internet Gopher
HDD	Hard Disc Drive
NIC	Network Interface Controller/Cord
HDTV	High Definition Television
ISP	Internet Service Provider
JPEG	Joint Picture Expert Group
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
LED	Light Emitting Diode
TFT	Thin Film Transistor
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
MIDI	Musical Instrument Digital Interface
MPEG	Moving Picture Expert Group
PDA	Personal Digital Assistants
PDF	Portable Document Format
ARPANE T	Advanced Research Projects Agency Network

SQL	Structured Query Language
USB	Universal Serial Bus
VIRUS	Vital Information Resource Under Siege
VOIP	Voice Over Internet Protocol
IVR	Interactive Voice Response
WIFI	Wireless fidelity
WIMAX	Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access
ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
API	Application Program Interface
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol
RARP	Reverse ARP
ICANN	Internet Corporation of Assign Names & Numbers
DPI	Dots Per Inch
DSL	Digital Subscriber Line
FAT	File Allocation Table
MANET	Mobile Ad-Hoc Network
MIPS	Million Instruction Per Second
BIPS	Billion Instruction Per Second
TIPS	Trillion Instruction Per Second
NAT	Network Address Translation
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineer
IMAP	Internet Message Access Protocol
ISDN	Integrated Servers Digital Network
ISO	International Standard Organization / International Org for Standardization
DHTML	Dynamic Hyper Text Markup Language
MAC	Media Access Control
CAN	Campus Area Network
PAN	Personal Area Network

SAN	Storage Area Network
CNM	Circulatory Network Mode
IPV4	Internet Protocol Version 4
IPV6	Internet Protocol Version 6
DBMS	Data Base Management System
MODEM	Modulator Demodulator
RAM	Random Access Memory
ROM	Read Only Memory
SMPS	Switch Mode Power Supply
OMR	Optical Mark Reader / Recognition
OCR	Optical Character Reader / Recognition
BCR	Bar Code Reader
MICR	Magnetic Ink Character Reader Recognition
PCB	Printer Circuit Board
SRAM	Static RAM
DRAM	Dynamic RAM
PROM	Programmable ROM
EPROM	Electrically PROM
EEPRO M	Electrically Erasable PROM
HDD	Hard Disc Drive
FDD	Floppy Disc Drive
CD	Compact Disc
DVD	Digital Video/Versatile Disc
BRD	Blu Ray Disc
HVD	Holographic Versatile Disc
ACID	Atomicity Consistency Isolation Durability
WYSIWY G	What you see is what you get

Glossary

A

- **Access time** - The amount of time it takes for requested information to be delivered from disks and memory.
- **Antivirus software** - A program designed to look for and destroy viruses that may infect the memory of a computer or files stored on a computer.
- **Artificial intelligence (AI)** - Computer systems that attempt to imitate human processes for analyzing and solving problems.
- **Accumulator** - A local storage area called a Register, in which the result of an arithmetic or logic operation is formed.

B

- **BIT** - It is basic unit of computers. It has two values 1 & 0 only.
- **BYTE** - Combination of 8 Bits.
- **Basic Input Output System (BIOS)** - Also known as ROM BIOS. It provides an abstraction layer for the hardware, i.e., a consistent way for application programs and operating system to interact with input/output devices.
- **Bug** - A software bug is an error, flaw, failure, or fault in a computer program or system produces an incorrect or unexpected result.

- **Bus** - A pathway along which electronic signals travel between the components of a computer system.

C

- **Cookie** - A packet of information that travels between a browser and the web server.
- **Crash** - Your computer or application no longer works correctly and so you "lose" all the work you've done since the last time you saved.
- **Command** - An instruction that causes a program or computer to perform a function.
- **Cache** - It is a memory storage area that keeps frequent use data readily available to the computer so that the computer does not retrieve them from slow storage devices. clock speed. High clock speed is synonymous with high processing capability. It is measured in Megahertz (MHz).
- **Column** - A vertical block of cells in a table or spreadsheet.

D

- **Delete** - To remove an item of data from a file or to remove a file from the disk.
- **Debugging** - Locating and eliminating defects in a program.

- **Desktop** - The electronic work area on a display screen.
- **Dots Per Inch (DPI)** - It is defined as the measure of the resolution of a printer and scanner, or monitor.
- **Domain Name** - A unique name that identifies a particular website and represents the name of the server where the web pages reside.

E

- **Edit** - To make certain changes in existing data.
- **Ethernet Card** - A network adapter that enables a computer to connect to an Ethernet.

F

- **Fax** - A shortened form of the word facsimile. A copy of a document transmitted electronically from one machine to another.
- **File transfer protocol (FTP)** - A set of guidelines or standards that establish the format in which files can be transmitted from one computer to another.
- **Firewall** - A security system usually consisting of hardware and software that prevents unauthorized persons from accessing certain parts of a program, database, or network.
- **Flash Memory** - It is a type of non-volatile computer storage chip that can be electrically erased and reprogrammed. It was developed by EEPROM.

G

- **Gateway** - A machine that links two networks using different protocols.
- **Gigabyte** - A measurement of the storage capacity of a device. One gigabyte represents 1024 megabytes.
- **Google** - search engine on the web.
- **Gopher** - A protocol used for locating and transferring information on the internet. It is an internet search tool that allows users to access textual information.
- **GUI** - Graphical User Interface uses icons and menus to carry out commands such as opening files, delete files, move files etc..
- **Graphic Interchange Format (GIF)** - A simple file format for pictures and photographs that are compressed so that they can be sent quickly.

H

- **Hard copy** - Text or graphics printed on paper; also called a printout.
- **Hard disk** - A rigid type of magnetic medium that can store large amounts of information.
- **Hyperlink** - An image or portion of text on a webpage which is linked to another webpage.
- **Hub** - A network device that connects multiple computers on a LAN so that they can communicate with another network and the internet.
- **Header** - Repetitive information that appears at the top (the head) of every page of a document.
- **Hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)** - The protocol used on the World Wide Web that permits Web clients (Web browsers) to communicate with Web servers

I

- **Icons** - In a graphical user interface (GUI), a small, pictorial, on screen representation of an object, such as a

document, program, folder or disk drive.

- **Instant messaging (IM)** - A chat program that lets people communicate over the Internet in real time.
- **Internet protocol (IP) address** - A unique set of numbers that identifies a computer over a network.
- **Internet service provider (ISP)** - An organization that provides access to the Internet for a fee.
- **Intranet** - A private network established by an organization for the exclusive use of its employees. Firewalls prevent outsiders from gaining access to an organization's intranet

J

- **JPEG** - Joint Photographic Experts Group. A format for storing complex graphics in compressed form.
- **Justification** - Aligning lines of text at the left margin, the right margin, both margins, and the centre. Text aligned at both margins is considered fully justified.

K

- **Keyboard** - The device used to enter information into a computer.
- **Kilobyte** - A measurement of the storage capacity of a device. One kilobyte represents 1024 bytes.

L

- **LAN** - A local area network (LAN) is a computer network that interconnects computers within a limited area such as a home, school, computer laboratory, or office building, using network media.
- **Laptop computer** - A portable computer. Also known as a notebook computer.
- **Landscape Orientation** - The positioning of the page so that the information is printed across the long dimension of the page.
- **Liveware** - It is a term to describe the human system, opposed to hardware or software in a computer.

M

- **Macro virus** - A type of virus that attaches itself to documents or word processing templates.
- **Malware** - Software that disrupts normal computer functions or sends a user's personal data without the user's authorization.
- **Memory** - The part of a computer that stores information.
- **Memory Cell** - A circuit in memory that represents a single bit of information.
- **Mass Storage** - Storage systems that provide access to hundreds of billions of bytes of stored data. They are often referred to as Archival Storage because of the very large volumes of historical or backup data they can store.
- **MIPS** - An acronym derived from millions of instructions per second. Used to measure the speed of a processor.
- **Morphing** - The transformation of one image into another image.
- **Mobile Commerce (m-Commerce)** - A form of e-commerce that has the ability to conduct monetary transactions via a mobile device such as a cell phone.
- **Mozilla** - a web browser and successor to Netscape Communicator.

- **Multitasking** - The ability of a computer to execute more than one program at a time.

N

- **NIBBLE** - Combination of four bits.
- **Network** - A system of interconnected computers. They are of three types i. e. LAN, MAN, WAN.
- **Network Interface Card (NIC)** - This is a part of the computer that allows it to talk to other computers via a network protocol like TCP/IP.
- **Node** - A computer which is attached to the network. Each node has its own address on the network so that it can be uniquely identified and can communicate with other nodes on the same or different network.

O

- **Offline** - Refers to the state in which a computer is temporarily or permanently unable to communicate with another computer.
- **Online** - Refers to the state in which a computer is ready to communicate with other computers.
- **Open source software** - Software that makes the underlying source code available to all users at no charge.
- **Operating system (OS)** - Software that manages the internal functions and controls the operations of a computer.

P

Palmtop computer - A portable computer smaller than a notebook (or laptop) computer that fits on the palm of your hand. Also called a handheld computer.

- **Password** - A user's secret identification code, required to access stored material. A procedure intended to prevent information from being accessed by unauthorized persons.
- **Piracy** - The illegal copying of software or other creative works.
- **Peripherals** - A connectable device that has an auxiliary function outside the permanent system configuration such as plotters, printers and graphic displays.
- **Phishing** - A type of computer fraud that tries to trick users into revealing their passwords and other confidential information.
- **Pixel** - A smallest picture element of a digital image. The smaller the pixels, the higher the resolution.
- **Port** - An electrical connection on the computer into which a cable can be plugged so that the computer can communicate with other devices such as printer or modem.
- **Protocol** - A set of rules and regulations that coordinates the exchange of information over the network.
- **Portrait orientation** - Positioning paper so that information is printed across the short dimension of the paper.

Q

- **Query** - An alternate pipe form of operating system, which handles data in the form of messages rather than bytes.
- **Qwerty** - It is one of the standard computer keyboard, with the character Q, W, E, R, T, Y on the top row of letters on the keyboard.

R

- **Response time** - The time a computer takes to execute a command.
- **Retrieve** - To call up information from memory or storage so that it can be processed in some way.
- **Record** - A collection of all the information pertaining to a particular subject.
- **Row** - A horizontal block of cells in a table or spreadsheet.
- **Resolution** - Measurement of the degree of sharpness of a displayed image. It is defined as number of pixels per square inch on a computer generated display.
- **Register** - A temporary storage unit for quick, direct accessibility of a small amount of data for processing.

S

- **Shut down** - To quit all applications and turn off the computer.
- **Spam** - unwanted repetitious messages, such as unsolicited bulk e-mail.
- **Scanner** - An input device that can copy a printed page into a computer's memory, thus doing away with the need to type the copy.
- **Screen saver** - A program that changes the screen display while the user is away from the computer.
- **Server** - A computer that manages a shared resource and provides a set of shared user services to the clients.
- **Search Engine** - Software that searches, gathers and identifies information from a database based on an index, keywords or titles.
- **Spam** - Unwanted repetitious messages, such as unsolicited bulk e-mail.
- **Soft copy** - Information shown on the display screen.
- **Sort** - To arrange fields, records, or files in a predetermined sequence.
- **Surfing the Net** - Browsing through various Web sites on the Internet in search of interesting things.
- **Save As** - Give the file a name and/or store the file in a certain place.
- **Save** - Tell the computer to create a file on disk that has the information you've put into the document.
- **Scroll bar** - Allows you to move around through your document.

T

- **Trash** - Place where you put files and folders that you want to delete or get rid of.
- **Topology** - The structure of the network, including physical connections such as wiring schemes and logical interactions between network devices.
- **Track** - A ring on a disk where data can be written.
- **Telnet** - A protocol for remote computing on the internet that allows a computer to act as a remote terminal on another machine, anywhere on the internet.
- **Touchpad** - The device on a laptop computer that takes the place of a mouse.
- **Touch screen technology** - The technology that permits a user to perform a function simply by touching the screen on an appropriate spot.

U

- **Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS)** - A Battery powered backup system that provides enough electricity to a computer during a power outage so that a user can save files before shutting down the computer.
- **Universal Serial Bus (USB)** - A common standard for connecting multiple peripherals to a computer as needed.
- **Upload** - To transfer information from a client computer to a host computer.

V

- **Virus** - A piece of computer code designed as a prank or malicious act to spread from one computer to another by attaching itself to other programs.

W

- **WAP** - Wireless Application Protocol is a specification for a set of communication protocol used to allow wireless devices to access the internet and other utilities.
- **Web browser** - Software that permits a user with a click of a mouse to locate, display, and download text, video,

audio, and graphics stored in a host computer on the Web. The most common Web browsers now in use are Internet explorer, Google Chrome and Mozilla Firefox.

- **Web site** - One or more related pages created by an individual or an organization and posted on the World Wide Web.
- **Wi-Fi (Wireless fidelity)** - A process that permits high-speed wireless transmission of data.
- **Word processing** - The electronic process of creating, formatting, editing, proofreading, and printing documents.
- **Workstation** - A desktop computer that runs applications and serves as an access point in a local area network.

Z

Zombie - A computer that has been hijacked by a cracker without the owner's knowledge and used to perform malicious tasks on the Internet

Memory Based Questions of RRB PO/Clerk 2019

Q1. Which of the following operating system developed by Apple?

- (a) Windows 10 (b) Android (c) Windows Vista
- (d) macOS (e) None of these

Q2. What is the full form of DBMS?

- (a) Database Maintain System
- (b) Desktop Marketing System
- (c) Database Management System
- (d) Durable Management System
- (e) None of these

Q3. What is the base of Octal Number system?

- (a) 8 (b) 16 (c) 10
- (d) 2 (e) None of these

Q4. Which of the following is used in first generation computer?

- (a) Integrated Circuit (b) Vacuum Tube
- (c) Transistor (d) VLSI circuits (e) None of these

Q5. PROM Stands for_____.

- (a) Programmable random-on memory
- (b) Picture random memory
- (c) Process read-only memory
- (d) Programmable read-only memory
- (e) None of these

Q6. COBOL is used for which of the following purpose?

- (a) Scientific calculation
- (b) Business and Finance
- (c) Application development
- (d) Network Security
- (e) None of these

Q7. Which key is used to delete characters to the left of the cursor?

- (a) Tab (b) Page Down (c) Delete
- (d) Backspace (e) None of these

Q8. How many MB is equal to 1 GB?

- (a) 10MB (b) 100000MB (c) 20000 MB
- (d) 1024 MB (e) None of these

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Q9. Convert Binary number (111001)₂ to decimal number_____.

- (a) (38)₁₀ (b) (57)₁₀ (c) (55)₁₀
- (d) (47)₁₀ (e) None of these

Q10. ENIAC belongs to which computer generation?

- (a) Second (b) First (c) Third
- (d) Fourth (e) None of these

Q11. MS Access is a _____?

- (a) System Software (b) Browser (c) Database

(d) Pointing Device (e) None of these

Q12. Which of the following is the most common tool used to restrict access to a computer system?

- (a) User logins
- (b) Computer keys
- (c) Access-control Software
- (d) Passwords
- (e) None of these

Q13. Photo-editing, spreadsheet and word processing were the examples of?

- (a) Application software. (b) System software.
- (c) Operating system software.
- (d) Platform software. (e) None of these

Q14. Which of the following shortcut key is used to close document in MS Word?

- (a) Ctrl+C (b) Alt+W (c) Shift+C
- (d) Ctrl+W (e) None of these

Q15. What is the base of Hexadecimal number system?

- (a) 2 (b) 16 (c) 8
- (d) 10 (e) None of these

Q16. In second generation, which type of memory was used to store data?

- (a) Paper tapes (b) Magnetic drum (c) Magnetic core
- (d) Magnetic tape (e) None of these

Q17. Which among the following key can be used as a shortcut to rename a folder in Microsoft Windows 8 and higher versions?

- (a) F2 (b) F4 (c) F6
- (d) F9 (e) F11

Q18. In order to move from one worksheet to another in MS-Excel workbook. One should click _____.

- (a) active cell (b) scroll bar (c) sheet tab
- (d) tab button (e) None of these

Q19. Which shortcut key is used to check spelling and grammar in MS-Word?

- (a) F1 (b) F2 (c) F7
- (d) F9 (e) F10

Q20. Which is not a storage device?

- (a) Printer (b) CD (c) Hard disk
- (d) Floppy Disk (e) DVD

Q21. An image editing software in which we can draw and edit images is?

- (a) PageMaker (b) MS-Paint (c) Coral Draw
- (d) Photo Image (e) Front page

Q22. Which of the following can be used to select the entire document?

- (a) Ctrl+A (b) Alt+F5 (c) Shift+A
- (d) Ctrl+K (e) Ctrl+H

Q23. Which of the following shortcut key is used to minimize all open windows and display the desktop?

- (a) Windows logo+D (b) Alt+Shift+C (c) Ctrl+fn
- (d) Tab+Shift+C (e) None of these

Q24. Which of the following kind of devices allows the user to add components and capabilities to a computer system?

- (a) System boards (b) Storage devices (c) Input devices
- (d) Output devices (e) Expansion slots

Q25. Transformation of input into output is performed by:

- (a) Peripherals (b) Memory (c) Storage
- (d) ALU (e) CPU

Q26. Which of the following device enabling data transfer between two different networks?

- (a) Plotter (b) Joystick (c) Gateway
- (d) Path (e) None of these

Q27. Among the following which is the popular DOS based spreadsheet package?

- (a) Multiplan (b) Word (c) Smart cell
- (d) Lotus 1-2-3 (e) Excel

Q28. Which of the following is a windows utility program that locates and eliminates unnecessary fragments and rearranges filed and unused disk space to optimize operations?

- (a) Backup (b) Disk cleanup (c) Disk defragmenter
- (d) Restore (e) None of these

Q29. Which among the following key combination can be used to search in Windows Explorer?

- (a) Ctrl+F (b) Ctrl+S (c) Ctrl+G
- (d) Alt+S (e) Alt+P

Q30. What is the technology used to read pencil or pen marks on a multiple-choice answer sheet called?

- (a) OMR (b) MICR (c) OCR
- (d) CPU (e) FTP

Q31. Which among the following is a type of error that a compiler can check?

- (a) Syntax Error (b) Power Failure
- (c) Network Failure (d) All of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q32. A special, high-speed storage area within the CPU in which all data must be represented before it can be processed is called ____.

- (a) BIOS (b) Cache (c) RAM
- (d) Register (e) None of these

Q33. In Power Point, the Header & Footer button can be found on the Insert tab in what group?

- (a) Illustrations group (b) Object group
- (c) Text group (d) Tables group (e) None of these

Q34. Which of the following is generally used for selecting or highlighting?

- (a) Icon (b) Keyboard (c) Mouse

(d) Floppy Disk (e) None of these

Q35. _____ ensures secure transfer of data over an unsecured network, such as the Internet.

- (a) Antivirus (b) Hacking (c) Cracking
(d) Spoofing (e) Cryptography

Q36. The ability of an operating system to run more than one application at a time is called _____.

- (a) Multi-tasking
(b) Object-oriented programming
(c) Multi-user computing
(d) Real-Time
(e) None of the above

Q37. The process of checking all the peripheral units by the OS during the time of booting is known as _____.

- (a) BIOS (b) POST (c) BUS

(d) Chkdsk (e) None of these

Q38. A handheld device that allows you to control your computer without typing instructions from a keyboard is known as _____.

- (a) Tablet (b) PDA (c) Mouse
(d) Mike (e) None of these

Q39. The feature in database language that allows us to access certain records in database is called _____.

- (a) Query (b) Forms (c) Reports
(d) Tables (e) Node

Q40. When you save a Microsoft Access project, what file format do you use?

- (a) .adp (b) .Xml (c) .mbd
(d) All of the above (e) None of the above

Solutions:

S1. Ans.(d)

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. A database management system (DBMS) is system software for creating and managing databases. A DBMS makes it possible for end users to create, read, update and delete data in a database.

S3. Ans.(a)

S4. Ans.(b)

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. PROM or programmable ROM (programmable read-only memory) is a computer memory chip that can be programmed once after it is created. Once the PROM is programmed, the information written is permanent and cannot be erased or deleted.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. COBOL (Common Business-Oriented Language) is a high-level programming language for business applications. COBOL was designed for business computer programs in industries such as finance and human resources.

S7. Ans.(d)

S8. Ans.(d)

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. $(111001)_2 = 1 \cdot 2^5 + 1 \cdot 2^4 + 1 \cdot 2^3 + 0 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^0 = (57)_{10}$

S10. Ans.(b)

S11. Ans.(c)

S12. Ans.(d)

S13. Ans.(a)

S14. Ans.(d)

S15. Ans.(b)

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. In second generation, magnetic cores were used as primary memory and magnetic tape and magnetic disks as secondary storage devices.

S17. Ans. (a)

S18. Ans.(c)

S19. Ans.(c)

S20. Ans.(a)

S21. Ans.(c)

S22. Ans.(a)

S23. Ans.(a)

S24. Ans. (e)

Sol. Expansion slots allows user to add devices.

S25. Ans.(e)

Sol. the CPU is the Central Processing Unit of the computer. A computer's CPU handles all instructions it receives from hardware and software running on the computer.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. A gateway is a network node that connects two networks using different protocols together.

S27. Ans.(d)

Sol. Lotus 1-2-3, developed by Lotus Development Corporation, is the most popular spreadsheet package among DOS users.

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. Disk Defragmenter is a utility in Microsoft Windows designed to increase access speed by rearranging files stored on a disk to occupy contiguous storage locations, a technique called defragmentation.

S29. Ans.(a)

Sol. Ctrl+F is the short cut key combination that can be used to search in Windows Explorer.

S30. Ans.(a)

Sol. Optical Mark Recognition What is the technology used to read pencil or pen marks on a multiple-choice answer sheet.

S31. Ans.(a)

Sol. Syntax Errors - These are invalid code which the compiler doesn't understand. The compiler will detect them as it can't compile them.

S32. Ans.(d)

Sol. Register is a special high-speed storage area within the CPU where all data must be represented before it can be processed.

S33. Ans.(c)

S34. Ans.(c)

Sol. Generally, we can use mouse for selecting or highlighting object.

S35. Ans.(e)

Sol. In cryptography, data are sent in such a way that they look completely different from the original data. Thus, cryptography ensures secure transfer of data over an unsecured network.

S36. Ans.(a)

Sol. The ability of an operating system to run more than one application at a time is called Multi-tasking.

S37. Ans.(b)

Sol. POST (Power on Self-Test) is a test the computer must complete to verify all hardware is working properly before starting the remainder of the boot process.

S38. Ans.(c)

Sol. A mouse is a handheld device that allows you to control your computer without typing the instructions from the keyboard. By using a mouse, you can select icons, open programs, and select, commands, present in a program by moving the pointer.

S39. Ans. (a)

Sol. Query allows us to access certain records in database.

S40. Ans.(a)

Sol. An Access project is an Access file (.adp) that provides a direct, efficient connection to a Microsoft SQL Server database through the OLE DB component architecture.

Memory Based Questions RRB PO/Clerk 2018

Q1. Which of the following topologies has the highest reliability?

- (a) Star topology (b) Bus topology (c) Ring topology
(d) Mesh topology (e) None of these

Q2. Which among the following term is used for: Unauthorized copying of software to be used for personal gain instead of personal backups?

- (a) program thievery (b) data snatching (c) software piracy
(d) program looting (e) data looting

Q3. EDBIC code can support how many different representation of characters?

- (a) 256 (b) 149 (c) 1024
(d) 64 (e) 16

Q4. The main webpage of a website is also known as -

- (a) Contents Page (b) Home Page (c) Introduction Page
(d) First Page (e) Icebreaker Page

Q5. What is a hyperlink?

- (a) It is a text or image that you can click on to jump to a new document/page.
(b) It is an input type for multimedia files.

(c) It is a collection or directory of web pages.

(d) It is the home page of a site.

(e) None of the above

Q6. What is a technique used to gain unauthorized access to computers, whereby the intruder sends messages to a computer with an address indicating that the message is coming from a trusted host?

- (a) Identity Theft (b) Forging (c) IP Spoofing
(d) Pharming (e) Phishing

Q7. Portrait and Landscape are:

- (a) Page Orientation (b) page layout (c) page size
(d) page view (e) none of the above

Q8. Internet access by transmitting digital data over the wires of a local telephone network is provided by:

- (a) leased line (b) digital subscriber line
(c) digital signal line (d) MODEM
(e) None of the above

Q9. Which of the following network devices is also called a concentrator?

- (a) Switch (b) Router (c) Brouter
(d) Repeater (e) Hub

Q10. What type of web technology creates an online community where people can make statements and others can read and respond to those statements?

- (a) I-Journal (b) Podcast (c) ASP
(d) Blog (e) None of the above

Q11. What is the full form of EDI in computer?

- (a) Electronic Data Image
(b) E-mail Data Interchange
(c) Electronic Data Interchange
(d) Electronic digital Interchange
(e) None of these

Q12. What is the use of "," symbol in Ms EXCEL?

- (a) allows you to make one reference for multiple cells located between 2 cells
(b) is used to separate arguments in Excel spreadsheet formulas.
(c) it is an intersection operator
(d) For Sum of two cells
(e) None of these

Q13. Which of the following shortcut key use to close the current window?

- (a) Alt+F7 (b) Shift+F4 (c) CRLT+F6
(d) Alt+F4 (e)None of these

Q14. What are programs such as Microsoft Edge that serve as navigable windows into the Web called as?

- (a) Hypertext (b) Web browsers (c) Internet
(d) Networks (e) Windows Navigator

Q15. Which among the following is a self-contained step-by-step set of operations to be performed?

- (a) System Software (b) Algorithm
(c) Network topology (d) Application software
(e) Utility software

Q16. which of the following is an intersection of a row and column in a spreadsheet?

- (a) Formula (b) Worksheet (c) Address
(d) Cell (e) None of these

Q17. which of the following is a set of rules computers use to talk to each other?

- (a) Syntax (b) HTML (c) DOS command
(d) Protocol (e) None of these

Q18. Which of the following topology have a central controller or hub?

- (a) Star (b) Mesh (c) Ring
(d) Bus (e) None of these

Q19. Which shortcut key is used to create a new folder in MS Windows?

- (a) Right Click Button+W+Enter
(b) Ctrl+W+Shift
(c) Right Click Button+F+Enter

- (d) Right Click Button+Q+Enter
(e) Ctrl+Shift+N

Q20. The first computers were programmed using which of the following language?

- (a) Assembly language (b) Machine language
(c) Source code (d) Object code (e) None of the above

Q21. Which of the following is not example of Utility Software?

- (a) Backup software (b) Antivirus software
(c) Disk tools (d) Media Players
(e) All of the above are examples of Utility Software

Q22. Copying a process from memory to disk to allow space for other processes is called _____.

- (a) Swapping (b) Deadlock (c) Demand Paging
(d) Page Fault (e) Cloud Computing

Q23. Which of the following is a translator program used for assembly language?

- (a) Compiler (b) Interpreter (c) Translation
(d) Translator (e) Assembler

Q24. What is the technical term for the devices connected in a network?

- (a) Hubs (b) Nodes (c) Sections
(d) Attachment units (e) Access points

Q25. Which of the following is the communication protocol that sets the standard used by almost every computer that accesses web based information?

- (a) XML (b) DML (c) HTTP
(d) HTML (e) RIP

Q26. What is the attempt to acquire sensitive information such as usernames, passwords, and credit card details (and sometimes, indirectly, money) by masquerading as a trustworthy entity in an electronic communication?

- (a) Phishing (b) Spoofing (c) Identity theft
(d) Authentication (e) Spamming

Q27. Communication channel is shared by all the machines on the network in:

- (a) broadcast network (b) unicast network
(c) multicast network
(d) Internet Protocol Address (e) none of the above

Q28. A(n) _____ converts all the source code into machine code, creating an executable file.

- (a) linker (b) assembler (c) compiler
(d) interpreter (e) None of these

Q29. What is the term that refers to an ad hidden inside software that you downloaded from an internet site?

- (a) Spam (b) Cookie (c) Phish

(d) Adware (e) None of these

Q30. In PowerPoint, what is the function of Alt+N when navigating the ribbon with only the keyboard?

- (a) Open the Transitions tab
- (b) Open the Home tab
- (c) Open the Insert tab
- (d) Open the Review tab
- (e) Open the Tell me box

Q31. Commands at the top of a screen such as File-Edit, Format and Tools to operate and change things are incorporated in _____.

- (a) Menu bar (b) Tool bar (c) User friendly
- (d) Word processor (e) None of these

Q32. Specialised program(s) designed to allow particular input or output device(s) to communication with the rest of the computer system is called _____.

- (a) Computer (b) Device drivers (c) Interpreters
- (d) Operating system (e) None of these

Q33. UDP and TCP are categorized under the ___layer of the OSI model.

- (a) Data link (b) Application (c) Network
- (d) Transport (e) Session

Q34. Twisted pair wires are commonly used in?

- (a) Telephones networks
- (b) Cable TV Networks
- (c) Computer networks
- (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (e) None of the above

Q35. Timing and control unit is a part of a(n)_____.

- (a) ALU (b) Processor (c) Memory
- (d) CMOS (e) BIOS

Q36. A specialized network device that determines the next network point to which it can forward a data packet towards the destination of the packet is commonly known as_____.

- (a) bridge (b) router (c) switch
- (d) hub (e) repeater

Q37. A database that spreads information across different tables while maintaining links between them is referred to as_____.

- (a) Relational database
- (b) Rotational database
- (c) Database connection
- (d) Tabular database
- (e) None of these

Q38. What does SNMP stand for?

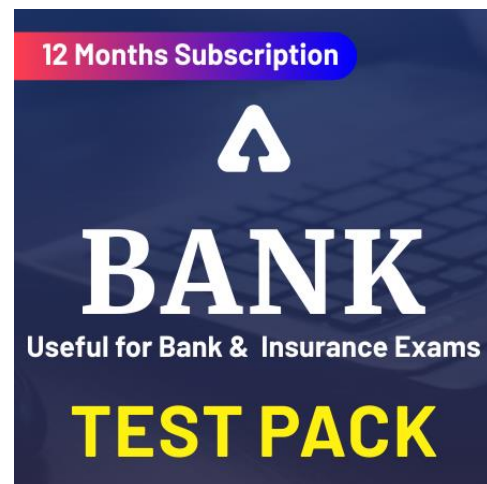
- (a) Simple Network Mail Protocol
- (b) Single Network Mail Protocol
- (c) Single Network Message Protocol
- (d) Simple Network Management Protocol
- (e) None of these

Q39. What is the common name given to a program written in any one of the high-level languages?

- (a) System program (b) Compiler program
- (c) Object program (d) Source program (e) Data program

Q40. For predicting the weather which of the following is the best solution?

- (a) thin clients (b) servers (c) supercomputer
- (d) workstations (e) mini computer



Solution

1. (d); In the mesh topology, each computer is connected to the other with a separate physical link in a network. It is most reliable topology as the network does not get down in case one of the nodes is failed.

2. (c); Software piracy is the illegal copying, distribution, or use of software.

3. (a); EBCDIC stands for Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code. EBCDIC is a 8-Bit code with 256 different representations of characters. It is mainly used in mainframe computers.

4. (b); A home page is the main page or the introductory page of a website, typically serving as a table of contents for the site.

5. (a); A hyperlink, or simply a link, is a reference to data that the reader can directly follow either by clicking, tapping, or hovering. Hyperlinks are found in nearly all Web pages, allowing users to click their way from page to page.

6. (c); Spoofing: It is a type of scam where an intruder attempts to gain unauthorized access to a user's system or information by pretending to be the user. The main purpose is to trick the user into releasing sensitive information.

7. (a); Page orientation is the way in which a rectangular page is oriented for normal viewing.

8. (b); Digital subscriber line (DSL or digital subscriber loop) is a family of technologies that are used to transmit digital data over telephone lines.

9. (e); A hub contains several ports for connecting multiple computers to form a small network. A simple hub is also called a concentrator.

10. (d); A blog is a regularly updated website or web page, typically one run by an individual or small group, that is written in an informal or conversational style.

11. (c); EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) is the transfer of data from one computer system to another by standardized message formatting, without the need for human intervention. EDI permits multiple companies -- possibly in different countries -- to exchange documents electronically.

- 12. (b);
- 13. (d);
- 14. (b);
- 15. (b);

16. (d); A cell is the intersection between a row and a column on a spreadsheet that starts with cell A1.

17. (d); A protocol or communication protocol is a set of rules in which computers communicate with each other.

18. (a); Star topology is a network topology where each individual piece of a network is attached to a central node (often called a hub or switch).

19. (e); Ctrl+Shift+N is also the shortcut key to open new incognito mode in chrome web browser.

20. (b); First computers were programmed using machine language.

21. (d); Utility software is system software designed to help analyze, configure, optimize or maintain a computer.

22. (a); Swapping concept comes in terms of process scheduling. Scheduler removes process from CPU for duration and reduces the degree of multiprogramming. And after some

time these process can again be reintroduced into main memory.

23. (e); Assembler translates a program written in an assembly language into machine language.

24. (b); In a computer network, the devices are called nodes.

25. (c); The Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is an application protocol for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems. HTTP is the foundation of data communication for the World Wide Web.

26. (a); Phishing is typically carried out by e-mail spoofing or instant messaging, and it often directs users to enter details at a fake website whose look and feel are almost identical to the legitimate one.

27. (a); Broadcast networks: It has a single communication channel that is shared by all the machines on the network. Short messages, called packets in certain contexts, sent by any machine are received by all the others.

28. (c); A compiler converts all the source code into machine code, creating an executable file.

29. (d); Adware is software that automatically displays or downloads advertising material such as banners or pop-ups when a user is online.

30. (c)

31. (a); Those commands, options are available in menu bar.

32. (b); A device driver is a program that controls a particular type of device that is attached to your computer. There are device drivers for printers, displays, CD-ROM readers, diskette drives, and so on. When you buy an operating system, many device drivers are built into the product

33. (d); The transport layer is a conceptual division of methods in the layered architecture of protocols in the network stack in the Internet Protocol Suite and the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI). The protocols of the layer provide host-to-host communication services for applications

34. (a); Twisted pair wires are used in telephone networks and for digital data transmission over short distances up to 1 km.

35. (b); Timing and control unit is a part of processor.

36. (b); A router is a networking device that forwards data packets between computer networks. Routers perform the traffic directing functions on the Internet.

37. (a); A relational database is a collective set of multiple data sets organized by tables, records and columns. It establishes a well-defined relationship between database tables.

38. (d); Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is a popular protocol for network management. It is used for collecting information from, and configuring, network devices, such as servers, printers, hubs, switches, and routers on an Internet Protocol (IP) network.

39. (d); Source program is written in high level language.
40. (c); Supercomputer is used for predicting the weather

Important Questions Based on Microsoft Office

Q1. Microsoft Office is a _____.

- (a) Shareware
- (b) Public-domain software
- (c) Opensource software
- (d) An application suit**
- (e) Firmware

Q2. Which term is not related with font?

- (a) Font face
- (b) Font size
- (c) Font color
- (d) Font grammar**
- (e) None of these

Q3. The valid format of MS Word is _____.

- (a) .jpeg
- (b) .png
- (c) **.doc**
- (d) .exe
- (e) None of these

Q4. Which of the following option may be used to change page-size and margins?

- (a) Page Layout**
- (b) View
- (c) Tools
- (d) Data
- (e) None of these

Q5. To justify the selected text, the shortcut key is _____.

- (a) Ctrl + 1
- (b) **Ctrl + J**
- (c) Ctrl + U
- (d) Ctrl + Alt + K
- (e) None of these

Q6. Workbook is a collection of _____ in MS Excel?

- (a) page set-up
- (b) buttons
- (c) diagrams
- (d) charts
- (e) worksheets**

Q7. In order to move from one worksheet to another in MS-Excel workbook. One should click _____.

- (a) active cell
- (b) scroll bar
- (c) sheet tab**
- (d) tab button
- (e) None of these

Q8. In a spreadsheet, a _____ is a number you will use in a calculation.

- (a) label
- (b) cell
- (c) field
- (d) value**
- (e) None of these

Q9. In Power Point, which of the following will not advance the slides in a slide show view?

- (a) Esc key**
- (b) The spacebar
- (c) The Enter key
- (d) The mouse button
- (e) None of these

Q10. In Microsoft PowerPoint, two kinds of sound effects files that can be added to the presentation are

- (a) .wav files and .mid files**
- (b) wav files and .gif files
- (c) wav files and .jpg files
- (d) jpg files and .gif files
- (e) None of these

Q11. Which PowerPoint view displays each slide of the presentation as a thumbnail and is useful for rearranging slides?

- (a) Slide Sorter**
- (b) Slide Show
- (c) Slide Master
- (d) Notes Page
- (e) Slide Design

Q12. If you want to insert a chart to your slide then go to _____.

- (a) Insert - Chart**
- (b) Home - Chart
- (c) Format - Chart
- (d) Table - Chart
- (e) None of these

Q13. Which of the following is not a type of Microsoft access database object?

- (a) Table
- (b) Worksheets**
- (c) Modules
- (d) Macros
- (e) None of these

Q14. Row in an Access table is also known as _____.

- (a) field
- (b) record**
- (c) data
- (d) type
- (e) None of these

Q15. Queries in Access can be used as _____.

- (a) View, change and analyse data in different ways
- (b) A source of records for forms and reports
- (c) to access internet
- (d) Both a and b**
- (e) None of these

Q16. Pressing F8 key for three times selects

- (a) A word
- (b) A sentence**
- (c) A paragraph**
- (d) Entire document
- (e) None of these

Q17. What happens if you press Ctrl + Shift + F8?

- (a) It activates extended selection
- (b) It activates the rectangular selection
- (c) It selects the paragraph on which the insertion line is.**
- (d) Both (A) and (C)
- (e) None of these

Q18. How can you disable extended selection mode?

- (a) Press F8 again to disable
- (b) Press Del to disable
- (c) Press Esc to disable**
- (d) Press Enter to disable
- (e) It cannot be disabled

Q19. What does EXT indicator on status bar of MS Word indicate?

- (a) It indicates whether the external text is pasted on document or not
- (b) It indicates whether extended add-ons are installed on MS Word or not
- (c) It indicates whether Extended Selection mode is turned on or off**
- (d) Both (A) and (B)
- (e) None of these

Q20. What is the maximum number of lines you can set for a drop cap?

- (a) 3 (b) **10** (c) 15
(d) 20 (e) 50

Q21. What is the default number of lines to drop for drop cap?

- (a) **3** (b) 10 (c) 15
(d) 20 (e) 7

Q22. What is the shortcut key you can press to create a copyright symbol?

- (a) **Alt+Ctrl+C** (b) Alt+C (c) Ctrl+C
(d) Ctrl+Shift+C (e) None of these

Q23. How many columns can you insert in a word document in maximum?

- (a) 35 (b) **63** (c) 55
(d) 65 (e) 60

Q24. What is the smallest and largest font size available in Font Size tool on formatting toolbar?

- (a) **8 and 72** (b) 8 and 64 (c) 12 and 72
(d) 10 and 40 (e) None of these

Q25. Select all the text in MS Word document by:

- (a) Ctrl+S (b) Ctrl+1 (c) Shift+A
(d) **Ctrl+A** (e) None of these

Q26. MS Word is _____ software.

- (a) System (b) **Application** (c) Programming
(d) Compiler (e) None of these

Q27. The shortcut key for paste selected text/picture in MS Word is _____.

- (a) Ctrl+X (b) Ctrl+C (c) **Ctrl+V**
(d) Ctrl+Z (e) None of these

Q28. Using Print Preview is useful. When you want to

- (a) colour the document
(b) save the document
(c) delete the document
(d) copy the document
(e) view how the document will appear when printed

Q29. To indent the first paragraph of your report, you should use this key.

- (a) Space bar (b) Return key (c) **Tab key**
(d) Shift key (e) None of these

Q30. In Excel, the contents of the active cell are displayed in the _____.

- (a) footer bar (b) tool bar (c) task bar
(d) menu bar (e) **formula bar**

Q31. _____ appear at the bottom of the Excel Window.

- (a) **Worksheet tabs** (b) Name box (c) Formula bar
(d) Title bar (e) None of these

Q32. In MS excel _____ are numbered from 1 to onwards and _____ are numbered from A to onwards.

- (a) Columns, rows (b) Rows, slides (c) Slides, rows
(d) **Rows, columns** (e) None of these

Q33. What is the default column width of MS Excel?

- (a) 5.5 (b) 2.98 (c) **8.43**
(d) 6.49 (e) None of these

Q34. To insert a new slide go to _____ tab, in the Slides group, click New Slide.

- (a) **Home** (b) View (c) Animations
(d) Slide show (e) None of these

Q35. Times new Roman, Cambria, Arial are the example of _____.

- (a) **Fontface** (b) Themes (c) SmartArt
(d) Clipart (e) None of these

Q36. In Access a _____ is the collection of data items of all the fields pertaining to one entity.

- (a) field (b) **record** (c) form
(d) report (e) None of these

Q37. A table of how many columns can you insert in a word document in maximum.

- (a) 55 (b) 42 (c) 32
(d) **63** (e) As you wish

Q38. In MS Access a _____ name must be unique within a database.

- (a) Field (b) Record (c) **Table**
(d) Character (e) None of these

Q39. The minimum number of rows and columns in MS Word document is

- (a) **1 and 1** (b) 2 and 1 (c) 2 and 2
(d) 3 and 3 (e) None of these

Q40. Thesaurus tool in MS Word is used for

- (a) Spelling suggestions
(b) Grammar options
(c) **Synonyms and Antonyms words**
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

Q41. Why Drop Caps are used in document?

- (a) To drop all the capital letters
(b) To automatically begin each paragraph with capital letter
(c) **To begin a paragraph with a large dropped initial capital letter**
(d) To drop the numbers
(e) None of these

Q42. A bookmark is an item or location in document that you identify as a name for future reference. Which of the following task is accomplished by using bookmarks?

- (a) To add anchors in webpage
(b) To mark the ending of a paragraph of document
(c) **To quickly jump to specific location in document**
(d) To add hyperlinks in webpage
(e) None of these

Q43. A word processor would most likely be used to do

- (a) Keep an account of money spent
- (b) Do a computer search in media center
- (c) Maintain an inventory

(d) Type a biography

- (e) Maintain records of database

Q44. Which of the following is not valid version of MS Office?

- (a) Office XP
- (b) Office Vista**
- (c) Office 2007
- (d) Office 2010
- (e) None of these

Q45. You cannot close MS Word application by

- (a) Choosing File menu then Exit submenu
- (b) Press Alt+F4
- (c) Click X button on titlebar
- (d) From File menu choose Close submenu
- (e) None of these

Q46. The key F12 in MS Word opens a

- (a) Save As dialog box**
- (b) Open dialog box
- (c) Save dialog box
- (d) Close dialog box
- (e) Opens help menu

Q47. What is the short cut key to open the Open dialog box?

- (a) F12
- (b) Shift F12
- (c) Alt + F1
- (d) Ctrl + F12**
- (e) None of these

Q48. Suppose you wanted to create an AutoCorrect entry that would type the words 'We regret to inform you that your submission has been declined' of the following choices, which would be the best name you could assign to this entry?

connection from one slide to another slide in the same presentation or to a slide in another presentation, an e-mail address, a Web page, or a file.

- (a) Hyphenation
- (b) Header
- (c) Footer
- (d) Hyperlink**
- (e) None of these

Q49. If you want to convert a symbol or several lines of text into an AutoCorrect entry, you should:

(a) Insert the symbol or type the text in a Word document first. Then, select the text or symbol and go to the AutoCorrect dialog box.

(b) Click the Tools menu and choose AutoCorrect Options. Then, click the Insert menu and choose Symbol (or click the Format menu and choose Paragraph) to add the symbol or paragraph to AutoCorrect.

(c) AutoCorrect can only accommodate one line of text. It is not possible to convert a symbol or multiple lines of text into an AutoCorrect entry.

(d) Insert the symbol or type the text in a Word document first. Then, select the text or symbol and click the Edit menu followed by Paste Special. Select New AutoCorrect Entry and then click OK.

- (e) None of the above

Q50. AutoCorrect was originally designed to replace _____ words as you type.

- (a) Short, repetitive
- (b) Grammatically incorrect
- (c) Misspelled words**
- (d) Incorrect Image
- (e) None of the above

Q51. Which of the following is the second step in creating a macro?

- (a) Start recording
- (b) Using your mouse or keyboard, perform the task you want to automate
- (c) Assign a keyboard shortcut to the macro
- (d) Give the macro a name
- (e) None of these

Q52. If you will be displaying or printing your document on another computer, you'll want to make sure and select the _____ option under the 'Save' tab.

- (a) Embed Fonts
- (b) Embed True Type Fonts**
- (c) Save True Type Fonts
- (d) Save Fonts
- (e) Font Face

Q53. In Word, the mailing list is known as the _____.

- (a) Data sheet
- (b) Source
- (c) Datasource**
- (d) Sheet
- (e) Hyperlink

Q54. To delete 3-D rotation from the shape, point to 3-D Rotation, and then click _____.

- (a) Non Rotation
- (b) Not Rotation
- (c) None Rotation
- (d) No Rotation**
- (e) None of these

Q55. In Microsoft Office Power-Point 2007, a _____ is a connection from one slide to another slide in the same presentation or to a slide in another presentation, an e-mail address, a Web page, or a file.

- (a) Unassigned
- (b) Located on the ten-key pad section of your keyboard.
- (c) Assigned to another task.
- (d) From the same font family as the symbol.
- (e) None of these**

Q56. In PowerPoint, which of the following is the default page setup orientation for notes pages, outlines and handouts?

- (a) Vertical
- (b) Landscape**
- (c) Portrait
- (d) All of these
- (e) None of these

Q57. In slide layout panel, how many layouts are available for next layout by default?

- (a) 4**
- (b) 7
- (c) 12
- (d) 15
- (e) None of these

Q58. In Access, this operation copies a backup file from the storage medium back onto the computer:

- (a) Restore**
- (b) Recreate
- (c) Copy
- (d) Structure
- (e) None of these

Q59. In the Form Wizard dialog box, the fields from the selected table are displayed in which list box?

- (a) All fields
- (b) All Records
- (c) Available Records
- (d) Available Fields**
- (e) None of these

Q60. Which control does access use to link data access page components to access data?

- (a) Microsoft Office Data Source Control**
- (b) Microsoft Dynamic Data Control
- (c) Microsoft Data Connection Control
- (d) Microsoft Default Connection Control
- (e) None of the above

Computer Knowledge Practice Set

Q1. Which among the following key combination can be used to search in Windows Explorer?

- (a) Ctrl+F (b) Ctrl+S (c) Ctrl+G
(d) Alt+S (e) None of the above

Q2. Which among the following is an important circuitry in a computer system that does the arithmetic and logical processing?

- (a) Memory (b) ALU (c) Flag Register
(d) CU (e) Calculator

Q3. What is the full form of DTP in Computers?

- (a) Desktop Product (b) Dynamic Technology Product
(c) Desktop Publishing (d) Desktop Phishing
(e) None of these

Q4. The coding language used to create documents for use on the Internet is _____.

- (a) HTML (b) HSMT (c) HLTM
(d) All of these (e) None of these

Q5. Which of the following is not a type of database?

- (a) Hierarchical (b) Relational (c) Network
(d) Transition (e) None of the above

Q6. If you wish to extend the length of the network without having the signal degrade, you would use a _____.

- (a) Repeater (b) Router (c) Gateway
(d) Switch (e) None of these

Q7. Java was introduced by which among the following organisation?

- (a) Sun Microsystem (b) IBM (c) Intel
(d) Microsoft (e) AT & T

Q8. What type of web technology creates an online community where people can make statements and others can read and respond to those statements?

- (a) I-Journal (b) Podcast (c) ASP
(d) Blog (e) None of the above

Q9. What is the full form of SIM?

- (a) Station Identity Module
(b) System Identity Module
(c) Subscriber Identity Module
(d) Subscriber Trunk Dialling
(e) None of these

Q10. What type of technology allows you to verbally speak with someone over the Internet?

- (a) Wiki (b) Social network (c) E-phone
(d) VoIP (e) None of these

Q11. Which of the following describe router functions?

- (a) Packet switching (b) Packet filtering
(c) Internetwork communication
(d) Path selection (e) All of the above

Q12. What is periodically adding, changing and deleting file records called?

- (a) renewing (b) upgrading (c) restructuring
(d) updating (e) None of these

Q13. _____ are specially designed computer chips that reside other devices. Such as your car or your car or your electronic thermostat.

- (a) Servers (b) Embedded computers
(c) Robotic Computers (d) Mainframe (e) None of these

Q14. A string of eight 0s and 1s is called a:

- (a) Megabyte (b) Kilobyte (c) Gigabyte
(d) Byte (e) None of these

Q15. There are _____ unique digits available in Hexadecimal number system.

- (a) 16 (b) 17 (c) 18
(d) 19 (e) 20

Q16. The process of connecting/ accessing to an account is called as:

- (a) Login (b) Logout (c) Sign In
(d) Sign Out (e) None of these

Q17. The first computers were programmed using which of the following language.

- (a) Assembly language (b) Machine language
(c) Source code (d) Object code (e) None of the above

Q18. Which one of the following is a set of one or more attributes taken collectively to uniquely identify a record?

- (a) Candidate key (b) Sub key (c) Super key
(d) Foreign key (e) None of these

Q19. Which of the following is Open Source Software?

- (a) Windows (b) Linux (c) IOS
(d) Adobe Photoshop (e) None of these

Q20. Which among the following operation relates to a set of computers connected to a LAN?

- (a) They can process faster
- (b) Main purpose is to go on line
- (c) They can now share information and/or share peripheral equipment
- (d) Sole purpose of sending/receiving E-mail
- (e) They can only manage ROM

Q21. Graphical pictures that represent an object like file, folder etc. are?

- (a) Task bar
- (b) Windows
- (c) Desktop
- (d) Icons
- (e) Control Panel

Q22. Which of the following programming language is used for creating special programs like applets?

- (a) Java
- (b) Cable
- (c) Domain name
- (d) Net
- (e) COBOL

Q23. Access control based on a person's fingerprints is an example of _____.

- (a) biometric identification
- (b) characteristic identification
- (c) fingerprint security
- (d) logistics
- (e) None of these

Q24. Which is commonly used protocol for exchanging files over any network that supports the TCP/IP protocol.

- (a) FTP
- (b) TCP
- (c) SMTP
- (d) HTTP
- (e) None of these

Q25. Which of the following option may be used to change page-size and margins?

- (a) Page Layout
- (b) View
- (c) Tools
- (d) Data
- (e) None of these

Q26. What does P2P stands for?

- (a) Peer to Peer
- (b) Peek to peek
- (c) Past to past
- (d) Pair to pair
- (e) All of these

Q27. Which among the following term is used for: Unauthorized copying of software to be used for personal gain instead of personal backups?

- (a) program thievery
- (b) data snatching
- (c) software piracy
- (d) program looting
- (e) data looting

Q28. Which of the following extension refers to System files?

- (a) .COM
- (b) .EXE
- (c) .SYS
- (d) .PRG
- (e) None of these

Q29. What is a bootstrap?

- (a) A memory device
- (b) A device to support the computer
- (c) An error correction technique
- (d) A small initialization program to start up a computer
- (e) None of the above

Q30. The insert, cap lock and num lock are all examples of _____ keys.

- (a) Control
- (b) Function
- (c) Toggle
- (d) Shortcut
- (e) None of these

Q31. Speed of line printer is specified in terms of _____.

- (a) Line per minute
- (b) Character per minute
- (c) Dot per minute
- (d) All of these
- (e) None of these

Q32. EPROM is generally erased by using _____.

- (a) ultraviolet rays
- (b) infrared rays
- (c) 12V electrical pulse
- (d) 24V electrical pulse
- (e) None of these

Q33. What does RDBMS stands for?

- (a) Relational Database Management System
- (b) Relational Data Management System
- (c) Relational Database Management Software
- (d) Relational Data Management Software
- (e) Real Database Management System

Q34. Which of the following is a folder that retains copies of messages have started but are not yet send to the recipient?

- (a) Inbox
- (b) Outbox
- (c) CC
- (d) Sent Items
- (e) Drafts

Q35. Which of the following is required to communicate between two computers?

- (a) communications software
- (b) communications hardware
- (c) protocol
- (d) access to transmission medium
- (e) All of the above

Q36. Which of the following would most likely not be a symptom of a virus?

- (a) Existing program files and icons disappear
- (b) The CD-ROM stops functioning
- (c) The web browser opens to an unusual home page
- (d) Odd message or images are displayed on the screen
- (e) None of these

Q37. Which among the following can control the look of your entire presentation including font, color, background, effects and everything else?

- (a) Handout Master
- (b) Slide Master
- (c) Slide Show
- (d) Thesaurus
- (e) Icons

Q38. Which of the following software posts unwanted advertisements on client's computer?

- (a) Virus
- (b) Malware
- (c) Worm
- (d) Adware
- (e) Logic bombs

Q39. Which among the following options is the application that combines text, sound, graphics, motion video, and/ or animation?

- (a) Multimedia
- (b) Minimedias
- (c) Videoscapes
- (d) Motionware
- (e) Maxomedia

- Q40. FORTRAN is a programming language. It is more suitable for ____.
- (a) business applications
(b) marketing applications
(c) scientific applications
(d) statically calculative applications
(e) None of these
- Q41. If a word is typed that is not in MS Word's dictionary, a wavy underline appears below the word. What is the color of the underline that appears in this situation?
- (a) Blue (b) Red (c) Green
(d) Black (e) Pink
- Q42. Which of the following is a storage device that uses rigid, permanently installed magnetic disks to store data/information?
- (a) Floppy diskette (b) Hard disk (c) Permanent disk
(d) Optical disk (e) None of the above
- Q43. What is SQL?
- (a) Language used to communicate with database
(b) Language used for object oriented programming
(c) Language used to program system software
(d) Language used to hack into other systems
(e) Language used for programming devices
- Q44. The most widely used type of database management system is the:
- (a) Flat database (b) Network database
(c) Relational database (d) Hierarchical database
(e) None of the above
- Q45. Which among the following is the reboot where the power to the system is physically turned off and back on again, causing an initial boot of the machine?
- (a) Toggle (b) Cold booting (c) Warm booting
(d) Logging off (e) None of these
- Q46. To protect your system from computer hackers you must turn on a(n) ____.
- (a) USP (b) VLC (c) Another system
(d) Script (e) Firewall
- Q47. The point at which the flow of text in a document moves to the top of a new page—
- (a) Page insert (b) Page break (c) Page format
(d) All of the above (e) None of the above
- Q48. Which program, installed on the user's computer help him to communicate or send request on the network?
- (a) Paint (b) File Manager (c) Browser
(d) Word (e) None of the above
- Q49. What is an ad hoc query?
- (a) Pre-planned question
(b) Pre-scheduled question
(c) Spur-of-the-moment question
(d) Question that will not return any results
(e) None of these

- Q50. What does DRAM stands for?
- (a) Digital Random Access Memory
(b) Dynamic Random Access Memory
(c) Dividing Random Access Memory
(d) Dynamic Recording Access Memory
(e) None of these
- Q51. Which of the following is true about Assembly language?
- (a) It is an Object-Oriented Programming Language
(b) It is a High-level programming language
(c) It is a low-level programming language
(d) It is a language for assembling computers
(e) It is latest flash memory language
- Q52. In an Excel table, what uses a single formula that adjusts for each row?
- (a) Calculated column (b) Formula bar (c) New column
(d) Array (e) None of these
- Q53. Which of the following is an expansion card which generates a feed of output images to a display?
- (a) Bus (b) Motherboard (c) Play station
(d) Ultra high defecition (e) video card
- Q54. Which of the function in Computers is the one that control processes and accept data in continuous fashion?
- (a) Data traffic pattern (b) Data highway
(c) Highway loop (d) Feedback loop (e) All of these
- Q55. Which among the following is a special visual and audio effect applied in PowerPoint to text or content?
- (a) Animation (b) Flash (c) Wipe
(d) Dissolve (e) None of these
- Q56. Which of the following is a software used for Remote Connection?
- (a) TeamViewer (b) Picasa (c) Prisma
(d) Safari (e) Intel Connect
- Q57. Which among the following is associated with Internet Mail?
- (a) Inbox (b) Server (c) Cursor
(d) Dropbox (e) One Drive
- Q58. The fourth generation computers use which technology for both CPU and memory that allows millions of transistors on a single chip?
- (a) Vacuum Tubes (b) VLSI Technology
(c) Cloud Computing (d) Generic Algorithm
(e) None of the above
- Q59. In PowerPoint, what is the function of Alt+H?
- (a) Open the Transitions tab (b) Open the Home tab
(c) Open the Insert tab (d) Open the Review tab
(e) Open the Tell me box
- Q60. What is the shortcut key to move one word to the left in MS Word?
- (a) Tab + Left Arrow (b) Alt + Left Arrow
(c) Shift + Left Arrow (d) Ctrl + Left Arrow
(e) None of the above

Q61. When you save a Microsoft Access project, what file format do you use?

- (a) .adp (b) .Xml (c) .mbd
(d) All of these (e) None of these

Q62. The software that secretly collects information about the web client's internet habits?

- (a) Detect ware (b) Spam (c) Spyware
(d) Pharming (e) All of these

Q63. Which type of error in an algorithm that causes incorrect results?

- (a) Logical error (b) Syntax error (c) Machine Error
(d) Compiler error (e) None of these

Q64. Which of the following groups contains graphical file extensions?

- (a) JPG, GIF, BMP (b) GIF, TCF, WMF (c) TCP, JPG, BMP
(d) ADP, GIF, PPT (e) JPG, CPX, GCM

Q65. F12 opens which Dialog Box?

- (a) Font (b) New (c) Save
(d) Save As (e) Help

Q66. Two or more computers connected to each other for sharing information form a _____.

- (a) Router (b) Server (c) Network
(d) Tunnel (e) Pipeline

Q67. An online discussion group that allows direct 'live' communication is known as _____.

- (a) Web crawler (b) Chat group
(c) Regional service provider
(d) Hyperlink (e) E-mail

Q68. A communication network which is used by large organizations over regional, national or global area is called _____.

- (a) LAN (b) WAN (c) MAN
(d) Internet (e) None of these

Q69. Encryption/decryption provides as network with _____.

- (a) Privacy (b) Authenticity (c) Integrity
(d) Non-repudiation (e) Global Access

Q70. Which one of the following is internet Standard Protocol?

- (a) TML (b) COBOL (c) JAVA
(d) C++ (e) TCP/IP

Q71. Name the network that is geographically distributed in a small area. For example, it allows connection among computers of two separate departments in a building.

- (a) LAN (b) WAN (c) TCP/IP
(d) OSI (e) None of the above

Q72. Operating system that allows only one user to work on a computer at a time is known as

- (a) Single user operating system
(b) Multiuser operating system
(c) Single tasking operating system
(d) Multitasking operating system
(e) Real time operating system

Q73. Which of the following must be contained in a URL?

- (a) A protocol identifier (b) The letters, www
(c) The unique registered domain name
(d) WWW and the unique registered domain name
(e) A protocol identifier, www and the unique registered domain name

Q74. 'Ctrl +Esc' is the shortcut key combination for?

- (a) Shows the start menu
(b) shows the format menu
(c) Shows the tools menu
(d) shows the insert menu
(e) None of the above

Q75. A prescribed set of well-defined instructions for solving mathematical problems is called _____.

- (a) a compiler (b) a code (c) a description
(d) an algorithm (e) None of these

Q76. _____ is a service that allows organisations to make their own website.

- (a) Web hosting (b) Web surfing (c) Domain hosting
(d) Linux hosting (e) Windows hosting

Q77. Which of the following HTML tags is used to create a horizontal line on a Web page?

- (a) <hr> (b) <tr> (c) <line>
(d) <hr1> (e) <line direction = "horizontal">

Q78. Bluetooth is an example of:

- (a) personal area network (b) local area network
(c) virtual private network (d) wide area network
(e) solid state storage

Q79. In order to move from one worksheet to another in MS-Excel workbook. One should click _____.

- (a) active cell (b) scroll bar (c) sheet tab
(d) tab button (e) None of these

Q80. What does the LOOKUP function do?

- (a) Looks up text that contain 'UP'
(b) Used to look in a single row or column and find a value from the same position in a second row or column
(c) Finds irrelevant records
(d) All of above (e) None of the above

Q81. Which of the following option in MS Word 2010 may be used to change page-size and margins?

- (a) Page Layout (b) View (c) Home
(d) Data (e) Review

Q82. Which of the following devices is mainly used to draw objects in CAD?

- (a) Keyboard (b) Printer (c) Joystick
(d) Scanner (e) None of these

Q83. CCFL is used in LCD monitors for display. It stands for :

- (a) Cool Cathode Fluorescent Lamps
(b) Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lights
(c) Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamps
(d) Cool Cathode Fluorescent Lights
(e) None of these

Q84. The manual tells you how to use a software program.

- (a) documentation (b) programming (c) technical
(d) user (e) None of these

Q85. If a new device is attached to a computer, such as a printer or scanner, its..... must be installed before the device can be used.

- (a) buffer (b) driver (c) pager
(d) server (e) None of these

Q86. Which of the following storage devices is used to compensate for difference in rates of flow of data from one device to another?

- (a) Floppy (b) Call (c) Channel
(d) Buffer (e) Chip

Q87. Pathways that support communication among the various electronic components on the computer system board are called _____.

- (a) Wire Lines (b) Bus Lines (c) Logic Paths
(d) Gateways (e) Network Lines

Q88. In which types of network are all the computers considered equal?

- (a) Peer-to-peer (b) Client/server (c) Backbone
(d) Hybrid (e) Hierarchy

Q89. Personal computers can be connected together to form a _____.

- (a) Server (b) Super computer (c) Enterprise
(d) Network (e) None of these

Q90. Antivirus software is an example of:

- (a) business software (b) an operating system
(c) a security utility (d) an office suite
(e) none of these

Q91. Correcting errors in a program called:

- (a) Compiling (b) Debugging (c) Grinding
(d) Interpreting (e) None of these

Q92. Which of the following is a small microprocessor-based computer designed to be used by one person at a time?

- (a) Network (b) Supercomputer (c) All-in-one
(d) Mainframe (e) Personal computer

Q93. Which among the following term is used for those hardware devices that are not part of the main computer system and are often added later to the system?

- (a) clip art (b) highlight (c) execute
(d) peripheral (e) None of these

Q94. What is Direct X?

- (a) Operating system
(b) Software that drives graphics hardware to enable game and multimedia to your system
(c) Web browser
(d) Word processing software
(e) None of these

Q95. What is backup?

- (a) Connect his network to more component
(b) Copy to save a data from original source to other destination
(c) Filter an old data from new data
(d) Access data from tape
(e) None of these

Q96. The largest unit of storage is

- (a) GB (b) KB (c) MB
(d) TB (e) None of these

Q97. The intersection of row and column is known as?

- (a) Column (b) Cell (c) Address
(d) Attribute (e) Tuples

Q98. What is the diagnostic testing sequence of a computer called that determines if all input and output devices are properly working?

- (a) rebooting (b) POST (c) scanning
(d) defragmentation (e) BSoD

Q99. Which of the following techniques can be used to store a large number of files in a small amount of storage space?

- (a) File adjustment (b) File copying
(c) File compatibility (d) File compression
(e) None of these

Q100. _____ ensures secure transfer of data over an unsecured network, such as the Internet.

- (a) Antivirus (b) Hacking (c) Cracking
(d) Spoofing (e) Cryptography

Solution

S1.Ans.(a)

Sol. Ctrl+F is the short cut key combination that can be used to search in Windows Explorer.

S2.Ans.(b)

Sol. ALU does the arithmetic and logical operations in a computer system.

S3.Ans. (c)

Sol. Desktop publishing (abbreviated DTP) is the creation of documents using page layout skills on a personal computer.

S4.Ans. (a)

Sol. HTML, Hyper Text Markup Language is used to create documents/pages for use on world wide web.

S5.Ans. (d)

Sol. There is no transition database.

S6.Ans. (a)

Sol. A repeater is an electronic device that receives a signal and retransmits it at a higher level or higher power, or onto the other side of an obstruction, so that the signal can cover longer distances.

S7.Ans. (a)

Sol. Java was introduced by Sun Microsystems.

S8.Ans. (d)

Sol. A blog is a regularly updated website or web page, typically one run by an individual or small group, that is written in an informal or conversational style.

S9.Ans.(c)

Sol. The first SIM card was developed in 1991 by Munich smart card maker Giesecke & Devrient, who sold the first 300 SIM cards to the Finnish wireless network operator Radiolinja. A subscriber identity module is a removable smart card for mobile phones. SIM cards store the required information to identify the mobile device.

S10.Ans.(d)

Sol. VOIP is an acronym for Voice Over Internet Protocol, or in more common terms phone service over the Internet. If you have a reasonable quality Internet connection, you can get phone service delivered through your Internet connection instead of from your local phone company.

S11.Ans. (e)

Sol. All of the given options are different types of router functions.

S12.Ans (d)

Sol. Updating is periodically adding, changing and deleting file records

S13.Ans. (b)

Sol. An embedded system is a computer system with a dedicated function within a larger mechanical or electrical system, often with real-time computing constraints. It is embedded as part of a complete device often including hardware and mechanical parts.

S14.Ans.(d)

Sol. A byte contains a combination of total eight 0s or 1s

S15. Ans. (a)

Sol. In hexadecimal system there are 16 unique symbols.

S16. Ans. (a)

Sol. Login is the process of connecting/ accessing to an account.

S17. Ans. (b)

Sol. First computers were programmed using machine language.

S18. Ans. (c)

Sol. Super key is a set of one or more attributes taken collectively to uniquely identify a record

S19. Ans.(b)

Sol. Linux is can be used for various purposes i.e Web Serving(Nearly 60% of all websites on the Internet are run using an Open Source program named "Apache."), Networking, Databases, Scientific computing.

S20. Ans. (c)

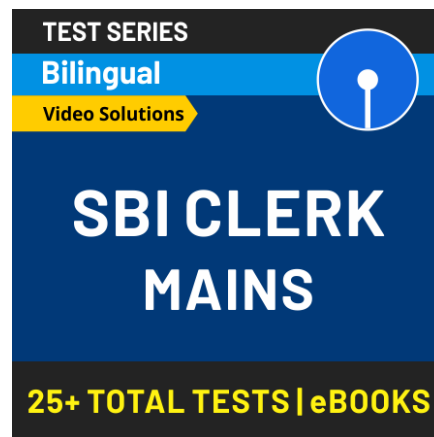
Sol. LAN connection allows computers to share information and/or share peripheral equipment.

S21.Ans.(d)

Sol. An icon is a small graphical representation of a program or file that, when clicked on, will be run or opened.

S22. Ans.(a)

Sol. An applet is a program that runs in a Web browser. An applet can be a fully functional Java application because it has the entire Java API at its disposal.



S23.Ans. (a)

Sol. Fingerprints are one of many forms of biometric used to identify individuals and verify their identity.

S24.Ans.(a)

Sol. The File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is a standard network protocol used to transfer computer files between a client and server on a computer network.

S25. Ans. (a)

Sol. Page Layout is used may be used to change page-size and margins.

S26.Ans. (a)

Sol. P2P stands for Peer to Peer.

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. Software piracy is the illegal copying, distribution, or use of software.

S28. Ans. (c)

Sol. '.SYS' extension refers to System files.

S29. Ans.(d)

Sol. A bootstrap is the process of starting up a computer. It also refers to the program that initializes the operating system (OS) during start-up.

S30. Ans. (c)

Sol. The insert, cap lock and num lock are all examples of Toggle keys. A toggle key toggles the input from a group of keys on a keyboard between two different input modes.

S31. Ans. (b)

Sol. Speed of line printer is specified in terms of Character per minute.

S32. Ans. (a)

Sol. EPROM is generally erased by using ultraviolet rays.

S33.Ans.(a)

Sol. RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System.

S34. Ans (e)

Sol. A draft is simply an email message you haven't yet sent.

S35. Ans (e)

Sol. All are required to communicate between two computers.

S36. Ans.(b)

Sol. Except option (b) all others are the symptoms of a computer virus.

S37. Ans.(b)

Sol. When you want all your slides to contain the same fonts and images (such as logos), you can make those changes in one place—the Slide Master, and they'll be applied to all your slides.

S38. Ans.(d)

Sol. Adware is a software that is used to post unwanted advertisements. Generally, these advertisements are posted as pop-ups.

S39. Ans (a)

Sol. Multimedia is content that uses a combination of different content forms such as text, audio, images, animation, video and interactive content.

S40. Ans.(c)

Sol. FORTRAN is the best and only major programming language for scientific applications. It is designed for performing large and complex scientific numerical computing.

S41.Ans.(b)

Sol. Red underline- This indicates either a possible spelling error or that Word doesn't recognize a word, such as a proper name or place. Green underline- Word thinks that grammar should be revised. Blue underline- A word is spelled correctly but does not seem to be the correct word for the sentence.

S42.Ans.(b)

Sol. A hard disk drive (HDD), hard disk, hard drive or fixed disk is a data storage device used for storing and retrieving digital information using one or more rigid rapidly rotating disks (platters) coated with magnetic material.

S43.Ans.(a)

Sol. SQL is a language used to communicate with database.

S44.Ans.(c)

Sol. A relational database management system (RDBMS) is a database management system (DBMS) that is based on the relational model as invented by E. F. Codd. Relational databases have often replaced legacy hierarchical databases and network databases because they are easier to understand and use.

S45.Ans.(b)

Sol. Reboots can be either cold (alternatively known as hard) where the power to the system is physically turned off and back on again, causing an initial boot of the machine, or warm (alternatively known as soft) where the system restarts without the need to interrupt the power.

S46.Ans.(e)

Sol. Firewall is a network security system that monitors and controls the incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predetermined security rules. It typically establishes a barrier between a trusted, secure internal network and another outside network, such as the Internet, that is assumed not to be secure or trusted.

S47.Ans.(b)

Sol. A page break is a marker in an electronic document that tells the document interpreter that the content which follows is part of a new page.

S48.Ans (c)

Sol. A web browser (commonly referred to as a browser) is a software application for retrieving, presenting and traversing information resources on the World Wide Web.

S49.Ans (c)

Sol. An Ad-Hoc Query is a query that cannot be determined prior to the moment the query is issued. It is created in order to get information when need arises and it consists of dynamically constructed SQL which is usually constructed by desktop-resident query tools.

S50.Ans. (b)

Sol. DRAM stands for Dynamic Random Access Memory.

S51.Ans (c)

Sol. An assembly (or assembler) language, is a low-level programming language for a computer, or other programmable device

S52.Ans.(a)

Sol. A calculated column uses a single formula that adjusts for each row. It automatically expands to include additional rows so that the formula is immediately extended to those rows.

S53.Ans.(e)

Sol. Video Card is an expansion card which generates a feed of output images to a display

S54.Ans.(d)

Sol. Feedback occurs when outputs of a system are routed back as inputs as part of a chain of cause-and-effect that forms a circuit or loop. The system can then be said to feed back into itself.

S55.Ans.(a)

Sol. Animation is a special visual and audio effect applied in PowerPoint

S56.Ans (a)

Sol. TeamViewer is a proprietary computer software package for remote connection, desktop sharing, online meetings, web conferencing and file transfer between computers.

S57.Ans.(a)

Sol. Inbox is the name given to the folder where your newly-delivered email messages appear.

S58.Ans.(b)

Sol. Very-large-scale integration (VLSI) is the process of creating an integrated circuit (IC) by combining thousands of transistors into a single chip.

S59.Ans.(b)

Sol. Alt+H opens the home tab in PowerPoint.

S60.Ans.(d)

Sol. Ctrl + Left Arrow is the shortcut key combination to move one word to the left.

S61.Ans.(a)

Sol. ADP is a data file format created by Microsoft Access.

S62.Ans.(c)

Sol. Spyware is a software that enables a user to obtain covert information about another's computer activities by transmitting data covertly from their hard drive.

S63.Ans.(a)

Sol. Logical errors occur when the program runs without crashing, but produces an incorrect result. The error is caused by a mistake in the program's logic.

S64.Ans (a)

Sol. JPG, GIF, BMP are graphical file extensions

S65.Ans (d)

Sol. F12 functional key displays save-as dialog box.

S66.Ans.(c)

Sol. A network is interconnection of two or more computers.

S67.Ans.(b)

Sol. Chat group is an online discussion group that allows direct 'live' communication.

S68.Ans.(b)

Sol. WAN is spread widely across geographical area.

S69.Ans.(a)

Sol. Encryption/decryption provides as network with Privacy.

S70.Ans.(e)

Sol. TCP/IP, which stands for Transmission control Protocol/Internet Protocol, is an industry-standard protocol suite for WANs. On the other hand, HTML, COBOL, JAVA and C++ are computer programming languages.

S71.Ans.(a)

Sol. LAN is a privately owned network of an organisation. It is used to connect a computer with additional hardware, such as a printer, at home or in office. The range of LAN is restricted to a few kilometers only. It is more reliable and better speed for small area.

S72.Ans.(a)

Sol. Single user operating system allows only one user to work on a computer at a time. An example of single user operating system is MS-DOS.

S73.Ans. (e)

Sol. A protocol identifier, www and the unique registered domain name are requisite for a URL

S74.Ans.(a)

Sol. 'Ctrl +Esc' is used to show the start menu.

S75.Ans (d)

Sol. An algorithm is a self-contained step-by-step set of operations to be performed. Algorithms perform calculation, data processing, and/or automated reasoning tasks.

S76.Ans.(a)

Sol. Web hosting is a service that allows organisations to make their own website accessible through WWW. This service allows you to share the data on the Web or the Internet by storing your Web page on the Internet.

S77.Ans.(a)

Sol. In HTML, you can create a horizontal line on a Web page by using the <hr>tag. The purpose of the <hr> tag is to separate paragraphs or sections on a Web page.

S78.Ans.(a)

Sol. A personal area network (PAN) is a computer network used for data transmission amongst devices such as computers, telephones, tablets and personal digital assistants. Bluetooth is an example of the same.

S79.Ans.(c)

Sol. Sheet Tab is used to switch between worksheets.

S80.Ans.(b)

Sol. LOOKUP function is used to look in a single row or column and find a value from the same position in a second row or column.

S81.Ans.(a)

Sol. In MS Word, Margins, Size and Orientation is available in Page Setup under Page Layout Tab.

S82.Ans.(c)

Sol. Joystick is used to draw objects in Computer-Aided Design (CAD).

S83. Ans.(c)

Sol. CCFLs stands for Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamps.

S84.Ans.(d)

Sol. User manual provides you detailed installation and un-installation instructions, system requirements, step-by-step operation, etc.

S85.Ans.(b)

Sol. A device driver or hardware driver is a group of files that enable one or more hardware devices to communicate with the computer's operating system. Without drivers, the computer would not be able to send and receive data correctly to hardware devices, such as a printer.

S86.Ans.(d)

Sol. Buffer is used to hold data temporarily inside the computer memory. When different devices require the data, the buffer sends it on a priority basis, thereby differentiating the flow of data between the devices.

S87.Ans.(b)

Sol. A system bus comprises of cables and connectors that carries data between main memory of a computer and microprocessor.

S88.Ans.(a)

Sol. The peer-to-peer network is a type of network where each computer is connected to the other to share resources without requiring a separate server system. In this network, computers can be connected via an ad-hoc connection.

S89. Ans.(d)

Sol. Personal computers are connected together through a LAN; this arrangement of computers forms a network.

S90.Ans.(c)

S91.Ans.(b)

Sol. Debugging is the process of finding and fixing program errors.

S92.Ans.(e)

Sol. Personal Computers (PCs) are designed for a single user. They come with built-in memory and a small microprocessor.

S93.Ans. (d)

Sol. A peripheral device is generally defined as any auxiliary device such as a computer mouse or keyboard that connects to and works with the computer in some way.

S94. Ans. (b)

Sol. Microsoft DirectX is a collection of application programming interfaces (APIs) for handling tasks related to multimedia, especially game programming and video, on Microsoft platforms.

S95.Ans.(b)

S96.Ans.(d)

Sol. Tera byte (TB) is the largest unit of storage.
1 TB= 1024 GB

S97.Ans.(b)

S98. Ans.(b)

Sol. POST is a diagnostic testing sequence of a computer that is run before the actual booting to ensure that the computer hardware is functioning well. It stands for 'Power-On Self-Test'.

S99.Ans.(d)

Sol. File compression is the technique used to store the large file in a small storage space. It compresses the content of the file in such a way that there is no harm done on the file content and quality.

S100.Ans.(e)

Sol. In cryptography, data are sent in such a way that they look completely different from the original data. Thus, cryptography ensures secure transfer of data over an unsecured network.