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Computer Awareness Capsule : 2016

IBPS RRB PO Mains + RRB Clerk Mains + IBPS Clerk Mains

2500+ Questions

This PDF contains following contents :

- *Computer Awareness Practice Set 1 " 60 Questions "*
- *Computer Awareness Practice Set 2 " 30 Questions "*
- *Computer Awareness Practice Set 3 " 50 Questions "*
- *Computer Awareness Practice Set 4 " 45 Questions "*
- *Computer Awareness Practice Set 5 " 40 Questions "*
- *Computer Awareness Practice Set 6 " 33 Questions "*
- *Computer Awareness Practice Set 7 " 37 Questions "*
- *Computer Awareness Practice Set 8 " 25 Questions "*
- *Computer Awareness Practice Set 9 " 39 Questions "*
- *Computer Awareness Practice Set 10 " 40 Questions "*
- *Computer Awareness Practice Set 11 " 40 Questions "*
- *Computer Awareness Practice Set 12 " 27 Questions "*
- *Computer Awareness Practice Set 13 " 40 Questions "*
- *Computer Awareness Practice Set 14 " 20 Questions "*
- *Computer Awareness Practice Set 15 " 20 Questions "*
- *Computer Awareness Practice Set 16 " 40 Questions "*
- *Computer Awareness Practice Set 17 " 20 Questions "*
- *Computer Awareness Practice Set 18 " 47 Questions "*
- *Computer Awareness Practice Set 19 " 42 Questions "*
- *Computer Awareness Practice Set 20 " 40 Questions "*
- *400 Important Computer Question Answer.*
- *Units of Computer Memory Measurement.*
- *200 Important Computer Keyboard Shortcuts on MS Word , Excel etc.*
- *Chronology of computer development*
- *Important Computer Inventions and discoveries.*
- *400 Important Computer Abbreviations*
- *300 Important Computer Terminologies.*

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Computer Awareness Practice Set 1 for IBPS RB PO / CLERK MAINS & IBPS Clerk Mains Exam 2016

1. Most modern TV's draw power even if turned off the circuit the power is used in does what function?
(a) Sound (b) Color balance (c) High voltage (d) Remote control (e) None of the above
(**Ans :** d)

2. What is the name of the series of Laptop computers manufactured by IBM called?
(a) LapPad (b) Aptiva (c) Thinkpad (d) Vaio (e) None of these (**Ans :** d)

3. Which computer has been designed to be as compact as possible?
(a) Micro computer (b) Mini (c) Super computer (d) Mainframe (e) None of these (**Ans :** a)

4. A device mounted on a communication satellite which receives, amplifies and re-transmits signals from earth station is–
(a) Track (b) Transistor (c) Transponder (d) Terminal (e) None of these (**Ans :** c)

5. Which of the following offers a combination of the features of RAM and ROM?
(a) Flash Memory (b) DRAM (c) DDR (d) Cache (e) None of these (**Ans :** a)

6. Which technology is used in a CDROM Drive?
(a) Mechanical (b) Optical (c) Electro mechanical (d) Fiber Optical (e) None of these (**Ans :** b)

7. What is the part of a database that holds only one type of information?
(a) Field (b) Report (c) Record (d) File (e) None of these (**Ans :** a)

8. Soft copy of a document has the characteristics that it can be–
(a) touched (b) touched and viewed (c) none (d) viewed only (e) Both (a) and (c) (**Ans :** d)

9. Data (information) is stored in computer as–
(a) Directories (b) Files (c) Floppies (d) Magnetic disk (e) None of these (**Ans :** b)

10. The pieces of equipment which are attached to the CPU of a computer and which it can access are called–
(a) output devices (b) peripherals (c) control units (d) hardware (e) None of these (**Ans :** b)

11. The binary system uses powers of–
(a) 2 (b) 10 (c) 8 (d) 16 (e) 18 (**Ans :** b)

12. Which of the following is Not a type of motherboard expansion slot?
(a) ISA (b) PCI (c) AGP (d) ATX (e) None of these (**Ans :** d)

13. The control of the jobs running within a system is–

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(a) Job monitoring (b) Job stream (c) Job min (d) Job step (e) None of these (**Ans :** a)

14. How many digits of the DNIC (Data Network Identification Code) identify the country?
(a) first three (b) first four (c) first five (d) first six (e) first two (**Ans :** a)

15. A common boundary between two systems is called–
(a) Interdiction (b) Interface (c) Surface (d) All of these (e) None of these (**Ans :** b)

16. Which of the following enables you to make multiple changes in a document at once?
(a) Find command (b) Replace command (c) Drag and Drop (d) Copy command (e) None of these (**Ans :** b)

17. A computer program that converts assembly language to machine language is–
(a) Compiler (b) Interpreter (c) Assembler (d) Comparator (e) None of the above (**Ans :** c)

18. 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) None of the above (**Ans :** a)

19. All the information collected during database development is stored in a–
(a) repository (b) data warehouse (c) RAD (d) CASE (e) None of these (**Ans :** b)

20. The track on a disk which can be accused without repositioning the R/W heads is–
(a) Surface (b) Cylinder (c) Cluster (d) All of these (e) Circular (**Ans :** b)

21. Any piece of equipment forming an interface to a data communication system is–
(a) DTE (b) DTA (c) CSA (d) DCA (e) None of these (**Ans :** b)

22. Which access method is used for obtaining a record from a cassette tape?
(a) Direct (b) Sequential (c) Random (d) All of the above (e) Indirect (**Ans :** b)

23. Which of the following is NOT a type of computer hard drive?
(a) IDE (b) FDD (c) SCSI (d) EIDE (e) None of these (**Ans :** b)

24. Pressing and quickly releasing the left button of the mouse is called–
(a) Double Click (b) Right Click (c) Up Click (d) Left Click (e) Both (a) and (b) (**Ans :** d)

25. Primary memory stores–
(a) Data alone (b) Programs alone (c) Results alone (d) Registers alone (e) All of these (**Ans :** e)

26. The word FTP stands for–
(a) File Translate Protocol (b) File Transit Protocol (c) File Typing Protocol
(d) File Transfer Protocol (e) None of the above (**Ans :** a)

27. Which of the following conditions is used to transmit two packets over a medium at the same time?

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(a) Contention (b) Collision (c) Synchronous (d) Asynchronous (e) None of the above (**Ans :** b)

28. IP address means–
(a) Internet Protocol (b) Internal Power (c) Intranet protocol (d) Internal Protocol (e) Both (a) and (b) (**Ans :** a)

29. Which of the following are commonly found on web pages?
(a) internet (b) hyperlinks (c) intranet (d) all of these (e) None of these (**Ans :** b)

30. A name applied by Intel corp. to high speed MOS technology is called–
(a) HDLC (b) LAP (c) HMOS (d) SDLC (e) SMOS (**Ans :** c)
31. What does the acronym PDF stand for?
(a) Portable Documenting Format (b) Portable Documentation File
(c) Portable Documentation Format (d) Portable Document Format
(e) Portable Document File (**Ans :** d)

32. LSI in chip technology stands for–
(a) Large-Scale Integration (b) Low-Scale Internet (c) Local-Scale Integration
(d) Large-Scale Internet (e) Low-Scale Integration (**Ans :** a)

33. Which of the following best describes a network in which a company's data and applications are stored at offsite data centers that are accessed over the Internet?
(a) Extranet (b) Intranet (c) Virtual Private Network
(d) Cloud Computing (e) Local Area Network (**Ans :** d)

34. Which of the following is not a binary number?
(a) 110 (b) 1001 (c) 100110 (d) 233 (e) 11101 (**Ans :** d)

35. Micro Processor speed is measured in–
(a) megabytes (b) bytes (c) kilobytes (d) gigabytes (e) gigahertz (**Ans :** e)

36. …….is a computer hardware component that connects a computer to computer network.
(a) Networking Internet Connection (b) Newer Industrial Computer
(c) Network Integration Card (d) Network Internal card
(e) Network Interface Card (**Ans :** e)

37. A hard disk drive consists of several fixed, rotating disks called–
(a) platters (b) RAIDs (c) cylinders (d) plotters (e) mini -disks (**Ans :** a)

38. Which of the following is the correct order of the four major functions of a computer?
(a) Process, Storage, Input, Output (b) Input, Process, Output, Storage
(c) Process, Output, Input, Storage (d) Storage, Output, Process, Input
(e) Input, Output, Process, Storage (**Ans :** b)

39. What does the acronym PROM stand for?

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(a) Programmer Read-Only Memory (b) Programmable Read-Only Memory
(c) Programmable Read-Only Memory (d) Program Read-Only Memory
(e) Programmed Read-Only Memory (**Ans :** b)

40. Which of the following is an electronic or paper log used to track computer activity?
(a) Monitor (b) Trace route (c) Cookie (d) Audit trail (e) Web log (**Ans :** d)

41. The largest unit of storage is–
(a) Byte (b) Terabyte (c) Megabyte (d) Kilobyte (e) Gigabyte (**Ans :** b)

42. Which of the following devices sends and receives data over telephone lines to and from computers?
(a) Modem (b) Expansion slot (c) Printer (d) Speaker (e) Sound Card (**Ans :** a)

43. How many bytes are there in a terabyte?
(a) 1000 (b) 1 billion (c) 1 trillion (d) 1 million (e) 1 quadrillion (**Ans :** c)

44. Which is a pointing device?
(a) Joystick (b) Monitor (c) Scanner (d) Plotter (e) Printer (**Ans :** a)

45. Checking whether a program functions correctly, and then correcting errors, is known as–
(a) decoding (b) error-proofing a program (c) debugging
(d) de-erroring (e) default error-checking (**Ans :** c)

46. This system conversion called .....involves running the old and new systems simultaneously before converting completely to the new system.
(a) pilot conversion (b) convergent conversion (c) phased conversion
(d) direct conversion (e) parallel conversion (**Ans :** e)

47. Programs such as Mozilla Firefox that serve as navigable windows into web are called–
(a) Internet (b) Networks (c) Web browser (d) URL (e) Hypertext (**Ans :** c)

48. Which of the following protects the system from hackers?
(a) Snort (b) Scanner (c) Firewall (d) Backup (e) Hub (**Ans :** c)

49. What is Linux ?
(a) Input Device (b) Operating System (c) Processor
(d) Storage Device (e) Output Device (**Ans :** b)

50. The cell reference for range D20 to H35 in MS Excel will be–
(a) D20 + H35 (b) D20:H35 (c) D20;H35
(d) D20 - H35 (e) D20,H35 (**Ans :** b)

51. The digital telecommunications term ISDN is an abbreviation for–
(a) International Services Digital Network (b) Integrated Standard Digital Networks

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(c) Internet Services Data Network (d) Interactive Standard Dynamic Networks
(e) Integrated Services Digital Network (**Ans :** e)

52. Verification of login name and password is known as–
(a) Logging in (b) Alienation (c) Certification (d) Authentication (e) Configuration (**Ans :** d)

53. If you change Windows 98 operating system to Windows XP, you are performing a(n)–
(a) Push up (b) Patch (c) Upgrade (d) Update (e) Pull down (**Ans :** c)

54. While using MS Word, which key deletes text before, or to the left of the insertion point?
(a) Escape (b) Delete (c) Backspace (d) Page down (e) Page up (**Ans :** c)

55. The minimum number of rows and columns in MS Word document is–
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 1 (c) 2 and 2 (d) 2 and 1 (e) 3 and 3 (**Ans :** b)

56. VoIP stands for–
(a) Voice Over Internet Protocol (b) Visual Object Integration Protocol
(c) Virtual Object Integration Program (d) Virtual Object Integration Protocol
(e) Voice Object Integration Program (**Ans :** a)

57. Which of the following place the common data elements in order from smallest to largest?
(a) Character, record, field, database, file (b) Character, file, record, field, database
(c) Character, record, field, file, database (d) Character, field, record, file, database
(e) Database, file, record, field, character (**Ans :** d)

58. Which of the following is not an output device in computer organization ?
(a) Plotter (b) Speaker (c) Scanner (d) Monitor (e) Printer (**Ans :** c)

59. The process of writing computer instructions in a programming language is known as–
(a) Algorithming (b) Processing (c) File (d) Instructioning (e) Coding (**Ans :** e)

60. Which language is directly understood by the computer without translation program?
(a) High level language (b) Low level language (c) Middle level language
(d) Assembly language (e) Machine language (**Ans :** e)

Computer Awareness Practice Set 2 for IBPS RB PO / CLERK MAINS & IBPS Clerk Mains Exam 2016

1. What is not true about computer file ?
(a) File is a collection of data or information (b) Program file stores programs, where as text file store text
(c) All information stored in a computer must be a file (d) Computer file can be stored on different types of media cases
(e) A file size can be negative whole number of bytes upto a system limit (**Ans :** e)

2. The octal equivalent of the binary number 1101010111001111_2, is–

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(a) 152181_8 (b) 152781_8 (c) 153182_8 (d) 152717_8 (e) None of these (**Ans :** d)

3. Which of the following is not about computer hardware?
(a) Monitor (b) Mouse (c) Speakers (d) ALU (e) All of these (**Ans :** e)

4. Which of the following are numeric data types?
(a) Array (b) Floating point (c) Fixed point (d) Only (b) and (c) (e) None of these (**Ans :** d)

5. Printed version of document is known, as–
(a) Hard Copy (b) Soft copy (c) Electronic copy (d) Only (a) and (b) (e) All of these (**Ans :** a)

6. Which of the following is not a software?
(a) ALU (b) Microsoft word (c) JSP (d) PHP (e) ASP.NET (**Ans :** a)

7. If you are stuck on a page of website on Internet explorer and you want to get the update frequently, what will you do ?
(a) Refresh button (b) Rewind button (c) Back button (d) Forward button (e) None of these (**Ans :** a)

8. Which of the following is not an output device?
(a) Monitors (b) Printers (c) Headphones (d) Projectors (e) Keyboard (**Ans :** e)

9. Main circuit of computer is known as–
(a) Central processing unit (b) Intel (c) Motherboard (d) RAM (e) ROM (**Ans :** c)

10. OLAP stands for–
(a) Over Lap Analytical-Processing (b) On-line Analytical Processing (c) On-line Logical Analytical Processing
(d) One Time Analytical Processing (e) None of these (**Ans :** b)

11. CD stands for–
(a) Compact Disk (b) Combo Disk (c) Comparative Disk (d) Computing Disk (e) None of these (**Ans :** a)

12. Which of the following is associated with Internet?
(a) Home page (b) Mouse (c) Digitizer (d) Dumb terminals (e) All of these (**Ans :** a)

13. The information of credit and debit card are stored on
(a) Magnetic strip card (b) Mega strip card (c) Magnetic information card
(d) Magnetic data card (e) None of these (**Ans :** a)

14. RAM stands for–
(a) Read Available Memory (b) Read Access Memory (c) Random Access Memory
(d) Read Antivirus Memory (e) All of these (**Ans :** c)

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15. IT stands for–
(a) Information Television (b) Inter Telecommunication (c) Only (a) and (b)
(d) Information Theory (e) Information Technology (**Ans :** e)

16. …….is an electronic device or a software the performs the composition, reading, formatting.
(a) Word processor (b) Word comprehension (c) Word vocabulary
(d) Comprehensive knowledge (e) None of these (**Ans :** a)

17. …….is a method of exchanging digital message from an author to one or more recipients.
(a) Electronic document (b) Electronic mail (c) Electronic message
(d) Electronic letter (e) None of these (**Ans :** b)

18. The part of computer architecture which is related to programming, data types, instruction, registers, addressing modes is known as–
(a) Super computer (b) CPU (c) Mother board (d) Instruction set (e) All of these (**Ans :** d)

19. The process of carrying out command in the machine is known as–
(a) Executing (b) Scheduling (c) Processing (d) Only (a) and (c) (e) Only (b) and (c) (**Ans :** a)

20. The brain of any computer system is known as–
(a) ALU (b) Memory (c) CPU (d) Control Unit (e) None of these (**Ans :** c)

21. The time taken by a device to locate data and instructions and make them available to the CPU is known as–
(a) A processing cycle (b) Clock speed (c) CPU speed (d) Access time (e) All of these (**Ans :** a)

22. A Plastic card similar to a credit card but having some memory and a microprocessor embedded in it is–
(a) Punched paper tape (b) Chip card (c) Card Punch (d) Magnetic card (e) None of these (**Ans :** b)

23. Memory that cannot be processed directly by CPU is–
(a) Internal memory (b) Secondary memory (c) Cache memory (d) System memory (e) None of these (**Ans :** b)

24. Which statement is valid about interpreter?
(a) It translates one instruction at a time (b) Object code is saved for future use (c) Repeated instruction is not necessary
(d) Only (a) and (b) (e) All of these (**Ans :** a)

25. What type of program controls the various computer parts and allows the user to interact with the computer?
(a) Utility software (b) Operating system (c) Database program (d) Word processing

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software (e) All of these (**Ans :** a)

26. You organize files by storing them in–
(a) Archives (b) Folders (c) Indexes (d) Lists (e) None of these (**Ans :** b)

27. Editing document consists of testing through the document you've created them.
(a) Correcting the errors (b) Printing it (c) Saving it (d) Deleting it (e) None of these (**Ans :** a)

28. A ……. is a large scale electronic repository of data that is time-variant.
(a) data warehouse (b) data mine (c) knowledge based system (d) decision support system
(e) None of these (**Ans :** a)

29. A ……. is a collection of computers and device connected together.
(a) Protocol (b) Memory card (c) Network (d) CPU (e) None of these (**Ans :** c)

30. A search engine is a program to search–
(a) for information (b) web pages (c) web pages for specified index terms
(d) web pages for information using specified search terms (e) None of these (**Ans :** d)

Computer Awareness Practice Set 3 for IBPS RB PO / CLERK MAINS & IBPS Clerk Mains Exam 2016

1. Special effect used to introduce slides in a presentation are called .....
1) Effect 2) Custom animation
3) Transition 4) Animation
5) Preset animation

2. ..... are graphical objects used to represent commonly used application.
1) GUI 2) Drivers 3) Windows
4) Application 5) Icons

3. Computers send and receive data in the form of ..... signals.
1) Analog 2) Digital 3) Modulated
4) Demodulated 5) All of these

4. In any window, the maximize button, the minimize button and the close buttons appear on the .....
1) Title bar 2) Menu bar 3) Status bar
4) Ruler bar 5) Tool bar

5. Every component of your computer is either.....
1) software of CPU / RAM
2) hardware of software
3) application software or system software
4) input devices or output devices
5) None of these

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6. Checking that a pin code number is valid before it is entered into the system is an example of .....
1) error correction 2) backup and recovery
3) data preparation 4) data validation
5) None of these

7. A compiler translates higher level programs into a machine language program, which is called .....
1) source code 2) object code
3) compiled code 4) beta code
5) None of these

8. The ability to find an individual item in a file immediately .....
1) sequential access 2) file allocation table
3) direct access 4) directory
5) None of these

9. Computers connected to a LAN (Local Area Network) can .....
1) run faster 2) go online
3) share information and/ or share peripheral equipment
4) E-mail 5) None of these

10. Which is the slowest internet connection service?
1) Digital Subscriber Line 2) T1
3) Cable modem 4) Leased Line
5) Dial-up Service

11. A CD-RW disk .....
1) has a faster access than an internal disk
2) is a form of optical disk, so it can only be written once
3) holds less data than a floppy disk
4) can be erased and rewritten
5) None of these

12. A field that uniquely identifies which person, thing, or event the record describes is a....
1) file 2) data 3) field
4) key 5) None of these

13. The two major categories of software include .....
1) operating system and utility

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2) personal productivity and system
3) system and application
4) system and utility 5) None of these

14. Windows 95, Windows 98 and Windows NT
are known as .....
1) processors 2) domain names
3) modems 4) operating systems
5) None of these

15. Most World Wide Web pages contain commands in the language .....
1) NIH 2) URL 3) HTML 4) IRC 5) FTP

16. Information on a computer is stored as...
1) analog data 2) digital data
3) modem data 4) watts data
5) None of these

17. To take information from one source and
bring it to your computer is referred to as...
1) upload 2) download 3) transfer
4) de-link 5) None of these

18. Each box in a spreadsheet is called a .....
1) cell 2) empty space 3) record
4) field 5) None of these

19. Which of the following operating systems is
not owned and licensed by a company?
1) Unix 2) Linux 3) Windows 2000
4) Mac 5) Windows

20. To indent the first paragraph of your report,
you should use this key .....
1) space bar 2) return key 3) tab key
4) shift key 5) None of these

21. When you want to move some text from one page to a different page, the best method is .....
1) drag and drop 2) cut and paste
3) delete and retype 4) find and replace
5) None of these

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22. A program that works like a calculator for keeping track of money and making budgets .....
1) calculator 2) scholastic 3) keyboard
4) spreadsheet 5) None of these

23. A Website address is a unique name that identifies a specific ..... on the Web.
1) Web browser 2) PDA 3) Website
4) Link 5) None of these

24. Which is the best definition of a software package?
1) An add-on for your computer such as additional memory
2) A set of computer programs used for a certain function such as word processing
3) A protection you can buy for a computer
4) The box, manual and license agreement that accompany commercial software
5) None of these

25. You can start Microsoft Word by using ..... button.
1) New 2) Start 3) Program
4) Control Panel 5) None of these

26. A blinking symbol on the screen that shows where the next character will appear is a/ an....
1) delete key 2) arrow key 3) cursor
4) return key 5) None of these

27. The ability of an OS to run more than one application at a time is called .....
1) multitasking
2) object-oriented programming
3) multi-user computing
4) time-sharing 5) None of these

28. Which of the following could do to remove a paragraph from a report you had written?
1) Delete and edit 2) Highlight and delete

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3) Cut and paste 4) Undo typing
5) None of these

29. An example of a telecommunications device is a .....
1) keyboard 2) mouse 3) printer
4) modem 5) None of these

30. Date and Time are available on the desktop at .....
1) Taskbar 2) My Computer
3) Recycle Bin 4) Only (2) and (3)
5) None of these

31. You click at B to make the text .....
1) Italics 2) Underlined
3) Italics and underlined 4) Bold
5) None of these

32. ..... is the process of finding errors in software code.
1) Debugging 2) Compiling
3) Interpreting 4) Testing
5) None of these

33. A directory within a directory is called .....
1) Mint Directory 2) Junior Directory
3) Part Directory 4) Sub Directory
5) None of these

34. In Excel, Charts are created using which option?
1) Chart Wizard 2) Pivot Table
3) Pie Chart 4) Bar Chart
5) None of these

35. A ..... contains buttons and menus that provide quick access to commonly used commands.
1) Tool bar 2) menu bar 3) window
4) find 5) None of these

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36. What is the equipment used to capture information and commands?
1) Output device 2) Input device
3) Storage device
4) Telecommunication device
5) None of these

37. Which of the following is not a common feature of software applications?
1) Menus 2) Windows 3) Help
4) Search 5) None of these

38. A ..... contains specific rules and words that express the logical steps of an algorithm.
1) programming language
2) programming structure
3) syntax 4) logic chart
5) None of these

39. Microcomputer hardware consists of three basic categories of physical equipment .....
1) keyboard, monitor, hard drive
2) system unit, input/output, memory
3) system unit, input/ output, secondary storage
4) system unit, primary storage, secondary storage
5) None of these

40. For creating a document, you use ..... command at File Menu.
1) Open 2) Close 3) New
4) Save 5) None of these

41. Which type of software is similar to an accountant's worksheet?
1) Word Processing 2) Database
3) Spreadsheets 4) Graphics
5) File Manager

42. The network connecting several computers all over the world is .....

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1) Intranet 2) Internet 3) ARP net
4) Network 5) LAN

43. In Windows, by default the files when deleted are sent to .....
1) Dust Bin 2) Recycle Bin
3) Waste Bin 4) Recycle Waste Bin
5) None of these

44. Which of the following is an Operating System?
1) MS Windows 2) Mac 3) MS DOS
4) Windows NT 5) All of the above

45. A terminal that cannot process any information is called .....
1) Direct access terminal
2) Intelligent terminal
3) Smart terminal
4) Blind terminal 5) Dumb terminal

46. A computer cannot "boot" if it does not have the .....
1) Compiler 2) Loader
3) Operating System 4) Assembler
5) None of these

47. Which key should be pressed to start a new page in MS-Word?
1) Down Cursor Key 2) Enter Key
3) Shift + Enter 4) Ctrl + Enter
5) Shift+ Ctrl + Enter

48. The keys labelled 0-9 on the keyboard are called .....
1) Function Keys 2) Numeric keys
3) Typewriter keys 4) Special keys
5) Alpha keys

49. The most popular Internet activity is .....
1) downloading music
2) watching movie trailers

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3) shopping for books 4) e-mailing
5) None of these

50. In a spreadsheet, a cell is defined as the...
1) Intersection of a table and a tuplet
2) Intersection of a file and a database
3) Intersection of a row and column
4) Intersection of a field and a record
5) None of these

ANSWERS:

1-3, 2-5, 3-2, 4-1, 5-2, 6-4, 7-2, 8-3, 9-3, 10-5
11-4, 12-4, 13-3, 14-4, 15-3, 16-2, 17-2, 18-1, 19-2, 20-3
21-2, 22-4, 23-3, 24-2, 25-2, 26-3, 27-1, 28-2, 29-4, 30-1
31-4, 32-4, 33-4, 34-1, 35-1, 36-2, 37-2, 38-1, 39-2, 40-3
41-3, 42-2, 43-2, 44-5, 45-5, 46-3, 47-4, 48-2, 49-4, 50-3

Computer Awareness Practice Set 4 for IBPS RB PO / CLERK MAINS & IBPS Clerk Mains Exam 2016

1. ..... are often delivered to a PC through an email attachment and are often designed to do harm.
1) Viruses
2) Spam
3) Portals
4) Email messages
5) None

2. What is the storage area for email messages called?
1) A folder
2) A directory
3) A mailbox
4) The hard disk
5) None

3. A desktop computer is also known as a.....
1) Palm Pilot
2) PC 3) Laptop
4) Mainframe
5) None of these

4. When a file contains instructions that can be carried out by the computer, it is often called a(n) ..... file.

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1) data
2) information
3) executable
4) application
5) None

5. Documents converted to ..... can be published to the Web.
1) a .doc file
2) http
3) machine language
4) HTML
5) None

6. Which of the following places the common data elements in order from smallest to largest?
1) Character, file record, field, database
2) Character, record, field, file, database
3) Character, field, record, file, database
4) Bit, byte, character, record, field, file, data base
5) None of these

7. When you make graph and picture in document, then your computer holds the data in..
1) Restore file
2) Backup drive
3) Clipboard
4) Memory
5) None

8. How will words appear on the page? We call it as .....
1) Text formatting
2) Character formatting
3) Point size
4) Type face
5) None of these

9. .....helps in capturing row data and entering into computer system.
1) CPU
2) Integrated circuit
3) Input device
4) Motherboard
5) None of these

10. Title bar, ribbon, status bar, views and document workspace are factors of ..... program of words.

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1) Windows
2) Browser
3) Explorer
4) Website
5) None of these

11. Software for organizing storage and retrieval of information is a(n) .....
1) operating system
2) database
3) database program
4) data warehouse
5) None of these

12. A set of step-by-step procedures for accomplishing a task is known as a(n) .....
1) algorithm
2) hardware program
3) software bug
4) firmware program
5) None of these

13. Which of the following is not true about RAM?
1) RAM is a temporary storage area
2) RAM is the same as hard disk storage
3) RAM is volatile
4) Information stored in RAM is gone when you turn the computer off
5) None of these

14. The main directory of a disk is called the directory.....
1) root
2) sub
3) folder
4) network
5) None of these

15. The physical arrangement of elements on a page is referred to as a document's ....
1) features
2) format
3) pagination
4) grid
5) None of these

16. The software tools that enable a user to interact with a computer for specific purposes are known as .....

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1) Hardware
2) Networked Software
3) Shareware
4) Applications
5) None of these

17. A ..... shares hardware, software and data among authorized users.
1) network
2) protocol
3) hyperlink
4) transmitter
5) None of these

18. Computer programs are written in a highlevel programming language, however, the human-readable version of a program is called .....
1) cache
2) instruction set
3) source code
4) word size
5) None

19. In word processing, an efficient way to move the 3rd paragraph to place it after the 5th paragraph is .....
1) copy and paste
2) copy, cut and paste
3) cut, copy and paste
4) cut and paste
5) None of these

20. Which of the following is not a function of the control unit?
1) Read instructions
2) Execute instructions
3) Interpret instructions
4) Direct operations
5) None of these

21. WWW means .....
1) World Wide Wonder
2) World Wide Wizard
3) World Wide Web
4) Wide World Web
5) None of these

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22. ..... processing is used when a large mailorder company accumulates orders and processes them together in one large set.
1) Batch
2) Online
3) Real-time
4) Group
5) None of these

23. What is the difference between a CD-ROM and a CD-RW?
1) They are the same - just two different terms used by different manufactures
2) A CAD-ROM can be written to and a CDRW cannot
3) A CD-RW can be written to but a CDROM can only be read from
4) A CD-ROM holds more information than a CD-RW
5) None of these

24. Holding the mouse button down while moving an object or text is known as .....
1) moving
2) dragging
3) dropping
4) highlighting
5) None of these

25. A ..... is a collection of data that is stored electronically as a series of records in a table.
1) spreadsheet
2) presentation
3) database
4) web page
5) None of these

26. = SUM (B1:B8) is an example .....
1) function
2) formula
3) cell address
4) value
5) None of these

27. Which of the following storage media provides sequential access only?
1) Floppy disk
2) Magnetic disk
3) Magnetic tape
4) Optical disk
5) None of these

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28. Compilers and translators are one form of.....
1) ROM
2) RAM
3) hard disk
4) software
5) None of these

29. Data representation is based on the ..... number system, which uses two numbers to represent all data.
1) binary
2) biometric
3) bicentennial
4) byte
5) None of these

30. The most common input devices include...
1) Monitor and keyboard
2) Monitor and mouse
3) Mouse and keyboard
4) Printer and mouse
5) None of these

31. The ..... primarily take(s) care of the behind-the-series details and manage(s) the hardware.
1) operating system
2) application software
3) peripheral devices
4) hard disk
5) None of these

32. A ..... is a professionally designed 'empty' document that can be adapted to the user's needs.
1) file
2) guide
3) template
4) user guide file
5) None

33. A group of 8 bits is known as a .....
1) byte
2) kilobyte
3) binary digit
4) megabit
5) None of these

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34. The hardware device commonly referred to as the 'brain' of the computer is the .....
1) RAM chip
2) data input
3) CPU
4) secondary storage
5) None of these

35. What is the intersection of a column and a row on a worksheet called?
1) column
2) value
3) address
4) cell
5) None of these

36. If a user needs information instantly available to the CPU, it should be stored .....
1) on a CD
2) in secondary storage
3) in the CPU
4) in RAM
5) None

37. To what temporary area can you store text and other data, and later paste them to another location?
1) The clipboard
2) ROM
3) CD-ROM
4) The hard disk
5) None of these

38. In a spreadsheet, a ..... is a number you will use in a calculation.
1) label
2) cell
3) field
4) value
5) None of these

39. Click ..... check box of transition in a slide group of an animation tab if you want to move a slide automatically after stipulated time.
1) Transition timer
2) Automatically after
3) Transition after
4) Automatic timer
5) None of these

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40. All of the following are included in removable media except .....
1) CD-ROMs
2) Diskette
3) DVDs
4) Hard Disk Drive
5) None

41. The background of any Word document ...
1) is always of white colour
2) is the colour present under the option menu
3) is always the same for the entire document
4) can have any colour you choose
5) None of these

42. Only ..... program(s) become(s) active even though we can open many programs at a time.
1) four
2) three
3) two
4) one
5) None of these

43. When the margins on both sides are straight and equal, then there is ..... in document.
1) full justification
2) full alignment
3) left justification
4) right justification
5) None of these

44. All of the following are included in typical computer programming language which are in use currently except .....
1) C++
2) java
3) Visual Basic NET
4) Machine language
5) None of these

45. What happens when you press Ctrl + V key?
1) A capital V letter is typed into your document at the cursor point
2) The selected item is pasted from the clip board
3) The selected item is pasted to the clipboard
4) The selected drawing objects are distributed vertically on the page
5) None of these

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ANSWERS:

1-1, 2-3, 3-2, 4-3, 5-4, 6-3, 7-4, 8-1, 9-3, 10-1
11-4, 12-1, 13-2, 14-1, 15-2, 16-4, 17-1, 18-3, 19-4, 20-4
21-3, 22-1, 23-3, 24-2, 25-3, 26-2, 27-3, 28-4, 29-1, 30-3
31-1, 32-3, 33-1, 34-3, 35-4, 36-2, 37-1, 38-4, 39-2, 40-4
41-4, 42-2, 43-1, 44-4, 45-2.

Computer Awareness Practice Set 5 for IBPS RB PO / CLERK MAINS & IBPS Clerk Mains Exam 2016

1. Which one of the following would not be considered as a form of secondary storage?
(a) Floppy Disk (b) Optical Disk (c) RAM (d) Flash Drive (e) Hard Disk (**Ans :** c)

2. The Processor is an example of computer–
(a) Software (b) Output Unit (c) Storage (d) Program (e) Hardware (**Ans :** e)

3. A hexadecimal number is a number to the base–
(a) 2 (b) 20 (c) 16 (d) 4 (e) 8 (**Ans :** c)

4. Java in computer programming is a–
(a) Compiler (b) Hardware Device Driver (c) Low-level Language
(d) High-level Language (e) Programming Mid-level Language (**Ans :** d)

5. Which of the following is not a binary number?
(a) 01010 (b) 11111 (c) 31121 (d) 00000 (e) 110110 (**Ans :** c)

6. What does the acronym WAN stand for?
(a) Widest Area Network (b) Wild Area Network (c) Wide Area Networking
(d) Wide Area. Network (e) Wider Area Network (**Ans :** d)

7. FTP is an acronym for–
(a) File Transaction Protocol (b) File Truncation Protocol (c) File Translation Protocol
(d) File Transfer Protocol (e) File Transmission Protocol (**Ans :** d)

8. Connections to the Internet using a phone line and a modem are called….. connections.
(a) Digital (b) Dial-up (c) Broadband (d) Dish (e) Both (b) and (c) (**Ans :** b)

9. Documents converted to….. can be published to the web.
(a) A doc file (b) HTTP (c) machine language (d) HTML (e) None of these (**Ans :** b)

10. What is extension of Microsoft Word document?
(a) txt (b) doc (c) ppt (d) xls (e) psd (**Ans :** b)

11. Outlook Express is a(n)–

(a) protocol (b) Search Engine (c) Browser (d) Network (e) E-mail Client (**Ans :** e)

12. Printers and screens in computer system are common form of–
(a) Processing device (b) Computation units (c) Input units
(d) Storage units (e) Output units (**Ans :** e)

13. LSI in chip technology stands for–
(a) Large-Scale Internet (b) Low-Scale Integration (c) Low-Scale Internet
(d) Local-Scale Integration (e) Large-Scale Integration (**Ans :** e)

14. Ctrl + n in MS word is used to–
(a) Save document (b) Start Paragraph (c) Open new document
(d) Close document (e) Open a saved document (**Ans :** c)

15. Connections to other documents or to other locations within a website is known as–
(a) Hyper connects (b) Plug-ins (c) Hyperlinks (d) Filters (e) Bots (**Ans :** c)

16. Checking whether a program functions correctly and then correcting errors, it is known as–
(a) Error-proofing a program (b) Default error-checking (c) De-erroring
(d) Debugging (e) Decoding (**Ans :** d)

17. Single-word reference to viruses, worms etc. is–
(a) harmware (b) virus (c) phish (d) malware (e) killer war (**Ans :** d)

18. Converting the computer language of 1's and 0's to characters, that can be understood is known as……
(a) Selecting (b) Creating clip-art (c) Decoding (d) Generating (e) Highlighting (**Ans :** c)

19. Storage that returns its data after the power is turned off is referred' to as–
(a) Sequential storage (b) Direct storage (c) Non-destructive storage
(d) Non-volatile storage (e) Volatile storage (**Ans :** d)

20. A compiler in computing means–
(a) A programmer. (b) A person who compiles source program. (c) Keypunch operator
(d) A gaming software (e) A program which translates source program into object program (**Ans :** e)

21. What is Windows Vista?
(a) Processor (b) Output Device (c) Storage Device
(d) Input Device (e) Operating System (**Ans :** e)

22. Which of the following is not an operating system used in computer?
(a) Windows 95 (b) Windows 2000 (c) MS-DOS

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(d) Windows 3.1 (e) Windows 98 (**Ans :** d)

23. "DTP" is a computer abbreviation usually means–
(a) Digital Transmission Protocol (b) Desktop Publishing (c) Document Type Processing
(d) Document Transfer Processing (e) Data Type Programming (**Ans :** b)

24. Which of the following is equivalent roughly to 1 billion bytes?
(a) One kilobyte (b) One Terabyte (c) One Gigabyte
(d) One Megabyte (e) One Megabit (**Ans :** c)

25. The ALU and Control unit, jointly is known as–
(a) RAM (b) CPU (c) PC (d) EPROM (e) ROM (**Ans :** b)

26. The….. port resembles a standard phone jack.
(a) Fire wire (b) modem (c) peripheral (d) serial (e) None of these (**Ans :** b)

27. The ALU performs….. operations.
(a) arithmetic (b) ASCII (c) algorithm-based (d) logarithm-based (e) None of above (**Ans :** a)

28. A group of related records in a database is called a(n)–
(a) object (b) memo (c) table (d) record (e) None of these (**Ans :** c)

29. What is the generation of computers which are built with microprocessors?
(a) third (b) fourth (e) first (d) second (e) prior to first (**Ans :** b)

30. The digital telecommunication term ISDN is an abbreviation for
(a) Internet Services Data Network (b) International Services Digital Network
(c) Integrated Services Digital Network (d) Interactive Standard Dynamic Networks
(e) Integrated Standard Digital Networks (**Ans :** c)

31. How to specify cell range from A10 to A 25 in MS Excel?
(a) (A10-A25) (b) (A10 to A25) (c) (A10 : A25) (d) (A10 . A25) (e) (A10 A25) (**Ans :** c)

32. If you change Windows 98 operating system to Windows XP, then it is known as–
(a) Update (b) Patch (c) Pull down (d) Push up (e) Upgrade (**Ans :** e)

33. ALU and control unit of most of the computers are combined and are embedded on a single .
(a) Monochip (b) Control unit (c) Microprocessor (d) ALU (e) Microfilm (**Ans :** c)

34. QWERTY is used with reference to–
(a) Printer (b) Monitor (c) Keyboard (d) Mouse (e) Joystick (**Ans :** c)

35. Where does most data go first with' in a computer memory hierarchy?
(a) RAM (b) ROM (e) BIOS (d) CACHE (e) None of these (**Ans :** a)

36. A result of a computer virus can not lead to–
(a) Disk Crash (b) Mother Board Crash (c) Corruption of program
(d) Deletion of files (e) None of above (**Ans :** b)

37. Which of the following extensions suggest that the file is a backup copy–
(a) Bak (b) Bas (c) Com (d) Txt (e) None of these (**Ans :** a)

38. Which of the following storage media provides sequential access only?
(a) Floppy disk (b) Magnetic disk (c) Magnetic tape (d) Optical disk (e) None of above (**Ans :** a)

39. The….. becomes different shapes depending on the task you are performing.
(a) Active tab (b) Insertion point (c) Mouse pointer (d) Ribbon (e) None of above (**Ans :** c)

40. A file extension is separated from the main file name with a(n)–
(a) question mark (b) exclamation mark (c) underscore (d) period (e) None of above (**Ans :** e)

Computer Awareness Practice Set 6 for IBPS RB PO / CLERK MAINS & IBPS Clerk Mains Exam 2016

1. Which of the following produces the best quality graphics reproduction?
a) Laser printer
b) Ink jet printer
c) Plotter
d) Dot matrix printer
e) All the above

2. Computers with 80286 microprocessor:
a) XT computer
b) AT computer
c) PS/2 computer
d) PS/3 computer
e) PS/4 computer

3. An application suitable for sequential processing:
a) Processing of grades
b) Payroll processing
c) Both a and b
d) Sometimes a or b
e) None of the above

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4. Which of the following is not processing?
a) Arranging
b) Manipulating
c) Calculating
d) Gathering
e) Sorting

5. The digital computer was developed primarily in ___
a) USSR
b) Japan
c) USA
d) UK
e) India

6. Software in computer:
a) Enhances the capabilities of the hardware machine
b) Increase the speed of central processing unit
c) Both a and b
d) Either a or b
e) None of the above

7. Which of the following option in File pull down menu is used to close a MS Word document?
a) Quit
b) Close
c) Exit
d) New
e) Insert

8. Before a disk drive can access any sector record, a computer program has to provide the record's
disk address. What information does this address specify?
a) Track number
b) Sector number
c) Surface number
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

9. Arranging of data in a logical sequence is called:
a) Sorting
b) Classifying
c) Reproducing
d) Summarizing
e) Coding

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10. What is the responsibility of the logical unit in the CPU of a computer?
a) Producing result
b) Comparing numbers
c) Controlling flow of information
d) Performing mathematical operations
e) None of the above

11. Bluetooth is a type of radio wave information transmission system that is good for about __
a) 30 feet
b) 30 yards
c) 30 miles
d) 300 miles
e) 3000 miles

12. The telephone is an example of a(n) ____ signal.
a) Analog
b) Digital
c) Modulated
d) Demodulated
e) a and b

13. Acredit card-sized expansion board that is inserted into portable computers that connects the modem
to the telephone wall jack:
a) Internal modem
b) External modem
c) PC Card modem
d) Wireless modem
e) Router

14. A modem that is contained within the system unit is called a(n) ____ modem.
a) external
b) internal
c) wireless
d) Wi-Fi
e) Bluetooth

15. A modem that doesn't need to be connected to a telephone line is the _____ modem.
a) external
b) internal
c) wireless
d) DSL
e) Broadband

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16. Aspecial high-speed line used by large corporations to support digital communications is known as ___
a) satellite/air connection service lines
b) cable modems
c) digital subscriber lines
d) T1, T2, T3 and T4 lines
e) b and d

17. An affordable technology that uses existing telephone lines to provide high-speed connections is called ____
a) ISDN
b) Microwave
c) Cable modem
d) DSL
e) DSN

18. The capacity of a communication channel is measured in ___
a) Bandwidth
b) Bit capacity
c) Baud rate
d) Data flow
e) Baud flow

19. What is the name given to the values that are automatically provided by software to reduce keystrokes
and improve a computer user's productivity?
a) Defined values
b) Fixed values
c) Default values
d) Special values
e) Function values

20. In MS-DOS 5.0, which is the number that acts as a code to uniquely identify the software product?
a) MS
b) DOS
c) MS DOS
d) 5.0
e) 4.2.0

21. A page fault:
a) Is an error in a specific page
b) Occurs when a program accesses a page of memory
c) Is an access to a page not currently in memory

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d) None of these
e) All the above

22. The process of transferring data intended for a peripheral device into a disk (or intermediate store) so that it can be transferred to peripheral at a more convenient time or in bulk, is known as ___
a) Multiprogramming
b) Spooling
c) Caching
d) Virtual programming
e) Clearing

23. An instruction in a programming language that is replaced by a sequence of instructions prior to
assembly or compiling is known as ___
a) procedure name
b) macro
c) label
d) literal
e) mini

24. Banker's algorithm for resource allocation deals with:
a) Deadlock prevention
b) Deadlock avoidance
c) Deadlock recovery
d) Mutual exclusion
e) None of these

25. The state of a process after it encounters an I/O instruction is ___
a) Ready
b) Blocked/Waiting
c) Idle
d) Running
e) Coding

26. The number of processes completed per unit time is known as _____.
a) Output
b) Throughput
c) Efficiency
d) Capacity
e) Input

27. Which of the following file name extension suggests that the file is Backup copy of another file?
a) TXT

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b) COM
c) BAS
d) BAK
e) BAT

28. Which technique was introduced because a single job could not keep both the CPU and the I/O devices busy?
a) Time-sharing
b) Spooling
c) Preemptive scheduling
d) Multiprogramming
e) Multi tasking

29. A sequence of instructions, in a computer language, to get the desired result, is known as:
a) Algorithm
b) Decision Table
c) Program
d) All of the above
e) None of these

30. Information in a memory that is no longer valid or wanted is known as:
a) Non-volatile
b) Volatile
c) Surplus
d) Garbage
e) Dustbin

31. Which of the following is not a method of accessing the web?
a) ISDN
b) CPU
c) DSL
d) Modem
e) Router

32. Yahoo(www.yahoo.com) is a ___
a) Super Computer
b) Portal
c) Organization that allocates web addresses
d) Website for Consumers
e) Beam

ANSWERS

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

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21) c 22) b 23) b 24) b 25) b 26) b 27) d 28) d 29) c 30) d
31) b 32) b 33) d

Computer Awareness Practice Set 7 for IBPS RB PO / CLERK MAINS & IBPS Clerk Mains Exam 2016

1. A _____ is approximately a million bytes.
a) Giga byte
b) Kilo byte
c) Mega byte
d) Tera byte
e) None of these

2. If you want 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

3. What do you press to enter the current date in a cell?
a) CTRL + ; (semicolon)
b) CTRL + SHIFT + : (colon)
c) CTRL + F10
d) CTRL + F11
e) None of these

4. To make the number pad act as directional arrows, you press the ____ key.
a) Num lock
b) Caps lock
c) Arrows lock
d) Shift
e) Control

5. Press ____ to move the insertion point to the Address box, or to highlight the URL in the Address box.
a) ALT + D
b) ALT + A
c) SHIFT + TAB
d) TAB + CTRL
e) None

6. To move to the bottom of a document, press ____
a) Insert key
b) Home key

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c) CTRL + End key
d) End key
e) None of these

7. Transmitting data in the form of light is called
a) Light Transmitter
b) Fiber glass
c) LTP
d) All of the above
e) None of the Above

8. ___ is the memory card which is conceptually related to the smart card but similar to video desk?
a) Debit card
b) Master card
c) Laser card
d) Credit card
e) None of the Above

9. Maximum Storage capacity of a DVD is _____
a) 17 GB
b) 15 GB
c) 16 GB
d) 10 GB
e) None of the Above

10. Which of the following operating system uses first 64 bit technology?
a) MS-DOS
b) Windows XP
c) Mac OS
d) Linux
e) None of the Above

11. A processing unit that coordinates networks and data communication is known as:
a) Control unit
b) CPU
c) Communications Processor
d) Data Coordinator
e) None of the Above

12. Two or more computers connected to each other for sharing information form a:
a) network
b) router
c) server

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d) tunnel
e) pipeline

13. If a computer provides database services to other, then it will be known as:
a) Web server
b) Application server
c) Database server
d) FTP server
e) None of these

14. Technology used to provide internet by transmitting data over wires of telephone network is __
a) Transmitter
b) Diodes
c) HHL
d) DSL
e) None of these

15. Documents, Movies, Images and Photographs etc are stored at a:
a) Application Sever
b) Web Sever
c) Print Server
d) File Server
e) None of these

16. RAM consists of which of the following?
a) Conductor
b) Semi Conductor
c) Vaccum Tubes
d) Transistor
e) None of these

17. Who is the father of Internet?
a) Charles Babbage
b) Vint Cerf
c) Denis Riche
d) Martin Cooper
e) None of these

18. _____is process of Verification?
a) Access
b) Login
c) Logout
d) Authentication
e) None of these

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19. Identify the odd one from the following?
a) CD/DVD
b) Floopy Disks
c) SD Disk
d) BIOS
e) None of these

20. USB is which type of storage device?
a) Primay
b) Secondary
c) Tertiary
d) All the above
e) None of these

21. Which program is run by BIOS to check hardware components are working properly while computer is turned ON?
a) DMOS
b) POS
c) CMOS
d) RIP
e) None of these

22. To identification particular location in storage area one have a:
a) Address
b) Password
c) Logic
d) Mouse
e) None of these

23. The following computer's memory is characterized by low cost per bit stored:
a) Primary
b) Secondary
c) Hard disk
d) All of the above
e) None of these

24. The following is true for Auxiliary Storage:
a) It has an operating speed far slower than that of the primary storage.
b) It has an operating speed faster than that of the primary storage.
c) It has an operating speed equivalent than that of the primary storage.
d) All of the above
e) None of these

25. ALGOL is the ____ language
a) High-level

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b) Low level
c) Machine
d) All of the above
e) None of these

26. Which of the following is a logic circuit capable of forming the sum of two or more quantities?
a) Adder
b) Multiplier
c) Address
d) Access
e) None of these

27. Which of the following will not cut information?
a) Pressing Ctrl + C
b) Selecting Edit > Cut from the menu
c) Clicking the Cut button on the standard
d) Pressing Ctrl+X
e) None of these

28. MPG is a file extension of which type of files?
a) Audio
b) Image
c) Video
d) Flash
e) None of these

29. What is the full form of EXIF?
a) Exchangeable Image Fine Finish
b) Exchangeable Image File Format
c) Executable Image File Format
d) Executable Image File Finish
e) None of these

30. Which of the following can't spread virus?
a) An e-mail with attachment
b) A plain text mail
c) Downloading files over the web
d) All of the above
e) None of these

31. There is a new anti-virus software update available, when it is downloaded to your computer __
a) Everyday
b) Only in the night

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c) When you next switch on your computer
d) All of the above
e) None of these

32. Numbers are stored and transmitted inside a computer in ___
a) Binary form
b) ASCII code form
c) Alphabets form
d) Numerical form
e) None of these

33. CPU capacity can be measured in
a) BPS
b) MIPS
c) MHz
d) MPI
e) None of these

34. "Zipping" a file means:
a) Encrypting the message
b) Compressing the message
c) Transfer the message
d) All of the above
e) None of these

35. What is the Super Computer developed in India?
a) CRAY
b) PARAM
c) CRAM
d) Both a and b
e) None of the above

36. Difference Engine invented by:
a) Charles Babbage
b) John McCarthy
c) Pascal
d) Newton
e) None of these

37. Doing research by using an online database instead of a printed set of similar information offers which of the following advantage
a) More current information
b) Easier to understand
c) Better charts

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d) All of the above
e) None of these

Answers:

1) c; 2) a; 3) a; 4) a; 5) a; 6) c; 7) b; 8) c; 9) a; 10) d;
11) c; 12) a; 13) c; 14) d; 15) d; 16) b; 17) b; 18) d; 19) d; 20) c;
21) b; 22) a; 23) b; 24) a; 25) a; 26) a; 27) a; 28) c; 29) b; 30) b;
31) c; 32) b; 33) b; 34) b; 35) b; 36) a; 37) a.

Computer Awareness Practice Set 8 for IBPS RB PO / CLERK MAINS & IBPS Clerk Mains Exam 2016

1. Which of the following groups consists of only output devices?
(A) Scanner, Printer, Monitor (B) Keyboard, Printer, Monitor
(C) Mouse, Printer, Monitor (D) Plotter, Printer, Monitor

2. A(n) …….contains commands that can be selected.
(A) pointer (B) menu (C) icon (D) button

3. A collection of related information sorted and dealt with as a unit is a–
(A) disk (B) data (C) file (D) floppy

4. An error is also known as–
(A) bug (B) debug (C) cursor (D) icon

5. Which part of the computer helps to store information?
(A) Disk drive (B) Keyboard (C) Monitor (D) Printer

6. The process of a computer receiving information from a server on the Internet is known as–
(A) pulling (B) pushing (C) downloading (D) transferring

7. Which of the following refers to the fastest, biggest and most expensive computers?
(A) Personal Computers (B) Supercomputers (C) Laptops (D) Notebooks

8. The role of a …….generally is to determine a buyer's needs and match it to the correct hardware and software.
(A) computer scientist (B) computer sales representative
(C) computer consultant (D) corporate trainer

9. A series of instructions that tells a computer what to do and how to do it is called a–
(A) program (B) command (C) user response (D) processor

10. …….is a set of keywords, symbols, and a system of rules for constructing statements by

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which humans can communicate the instructions to be executed by a computer.
(A) A computer program (B) A programming language (C) An assemble (D) Syntax

11. The name of the computer's brain is–
(A) monitor (B) hardware (C) CPU (D) byte

12. A(n) ……., is a device that electronically processes data, converting it to information.
(A) algorithm (B) computer (C) software (D) program

13. The basic goal of computer process is to convert data into–
(A) files (B) tables (C) information (D) graphs

14. Where is the disk put in a computer?
(A) In the modem (B) In the hard drive
(C) Into the CPU (D) In the disk drive

15. Restarting a computer that is already on is referred to as–
(A) shutdown (B) cold booting (C) warm booting (D) logging off

16. E-mail (electronic mail) is–
(A) an Internet standard that allows users to upload and download flies
(B) a real-time typed conversation that takes place on a computer
(C) an online area in which users conduct written discussions about a particular subject
(D) the transmission of messages and flies via a computer network

17. The output devices make it possible to–
(A) view or print data (B) store data (C) scan data (D) input data

18. A chat is–
(A) an Internet standard that allows users to upload and download flies
(B) a typed conversation that takes place on a computer
(C) an online area in which users conduct written discussions about a particular subject
(D) the transmission of messages and flies via a computer network

19. Which of the following groups consists of only input devices?
(A) Mouse, Keyboard, Monitor (B) Mouse, Keyboard, Printer
(C) Mouse, Keyboard, Plotter (D) Mouse, Keyboard, Scanner

20. What menu is selected to cut, copy, and paste?
(A) File (B) Tools (C) Special (D) Edit

21. To find an individual item in a me immediately, …….is used.
(A) me allocation table (B) directory (C) sequential access (D) direct access

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22. To make a notebook act as a desktop model, the notebook can be connected to a …….which is connected to a monitor and other devices.
(A) bay (B) docking station (C) port (D) network

23. Storage that retains its data after the power is turned off is referred to as–
(A) volatile storage (B) non-volatile storage
(C) sequential storage (D) direct storage

24. Which of the following is an example of connectivity?
(A) Internet (B) Floppy disk (C) Power cord (D) Data

25. Changing an existing document is called …….the document.
(A) creating (B) editing (C) modifying (D) adjusting

Answers:
1. (D), 2. (B), 3. (C), 4. (A), 5. (A), 6. (C), 7. (B), 8. (B), 9. (A), 10. (A),
11. (C), 12. (B), 13. (C), 14. (D), 15. (C), 16. (D), 17. (A), 18. (B),
19. (D), 20. (D), 21. (D), 22. (B), 23. (B), 24. (A), 25. (B)

Computer Awareness Practice Set 9 for IBPS RB PO / CLERK MAINS & IBPS Clerk Mains Exam 2016

1. In.....processes, the changes made in the linked object do not reflect and save in the original document.

(A) Linking (B) Embedding (C) Inserting (D) Hyper linking (E) Saving
Ans : (B)

2. ..... allows you to insert mathematical symbols and formulae in the document.
(A) Symbols (B) Object (C) References (D) Table (E) Illustrations
Ans : (B)

3. A cell in a different sheet can be referred using.
(A) (Sheet name). (cell reference) (B) (Sheet name) = (cell reference)
(C) (Sheet name), (cell reference) (D) (Sheet name) ! (cell reference)
(E) (Sheet name) : (cell reference)
Ans : (D)

4. To move cursor to the beginning of the document press–
(A) HOME (B) Page UP (C) SHIFT + HOME (D) CTRL + HOME (E) CTRL + Page Up
Ans : (D)

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5. CTRL + Up Arrow moves the cursor–
(A) One line up (B) One paragraph up (C) One page up (D) One screen up (E) None of These
Ans : (B)

6. A key or combination of keys which is ..... should be assigned as shortcut symbol.
(A) Belongs to the same font family as the symbol (B) Already assigned to some task
(C) Unassigned (D) Located on the keypad section of keyboard
(E) Frequently used
Ans : (C)

7. To connect networks of similar protocols, ... are used.
(A) Routers (B) Bridges (C) Gateways (D) Dial-up routers (E) None of these
Ans : (B)

8. ..... is used to add or put into your document such as a picture or text.
(A) TV (B) Squeeze in (C) Push in (D) Insert (E) None of these
Ans : (B)

9. Office Assistant is–
(A) An application that allows you to take notes and save them in file (B) A button on the standard toolbar that executes the Save command
(C) A collection of Autocorrect options in Word (D) An animated character that offers help and suggestions
(E) None of these
Ans : (D)

10. Android is–
(A) Operating system (B) Application (C) Interface (D) Software (E) A collection of all these
Ans : (E)

11. The octal equivalent of the binary number 11010101110011112 , is–
(A) 1521818 (B) 1527818 (C) 1531828 (D) 1527178 (E) None of these
Ans : (D)

12. Which of the following of are numeric data types?
(A) Array (B) Floating point (C) Fixed point (D) Only (B) and (C) (E) None of these
Ans : (D)

13. Internet is ..... switched network.
(A) Cell (B) Circuit (C) Message (D) Packet (E) None of these
Ans : (D)

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14. The disks stores information in–
(A) Tables (B) Rows and columns (C) Blocks (D) Tracks and sectors (E) All of these
Ans : (D)

15. An http requrest contains..... parts.
(A) 2 (B) 5 (C) 3 (D) 4 (E) 1
Ans : (C)

16. Which of the following is not a software?
(A) ALU (B) Microsoft word (C) JSP (D) PHP (E) ASP.NET
Ans : (A)

17. The feature of Word that automatically adjusts the amount of space between certain combination of characters so that an entire word looks more evenly spaced is termed as–
(A) Spacing (B) Kerning (C) Positioning (D) Scaling (E) Justifying
Ans : (B)

18. Printed version of documnet is known as–
(A) Hard Copy (B) Soft copy (C) Electronic copy (D) Only (A) and (B) (E) All of these
Ans : (A)

19. If you are stuck on a page of website on Internet explorer and you want to get the update frequently, what will you do?
(A) Refresh button (B) Rewind button (C) Back button (D) Forward button (E) None of these
Ans : (A)

20. Which of the following is not about computer hardware?
(A) Monitor (B) Mouse (C) Speakers (D) ALU (E) All of these
Ans : (E)

21. A data warehouse–
(A) Contains numerous naming conventions and formats (B) Is organized around important subject areas
(C) Contains only current data (D) Can be updated by end users
(E) Explains some observed event or condition
Ans : (B)

22. To change the name of an Excel worksheet–
(A) Click on the worksheet tab by holing CTRL key and type a new name (B) Choose Save AS option from file menu
(C) Add a (?) at the end of file-name while saving the workbook (D) Press CTRL + SHIFT keys and new name
(E) Double click at the work-sheet tab and type a new name
Ans : (E)

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23. The process that deals with the technical and management issues of software development is–
(A) Delivery process (B) Control process (C) Software process (D) Testing process (E) Monitoring process
Ans : (C)

24. Which of the following is not an output device?
(A) Monitors (B) Printers (C) Headphones (D) Projectors (E) Keyboard
Ans : (E)

25. What is not true about computer file?
(A) File is a collection of data or information (B) Program file stores programs, where as text file store text
(C) All information stored in a computer must be a file (D) Computer file can be stored on different types of media cases
(E) A file size can be negative whole number of bytes upto a system limit
Ans : (E)

26. ..... key is the example of Toggle key.
(A) Alt (B) Shift (C) Control (D) Escape (E) Caps Lock
Ans : (E)

27. In the field of computing, cookies are not known as–
(A) HTTP cookie (B) Web cookie (C) Browser cookie (D) HTML cookie (E) None of these
Ans : (D)

28. Which of the following does not correctly explain a desktop computer?
(A) It is a personal computer (B) It is a computer intended for regular use at a single location
(C) Desktops have lower price in comparison to laptops (D) It is a type of portable computer
(E) In desktops, power consumption is not as critical as in laptop computers
Ans : (D)

29. What does OS stand for in the field of computing and business?
(A) Overall Sale (B) Output Surplus (C) Operating system (D) Oil Surcharge (E) Overhead Services
Ans : (C)

30. Main circuit of computer is known as.....
(A) Central processing unit (B) Intel (C) Motherboard (D) RAM (E) ROM
Ans : (C)

31. In computing, what is the process by which a running computer system is restarted without the need to interrupt the power?
(A) Hibernate (B) Warm reboot (C) Switch user (D) Cold reboot (E) Restart
Ans : (B)

32. Which of the following enables the server to manage data, users, groups, security, applications, etc. ?
(A) Network operating system (B) Internet (C) World Wide Web (D) LAN (E) Personal Computer
Ans : (A)

33. OLAP stands for–
(A) Over lap analytical processing (B) On-line analytical processing
(C) On-line logical analytical processing (D) One time analytical processing
(E) None of these
Ans : (B)

34. The information of credit and debit card are stored on–
(A) Megnetic strip card (B) Mega strip card (C) Magnetic information card (D) Magnetic data card (E) None of these
Ans : (A)

35. IT stands for–
(A) Information Television (B) Inter Telecommunication (C) Only (A) and (B) (D) Information Theory (E) Information Technology
Ans : (E)

36. Memory that cannot be processed directly by CPU is–
(A) Internal memory (B) Secondary memory (C) Cache memory (D) System memory (E) None of these
Ans : (B)

37. Which of the following is associated with Internet?
(A) Home page (B) Mouse (C) Digitizer (D) Dumb terminals (E) All of these
Ans : (A)

38. Goods marked with which of the following tags can be tracked electronically?
(A) GPS (B) IMD (C) ISP (D) ASTM (E) RFID
Ans : (E)

39. Which of the following refers to use of the Internet for transactions and communication between organizations?
(A) B2B (B) B2C (C) C2C (D) CRM (E) E-business
Ans : (A)

Computer Awareness Practice Set 10 for IBPS RB PO / CLERK MAINS & IBPS Clerk Mains Exam 2016

1. Which of the following groups consist of only input devices ?

(A) Mouse, Keyboard, Monitor (B) Mouse, Keyboard, Monitor

(C) Mouse, Keyboard, Plotter (D) Mouse, Keyboard, Scanner
(E) None of these
Ans : (D)

2. A menu contains a list of–
(A) commands (B) data (C) objects (D) reports (E) None of these
Ans : (A)

3. What is output ?
(A) What the processor takes from the user (B) What the user gives to the processor
(C) What the processor gets from the user (D) What the processor gives to the user
(E) None of these
Ans : (D)

4. An error is also known as–
(A) bug (B) debug (C) cursor (D) icon (E) None of these
Ans : (A)

5. Computer ..... is whatever is typed, submitted, or transmitted to a computer system.
(A) input (B) output (C) data (D) circuitry (E) None of these
Ans : (A)

6. Which process checks to ensure the components of the computer are operating and connected properly ?
(A) Booting (B) Processing (C) Saving (D) Editing (E) None of these
Ans : (A)

7. Unsolicited commercial email is commonly known as–
(A) spam (B) junk (C) hoaxes (D) hypertent (E) None of these
Ans : (A)

8. ..... is processed by the computer into information.
(A) numbers (B) processor (C) input (D) data (E) None of these
Ans : (D)

9. A web site address is a unique name that identifies a specific ..... on the web.
(A) web browser (B) web site (C) PDA (D) link (E) None of these
Ans : (B)

10. A device that connects to a network without the use of cables is said to be–
(A) distributed (B) centralised (C) open source (D) wireless (E) None of these
Ans : (D)

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11. Editing a document consists of reading through the document you've created, then–
(A) correcting your errors (B) printing it (C) saving it (D) deleting it (E) None of these
Ans : (A)

12. The Internet allows you to–
(A) send electronic mail (B) view web pages
(C) connect to servers all around the world (D) All of these
(E) None of these
Ans : (D)

13. Most mail program automatically complete the following two parts in an e-mail–
(A) From : and Body : (B) From : and Date : (C) From : And To : (D) From : and Subject : (E) None of these
Ans : (B)

14. Where is the disk put in a computer ?
(A) in the modem (B) in the hard drive (C) into the CPU (D) in the disk drive (E) None of these
Ans : (D)

15. The name a user assigns to a document is called a (n)–
(A) filename (B) program (C) record (D) data (E) None of these
Ans : (A)

16. An e-mail address typically consists of a user ID followed by the ..... sign and the name of the e-mail server that manages the user's electronic post office box.
(A) @ (B) # (C) & (D) « (E) None of these
Ans : (A)

17. A personal computer is designed to meet the computing needs of a(n)–
(A) individual (B) department (C) company (D) city (E) None of these
Ans : (A)

18. Ctrl, shift and alt are called ..... keys.
(A) adjustment (B) function (C) modifier (D) alphanumeric (E) None of these
Ans : (B)

19. File ..... shrinks the size of a file so it requires less storage space.
(A) scanning (B) synthesizing (C) defragmenting (D) compression (E) None of these
Ans : (D)

20. In addition to the basic typing keys, desktop and notebook computer keyboards include a (n) ..... keypad to efficiently move the screenbased insertion point.
(A) editing (B) number (C) locked (D) docked (E) None of these

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Ans : (B)

21. To insert a new slide in a presentation, press–
(A) CTRL+N (B) CTRL+M (C) CTRL+O (D) CTRL+S (E) CTRL+F
Ans : (B)

22. Drop Cap offers ..... positions in settings
(A) 3 (B) 6 (C) 2 (D) 5 (E) 1
Ans : (A)

23. The feature of Word that automatically adjusts the amount of space between certain combination of characters so that an entire word looks more evenly spaced is termed as–
(A) Spacing (B) Kerning (C) Positioning (D) Scaling (E) Justifying
Ans : (B)

24. While recording a macro, the third step will be–
(A) Using your mouse or key-board, perform the task you want to automate
(B) Assign a keyboard shortcut to the macro (C) Give the macro a name
(D) Start recording (E) Select the location of macro on toolbar
Ans : (B)

25. ..... is not available on the Ruler of MS Word screen
(A) Centre Indent (B) Right Indent (C) Left Indent (D) Tab stop box (E) None of these
Ans : (A)

26. Which cannot be used to close the Word application–
(A) ALT+ F4 (B) File-> Close (C) File-> Exit (D) X button in the word window (E) None of these
Ans : (B)

27. Excel workbook contains–
(A) Workbooks (B) Worksheets (C) Worksheets and charts (D) Work areas (E) All of these
Ans : (C)

28. Conslidate option does not offer ..... function
(A) AVERAGE (B) MAX (C) PMT (D) SUM (E) StDev
Ans : (C)

29. To see first row and first column in an excel sheet at all times even if you scroll till the end of sheet–
(A) Use workbook views feature (B) Use switch windows feature
(C) Use freeze panes feature (D) Use freeze row and freeze column option
(E) Use headings
Ans : (D)

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30. NOW0 returns–
(A) Current date (B) Current time (C) Current year (D) Current date and time (E) Current month
Ans : (D)

31. Default header of a warksheet–
(A) Username (B) Date and time (C) Sheet name (D) Workspace name (E) None of these
Ans : (E)

32. Which of these language uses both interpreter and compiler–
(A) COBOL (B) CASIC (C) JAVA (D) C++ (E) All of these
Ans : (C)

33. ..... is a type of memory organization or image file format used to store digital images
(A) Pixmap (B) GUI (C) Pixel (D) Resolution (E) Vector graphics
Ans : (A)

34. ..... file format used for data compression and archiving
(A) .EXE (B) .INI (C) .COM (D) .ZIP (E) .WIN
Ans : (D)

35. In second generation, ... language were introduced after binary language
(A) Assembly level language (B) High level language
(C) Low level language (D) Data definition language
(E) Structured query language
Ans : (A)

36. Which layer of the OSI model performs segmentation of a data stream–
(A) Application layer (B) Network layer (C) Physical layer (D) Transport layer (E) Presentation layer
Ans : (D)

37. ..... is a combination of software and hardware
(A) Firmware (B) Shareware (C) Freeware (D) Netware (E) Software
Ans : (A)

38. SCSI is related to–
(A) Network (B) Storage (C) Data transfer (D) Images (E) Resolution
Ans : (B)

39. The amount of the data, CPU can transmit at a time to main memory and to input and output devices–
(A) Data width (B) Bus width (C) Memory width (D) Capacity (E) None of these
Ans : (B)

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40. The daily processing of corrections to customer accounts can be simplified into a processing mode of–
(A) Time-sharing (B) Centralized processing (C) Batch processing (D) Real-time processing (E) None of the above

Computer Awareness Practice Set 11 for IBPS RB PO / CLERK MAINS & IBPS Clerk Mains Exam 2016

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

(A) resonance (B) router (C) gateway (D) switch (E) repeater
Ans : (E)

2. A repair for a known software bug, usually available at no charge on the internet, is called a–
(A) version (B) patch (C) tutorial (D) FAQ (E) rectifier
Ans : (B)

3. URL stands for–
(A) Universal Research List (B) Universal Resource List
(C) Uniform Research List (D) Uniform Research Locator
(E) Uniform Resource Locator
Ans : (D)

4. When data changes in multiple lists and all lists are not updated, this causes–
(A) data redundancy (B) information overload (C) duplicate data (D) data inconsistency (E) data repetition
Ans : (D)

5. What is a backup?
(A) Restoring the information backup (B) An exact copy of a system's information
(C) The ability to get a system up and running in the event of a system crash or failure
(D) All of these (E) None of these
Ans : (D)

6. The Internet is–
(A) a large network of networks (B) an internal communication system for a business
(C) a communication system for the Indian government (D) a communication system for some states of India
(E) a communication system for some cities of Indian
Ans : (A)

7. Computers that are portable and convenient for users who travel are known as–
(A) supercomputers (B) planners (C) minicomputers (D) file servers (E) laptops
Ans : (E)

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8. What is the storage area for email messages called?
(A) A folder (B) A mailbox (C) A directory (D) The hard disk (E) None of these
Ans : (B)

9. One advantage of dial-up Internet access is–
(A) it utilizes broadband technology (B) it is Indian
(C) it uses a router for security (D) modem speeds are very fast
(E) it utilizes existing telephone service
Ans : (E)

10. What is the process of copying software programs from secondary storage media to the hard disk called?
(A) configuration (B) download (C) storage (D) upload (E) installation
Ans : (E)

11. Which process checks to ensure the components of the computer are operating and connected properly?
(A) Booting (B) Processing (C) Saving (D) Editing (E) Starting
Ans : (A)

12. A means of capturing an image (drawing or photo) so that it can be stored on a computer is–
(A) Modem (B) Software (C) Scanner (D) Keyboard (E) Mouse
Ans : (C)

13. An error in a computer porgram–
(A) Crash (B) Power Failure (C) Bug (D) Virus (E) Fatal error
Ans : (C)

14. Access control based on a person's fingerprints is an example of–
(A) biometric identification (B) characteristic identification
(C) characteristics security (D) fingerprint security
(E) logistics
Ans : (A)

15. The patterns of printed lines on most products are called–
(A) prices (B) striping (C) scanners (D) OCR (E) barcodes
Ans : (E)

16. Most mail programs automatically complete the following two parts in an e-mail–

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(A) From : and Body (B) From : and Date (C) From : and To (D) From : and Subject (E) None of these
Ans : (B)

17. The computer's capability of distinguishing spoken words is called–
(A) voice analysis (B) speech acknowledgment
(C) voice recognition (D) speech interpretation
(E) vocalization
Ans : (C)

18. Which of the following is an advantage of mounting an application on the Web?
(A) the possibility of 24 hours access for users (B) creating a system that can extend globally
(C) scandalizing the design of the interface (D) All of these
(E) None of these
Ans : (D)

19. The first page of a Web site is called the–
(A) Homepage (B) Index (C) Java Script (D) Book mark (E) Intro Page
Ans : (A)

20. ERP is an acronym for–
(A) Enterprise Retirement Planning (B) Enterprise Relationship Planning
(C) Enterprise Resource Planning (D) Enterprise Reorder Planning
(E) Enterprise Retention Planning
Ans : (C)

21. The software that allows users to surf the Internet is called a/an–
(A) Search engine (B) Internet Service Provider (ISP)
(C) Multimedia application (D) Browser
(E) Internet Surfing Provider
Ans : (D)

22. The issues that deal with the collection and use of data about individuals is–
(A) access (B) publicity (C) accuracy (D) property (E) privacy
Ans : (E)

23. Aterm relating to sending data to a satellite is–
(A) downlink (B) modulate (C) demodulate (D) uplink (E) Interrelate
Ans : (D)

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24. On-line documents containing underlined phrases or icons that a user can click in order to move immediately to related parts of the current document or to other documents with relation information are called–
(A) hypermedia (B) hypertext (C) HTML (D) URL (E) FTP
Ans : (B)

25. Physical security is concerned with protecting computer hardware from human tampering and natural disasters and—security is concerned with protecting software from unauthorized tampering or damage.
(A) data (B) cyber (C) Internet (D) metaphysical (E) publicity
Ans : (A)

26. Hackers–
(A) all have the same motive (B) are people who maintain computers
(C) may legally break into computers as long as they do not do any damage (D) are people who are allergic to computers
(E) break into other people's computers
Ans : (E)

27. Unauthorized copying of software to be used for personal gain instead of for personal backups is called–
(A) program thievery (B) data snatching (C) software piracy (D) program looting (E) data looting
Ans : (C)

28. Junk e-mail is also called–
(A) Spam (B) spoof (C) cookie crumb (D) sniffer script (E) Spill
Ans : (A)

29. What is usually used for displaying information at public places?
(A) Monitors (B) Overhead Projections (C) Monitors and Overhead Projections (D) Touch Screen Kiosks (E) Loud Speakers
Ans : (B)

30. What is MP3?
(A) A mouse (B) A Printer (C) A Sound format (D) A Scanner (E) A Mobile Phone
Ans : (C)

31. What is the most popular hardware for multimedia creations?
(A) PCs (B) Minicomputers (C) Mainframe Computers (D) WANs (E) Super Computers
Ans : (A)

32. For sound recording what is necessary?

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(A) Speaker (B) Microphone (C) Talker (D) Mouse (E) Telephone
Ans : (D)

33. The life-span of a CD-ROM is–
(A) approximately one year (B) approximately two years (C) approximately five years
(D) approximately twenty-five years (E) almost unlimited
Ans : (C)

34. The.....settings are automatic and standard.
(A) default (B) CPU (C) peripheral (D) user friendly (E) defaulter
Ans : (A)

35. What are the two parts of an e-mail address?
(A) User name and street address (B) Legal name and phone number
(C) User name and domain name (D) Initials and password
(E) User Name and Recipient Name
Ans : (C)

36. Participants can see and hear each other in a/ an–
(A) electronic mail system (B) message system (C) teleconference (D) bulletin board (E) None of these
Ans : (C)

37. Magnetic tape is not practical for applications where data must be quickly recalled because tape is–
(A) A random-access medium (B) Expensive
(C) A read-only medium (D) Fragile and easily damaged
(E) A sequential-access medium
Ans : (E)

38. Why should you delete unknown e-mail attachments?
(A) You could go to jail (B) the person could track you down and hurt you
(C) it is bad manners (D) it might contain a virus that could hurt your computer
(E) None of these
Ans : (D)

39. Which of the following will you require to hear music on your computer?
(A) Video Card (B) Tape Recorder (C) Mouse (D) Joy Stick (E) Sound Card
Ans : (E)

40. The signal that a computer is waiting for a command from the user–
(A) prompt (B) event (C) time slice (D) interrupt (E) None of these

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Ans : (A)

Computer Awareness Practice Set 12 for IBPS RB PO / CLERK MAINS & IBPS Clerk Mains Exam 2016

1. What is the responsibility of the logical unit in the CPU of a computer?
a) Producing result
b) Comparing numbers
c) Controlling flow of information
d) Performing mathematical operations
e) Controlling flow of data

2. Abacus was the first ___
a) Electronic computer
b) Mechanical computer
c) Electronic calculator
d) Mechanical calculator
e) Electronic chip

3. If in a computer, 16 bits are used to specify address in a RAM, the number of addresses will be ___
a) 216
b) 65,536
c) 64K
d) 128K
e) 135K

4. Instructions and memory address are represented by ___
a) Character code
b) Binary code
c) Binary word
d) Parity bit
e) Bite code

5. The terminal device that functions as a cash register, computer terminal and OCR reader is:
a) Data collection terminal
b) OCR register terminal
c) Video Display terminal
d) POS terminal
e) None of the above

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6. A set of flip flops integrated together is called ____
a) Counter
b) Adder
c) Register
d) Flip flop
e) All of the above

7. People often call _____ as the brain of computer system.
a) Control Unit
b) Arithmetic Logic Unit
c) Central Processing Unit
d) Storage Unit
e) Store data

8. Which of the following is used for manufacturing chips?
a) Bus
b) Control unit
c) Semiconductors
d) a and b only
e) None of the above

9. The value of each bead in heaven is ___
a) 1
b) 3
c) 5
d) 7
e) 8

10. The first computer introduced in Nepal was ___
a) IBM 1400
b) IBM 1401
c) IBM 1402
d) IBM 1406
e) IBM 1405

11. Bluetooth is a type of radio wave information transmission system that is good for about:
a) 30 feet
b) 30 yards
c) 30 miles
d) 300 miles
e) 3000 miles

12. The telephone is an example of a(n)____ signal.
a) analog
b) digital

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c) modulated
d) demodulated
e) compiler

13. Acredit card-sized expansion board that is inserted into portable computers that connects the modem
to the telephone wall jack is:
a) Internal modem
b) External modem
c) PC Card modem
d) Wireless modem
e) Wired modem

14. A modem that is contained within the system unit is called:
a) External
b) Internal
c) Wireless
d) Wi-Fi
e) Bluetooth

15. A modem that doesn't need to be connected to a telephone line is the ___ modem.
a) external
b) internal
c) wireless
d) DSL
e) NSL

16. Aspecial high-speed line used by large corporations to support digital communications is known as:
a) satellite/air connection service lines
b) cable modems
c) digital subscriber lines
d) T1, T2, T3 and T4 lines
e) None of the above

17. An affordable technology that uses existing telephone lines to provide high-speed connections
is called _____.
a) ISDN
b) microwave
c) cable modem
d) DSL
e) ALU

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18. The capacity of a communication channel is measured in ___
a) Bandwidth
b) Bit capacity
c) Baud rate
d) Data flow
e) Store data

19. A relatively new technology that allows wireless connectivity:
a) Bluetooth
b) Black tooth
c) Blue band
d) Broadband
e) Wi- fi

20. In MS-DOS 5.0, which is the number that acts as a code to uniquely identify the software product?
a) MS
b) DOS
c) MS DOS
d) 5.0
e) 4.2.0

21. A page fault:
a) Is an error in a specific page
b) Occurs when a program accesses a page of memory
c) Is an access to a page not currently in memory
d) None of the above
e) All of the above

22. The process of transferring data intended for a peripheral device into a disk or intermediate store so that it can be transferred to peripheral at a more convenient time or in bulk, is known as ___.
a) Multiprogramming
b) Spooling
c) Caching
d) Virtual programming
e) Code programming

23. An instruction in a programming language that is replaced by a sequence of instructions prior to assembly or compiling:
a) Procedure
b) Macro
c) Label
d) Literal
e) External

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24. Banker's algorithm for resource allocation deals with:
a) Deadlock prevention
b) Deadlock avoidance
c) Deadlock recovery
d) Mutual exclusion
e) Data recovery

25. The state of a process after it encounters an I/O instruction is _____.
a) Ready
b) Blocked/ Waiting
c) Idle
d) Running
e) Compiling

26. The number of processes completed per unit time is known as__.
a) Output
b) Throughput
c) Efficiency
d) Capacity
e) Input

27. Which of the following file name extension suggests that the file is Backup copy of another file?
a) TXT
b) COM
c) BAS
d) BAK
e) BAT

ANSWERS:

1) b; 2) d; 3) b; 4) b; 5) d; 6) c; 7) c; 8) c; 9) c; 10) b
11) a; 12) a; 13) c; 14) b; 15) c; 16) d; 17) d; 18) a; 19) a; 20) d;
21) c; 22) b; 23) b; 24) b; 25) b; 26) b; 27) d.

Computer Awareness Practice Set 13 for IBPS RB PO / CLERK MAINS & IBPS Clerk Mains Exam 2016

1. The right click option of mouse is NOT used in which of the following?
1) To copy selected text into the clipboard
2) To rename file
3) To cut the selected text
4) To access properties of an object
5) None of these

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2. ..... is the process of dividing the disk into tracks and sectors.
1) Tracking
2) Formatting
3) Crashing
4) Allotting
5) None of these

3. A place in the computer system where data and programs are temporarily stored is called....
1) paste
2) open
3) memory
4) pocket
5) None of these

4. Correcting errors in a program is referred to as...
1) debugging
2) bugging
3) rectifying
4) modifying
5) None of these

5. Graphical diagrams are used to represent multiple perspectives of a system which include
1) use-case, class and state diagrams
2) state, interaction and derivative diagrams
3) interaction, relationship and class diagrams
4) deployment, relationship and use-case diagrams
5) None of these

6. Which is the best view for representing your thoughts as a presentation of a computer?
1) Outline view
2) Notes page view
3) Slide sorter view
4) Slide view
5) None of these

7. What does SMPS stand for?
1) Switched Mode Power Supply
2) Single Mode Power Supply
3) Simple Mode Power Supply
4) Synchronous Mode Power Supply
5) None of these

8. RSA is.....
1) Symmetric Cryptosystem
2) Digital Signature

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3) Asymmetric Cryptosystem
4) Block Cypher
5) None of these

9. ..... hardware technology was used to fifth-generation computers.
1) Transistors
2) Valves
3) ICS
4) ULSI
5) VLSI

10. For each instruction in program memory the CPU goes through a .....
1) decode - fetch - execute sequence
2) fetch - decode - execute sequence
3) fetch - execute - decode sequence
4) execute - store - decode sequence
5) fetch - store - decode sequence

11. A proxy server is used for which of the following?
1) To provide security against unauthorised users
2) To process client requests for web pages
3) To process client requests for database access
4) To provide TCP / IP
5) None of these

12. A repair for a known software bug, usually available at no charge on the Internet, is called a(n).....
1) Version
2) Patch
3) Tutorial
4) FAQ
5) None of these

13. A modem performs.....
1) Modulation
2) Demodulation
3) Data compression
4) All of these
5) None of these

14. Which access method is used for obtaining a record from a cassette tape?
1) Direct
2) Sequential
3) Random

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4) All of the above
5) None of these

15. A failure that occurs in an Oracle program when there is a logical failure in handling of a statement is called.....
1) Instance failure
2) Media failure
3) Process failure
4) Statement failure
5) User error

16. Which of the following represents the size of a floppy?
1) 3.5 inches
2) 5.25 inches
3) 8.0 inches
4) All the above
5) None of these

17. To format a number in date format, press..
1) Ctrl + Shift + @
2) Ctrl + Shift + #
3) Ctrl + Shift + %
4) Ctrl + Shift + $
5) Ctrl + Shift + *

18. ..... uses an embossed steel band to form the letters printed on the paper.
1) Laser printer
2) Dot-matrix printer
3) Daisy wheel printer
4) Band printer
5) Ink-jet printer

19. OR, XOR and AND functions can be performed by ..... of a computer in the CPU.
1) Memory
2) CU
3) Register
4) ALU
5) Processor

20. Internet provides....
1) Online communication
2) Software sharing
3) Customer support service
4) Online journals and magazines
5) All of the above

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21. System software is the set of programs that enables your computer's hardware devices and ..... software to work together.
1) Management
2) Processing
3) Utility
4) Application
5) None of these

22. ..... are specially designed computer chips that reside inside other devices, such as your car or your electronic thermostat.
1) Servers
2) Embedded computers
3) Robotic computers
4) Mainframes
5) None of these

23. SMPT, FTP and DNS are applications of the ..... layer.
1) data link
2) network
3) transport
4) application
5) None of these

24. According to which of the following, in a database, should information be organised and accessed?
1) Physical position
2) Logical structure
3) Data dictionary
4) Physical structure
5) None of these

25. WORM stands for ....
1) Wanted One Read Memory
2) Write Once Read Many
3) Write Original Read Many
4) All the above
5) None of these

26. Which of the following is separate software layer that acts as 'glue' between the client and the server parts of an application and provides a programming abstraction?
1) Freeware
2) Firmware
3) Shareware
4) User-supported software
5) Middleware

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27. Which of the following is a must for a computer?
1) Chip
2) Data
3) Mouse
4) Processor
5) None of these

28. Disk can be used to store.....
1) Random files
2) Sequential files
3) Both (1) and (2)
4) Horizontal files
5) None of these

29. A derived class may also be called as.....
1) sub-class
2) super class
3) parent class
4) deprived class
5) None of these

30. The capacity of program counter is.....
1) 8 bits
2) 14 bits
3) 16 bits
4) 12 bits
5) 32 bits

31. In ..... generation computer the speed was measured in nanoseconds.
1) first
2) second
3) third
4) fourth
5) fifth

32. The process of transferring of files from your computer to the computer on the internet is called .....
1) downloading
2) uploading
3) FTP
4) JPEG
5) downsizing

33. Timing and control unit is a part of a(n)....
1) ALU

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2) Processor
3) Memory
4) CMOS
5) BIOS

34. Chip is the common name for a(n)....
1) transistor
2) resistor
3) integrated circuit
4) semiconductor
5) None of these

35. ..... is developed specifically for a distinct industry.
1) Personal productivity software
2) Application software
3) Decision support system
4) Vertical market software
5) System software

36. Which of the following services is not provided by Internet service provider?
1) Internet transit
2) Domain name registration
3) Hosting
4) Dial-up access
5) None

37. A source program is written in a ..... language.
1) high-level
2) low-level
3) binary
4) All the above
5) None of these

38. The transfer rate of a standard USB 2.0 Device is .....
1) 100 M bit/s
2) 250 M bit/s
3) 480 M bit/s
4) 500 M bit/s
5) 1 G bit/s

39. The control part of a disk is known as
1) surface
2) hub
3) cylinder

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4) cluster
5) None of these

40. Which of the following languages is used for process control?
1) ADA
2) COBOL
3) BASIC
4) PASCAL
5) LISP

ANSWERS:

1-5, 2-2, 3-3, 4-1, 5-1, 6-1, 7-1, 8-2, 9-4, 10-2
11-1, 12-2, 13-4, 14-2, 15-4, 16-4, 17-2, 18-4, 19-4, 20-5
21-4, 22-2, 23-4, 24-2, 25-2, 26-5, 27-4, 28-3, 29-1, 30-3
31-3, 32-2, 33-2, 34-3, 35-4, 36-5, 37-1, 38-3, 39-2, 40-1.

Computer Awareness Practice Set 14 for IBPS RB PO / CLERK MAINS & IBPS Clerk Mains Exam 2016

1. Auxiliary storage is—
(A) Secondary storage (B) Primary storage
(C) Processing device (D) None of these
Ans : (A)

2. Archive is?
(A) Backup storage (B) Forward operation
(C) Primary storage (D) None of these
Ans : (A)

3. A branch of computer science that deals with computers that possess reasoning, learning and thinking capabilities that resemble those of human beings is recognized as?
(A) Software engineering (B) Artificial intelligence
(C) Hardware engineering (D) None of these
Ans : (B)

4. ASCII is—
(A) A standard coding system for computers (B) Hardware device
(C) Software (D) None of these
Ans : (A)

5. Following is true for Bandwidth?
(A) The wider the bandwidth of a communications system the more data it can transmit in a

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given period of time.
(B) The narrow the bandwidth of a communications system the more data it can transmit in a given period of time.
(C) The wider the bandwidth of a communications system the less data it can transmit in a given period of time.
(D) None is true
Ans : (A)

6. An operation in which data is moved to a different location is referred as—
(A) Block move (B) Street move
(C) Delete (D) None of these
Ans : (A)

7. The following is responsible for number of logical records in a physical record—
(A) Blocking factor (B) Block
(C) Boolean algebra (D) None of these
Ans : (A)

8. Boolean variable assumes—
(A) Values that are true only (B) Values that are false only
(C) Values that are either true or false (D) None of these
Ans : (C)

9. Bubble Memory is—
(A) nonvolatile (B) volatile
(C) permanent (D) None of these
Ans : (A)

10. In Nonvolatile memory device—
(A) Data contained in them is not lost when the power turned off
(B) Data contained in them is lost when the power turned off.
(C) data contained in them is permanent and not be rewrite
(D) None of these
Ans : (A)

11. A fixed number of adjacent bits that represent a particular character or symbol are referred as—
(A) Byte (B) Octal
(C) Bubble (D) None of these
Ans : (A)

12. Cache memory is a—
(A) Small buffer storage (B) Permanent storage

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(C) Main memory (D) None of these
Ans : (A)

13. The total number of digits (symbols) available to represent numbers in a positional number system is referred as—
(A) Number system (B) Base
(C) Power (D) None of these
Ans : (B)

14. Cache memory is—
(A) Smaller and faster than main storage
(B) Bigger and slower then main storage
(C) Smaller but slower than main memory
(D) Bigger and faster than main memory
Ans : (A)

15. Cache memory—
(A) Is a Static RAM
(B) Increases the speed of processing by making current programs and data available to the CPU at a rapid rate
(C) Both A and B true
(D) Both A and B false
Ans : (C)

16. A sequential electronic circuit which can be placed in one out of two stable states where each state may be used to represent a binary digit is stated as—
(A) Integrated circuit (B) Firmware
(C) Flip-flop (D) None of these
Ans : (C)

17. A sequence of instruction (software) that is substituted for hardware and stored in readonly memory (ROM) is called—
(A) Integrated circuit (B) Firmware
(C) Flip-flop (D) None of these
Ans : (B)

18. Anonymous FTP is the—
(A) Internet file transfer protocol (B) Protocol that requires password
(C) None access files (D) None of these
Ans : (A)

19. EFF sites allows anonymous FTP that—
(A) Do not require a password or access (B) Requires password or access

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(C) Is a none access file (D) None of these
Ans : (A)

20. ANSI is—
(A) American National Standards Institute
(B) A USA based national organization that establishes uniform standards in several fields of computers.
(C) A and B both true
(D) None is true
Ans : (C)

Computer Awareness Practice Set 15 for IBPS RB PO / CLERK MAINS & IBPS Clerk Mains Exam 2016

1. If you are working in English (US), Chinese or Japanese, Excel 2002 can speak data as you enter it, to help you verify accuracy. How do you activate the feature?
1) Point to Speech on the Tool menu, and then click Show Text To Speech Toolbar.
2) Click validation on the data menu.
3) Point to speech on the tools menu, and then click speech recognition.
4) All of the above
5) None of these

2. ..... are a type of inexpensive digital camera that remains tethered to a computer and are used for video conferencing, video chatting and live web broadcast.
1) Webcams
2) Webpicks
3) Browser cams
4) Browser pics
5) None

3. Which of the following statements is true?
1) To insert link in Ms Excel, Ctrl + K is used.
2) One can edit selected cell in Excel by pressing the F2 key.
3) Shift + space is used to select the entire row in Excel.
4) Ctrl + space is used to select the entire column in Excel.
5) All 1), 2), 3) and 4) are true

4. For multiple selection in any file system you have..
1) Radio button
2) Local area network
3) Notification area

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4) Yes/ No box
5) None

5. A(n) ..... is a private corporate network used exclusively by company employees.
1) Internet
2) Local area network
3) Peer-to-peer
4) Intranet
5) None

6. Which of the following is the characteristic of a file server?
1) It manages file operations and is shared on a network.
2) It manages file operations and is limited to one PC.
3) It acts as fat client and is shared on a network.
4) It acts as fat client and is limited to one PC.
5) None of these

7. The && and operators.....
1) compare two numeric values
2) combine two numeric values
3) combine two Boolean values
4) All the above
5) None of these

8. Advantage of X.25 network is that...
1) frame delivery is more reliable
2) frames are delivered in order
3) flow control is provided
4) All the above
5) None of these

9. A ..... is a pre-designed document that already has co-ordinating fonts, a layout, and a background.
1) guide
2) model
3) ruler
4) template
5) None of these

10. An output device that lets you see what the computer is doing is called....
1) a disk drive
2) monitor screen
3) shift key

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4) printer
5) None of these

11. Computer's hard disk is....
1) an arithmetic and logical unit
2) computer software
3) operating system
4) computer hardware
5) None of these

12. To make a notebook act as a desktop model, the notebook can be connected to a ..... which is connected to a monitor and other devices.
1) bay
2) docking station
3) port
4) network
5) None of these

13. Each cell in a Microsoft Office Excel document is referred to by its cell address, which is the...
1) cell's column label
2) cell's column label and worksheet tab menu
3) cell's row
4) cell's row and column labels
5) None

14. The secret code that restricts entry to some programs is called.....
1) password
2) passport
3) entry-code
4) access-code
5) None of these

15. ..... is a field that uniquely identifies which person, thing or event the record describes
1) File
2) Data
3) Folder
4) Key
5) None

16. The .... directory is mandatory for every disk.
1) Root
2) Base

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3) Sub
4) Case
5) None of these

17. You must install a ..... on a network if you want to share a Broadband Internet connection.
1) router
2) modem
3) node
4) cable
5) None of these

18. This can be another word of a program...
1) software
2) disk
3) floppy
4) hardware
5) None of these

19. First Technopark in India is in....
1) Bangalore
2) Kolkata
3) Thiruvananthapuram
4) Delhi
5) None

20. The simultaneous processing of two or more programs by a multiple processor is known as
1) Multiprogramming
2) Multitasking
3) Time sharing
4) Multiprocessing
5) None of these

ANSWERS:

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

Computer Awareness Practice Set 16 for IBPS RB PO / CLERK MAINS & IBPS Clerk Mains Exam 2016

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1. We cannot delete the ____ icon, but we can made it invisible.
a) Recycle
b) My Computer
c) Internet explorer
d) All the above
e) None of the above

2. What is the meaning of 'Hibernate' in Windows XP/ Windows 7?
a) Restart the computers in safe mode
b) Restart the computers in normal mode
c) Shutdown the computer terminating all the running applications
d) Shutdown the computer without closing the running applications
e) Restart the computers all the running applications

3. The RF communication can be broadly classified in how many types?
a) Three
b) Four
c) Two
d) Six
e) Ten

4. _____ is sometimes said to be object oriented, because the only way to manipulate kernel objects is by invoking methods on their handles.
a) Windows NT
b) Windows XP
c) Windows VISTA
d) Windows 95/98
e) Windows 7

5. Which of the following is not available on the Ruler of MS Word screen?
a) Tab stop box
b) Left Indent
c) Right Indent
d) Center Indent
e) All of them are available on ruler

6. In OSI network architecture, the dialogue control and token management are responsibility of __
a) session layer
b) network layer
c) transport layer
d) data link layer
e) None of the above

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7. Which of the following case does not exist in complexity theory?
a) Best case
b) Worst case
c) Average case
d) Null case
e) All of the above

8. A computer program that converts an entire program into machine language is called a/ an
a) Interpreter
b) Simulator
c) Compiler
d) Commander
e) Proposer

9. Which of the following formulas will Excel not be able to calculate?
a) =SUM(Sales)−A3
b) =SUM(A1:A5)*.5
c) =SUM(A1:A5)/(10−10)
d) =SUM(A1:A5)−10
e) = SUM(A1:A5)−A5

10. What are plastic cards the size of a credit card that contains an embedded chip on which digital information can be stored?
a) Customer relationship management systems cards
b) E-government identity cards
c) FEDI cards
d) Smart cards
e) Aadhar card

11. 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) Ctrl + Shift + D

12. During software development which factor is most crucial?
a) People
b) Process
c) Product
d) Project
e) Purpose

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13. How many OSI layers are covered in the X.25 standard?
a) Two
b) Three
c) Seven
d) Six
e) eight

14. The transmission signal coding method of TI carrier is called ___
a) Bipolar
b) NRZ
c) Manchester
d) Binary
e) Bit

15. The idea of MFC document architecture was created by:
a) Microsoft
b) Oracle
c) Xerox
d) IBM
e) Java

16. What is the name of the display feature that highlights are of the screen which requires operator
attention?
a) Pixel
b) Reverse video
c) Touch screen
d) Cursor
e) Image

17. What kind of architecture does mobile computing deploy?
a) Two layered
b) Three layered
c) Four layered
d) Five layered
e) Six layered

18. 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) All the above

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19. SDLC stands for?
a) Software Design Life Cycle
b) Software Development Life Cycle
c) System Design Life Cycle
d) System Development Life Cycle
e) None of these

20. When a subroutine is called, the address of the instruction following the CALL instructions stored in/ on the ___
a) stack pointer
b) accumulator
c) program counter
d) stack
e) pointer

21. What component of .NET includes services used to support web services?
a) Platform
b) Framework
c) Visual Studio
d) System
e) Mather board

22. Which of the following is not one of the four primary focuses of e-government?
a) G2G
b) G2B
c) IG2B
d) IG2G
e) IG2I

23. ____is not a category of EPS.
a) E banking
b) Direct payments
c) Retailing payments
d) Cash on delivery
e) All of these

24. One of the distinguished features of super-computer over other category of computer is ____
a) parallel processing
b) highest accuracy level
c) more speed
d) more capacity
e) less speed

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25. Which class is used to control the data being used by application?
a) Document class
b) View class
c) Frame class
d) Application class
e) Software class

26. What is the control unit's function in the CPU?
a) Transfers data to primary storage
b) Stores program instruction
c) Performs logic operations
d) Decodes program instruction
e) Performs logic storage

27. Which of the following is the most common method for online payment?
a) Card based system
b) Cheque based system
c) e cash system
d) All the above
e) None of the above

28. Which of the following is not a product matrix?
a) Size
b) Reliability
c) Productivity
d) Functionality
e) Quality

29. Which of the following transmission systems provide the highest data rate in individual device?
a) Computer bus
b) Telephone lines
c) Voice and mode
d) Lease lines
e) Only voice

30. The most common addressing techniques employed by a CPU is ___
a) Immediate
b) Direct
c) Indirect
d) Register
e) All of the above

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31. The key F12 opens a:
a) Save As dialog box
b) Open dialog box
c) Save dialog box
d) Close dialog box
e) Edit dialog box

32. Which of the following signal is not standard RS-232-C signal?
a) VDR
b) RTS
c) CTS
d) DSR
e) DLR

33. The indirect change of the values of a variable in one module by another module is called ___
a) internal change
b) inter-module change
c) side effect
d) side-module update
e) internal effect

34. Operating system is also known as:
a) Database
b) System software
c) Hardware
d) Printer
e) Operating system

35. An error in software or hardware is called a bug. What is the alternative computer jargon for it?
a) Leech
b) Squid
c) Slug
d) Glitch
e) Bug

36. 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) All of the above
e) None of the above

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37. Which of the following is the latest version of Excel?
a) Excel 2000
b) Excel 2002
c) Excel ME
d) Excel 7
e) Excel XP

38. Which of the following statement is correct?
a) Terminal section of a synchronous modem contains the scrambler
b) Receiver section of a synchronous modem contains the scrambler
c) Transmission section of a synchronous modem contains the scrambler
d) Control section of a synchronous modem contains the scrambler
e) None of the above

39. Human beings are referred to as Homo sapiens, which device is called Silico Sapiens?
a) Monitor
b) Hardware
c) Robot
d) Computer
e) Mouse

40. ____ share characteristics with both hardware and software.
a) Operating system
b) Software
c) Data
d) File
e) None

ANSWERS:

1) a 2) d 3) a 4) a 5) d 6) a 7) d 8) c 9) a 10) d
11) a 12) a 13) b 14) a 15) c 16) b 17) b 18) d 19) b 20) d
21) b 22) c 23) d 24) c 25) a 26) d 27) a 28) c 29) a 30) e
31) a 32) a 33) c 34) b 35) d 36) b 37) e 38) c 39) d 40) a

Computer Awareness Practice Set 17 for IBPS RB PO / CLERK MAINS & IBPS Clerk Mains Exam 2016

1. What is an 'internet'?
1) Internal internet used to transfer information internally.
2) Internal internet used to transfer information to the outside company.

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3) Internal network designed to serve the internal informational needs of a single organisation.
4) Internal network designed to transfer the information between two organisations.
5) None of the above

2. To send another station a message, the main thing a user has to know is
1) how the network works
2) the other station's address
3) whether the network is packet-switched or circuit - switched
4) whether this is a voice or data network
5) None of the above

3. The data base administrator's function in an organization is
1) to be responsible for the more technical aspects of managing the information contained in organizational databases.
2) to be responsible for the executive level aspects of decisions regarding the information management
3) to show the relationship among entity classes in a data warehouse
4) to define which data mining tools must be used to extract data
5) None of the above

4. A ..... is a computer connected to two networks.
1) link
2) server
3) gateway
4) bridge way
5) None of these

5. Each of the following is a true statement except
1) online systems continually update the master file
2) in online processing, the user enters transactions into a device that is directly connected to the computer system
3) batch processing is still used today in older systems or in some systems with massive volumes of transactions
4) information in batch systems will always be up-to-date
5) None of the above

6. When you save a presentation, ...
1) all slides in a presentation are saved in the same file
2) two files are created; one for graphics and one for content
3) a file is created for each slide
4) a file is created for each animation or graphic
5) None of the above

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7. In a client/ server model, a client program
1) asks for information
2) provides information and files
3) serves software files to other computers
4) distributes data files to other computers
5) None of the above

8. Every device on the internet has a unique ..... address (also called an 'Internet address') that identifies it in the same way that a street address identifies the location of a house.
1) DH
2) DA
3) IP
4) IA
5) None

9. In a customer data base a customer's surname would be keyed into a...
1) row
2) text field
3) record
4) computed field
5) None of these

10. A set of interrelated components that collect, process, store and distribute information to support decision making and control in an organization best defines
1) communications technology
2) a network
3) an information system
4) hardware
5) None of the above

11. Control in design of an information system is used to
1) inspect the system and check that it is built as per specifications
2) ensure that the system processes data as it was designed to and that the results are reliable
3) ensure privacy of data processed by it
4) protect data from accidental or intentional loss
5) None of the above

12. Storing same data in many places is called
1) iteration
2) concurrency
3) redundancy
4) enumeration
5) None of these

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13. Which of the following is the first step in the 'transaction processing cycle', which captures business data through various modes such as optical scanning or at an electronic commerce website?
1) Document and report generation
2) Database maintenance
3) Transaction processing
4) Data Entry
5) None of the above

14. What is part of a database that holds only one type of information?
1) Report
2) Field
3) Record
4) File
5) None

15. 'MPG' extension refers usually to what kind of file?
1) Word Perfect Document file
2) MS Office document
3) Animation/ movie file
4) Image file
5) None of these

16. If you want to secure a message, use a(n):
1) cryptology source
2) encryption key
3) encryption software package
4) cryptosystem
5) None of these

17. Which key do you press to check spelling?
1) F3
2) F5
3) F7
4) F9
5) None

18. Which area in an Excel window allows entering values and formulas?
1) Title Bar
2) Menu Bar
3) Formula Bar
4) Standard Tool Bar
5) None of these

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19. Which of the following helps to reduce spelling error in the document?
1) Auto Format
2) Auto Correct
3) Smart Tags
4) Auto Text
5) None

20. Which of the following is valid IP address?
1) 984.12.787.76
2) 192.168.321.10
3) 1.888.234.3456
4) 192.168.56.115
5) None of these

ANSWERS:

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

Computer Awareness Practice Set 18 for IBPS RB PO / CLERK MAINS & IBPS Clerk Mains Exam 2016

1. India's largest wide area network is:
a) INDONET
b) NICNET
c) INET
d) SWIFT
e) Beam

2. A computer system consists of several devices like CPU, monitor, mouse etc. together they are called:
a) computer peripherals
b) computer components
c) computer bits
d) computer equipments
e) none of the above

3. Number of devices supported by LAN can be maximum of:
a) 7
b) 12
c) 100

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d) 1000
e) 25

4. An information system that immediately responds to the physical systems is called:
a) Live system
b) On-line System
c) Off-line system
d) Real time system
e) none

5. Route adopted by large companies for payment of dividends to shareholders is called
a) ECS Debit
b) RTGS
c) ECS Credit
d) either (b) or (c)
e) either (a) or (c)

6. Which combination of keys needs to be pressed to make a percent sign?
a) Shift+2
b) Shift+3
c) Shift+4
d) Shift+5
e) Shift+9

7. Which function calculates the largest value in a set of numbers?
a) Average
b) Count
c) Minimum
d) Maximum
e) None of these

8. Personal computers use a number of chips mounted on a main circuit board. What is the common name for such boards?
a) Daughter board
b) Motherboard
c) Father board
d) Breadboard
e) CPU

9. MB launched its first personal computer called IBM-PC in 1981. It had chips from Intel, disk drives from Tan don, operating system from Microsoft, the printer from Epson and the application software from everywhere. Can you name the country which contributed the video display?
a) India

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b) China
c) Germany
d) Taiwan
e) Japan

10. What is meant by a dedicated computer?
a) Which is used by one person only
b) Which is assigned one and only one task
c) Which uses one kind of software
d) Which is meant for application software
e) All the above

11. When did arch rivals IBM and Apple Computers Inc. decide to join hands?
a) 1978
b) 1984
c) 1990
d) 1989
e) 1991

12. The information stored in storage devices can be accessed in _____
a) RAM access & ROM access
b) Memory access & Disk access
c) Random access & shift access
d) Sequential access & Direct access
e) All the above

13. Which of the following is the most commonly used encoding standard of Unicode?
a) UTF-6
b) UTF-7
c) UTF-5
d) UTF-9
e) UTF-8

14. UML is stands for
a) Universal Modelling Language
b) Unified Modelling Language
c) United Modelling Language
d) Unit Modelling Language
e) Uni Modelling Language

15. Which of the following translator program converts assembly language program to object program?
a) assembler

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b) compiler
c) microprocessor
d) linker
e) sender

16. Which protocol is used to transfer web pages?
a) TCP/IP
b) SMTP
c) POP3
d) HTTP
e) HPTP

17. A self-sufficient computer that acts as both a server and a client is known as
a) Host
b) Client
c) Server
d) Terminal
e) Peer

18. The interactive transmission of data within a time sharing system may be best suited to
a) simplex lines
b) half-duplex lines
c) full duplex lines
d) bi flex-lines
e) tri flex lines

19. A system program that sets up an executable program in main memory ready for execution is
a) assembler
b) linker
c) compiler
d) Coding
e) loader

20. A table can be logically connected to another table by defining a
a) Super key
b) Candidate key
c) Primary key
d) Unique key
e) Common attribute.

21. Missing slot covers on a computer can cause?
a) Over heat
b) Power surges

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c) EMI
d)Incomplete path for ESD
e) None of the above

22. From what location are the 1st computer instructions available on boot up?
a) ROM BIOS
b) CPU
c) boot.ini
d) CONFIG.SYS
e) .bat

23. Acollaborative network that uses Internet Technology to link business with their suppliers is ---
a) Internet
b) Intranet
c) Extranet
d) WAN
e) LAN

24. Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Model consists of -
a) 5-layers
b) 6-layers
c) 7-layers
d) 8-layers
e) 9-layers

25. A communication processor that connects dissimilar networks by providing the translation from one set of protocol to another is -
a) Bridge
b) Gateway
c) Router
d) Modem
e) CPU

26. A collection of raw facts is called -
a) Output
b) Information
c) Bits
d) Data
e) Files

27. A __ is an additional set of commands that the computer displays after you make a selection from the main menu.
a) dialog box

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b) submenu
c) menu selection
d) all the above
e) None

28. What is the permanent memory built into your computer called?
a) RAM
b) Floppy
c) CPU
d) ROM
e) Hard disk

29. Storage that retains its data after the power is turned off is referred to as
a) volatile storage
b) non-volatile storage
c) sequential storage
d) direct storage
e) indirect storage

30. Which of the following is an example of connectivity?
a) internet
b) floppy disk
c) power card
d) data
e) file

31. ___ is the process of finding errors in software code.
a) Compiling
b) Testing
c) Running
d) Debugging
e) Marking

32. Which of the following is not as language for computer programming
a) Windows
b) PASCAL
c) BASIC
d) COBOL
e) .net

33. ____is the process of dividing the disk into tracks and sectors.
a) Tracking
b) Formatting

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c) Crashing
d) Allotting
e) Storing

34. What is the shortcut key to "Undo" the last action in a document?
a) Ctrl + X
b) Ctrl + y
c) Ctrl + Z
d) Ctrl + U
e) Ctrl + V

35. The language that the computer can understand and execute is called
a) machine language
b) application software
c) system program
d) all of these
e) none of these

36. Which of the following is not hardware
a) magnetic tape
b) printer
c) VDU terminal
d) assembler
e) pointer

37. What are the basic types of memory that your computer uses
a) RAM
b) RW/RAM
c) ROM
d) both A and C
e) both A,B and C

38. The total set of interlinked hypertext documents worldwide is
a) HTTP
b) Browser
c) WWW
d) B2B
e) B2A

39. The ___ enables you to simultaneously keep multiple Web pages open in one browser window.
a) tab box
b) pop-up helper
c) tab row

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d) address bar
e) none

40. Which ports connect special types of music instruments to sound cards?
a) BUS
b) CPU
c) USB
d) MIDI
e) RAM

41. You can ____ a search by providing more information the search engine can use to select a smaller, more useful set of results.
a) refine
b) expand
c) load
d) query
e) unload

42. The primary purpose of software is to turn data into
a) web sites
b) information
c) programs
d) objects
e) web engines

43. The metal or plastic case that holds all the physical parts of the computer is the:
a) Hard disk
b) CPU
c) Mainframe
d) Platform
e) System unit

44. The difference between people with access to computers and the Internet and those without this access is known as the:
a) Digital divide
b) Internet divides
c) Web divides
d) Broadband divide
e) None

45. DSL is an example of a(n) _____ connection.
a) Network
b) Wireless

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c) Slow
d) Cable
e) Broadband

46. The Analytical Engine developed during First Generation of computers used ___ as a memory unit?
a) RAM
b) Floppies
c) Cards
d) Counter Wheels
e) Rooms

47. Which type of DOS program can you run to see which serial ports are detected?
a) combing
b) MSD
c) command.com
d) SDET
e) serial.chk

ANSWERS:

1) b 2) a 3) b 4) d 5) c 6) d 7) d 8) b 9) d 10) b
11) e 12) d 13) e 14) b 15) b 16) d 17) e 18) c 19) e 20) c
21) a 22) a 23) c 24) c 25) b 26) d 27) a 28) d 29) b 30) a
31) b 32) a 33) b 34) c 35) a 36) d 37) d 38) a 39) c 40) b
41) a 42) b 43) e 44) a 45) e 46) d 47) b

Computer Awareness Practice Set 19 for IBPS RB PO / CLERK MAINS & IBPS Clerk Mains Exam 2016

1. The memory address of the first element of an array is called ___
a) floor address
b) foundation address
c) first address
d) base address
e) second address

2. The term "push" and "pop" is related to the ___
a) Array
b) Lists
c) Stacks
d) All the above
e) None of these

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3. A data structure where elements can be added or removed at either end but not in the middle:
a) Linked lists
b) Deque
c) Stacks
d) Queues
e) Bugs

4. Which of the following case does not exist in complexity theory?
a) Best case
b) Worst case
c) Null case
d) Average case
e) Middle case

5. The operation of processing each element in the list is known as ___
a) Traversal
b) Sorting
c) Merging
d) Inserting
e) Layout

6. Human beings are referred to as Homo Sapiens, which device is called Sillico Sapien?
a) Hardware
b) Robot
c) Computer
d) Monitor
e) RAM

7. Asmall or intelligent device is so called because it contains within it a ___
a) Computer
b) Microcomputer
c) Programmable
d) Sensor
e) Cursor

8. The Analytical Engine developed during First Generation of computers used ___ as a memory unit.
a) Floppies
b) RAM
c) Counter Wheels
d) Cards
e) Wires

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9. Which of the following devices is specially designed to forward packets to specific ports based on the packet's address?
a) Switching hub
b) Specialty hub
c) Filtering hub
d) Port hub
e) Pin hub

10. What is the Operating System used in ATM machine?
a) Windows XP
b) Windows 7
c) Linux
d) Windows 8.1
e) Windows XP or Linux based

11. BOSS is developed in which country?
a) Japan
b) USA
c) UK
d) India
e) China

12. A system call is a method by which a program makes a request to the ____
a) Input Management
b) Interrupt processing
c) Output Management
d) Operating system
e) Operating Management

13. Which of the following is the older high-level (non-assembler) programming language?
a) C
b) LISP
c) FORTRAN
d) BASIC
e) C++

14. Which device is used as the standard pointing device in a Graphical User Environment?
a) Keyboard
b) Mouse
c) Joystick
d) Trackball
e) Printer

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15. The section of the CPU that is responsible for performing mathematical operations:
a) Memory
b) Register Unit
c) Control Unit
d) ALU
e) None of the above

16. Which of the following might be used by a company to satisfy its growing communication needs?
a) Front end processor
b) Multiplexer
c) Controller
d) Concentrator
e) All of the above

17. Microsoft .NET is ___
a) Open Source
b) Closed Source
c) Browser
d) Middle Source
e) All the above

18. Technical documentation is prepared by?
a) Users
b) Coders
c) Mangers
d) Marketing & sales people
e) Students

19. Comments can be added using __
a) \comments
b) /* */
c) //
d) %
e) $

20. What are the three main types of computer programming languages?
a) Machine language, assembly language, high level language
b) Imperative language, functional language, declarative language
c) COBOL, FORTRAN-77, C++
d) a and c
e) None of these

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21. Which of the following network access standard is used for connecting stations to a circuitswitched network?
a) X.3
b) X.21
c) X.25
d) X.75
e) X.8

22. Which of the following is usually a special one-time operation that must be completed over a limited time period?
a) Batch
b) Patch
c) Project
d) Word
e) File

23. The latest PC keyboards use a circuit that senses the movement by the change in its capacitance. What are these keyboards called?
a) Capacitance keyboards
b) Mechanical keyboards
c) Qwerty keyboards
d) Dvorak keyboards
e) Normal keyboard

24. An IC contains 50 gates each of which consists of 6 components. Its belong to:
a) VLSI
b) LSI
c) MSI
d) SSI
e) SSC

25. Controls of data communication deal with ___
a) the communication channel
b) the computer
c) terminals
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

26. Inventory is also referred to as:
a) Stock
b) Warehouse capacity
c) Materials
d) Materials in hand
e) Storage

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27. A server that can perform no other task besides network services is called ___
a) Uno server
b) Dedicated server
c) Committed server
d) Service server
e) Client server

28. What is the shortcut key of printing a document for computer having windows?
a) Shift + P
b) Alt + P
c) Del + P
d) Ctrl + Shift + P
e) Ctrl + P

29. The processing of an application takes place between a client and a ___ processor.
a) Front end
b) Back end
c) Middle end
d) Only a and b
e) a, b and c

30. ___ transforms one interface into another interface.
a) Program
b) Software
c) Data
d) File
e) Data Base

31. What is the full form of CRT?
a) Current Ray Tube
b) Current Ray Technology
c) Cathode Ray Tube
d) Cathode Ray Technology
e) Cat Ray Tube

32. The Analytical Engine developed during First Generation of computers used ___ as a memory unit.
a) RAM
b) Floppies
c) Cards
d) Counter Wheels
e) ROM

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33. Which of the following companies is a leader in manufacture of Hard Disk Drives?
a) Samsung
b) IBM
c) Fujitsu
d) Seagate
e) Acer

34. ____ store data or information temporarily and pass it on as directed by the control unit?
a) Address
b) Register
c) Number
d) Memory
e) None of these

35. In ___ mode, the communication channel is used in both directions at the same time?
a) Full-duplex
b) Simplex
c) Half-duplex
d) Duplex
e) None of these

36. "New Comment" option can be found under ___ tab?
a) Insert
b) Data
c) Review
d) View
e) File

37. Which key moves the cursor to the beginning of the next line of text?
a) Shift
b) Enter/ return
c) Tab
d) Backspace/ delete
e) None of these

38. Identify the IP address from the following:
a) 300.215.317.3
b) 302.215@417.5
c) 202.50.20.148
d) 202-50-20-148
e) 101.50. 2 0.148

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39. Which one of the following is not a/an image/ graphic file format?
a) PNG
b) GIF
c) BMP
d) GUI
e) None of these

40. In a client/ server model, a client program ___
a) asks for information
b) provides information and files
c) serves software files to other computers
d) distributes data files to other computers
e) All the above

41. Dot-matrix, DeskJet, Inkjet and Laser are all types of which computer peripherals?
a) Keyboard
b) Software
c) Monitor
d) Hardware
e) Printer

42. What is the meaning of 'Hibernate' in Windows XP / Windows 7?
a) Restart the computers in safe mode
b) Restart the computers in normal mode
c) Shutdown the computer terminating all the running applications
d) Shutdown the computer without closing the running applications.
e) None of these

ANSWERS:
1) d; 2) c; 3) b; 4) c; 5) a; 6) c; 7) d; 8) c; 9) a; 10) e;
11) c; 12) d; 13) c; 14) b; 15) d; 16) e; 17) b; 18) b; 19) d; 20) a;
21) b; 22) c; 23) a; 24) c; 25) d; 26) a; 27) b; 28) e; 29) d; 30) b;
31) c; 32) d; 33) d; 34) b; 35) a; 36) c; 37) b; 38) c; 39) d; 40) a; 41) e; 42) d.

Computer Awareness Practice Set 20 for IBPS RB PO / CLERK MAINS & IBPS Clerk Mains Exam 2016

1. Which of the following is an example of non volatile memory?
1) VLSI
2) LSI
3) ROM
4) RAM
5) Hard disk

2. IEEE 802.16 popularly called ___
1) Ethernet
2) Wi-Fi
3) WIMAX
4) Wireless Network
5) None of these

3. To protect system, there are how many security levels?
1) One
2) Two
3) Three
4) Four
5) Five

4. Java was originally invented by
1) Oracle
2) Microsoft
3) Novell
4) Sun
5) IBM

5. Asmall network making up the internet and also having a small number of computers with in it is called ___
1) Host
2) Address
3) Sub domain
4) Domain
5) URL

6. The operating system of a computer serves as a software interface between the user and ___
1) Software
2) Hardware
3) Processor
4) Compiler
5) RAM

7. Both the ALU and control section of CPU employ special purpose storage locations called:
1) Decoders
2) Buffers
3) Multiplexer
4) Registers
5) Flip flops

8. The address of the next instruction to be executed by the current process is provided by the ___

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1) CPU registers
2) program counter
3) process stack
4) pipe
5) coding counter

9. Which command combines the contents of one file with another?
1) Restore
2) Rename
3) Append
4) Add
5) Store

10. The ___ is the administrative section of the computer system.
1) Memory Unit
2) Input Unit
3) Central Processing Unit
4) Control Unit
5) Logic Unit

11. Coded entries which are used to gain access to a computer system are called
1) Codeword's
2) Entry codes
3) Entry words
4) Security commands
5) Data codes

12. What is the primary requisite of a good computer programmer?
1) Mathematical mind
2) Artistic mind
3) Logical mind
4) Scientific knowledge
5) Memory Knowledge

13. The errors that can be pointed out by the compiler:
1) Syntax errors
2) Internal errors
3) Semantic errors
4) Coding errors
5) Logical errors

14. Which of the following is an advantage to using fibre optics data transmission?
1) Resistance to data theft
2) Fast data transmission rate
3) Few transmission errors

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4) Low noise level
5) All the above

15. Which one of the following when added can reduce the processing time of a computer?
1) A buffer
2) A co-processor
3) 1024 megabyte
4) A converter
5) 1064 megabyte

16. A program that neither replicates or copies itself, but does damage or compromises the security of the computer. Which 'Computer Virus' it is?
1) Hoax
2) Worm
3) Trojan
4) Joke program
5) Juke program

17. 'DB' computer abbreviation usually means?
1) Driver Boot
2) Double Byte
3) Data Block
4) Database
5) None of these

18. What do we call a network whose elements may be separated by some distance? It usually involves two or more small networks and dedicated high-speed telephone lines.
1) WAN (Wide Area Network)
2) World Wide Web
3) URL (Universal Resource Locator)
4) LAN (Local Area Network)
5) All the above

19. Hardware devices that are not part of the main computer system and are often added later to the system.
1) Execute
2) Highlight
3) Peripheral
4) Clip art
5) Insert

20. '.BAK' extension refers usually to what kind of file?
1) Audio file
2) MS Encarta document
3) Backup file

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4) Animation/ movie file
5) Restore file

21. The main computer that stores the files that can be sent to computers that are networked together is ___
1) Clip art
2) File server
3) Peripheral
4) Mother board
5) IC

22. Which of the following word processors came first?
1) MS Word
2) Lotus Notes
3) WordPerfect
4) WordStar
5) WordPad

23. Which of the following operating systems is produced by IBM?
1) UNIX
2) Windows
3) DOS
4) OS-2
5) OS-3

24. Computers calculate numbers in what mode?
1) Decimal
2) Octal
3) Binary
4) Primary
5) Secondary

25. Which of the following software is used to view web pages?
1) Web Browser
2) Internet Browser
3) Page Browser
4) Crème Browser
5) All the above

26. ____ is the process in which a user sends computer information from his computer to another computer through modem.
1) Downloading
2) Uploading
3) Processing

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4) Programming
5) Seeding

27. Which of the following is used to save the frequently visited web sites?
1) Frequent List
2) Favourites List
3) Explorer List
4) File list
5) Data list

28. Which of the following performs arithmetic and logical operations?
1) CU
2) PU
3) ALU
4) Memory
5) CPU

29. A ____ is a group of independent computers attached to one another through communication media.
1) Internet
2) E-mail
3) Network
4) Software
5) Hard ware

30. Which of the following is a presentation program?
1) MS-Word
2) MS-Excel
3) MS-Power Point
4) MS- Access
5) MS-Outlook

31. Collection of 1024 Bytes:
1) 1MB
2) 1KB
3) 1TB
4) 1GB
5) 100 MB

32. How would you be able to protect yourself from phishing?
1) Call your local fish store.
2) Get an Anti-Virus Program
3) Change Passwords Every 4-6 months
4) 2 & 3
5) All the above

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33. Why is identity theft something hackers usually go for?
1) Personal Information
2) Being able to have another name
3) Send them emails
4) Take their victim's address for future use
5) All the above

34. This type of software is on computers and collects small pieces of information from users. It is also difficult to detect, what is it?
1) Spam
2) Malware
3) Phishing
4) Spyware
5) Under ware

35. Many malware programs gather information that leads to loss of privacy. How can you generally be protected from this?
1) Close window
2) Never use your computer
3) Anti-Virus Program
4) Turn Off Computer
5) Restart Computer

36. Older networks often use another type of cable, called _____
1) Unshielded twisted-pair cable
2) Coaxial cable
3) Optical Fibre
4) Twisted-pair cable
5) Data cable

37. Which device can understand difference between data & programs?
1) Input device
2) Output device
3) Memory
4) Microprocessor
5) RAM

38. Total keys keyboard is most popular
1) 123
2) 111
3) 101
4) 134
5) 143

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39. What is the name of the software that allows us to browse through web pages?
1) Mail Client
2) FTP Client
3) Messenger
4) Browser
5) Server

40. Which of the following best suits the statement below? It's the main memory of the computer system and is volatile.
1) RAM
2) ROM
3) PROM
4) Primary storage
5) Secondary storage

ANSWERS:

1) 3; 2) 3; 3) 4; 4) 4 ; 5) 1; 6) 2 ; 7) 4; 8) 2; 9) 3; 10) 3;
11) 4; 12) 3; 13) 5 14) 2; 15) 2; 16) 3; 17) 4; 18) 1; 19) 3; 20) 3;
21) 2; 22) 4; 23) 4; 24) 3; 25) 1; 26) 2; 27) 2; 28) 3; 29) 3; 30) 3;
31) 2; 32) 4; 33) 1; 34) 4; 35) 3; 36) 2; 37) 4; 38) 3; 39) 4; 40) 1;

Important Computer Awareness Question Answer

1	_____controls the way in which the computer system functions and provides a means by which users can interact with the computer. - The Operating System
2	_____ is used to scan the hard disk to remove the virus from them. Ans : Antivirus.
3	_____ are used two connect two LANs with the same standard but using different types of cables. Ans : Bridge.
4	_____in email indicates those who are to receive a copy of a message addressed primarily to another. Ans : CC(Carbon Copy).
5	_____is used to amplify a signal that has lost its original strength so as to enable them to travel long distances. Ans : Repeater.
6	_____provides a powerful and natural mechanism for organizing and structuring your software. Ans : Inheritance.
7	_____are often delivered to a PC through an e-mail attachment and are often designed to do harm. Ans : Viruses.
8	_____processing is used when a large mail-order company accumulates orders and processes them together in one large set.-Batch
9	_____view shows that how will content on printed page, alongwith footer and margin header, appear. Ans : Page Layout.
10	1 nibble equals to- how many bits ? Ans : 4 bits

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11	A _____is a harmful computer program that has been hidden inside of something benign, such as an email attachment or even an innocent looking program. Ans : Trojan Horse.
12	A collection of related instructions organized for a common purpose is referred to as------ Program
13	A collection of wires that connects several device is called?---bus
14	A collection of wires that connects several device is called?---bus.
15	A computer program or code that can replicate itself and spread from one computer system to another system. Ans : Virus.
16	A Dumb terminal has--------Keyboard and Screen
17	A filename is a unique name that you give to a?--- file of information
18	A group of magnetic tapes, videos or terminals usually under the control of one master is---Cluster
19	A hybrid computer------- Resembles both a digital and analogue computer
20	A logical schema --- is the entire database.
21	A mistake in an algorithm that causes incorrect results is called ? Ans : Syntax Error.
22	A normal CD-ROM usually can store up to data----------680 MB
23	A numerical label assigned to each device participating in a computer network. It acts as an identifier for a computer . Ans : IP Address.
24	A Pixel is---------- The smallest resolvable part of a picture
25	A range check _____-Determines whether a number is within a specified limit.
26	A register organized to allow to move left or right operations is called a---Shift register
27	A series of instructions that tells a computer what to do and how to do it is called a ?---program
28	A set of flip flops integrated together is called----------Register
29	A set of instructions telling the computer what to do is called ?---program
30	A set of programs designed to manage the resources of a computer, including starting the computer, managing programs, managing memory and coordinating tasks between input and output devices. Ans : Operating System.
31	A set of related web pages served from a single web domain ? Ans : Website.
32	A set of step-by-step procedures for accomplishing a task is known as a(n)—algorithm
33	A single application that combines major features of several types of application. ? Ans : Integrated Software.
34	A source program is the progam written in ? Ans : High Level Language.
35	A string of eight 0's Or 1's is called a: - Byte
36	A technique used by codes to convert an analog signal into a digital bit stream is known as------ Pulse code modulation
37	A.....is a collection of data that is stored electronically as a series of records-database
38	A.....shares hardware, software, and data among authorized users. -network.
39	A.....is a professionally designed 'empty' document that can be adapted to the user's needs-template
40	Abacus was the first---------- mechanical calculator

41	After slide-directed time, if you want to move ahead automatically, click in……check box in transition of this slide group in tab of animations— Ans : Automatically opter.
42	An applet _____ -Tracks the number of visitors to a Website.
43	An application program that helps the user to change any number and immediately see the result of that change is--------- Spreadsheet
44	An attempt to acquire sensitive information such as usernames, passwords, and credit card details (and sometimes, indirectly, money) by misleading as a trustworthy entity Ans : Phishing.
45	An error in computer data is called--------Bug
46	An error in software or hardware is called a bug. What is the alternate computer jargon for it ? Ans : Glitch.
47	An input /output device at which data enters or leaves a computer system is---------- Terminal
48	An integrated circuit is---------- Fabricated on a tiny silicon chip
49	An output device that uses words or messages recorded on a magnetic medium to produce audio response is----------Voice response unit
50	Architecture of the database can be viewed as --- three levels.
51	As of October 2016,which is the fastest supercomputer in the world? Ans : Sunway TaihuLight (China) .
52	As you create documents, graphs and pictures your computer holds the data in— Ans : Memory.
53	ASCII and EBCDIC are the popular character coding systems
54	ASCII stands for------American Standard Code for Information Interchange
55	ASCII stands for---------American Standard Code for Information Interchange
56	At which place Date and Time are available on the desktop ? Ans : TaskBar
57	Attempts by individuals to obtain confidential information from you by falsifying their identity is known as ? Ans : Phishing Trips.
58	Before a disk can be used to store data. It must be------Formatted
59	Binary coded decimal (BCD) numbers express each decimal digital as ? Ans : nibble .
60	Can you tell what passes into and out from the computer via its ports ----Data
61	CD-ROM stands for----------Compactable Disk Read Only Memory
62	Changing or forging of information in an electronic resource is known as?---Data Diddling
63	Chief component of first generation computer was----- Vacuum Tubes and Valve
64	Communication circuits that transmit data in both directions but not at the same time are operating in?--- half-duplex mode
65	Communication circuits that transmit data in both directions but not at the same time are operating in?--- half-duplex mode.
66	Compact Disk (CD) is portable disk having data storage capacity of ? Ans : 650-700 MB
67	Compilers and translators are one form of—Software
68	Computer connected to a LAN can share ?---information and or share peripheral equipment
69	Computer connected to a LAN can share ?---information and or share peripheral

	equipment.
70	Computer instructions written with the use of English words instead of binary machine code is called-----opcode
71	Computer is free from tiresome and boardoom. We call it------ Diligence
72	Computer Model IBM 1401 is-------- Second Generation Computer
73	Computer professionals working in a computer centre are--------- Humanware
74	Computer programs are written in a high-level programming language; however, the human readable version of a program is called—source code.
75	Computer programs are written in a high-level programming language; however, the humanreadable version of a program is called—source code
76	Computer system comprises of major units---- input unit, output unit, central processing unit and storage unit
77	Computers built before the First Generation of computers were----------Electro-mechanical
78	Copying and archiving of computer data so it may be used to restore the original after a data loss event is known as ? Back Up.
79	country which contributed-----Taiwan
80	CPU speed of a personal computer is----------100 KIPS(thousand instructions per second)
81	Data Integrity means that the data contained in a database is ? Ans : Accurate and Reliable.
82	Data representation is based on the……number system, which uses two numbers to represent all data.-binary
83	Descending Order of a data Hierarchy is------- Database – File – Record – Fields – Bytes – Bit
84	Devices that enter information and let you communicate with the computer are called ? Ans : Input Devices.
85	Different applications and documents of windows desktop are represent by ? Ans : Icons.
86	Distributed data entry means that data can be ..... Ans : entered at different locations where it originates.
87	DML is provided for --- Manipulation & processing of database.
88	Documents converted to……can be published to the Web. Ans : HTML
89	DOS filenames are restricted to how many characters ? Ans : 8.
90	Dots on the screen arranged in rows is known as ? Ans : Pixels.
91	DSL is an example of ? Ans : Broadband.
92	Each model of a computer has unique _____ ? Ans : Machine Language.
93	EBCDIC stand for---------- Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code
94	EEPROM stands for-----Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
95	Electronic Data Interchange is necessary in which type of E-commerce ? Ans : B2B E-commerce.
96	Error in computer program is known by which name? Ans : Bug.
97	Every keystroke made on the computer can be recorded by which tracking program?---Key Logger
98	Expand MODEM. Ans : Modulation Demodulation.
99	Expand OCP. Ans : Open Closed Principle.

100	Expand OLE. Ans : Object Linking and Embedding.
101	Expand SATA. Ans : Serial Advanced Technology Attachment .
102	Expand SRP. Ans : Single Responsibility Principle.
103	Expand VIRUS. Ans : Vital Information Resources Under Siege .
104	Fifth generation computer is also known as----------Very Knowledge information processing system
105	Files are being organised in computers by storing them in ? Ans : Folders.
106	Floppy disks which are made from flexible plastic material are also called-------Diskettes
107	FORTRAN programming language is more suitable for--------Scientific Applications
108	From which generation computers the printers were used------ second
109	From which generation operating systems were developed-------- Third
110	Function of specifying access rights to resources related to information security and computer security . Ans : Authorization.
111	Give 2 examples of Toggle Keys ? Ans : Caps Lock & Num Lock
112	Hard disk is coated in both sides with-------- Magnetic metallic oxide
113	Hardware is the part of a computer that one can?--- touch and feel .
114	High density double sided floppy disks could store of data---------- 1.44 MB
115	Holding the mouse button down while moving an object or text is known as ? Ans : Dragging.
116	Holding the mouse button down while moving an object or text is known as—Dragging
117	How many layers are there in Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model ? Ans : 7.
118	IBM 1401 computer was----------Mainframe Computer
119	If a user needs information instantly available to the CPU, it should be stored— Ans : in secondary storage.
120	If in a computer, 16 bits are used to specify address in a RAM, the number of addresses will be-------- 65,536
121	If you open some menu and then decide that you do not want to select some option, then click the menu title again or press the…… key to layout the menu. Ans : escape.
122	If you want to improve the performance of your PC, you need to upgrade the ? Ans : CPU .
123	If you want to upload your profile pic into IBPS exam form which device you will use to create soft copy of your image ? Ans : Scanner.
124	IMB launched its first personal computer called IBM-PC in 1981. It had chips from Intel, disk drives from Tandon, operating system from Microsoft, the printer from Epson and the application software from everywhere. Can you name the
125	In _____ mode, the communication channel is used in both directions at the same time--- Full-duplex
126	In a binary language each letter of the alphabet , each number and each character is made up ofa unique combination of how many bits ? Ans : 8 bits.
127	In a computer _____ is capable to store single binary bit-------Flip flop
128	In a Hierarchical model records are organized as --- Tree.
129	In a spreadsheet, a……is a number you will use in a calculation. Ans : value.
130	In an E-R diagram attributes are represented by --- ellipse.

131	In Computer Architecture a Bus is-------a collection of shared communication wires
132	In computer science . the term " Daisy Wheel " is associated with ? Ans : Printer.
133	In Computer System Memory management operations are performed by------ Operating system
134	In Computer terminology 'CAD' is stands for----------Computer Aided Design
135	In computing and electronic systems BCD is abbreviation of------ Binary Coded Decimal
136	In email which field is used to send multiple mails to many users but the recepient will not know about the mails of other recepients ? Ans : BCC (Blind Carbon Copy).
137	In Excel all formula starts with ? Ans : =
138	In latest generation of computers how instructions are executed in which order ? Ans : Both Sequentially and Parallel.
139	In MS-Word, how a word gets selected by clicking ? By clicking twice.
140	In MS-Word, replace option is available in which menu ? Ans : Edit Menu.
141	In the architecture of a database system external level is the --- view level.
142	In the relational modes, cardinality is termed as ---Number of tuples.
143	In which mode Windows starts with only the core drivers & services-------Safe Mode
144	In which type of network a group of computers and network devices connected together, usually within the same building ? Ans : LAN (Local Area Network).
145	In word processing, an efficient way to move the 3rd paragraph to place it after the 5th paragraph is— cut and paste.
146	Information about the structure of Database is contained in?---Data Dictionary
147	Information travels between components on the motherboard through ?---buses.
148	Ingress is which type of software ? Ans : DBMS.
149	Instructions and memory address are represented by-------- Binary codes
150	----------is the science revolving around the use of Nano Structures to build devices on an extremely small scale. - Nanotechnology
151	LAN refers to?--- a small single site network
152	Loading of the Operating System is known as ? Ans : Booting.
153	Magnetic tape can serve as------Secondary storage media
154	Memories in which any location can be reached in a fixed (and short) amount of time after specifying its address is called ? Ans : random-access memory.
155	Memories in which any location can be reached in a fixed and short amount of time after specifying its address is called?--- Random Access Memory(RAM)
156	Memories in which any location can be reached in a fixed and short amount of time after specifying its address is called?--- Random Access Memory(RAM).
157	Memory is made up of------- Large number of cells
158	MICR stands for------Magnetic Ink Character Reader
159	Microsoft office is an ?---application suite
160	Mnemonic a memory trick is used in which of the following language------ Assembly language
161	Modern computers do not work with decimal numbers. Instead, they process binary numbers i.e., groups of Os and 1s because ? Ans : electronic devices are most reliable when

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	designed for two state (binary) operation.
162	Modulation is the process of?---converting analog signals to digital signals
163	Modulation is the process of?---converting analog signals to digital signals .
164	Most of the times we see a word in a webpage where we clicks leads to opening of a new webpage. Such word is having ?---Hyperlink
165	Mostly of the following device is used to carry user files-------Floppy Disk
166	MSI is the abbreviation of---------- Medium Scale Integrated
167	Multi user systems provided cost savings for small business because they use a single processing unit to link several------ Dumb terminals
168	Name a communication device which can act both as input as well as output device ? Ans : MODEM.
169	Name a form of denial of service attack in which a hostile client repeatedly sends SYN packets to every port on the server using fake IP addresses. Ans : Cyber gaming crime.
170	Name the physical connection between the microprocessor memory and other parts of the computer ? Ans : Address Bus.
171	Name the process which is used by large retailers to study trends ? Ans : Data Mining.
172	Name the science that attempts to produce machines that display the same type of intelligence that humans do ? Ans : Artificial Intelligence(AI).
173	Name the situation in which one person or program successfully represents oneself as another by falsifying data and thereby gaining an illegitimate advantage. Ans : Spoofing.
174	Name the specially designed computer chips that reside inside other devices , such as your car or your refrigerator ? Ans : Embedded Computers.
175	Name the storage area used to store data to compensate for the difference in speed at which the diffrent units can handle data ? Ans : Buffer.
176	Name the type of table which we creates when we describe, or define, the categories of information we collect in an Excel worksheet?---List Definition
177	Normally presentation are made on which application software ? Ans : Powerpoint.
178	Object Oriented Programming (OOP) is a _____philosophy. Ans : Design.
179	ODBC stands for --- Open Database Connectivity.
180	On which toolbar Font type, Font size, Bold, Underline, Bullets, Alignment are display ? Ans : Formatting Toolbar.
181	On which toolbar open , save and print are displayed ? Ans : Standard Toolbar.
182	One megabyte equals approximately /---1 million bytes.
183	One of the main features that distinguish microprocessor from microcomputers is?--- microprocessor does not contain I/O devices.
184	One of the main features that distinguish microprocessor from microcomputers is?--- microprocessor doesnot contain I/O devices
185	One of the principal advantage of object oriented programming techniques over procedural programming techniques is that they enable programmers to create _____that do not need to be changed when a new type of object is added . Ans : Modules.
186	One thousand bytes is a _____ ? Ans : Kilobyte .

187	Operating system, editors, and debuggers comes under--------System Software
188	Physical connection between Microprocessor Memory and other parts is called---Address bus
189	Plotter accuracy is measured in terms of repeatability and----------Resolution
190	Programs are executed on the basis of a priority number in a---------- Multiprogramming
191	RATS stand for---------Regression Analysis Time Series
192	Raw facts and figures about any particular topic are-------- data
193	Related fields in a database are grouped to form a --- data record.
194	Relational calculus is a --- Non- Procedural language.
195	Rows and columns are used to?--- organize data in a spread sheet.
196	Servers are computers that provide resources to other computers connected to a - Network
197	Servers are computers which provide resources to the other computers connected to a ? Ans : Network.
198	Shortcut Notation for groups of four Binary Digits is called Number-----Hexadecimal
199	Signals can be analog or digital and a computer that processes the both type of signals is known as-------Hybrid Computer
200	Size of the primary memory of a PC ranges between----------64KB & 256KB
201	Software available for a fee, often inaccurately termed _____which can only be legally used on purchase of a license. Ans : Commercial Software.
202	Software for organizing storage and retrieval of information is a(n)—database program
203	Software instruction intended to satisfy a user's specific processing needs are called?--- Application Software
204	Software instruction intended to satisfy a user's specific processing needs are called?--- Application Software .
205	Speed of Laser Printer is measured in--------PPM (pages of text per minute)
206	Spelling and grammatical error can be checked by using which keyboard shortcut ? Ans : By Pressing F7.
207	Straight and Uniform margins on both the sides indicate that there is ……in the document. Ans : full justification.
208	System software is the set of programs that enables your computer's hardware devices and _____ to work together. Ans : Application Software.
209	The _____states that a foreign key must either match a primary key value in another relation or it must be null.- Entity integrity rule.
210	The ability to recover and read deleted or damaged files from a criminal’s computer is an example of a law enforcement specialty called: - Computer forensics
211	The ability to recover and read deleted or damaged files from a criminal's computer is an example of law enforcement speciality called ? Ans : Computer Forensics.
212	The acronym of WORM in a Computer System is---------Write Once Read Many
213	The action of clicking and holding down the mouse button, while moving the mouse and then releasing the mouse button is known as ? Ans : Drag and Drop.

214	The ALU of a computer responds to the commands coming from----- Control section
215	The application layer of the OSI model is the?---seventh layer
216	The application layer of the OSI model is the?---seventh layer.
217	The arranging of data in a logical sequence is called---------- Sorting
218	The ASCII code is for information interchange by a binary code for?---alphanumeric and other common symbols
219	The ASCII code is for information interchange by a binary code for?---alphanumeric and other common symbols.
220	The BIOS is the abbreviation of----------Basic Input Output System
221	The cheapest memory devices in terms of Cost/Bit----------Compact Disks
222	The code for a Web page is written using ?---Hypertext Markup language
223	The contents of information are stored in--------- Memory data register
224	The database schema is written in --- DDL.
225	The difference between memory and storage is that --------- memory is Temporary and storage is permanent
226	The difference between people with access to computers and the Internet and those without the access is known as ? Ans : Digital Divide.
227	The fastest access time----------Semiconductor Memories
228	The first computers were programmed using which language ? Ans : Machine Language.
229	The first computers were programmed using?--- Machine language
230	The first digital computer built with IC chips was known as----------IBM System / 360
231	The first general purpose electronic computer in the world was-------- ENIAC
232	The first general purpose electronic digital computer in the world was--- UNIVAC(UNIVersal Automatic Computer)
233	The first Macintosh computer was from---- Fourth generation
234	The first microprocessor built by the Intel corporation was called--------4004
235	The first page that appears upon opening a web browser program is known as ? Ans : Homepage.
236	The keys labeled Fl to F12 on the keyboard are called ? Ans : Function Keys.
237	The keys when pressed upon change their current status are known as ? Toggle Keys.
238	The language used in application programs to request data from the DBMS is referred to as the --- DML.
239	The magnetic storage chip used to provide non-volatile direct access storage of data and that have no moving parts are known as----------Magnetic bubble memory
240	The main directory of a disk is called the……directory.-root
241	The memory which is programmed at the time it is manufactured------- PROM
242	The metal or plastic case that holds all the physical parts of the computer is the ? - System Unit
243	The most common input devices include—Mouse and keyboard
244	The output quality of a printer is measured by----------Dot per inch
245	The physical arrangement of elements on a page is referred to as a document's……-format
246	The process of creating live or moving images from still photograph is known as ? Ans :

	Animation.
247	The process of transferring files from a computer on the internet to your computer on the internet to your computer is called ? Ans : Downloading.
248	The programs which are as permanent as hardware and stored in ROM is known as----- Firmware
249	The programs which are as permanent as hardware and stored in ROM is known as-------- Firmware
250	The quickest and easiest way in WORD , to locate a particular word or phrase in a document by using which command ? Ans : Find (control + F).
251	The register which contains the data to be written into or read out of the addressed location is known as?--- memory data register
252	The register which contains the data to be written into or read out of the addressed location is known as?--- memory data register.
253	The Second Generation Computer was based on----------Transistor
254	The software generally used for what-if analysis is related to ? Ans : database management.
255	The software tools that enable a user to interact with a computer for specific purposes are known as—Applications.
256	the stages in the compilation process--------Lexical Analysis, syntax analysis, and code generation
257	The subject of cybernetics deals with the science of-------Control and communication
258	The term QWERTY is associated with ? Ans : Keyboard.
259	The Third Generation Computer was made with----------IC(Integrated Circuit)
260	The time during hich a job is processed by a computer is known as ? Ans : Execution Time.
261	The two kinds of main memory are---------- Primary and secondary
262	The two major types of computer chips are---------- Primary memory chip, Microprocessor chip
263	The view of total database content is --- Conceptual view.
264	The……..primarily take(s) care of the behind-the-scenes details and manage(s) the hardware.-operating system
265	Though several programmers can be opened simultaneously yet only……programmed can be active. Ans : three .
266	Through which device the main components of the computer communicate with each other----------System Bus
267	To “Debug” the System means-------- Find and Correct Errors on System
268	To save an existing file with a new name or to a new location, which command should be used ? Ans : Save As.
269	To what temporary area can you store text and other data, and later paste them to another location ? Ans : The clipboard.
270	UNIVAC is-------- Universal Automatic Computer
271	Using……, the text can be entered and edited very efficiently. Ans : desktop publishing programme.

272	Utilities can handle most system functions that aren't handled directly by the?--- operating system
273	Verification of Username and Password is known as ? Ans : Authentication.
274	WAN stands for------- Wide Area Network
275	We normally see a pattern of printed lines on almost all of the products which we buy. What are these printed lines ? Ans : BarCode.
276	What are the Coded entries which are used to gain access to a computer system ? Ans : Password.
277	What are the computers called that performs calculations and comparisons usually in the binary numbering system---------- Digital Computers
278	What are the four basic operation of a computer ? Ans : Input , Processing , Output and Storage.
279	What can be used to connect two different networks having different architectures, environment and even models ? Ans : Gateway.
280	What controls the way in which the computer system functions and provides a means by which users can interact with the computer ? Ans : The Operating System.
281	What do you call the translator which takes assembly language program as input & produce machine language code as output------ Assembler
282	What does DMA stand for----------Direct Memory Access
283	What helps to capture the raw data and enter into the computer system ? Ans : Input device .
284	What is the unit used to count the speed of the printer ? Ans : Pages Per Minute (PPM) .
285	What is a compiler---- A compiler converts the whole of a higher level program code into machine code in one step
286	What is a light pen----------Optical input device
287	What is an interpreter--------An interpreter does the conversion line by line as the program is run
288	What is full form of ISDN ? Ans : Integrated Services Digital Network
289	What is meant bya dedicated computer ? Ans : Which is assigned one and only one task.
290	What is Microsoft Powerpoint ? Ans : Slide show Presentation Application Software.
291	What is required when more than one person uses a central computer at the same time------ Terminal
292	What is the date when Babbage conceived Analytical engine------- 1837
293	What is the extension of MS Word File ? Ans : .docx .
294	What is the full form of TCP/IP ? Ans : Transmission Control Protocol and Internet Protocol.
295	What is the keyboard shortcut to print the power point presentation ? Ans : CTRL +P.
296	What is the latest version of Android software being released recently? Ans : Android 6.0 Marshmallow.
297	What is the name of that text in a webpage which when clicked opens another document ? Ans : Hyperlink.
298	What is the name of the device that moves in all directions and controls the movement of a pointer ? Ans : Joystick .

299	What is the name of the indicator used to show the position on a computer monitor or other display device that will respond to input from a text input or pointing device. Ans : Cursor.
300	What is the name of the reference to data that the reader can directly follow either by clicking or by hovering or that is followed automatically ? Ans : HyperLink .
301	What is the name of the software application for retrieving, presenting and traversing information resources on the World Wide Web ? Ans : Web Browser.
302	What is the name of the utility program that locates and eliminates unnecessary fragments and rearranges filed and unused disk space to optimize operations ? Ans : Disk Defragmenter .
303	What is the other nam,e of Flash BIOS ? Ans : EEPROM (Electrically Erasable Programmable ROM.
304	What is the Process of copying software programs from secondary storage media to the hard disk ? Ans : Installation.
305	What is the process of sending of data from a local system to a remote system such as a server or another client ? Ans : Uploading.
306	What is the right key combination to maximize or restore a selected window ? Ans : CTRL+F10 .
307	What is the right key combination to select or unselect one word to the right ? Ans : CTRL+SHIFT+Right Arrow.
308	What is the Short Cut key for Print Preview ? Ans : CTRL + F2.
309	What is the smallest unit of information about a record in a database ? Ans : Field.
310	What is the specific character string that constitutes a reference to a resource ? Ans : URL (Uniform Resource Locator).
311	What is the system of interlinked hypertext documents that are accessed via the Internet ? Ans : World Wide Web (WWW).
312	What is Unicode----------Character Encoding System
313	What is used for dividing a network into segments called subnets ? Ans : Switch.
314	What is used to connect different networks that have different architectures and protocols ? Ans : Router.
315	What is used to provide filtering of data packets and prevents network traffic ? Ans : Switch.
316	What is Warm Booting ? Ans : Restarting of Computer.
317	What makes available the commands to righten the software. Instructions are translated step-by-step and executed by the processor so that some objective can be achieved or some problem can be solved ? Ans : Presentation language .
318	When a file contains instructions that can be carried out by the computer, it is often called a(n) ……file. Ans : executable.
319	When a key is pressed on the keyboard, which standard is used for converting the keystroke into the corresponding bits----------ANSI
320	When did John Napier develop first logarithm------1614
321	When more than one window is open, to switch to the next window which key

	combination is used ? Ans : CTRL+F6.
322	When was vacuum tube invented---------- 1906
323	When we get some information without requesting on the internet then such kind of technology is known as?---Push
324	When you are working on documentation on PC, the document temporarily stored in?--- flash memory.
325	Where are programs and data kept while the processor is using them ? Ans : Main Memory.
326	Where information about the computer's user, installed programs and hardware devices are maintained?---Windows Registry
327	Which access method is used to access cassette tape------ Sequential
328	Which communication is bidirectional s and both the devices can simultaneously transmit the data ? Ans : Full Duplex.
329	Which communication is bidirectional. Either of the devices can act as transmitter or receiver but only one device can transmit the data at one time ? Ans : Half Duplex.
330	which communication is unidirectional , that is , one of the two devices can transmit the data and the other can only receive the data ? Ans : Simplex.
331	Which company is the biggest player in the microprocessor industry----- Intel
332	Which computer program is loaded into a computer without the knowledge of the owner ? Ans : Virus.
333	Which database tool should be used to find answers to your questions about data stored in database?---Query
334	Which device is used as the standard pointing device in a Graphical User Environment---- Mouse
335	Which error detection method uses one's complement arithmetic? -Check sum
336	Which feature in MS Word automatically corrects the spelling , typing , capitalization or grammatical errors ? Ans : Auto Spell.
337	Which folder retains copies of messages that you have started but are not yet ready to send?. Ans : Draft.
338	Which is the largest manufacturer of Hard Disk Drives---------Seagate
339	Which is the most important or powerful computer in a typical network?---Network Server
340	Which is used for manufacturing chips---------- Semiconductors
341	Which is used for manufacturing chips------Semiconductor
342	Which Key combination that lets you toggle between open windows ? Ans : ALT+SHIFT+TAB .
343	Which key is used in MS Word to directly go to the end of the page? Ans: Ctrl + End
344	Which key is used to cancel the current task ? Ans : ESC.
345	Which key is used to go to directly the end of the page or sentence ? Ans : END key.
346	Which language is directly understood by the computer without translation program---- Machine language
347	Which Language that Computer can Understand & Execute-------Machine Language
348	Which machine was not invented by Charles Babbage-------Analytical Engine and Difference

	Engine
349	Which number system is usually followed in a typical 32-bit computer---------- Binary
350	Which of the following IC was used in third generation of computers--- SSI(Small-Scale Integration),MSI(Medium Scale Integration)
351	Which of the following is the most commonly used encoding standard of Unicode-----UTF-8(Unicode Transformation Format)
352	Which of the following memories must be refreshed many times per second----- Dynamic RAM
353	Which of the following programming language were used in first generation computers------ Machine language
354	Which of the printers used in conjunction with computers uses dry ink powder--------- Laser printer
355	Which parameters decided the performance of the memory—Latency, Cycle time, Transfer rate
356	Which part of computer is used for calculating and comparing ? Ans : ALU (Arithmetic Logic Unit).
357	Which part of computer system manages peripherals such as the keyboard, screen, disk drives and parallel and serial ports ? Ans : BIOS (Basic Input Output System).
358	Which Primary language is used for static web page design ? Ans : HTML.
359	Which produces the best quality graphics reproduction---------- Plotter
360	Which software is used to disrupt computer operation, gather sensitive information, or gain access to private computer systems ? Ans : Malware Software.
361	Which storage devices can store maximum amount of data----------Hard Disk
362	Which technology is used in Compact disks-------Laser
363	Which term is used for the form in which the word will appear on the page ? Ans : Text formatting.
364	Which translator program converts assembly language program to object program?--- compiler
365	Which translator program converts assembly language program to object program?--- compiler.
366	Which type of network is a larger network that usually spans several buildings in the same city or town ? Ans : WAN (Wide Area Network).
367	Which unit holds data temporarily------- Primary Memory Unit
368	Which was the most popular first generation computer---------- IBM 1650
369	Which was the world's first minicomputer and when was it introduced-------PDP-I, 1958
370	Which technology is used to convert XML into HTML?---XSL
371	Who designed the first electronic computer -ENIAC ? Ans : J. Presper Eckert and John Mauchly
372	Who designed the first electronics computer ? ENIAC----------J. P. Eckert and J. W. Mauchly
373	Who developed a mechanical device in the 17th century that could add, subtract, multiple, divide and find square roots--------Leibniz

374	Who developed the first computer mouse? Ans : Douglas Engelbart. .
375	Who invented Integrated Circuit (IC)---------- Jack Kilby
376	Who invented the microprocessor----------Marcian E Huff
377	Who is the inventor of ABC Computer------- John v. Atanasoff, Clifford Berry
378	Who was the first person to develop computer architecture ? Ans : John Von Neuman.
379	Without SIM a mobile is of no use .Expand SIM. Ans : Subscriber Identity Module.
380	Word length of a Personal Computer is----------8 bits
381	Word processing, spreadsheet, and photo-editing are examples of - Application software

Units of Computer Memory Measurements:

1 Bit = Binary Digit
8 Bits = 1 Byte
1024 Bytes = 1 KB (**Kilo Byte**)
1024 KB = 1 MB (**Mega Byte**)
1024 MB = 1 GB(**Giga Byte**)
1024 GB = 1 TB(**Terra Byte**)
1024 TB = 1 PB(**Peta Byte**)
1024 PB = 1 EB(**Exa Byte**)
1024 EB = 1 ZB(**Zetta Byte**)
1024 ZB = 1 YB (**Yotta Byte**)
1024 YB = 1 (**Bronto Byte**)
1024 Brontobyte = 1 (**Geop Byte**)
Geop Byte is The Highest Memory Measurement Unit!!!

Keyboard Shortcuts (Microsoft Windows)

1. CTRL+C (Copy)
2. CTRL+V (Paste)
3. CTRL+Z (Undo)
4. CTRL+X (Cut)
5. DELETE (Delete)
6. CTRL+SHIFT while dragging an item (Create a shortcut to the selected item)
7. CTRL while dragging an item (Copy the selected item)
8. F2 key (Rename the selected item)

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9. SHIFT+DELETE (Delete the selected item permanently without placing the item in the Recycle Bin)
10. CTRL+LEFT ARROW (Move the insertion point to the beginning of the previous word)
11. CTRL+DOWN ARROW (Move the insertion point to the beginning of the next paragraph)
12. CTRL+RIGHT ARROW (Move the insertion point to the beginning of the next word)
13. CTRL+SHIFT with any of the arrow keys (Highlight a block of text)
14. SHIFT with any of the arrow keys (Select more than one item in a window or on the desktop, or select text in a document)
15. CTRL+UP ARROW (Move the insertion point to the beginning of the previous paragraph)
16. CTRL+A (Select all)
17. F3 key (Search for a file or a folder)
18. ALT+ENTER (View the properties for the selected item)
19. ALT+F4 (Close the active item, or quit the active program)
20. ALT+TAB (Switch between the open items)
21. ALT+ENTER (Display the properties of the selected object)
22. ALT+SPACEBAR (Open the shortcut menu for the active window)
23. CTRL+F4 (Close the active document in programs that enable you to have multiple documents open simultaneously)
24. ALT+ESC (Cycle through items in the order that they had been opened)
25. F4 key (Display the Address bar list in My Computer or Windows Explorer)
26. F6 key (Cycle through the screen elements in a window or on the desktop)
27. SHIFT+F10 (Display the shortcut menu for the selected item)
28. ALT+Underlined letter in a menu name (Display the corresponding menu) Underlined letter in a command name on an open menu (Perform the corresponding command)
29. ALT+SPACEBAR (Display the System menu for the active window)
30. CTRL+ESC (Display the Start menu)
31. RIGHT ARROW (Open the next menu to the right, or open a submenu)
32. F10 key (Activate the menu bar in the active program)
33. LEFT ARROW (Open the next menu to the left, or close a submenu)
34. BACKSPACE (View the folder one level up in My Computer or Windows Explorer)
35. F5 key (Update the active window)
36. ESC (Cancel the current task)
37. SHIFT when you insert a CD-ROM into the CD-ROM drive (Prevent the CD-ROM from automatically playing)

Dialog Box – Keyboard Shortcuts

1. CTRL+TAB (Move forward through the tabs)
2. CTRL+SHIFT+TAB (Move backward through the tabs)
3. ALT+Underlined letter (Perform the corresponding command or select the corresponding option)

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4. TAB (Move forward through the options)
5. ENTER (Perform the command for the active option or button)
6. SHIFT+TAB (Move backward through the options)
7. F1 key (Display Help)
8. Arrow keys (Select a button if the active option is a group of option buttons)
9. F4 key (Display the items in the active list)
10. BACKSPACE (Open a folder one level up if a folder is selected in the Save As or Open dialog box)
11. SPACEBAR (Select or clear the check box if the active option is a check box)

Microsoft Natural Keyboard Shortcuts

1. Windows Logo+F (Search for a file or a folder)
2. Windows Logo (Display or hide the Start menu)
3. Windows Logo+BREAK (Display the System Properties dialog box)
4. Windows Logo+M (Minimize all of the windows)
5. Windows Logo+E (Open My Computer)
6. Windows Logo+SHIFT+M (Restore the minimized windows)
7. CTRL+Windows Logo+F (Search for computers)

Accessibility Keyboard Shortcuts

1. Windows Logo+F1 (Display Windows Help)
2. Windows Logo+D (Display the desktop)
3. Windows Logo+ L (Lock the keyboard)
4. SHIFT five times (Switch the StickyKeys either on or off)
5. NUM LOCK for five seconds (Switch the ToggleKeys either on or off)
6. Windows Logo+R (Open the Run dialog box)
7. Windows Logo +U (Open Utility Manager)
8. Windows Logo+U (Open Utility Manager)
9. Right SHIFT for eight seconds (Switch FilterKeys either on or off)
10. Left ALT+left SHIFT+NUM LOCK (Switch the MouseKeys either on or off)

Windows Explorer Keyboard Shortcuts

1. END (Display the bottom of the active window)
2. Left ALT+left SHIFT+PRINT SCREEN (Switch High Contrast either on or off)
3. HOME (Display the top of the active window)
4. NUM LOCK+Asterisk sign (*) (Display all of the subfolders that are under the selected folder)
5. NUM LOCK+Plus sign (+) (Display the contents of the selected folder)
6. MMC Console keyboard shortcuts
7. SHIFT+F10 (Display the Action shortcut menu for the selected item)

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8. F1 key (Open the Help topic, if any, for the selected item)
9. ALT+ENTER (Display the Properties dialog box, if any, for the selected item)
10. F2 key (Rename the selected item)
11. F5 key (Update the content of all console windows)
12. CTRL+F10 (Maximize the active console window)
13. CTRL+F5 (Restore the active console window)
14. CTRL+F4 (Close the active console window. When a console has only one console window, this shortcut closes the console)
Remote Desktop Connection Navigation
1. CTRL+ALT+END (Open the Microsoft Windows NT Security dialog box)
2. ALT+PAGE DOWN (Switch between programs from right to left)
3. ALT+PAGE UP (Switch between programs from left to right)
4. ALT+INSERT (Cycle through the programs in most recently used order)
5. ALT+DELETE (Display the Windows menu)
6. CTRL+ALT+BREAK (Switch the client computer between a window and a full screen)
7. ALT+HOME (Display the Start menu)
8. CTRL+ALT+Plus sign (+) (Place a snapshot of the entire client window area on the Terminal server clipboard and provide the same functionality as pressing ALT+PRINT SCREEN on a local computer.)
9. CTRL+ALT+Minus sign (-) (Place a snapshot of the active window in the client on the Terminal server clipboard and provide the same functionality as pressing PRINT SCREEN on a local computer.)
Microsoft Internet Explorer Keyboard Shortcuts
1. CTRL+B (Open the Organize Favorites dialog box)
2. CTRL+E (Open the Search bar)
3. CTRL+H (Open the History bar)
4. CTRL+I (Open the Favorites bar)
5. CTRL+F (Start the Find utility)
6. CTRL+L (Open the Open dialog box)
7. CTRL+P (Open the Print dialog box)
8. CTRL+R (Update the current Web page)
9. CTRL+W (Close the current window)
10. CTRL+N (Start another instance of the browser with the same Web address)
11. CTRL+O (Open the Open dialog box, the same as CTRL+L)
M.S.Word Shortcuts –

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CTRL + A = Select text
CTRL + B = Bold text
CTRL + C = Copy text
CTRL + D = Open font formatting window
CTRL + E = Center text
CTRL + F = Find a phrase
CTRL + G = Go To a specific page or bookmark
CTRL + H = Replace text with another text or replace text with different formatting
CTRL + I = Italic text
CTRL + J = Justify text
CTRL + K = Open Insert Hyperlink window
CTRL + L = Left align text
CTRL + M = Indent a paragraph from the left
CTRL + N = Open new Word document
CTRL + O = Open an existing Word document
CTRL + P = Print Word document
CTRL + Q = Remove paragraph formatting
CTRL + R = Right align text
CTRL + S = Save Word document
CTRL + T = Create a hanging indent
CTRL + U = Underline text
CTRL + V = Paste text
CTRL + W = Close Word document
CTRL + X = Cut text
CTRL + Y = Redo an action previously undone OR repeat an action
CTRL + Z = Undo a previous action
M.S Excel shortcut keys
F2 – edit the selected cell
F5- go to the specific cell
F7 – spell check of the selected text
F11- create the chart
CTRL+SHIFT+; – enter the current time
CTRL+; – enter the current date
ALT+SHIFT+F1- insert the new worksheet
SHIFT + F3- open the formula window
SHIFT + F5- open the search box

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CTRL+D- fill the cell
CTRL+G- open the go to option
CTRL+O – open option
CTRL+P- open the print dialogue box
CTRL+F9- minimize the current window
CTRL+F10- maximize the current selected window
CTRL+F6- Switch between the open worksheets
SHIFT+SPACE- select entire row
CTRL + SPACE- select entire column
CTRL+W- close the window
CTRL+TAB- move between two or more open excel files

A Chronology of Early Computing
• 1614: logarithms discovered (John Napier)
• 1622: invention of the slide rule (Robert Bissaker)
• 1642: First mechanical digital calculator (Pascal)
• Charles Babbage (U. Cambridge) invents: – 1812: "Difference Engine" – 1833: "Analytical Engine"
• 1890: First electro-mechanical punched card dataprocessing machine (Hollerith)
• 1905: Vacuum tube/triode invented (De Forest)
• 1935: the relay-based IBM 601 reaches 1 MPS.
• 1939: ABC - first electronic digital computer (Atanasoff & Berry)
• 1941: Z3 - first programmable computer (Zuse)
• Jan 1943: the Harvard Mark I (Aiken)
• Dec 1943: Colossus built at 'Station X' – Bletchley Park
• 1945: ENIAC (Eckert & Mauchley, U. Penn): – 30 tons, 1000 square feet, 140 kW, – 18K vacuum tubes, 20×10-digit accumulators, – 100KHz, circa 300 MPS. – Used to calculate artillery firing tables. – (1946) blinking lights for the media. .
• 1945: von Neumann drafts "EDVAC" report – design for a stored-program machine – Eckert & Mauchley mistakenly unattributed
• 1947: "point contact" transistor invented (Shockley, Bardeen & Brattain)
• 1949: EDSAC, the world's first stored-program computer (Wilkes & Wheeler) – 3K vacuum tubes, 300 square feet, 12 kW, – 500KHz, circa 650 IPS, 225 MPS. – 1024 17-bit words of memory in mercury ultrasonic delay lines – early DRAM – 31 word "operating system" (!)
• 1954: TRADIC, first electronic computer without vacuum tubes (Bell Labs)
• 1954: first silicon (junction) transistor (TI)
• 1959: first integrated circuit (Kilby & Noyce, TI)
• 1964: IBM System/360, based on ICs.
• 1971: Intel 4004, first micro-processor (Ted Hoff): – 2300 transistors, 60 KIPS.
• 1978: Intel 8086/8088 (used in IBM PC).

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• 1980: first VLSI chip (> 100,000 transistors)
• Today: ~800M transistors, 45nm, ~3 GHz.

Invention Discoveries : IBPS SBI SSC Exams	
1	ARPANET was developed by – DARPA
2	Computer BIOS was invented by – Gary Kildall
3	Computer Graphics was developed by – William Fetter
4	Computer Keyboard was invented by- Christopher Latham Sholes
5	ENIAC was developed by – John Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert
6	Father of C Language – Dennis Ritchie
7	Father of C++ language – Bjarne Stroustrup
8	Father of Computer Animations- John Whitney
9	Father of Computer– Charles Babbage
10	Father of Computer Hard Disk- Reynold Johnson
11	Father of Java – James Gosling
12	First Commercial Computer – Univac
13	First Compiler was developed by – Dr. Grace Murray Hopper
14	First Graphical Computer Game was invented by- A.S. Douglas
15	First Modern Computer in the World- ENIAC
16	Founder of Apple Computers – Steve Jobs
17	Founder of Artificial Intelligence – John McCarthy
18	Founder of Bluetooth – Ericsson
19	Founder of Email – Shiva Ayyadurai
20	Founder of Google – Larry Page and Sergey Brin
21	Founder of Internet – Vint Cerf
22	Founder of Linux – Linus Torvalds
23	Founder of Microsoft – Bill Gates and Paul Allen
24	Founder of Mobile Phones – Martin Cooper
25	Founder of Mouse – Douglas Engelbart
26	Founder of Php – Rasmus Lerdorf
27	Founder of USB – Ajay V.Bhatt
28	Founder of WWW – Tim Berners-Lee
29	Founder of Yahoo – Jurry Yang and David Filo
30	Founders of Oracle – Ed Oates, Larry Ellison, Bob Miner
31	Inventor of Computer Scanner – Ray Kurzweil
32	Inventor of Computer Speakers- Abinawan Puracchidas
33	Inventor of First Data Base – Dr. Edgar Frank Codd
34	Inventor of MS-DOS Operating Systems- Microsoft
35	Inventor of Punch Cards in Computer – Hollerith
36	Inventors of Computer Chip (IC) – Jack Kilby and Robert Noyce

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37	Laptop Computer was invented by – Adam Osborne
38	UNIVAC was developed by – John Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert

Important Abbreviations :

ACE - Access Control Entry
ACL – Access Control List
ADO – Active Data Objects
ADSL – Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
AGP – Accelerated Graphics Port
AI – Artificial Intelligence
ALGOL – Algorithmic Language
ALU – Arithmetic Logic Unit
ANSI – American National Standards Institute
AOL – America Online
API – Application Program Interface
APIPA – Automatic Private Internet Protocol Addressing
APT – Automatically Programmed Tooling
ARP – Address Resolution Protocol
ARPANET – Advanced Research Projects Agency Network
ASCII – American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ASF – Advanced Streaming Format
ASM – Association for Systems Management
ASP – Active Server Pages
ATAPI – Advanced Technology Attachment Packet Interface
ATM – Asynchronous Transfer Mode
AUI – Attachment Unit Interface
AVI – Audio Video Interleave

B
B2B – Business to Business
B2C – Business to Commerce
BASIC – Beginner's All Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code
BCD – Binary Coded Decimal
BDPS – Business Data Processing Systems
BHTML – Broadcast Hyper Text Markup Language
BIOS – Basic Input Output System
BIU – Bus Interface Unit
BMP – Bitmap
BPS – Bytes Per Seconds

C
CAD – Computer Aided Design
CADD – Computer Added Drafting and Design

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CAI – Computer Aided Instructuion
CAM – Computer Aided Manufacturing
CAR – Control Address Register
CASE – Computer Aided Software Engineering
CCIS – Common Channel Interoffice Signaling
CCNA – Cisco Certified Network Associate
CD–WORM – Compact Disc – Write Once Read Many
CD RW – Compact Disc ReWritable
CD – Compact Disc
C-DAC – Centre for Development of Advanced Computing
CDMA – Code Division Multiple Access
CDONTS – Collabaration on Data Objects for Windows NT Server
CDROM – Compact Disc Read Only Memory
CFG – Control Flow Graph
CGI – Common Gateway Interface
CGM – Computer Graphics Metafile
CIDR – Classless Inter–Domain Routing
CIM– Computer Integrated Manufacture
CISC – Complex Instruction Set Computers
CIX – Commercial Internet Exchange
CLR – Common Language Runtime
CMOS – Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor
CMS – Content Management System
CMYK – Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, Key (black)
COBOL – Common Business Oriented Language
COM – Component Object Model
CORBA – Common Object Request Broker Architecture
CPI – Clock Cycle Per Instruction
CPU – Central Processing Unit
CRC – Cyclic Redundancy Check
CRM – Customer Relationship Management
CROM – Control Read Only Memory
CRT – Cathode Ray Tube
CUI – Character User Interface

D
DAC – Digital to Analog Converter
DAO – Data Access Objects
DARPANET – Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency Network
DAT – Digital Audio Tape
DBA – Data Base Administrator
DBMS – Data Base Management System
DCA – Defence Communication Agency

DCL – Data Control Language
DCOM – Distributed Component Object Model
DCP – Data Communication Processor
DDL – Data Definition Language
DDOS – Distributed Denial of Service
DDP – Distributed Data Processing
DFD – Data Flow Diagram
DFS – Distributed File System
DHCP – Domain Host Configuration Protocol
DHTML – Dynamics Hyper Text Markup Language
DLC – Data Link Control
DLL– Dynamic Link Library
DMA – Direct Memory Access
DML – Data Manipulation Language
DMTF – Distributed Management Test Force
DNA – Distributed Internet Architecture
DNS – Domain Name System
DOM – Document Object Model
DOS – Disk Operating System, Denial Of Service
DPI – Dots Per Inch
DRAM – Dynamic Random Access Memory
DSL – Digital Subscriber Line
DSN – Digital Subscriber Network
DTD – Document Type Definition
DVD – Digital Versatile Disc

E
E – Electronic
EAROM – Electrically Alterable Read Only Memory
EBCDIC – Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code
EDC – Electronic Digital Computer
EDCDIC – Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code
EEPROM – Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
EFS – Encrypted File System
EJB – Enterprise Java Beans
ENIAC – Electronics Numerical Integrator and Calculator
EPROM – Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
EROM – Erasable Read Only Memory
ERP – Enterprise Resource Planning
EULA – End User License Agreement

F
FAT – File Allocation Table

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FDD – Floppy Disk Drive
FDDI – Fiber Distributed Data Interface
FDMA – Frequency Division Multiple Access
FIFO – First In First Out
FLOPS – Floating Point Operations Per Second
FO – Fiber Optics
FORTRAN – Formula Translation
FPS – Frames Per Second
FRAM – Ferro–electric Random Access Memory
FTP – File Transfer Protocol

G
GB – Giga Bytes
GIF – Graphic Interchange Format
GIGO – Garbage In Garbage Out
GML – General Markup Language
GNU – GNU's Not Unix
GPL – General Public License
GUI – Graphical User Interface

H
HDD – Hard Disk Drive
HFS – Hierarchical File System
HP – Hewlett Packard
HPC – High Performance Computing
HPFS – High Performance File System
HSR – Horizontal Scan Rate
HTML – Hyper Text Markup Language
HTTP – Hyper Text Transfer Protocol

I
IBM – International Business Machines
IC – Integrated Circuit
ICMP – Internet Control Message Protocol
ICS – Reduce Instruction Set Computer
ICT – Information and Communication Technology
IDE – Integrated Development Environment
IE – Internet Explorer
IGMP – Internet Group Management Protocol
IIS – Internet Information Server
IL – Intermediate Language
IO – Input Output
IOP – Input Output Processor

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IP – Internet Protocol
IPX – Internetworked Packet Exchange
IRAM – Integration Ram
IRC – Internet Relay Chat
IrDA – Infrared Data Association
IRQ – Interrupt Request
ISAPI – Internet Server Application Program Interface
ISDN – Integrated Services Digital Network
ISO – International Standard Organization
ISP – Internet Service Provider
ISR – Interrupt Service Routine
IT – Information Technology
ITPL – Information Technology Park Limited (India)

J
JCL – Job Control Language
JDBC – Java Data Base Connectivity
JHTML – Java within Hyper Text Markup Language
JPEG – Joint Photographic Experts Group
JSP – Java Server Pages

K
KB – Kilo Bytes
KBPS – Kilo Bytes Per Second

L
L2TP – Layer Two Tunneling Protocol
LAN – Local Area Network
LCD – Liquid Crystal Display
LDAP – Light Weight Directory Access Control
LIFO – Last In First Out
LIPS – Logical Interfaces Per Second
LOC – Lines Of Code
LSI – Large Scale Integration
LSP – Layered Service Provider

M
MAC – Media Access Control
MAN – Metropolitan Area Network
MAU – Multi–station Access Unit
MB – Mega Bytes
MBONE – Multicast Backbone
MBPS – Mega Bytes Per Second

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MBR – Master Boot Record
MCP – Microsoft Certified Professional
MCS – Multicast Server
MCSA – Microsoft® Certified Systems Administrator
MCSD – Microsoft® Certified Solution Developer
MCSE – Microsoft® Certified System Engineer
MDI – Multiple Document Interface
MDS– Microcomputer Development System
MFC – Microsoft Foundation Classes
MFT – Master File Table
MG – Mega Bytes
MICR – MagneticInk Characters Reader
MIDI – Musical Instrument Digital Interface
MIMD – Multiple Instruction Multiple Data
MIME – Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions
MIPS – Millions of Instructions Per Second
MISD – Multiple Instruction Single Data
MODEM – Modulator and Demodulator
MP3 – Motion Pictures Experts Group Layer – 3
MPEG – Motion Pictures Experts Group
MS – MicroSoft
MSDN – MicroSoft Developer Network
MSIIS – Microsoft Internet Information Server
MSIL – Microsoft Intermediate Language
MSMQ – Microsoft Message Queue
MSN – MicroSoft Network
MSRAP – Microsoft Remote Administration Protocol
MSRPC – Microsoft Remote Procedure Call
MTS – Microsoft Transaction Server
MTU – Maximum Transmission Unit
MUDS – MultiUser Dungeons

N
NAS – Network Attached Storage
NASSCOM – National Association of Software and Service Companies
NCP – Network Control Protocol
NDIS – Network Driver Interface Specification
NDRO – Nondestructive Read Out
NetBEUI – NetBIOS Enhanced User Interface
NIC – National Informatics Centre,
NIIT – National Institute of Information Technology
NNTP – Network News Transfer Protocol
NOW – Network Of Workstations

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NSFNET – National Science Foundation Network
NT (Windows) – New Technology
NTFS – New Technology File System
NTP – Network Time Protocol

O
OCP – Oracle Certified Professional
OCR – Optical Character Readers
ODBC – Open Data Base Connectivity
OLE – Object Linking and Embedding
OMR – Optical Mark Reader
ONE – Open Network Architecture
OOA – Object Orient Analysis
OOAD – Object Oriented Analysis and Design
OOP – Object Oriented Programming
OOPS – Object Oriented Programming System
OPEN GL – Open Graphics Library
OS – Operating System
OSI – Open System Interconnection

P
PC – Personal Computer
PCI – Peripheral Component Interconnect
PCMCIA – Personal Computer Memory Card International Association
PDA – Personal Digital Assistant
PDF – Portable Document Format
PDL – Page Description Language
PDU – Protocol Data Unit
PHP – PHP Hypertext Processor
PIC – Programming Interrupt Control
PILOT – Programmed Inquiry Learning Or Teaching
PLA – Programmable Logic Array
PLC – Programmable Logic Controller
PNG – Portable Network Graphics
PNP – Plug And Play
POP – Post Office Protocol
POST – Power On Self Test
PPP – Peer to Peer Protocol
PPTP – Point To Point Tunneling Protocol
PROM – Programmable Read Only Memory
PS – Post Script
PSN – Processor Serial Number

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Q
QoS – Quality of Service

R
RADSL – RateAdaptive Digital Subscribes Line
RAID – Redundant Array of Independent Disks
RAM – Random Access Memory
RAMDAC – Random Access Memory Digital to Analog Converter
RAS – Remote Access Network
RD RAM – Rambus Dynamic Random Access Memory
R-DAT – Rotating Digital Audio Tape
RDBMS – Relational Data Base Management System
RDO – Remote Data Objects
RDP – Remote Desktop Protocol
RFC – Request for Comments
RGB – Red Green Blue
RICS –#8211; Reduced Instruction Set Computer
RIP – Raster Image Processor
RISC – Reduced Instruction Set Computer
ROM – Read Only Memory
RPC – Remote Procedure Call
RTC – Real Time Clock
RTF – Rich Text Format
RTOS – Real Time Operating System

S
S-DAT – Stationary Digital Audio Tape
SACK – Selective Acknowledgements
SAM – Security Access Manager
SAP – Service Access Point, Systems Applications Products
SCMP – Software Configuration Management Plan
SCSI – Small Computers Systems Interface
SD RAM – Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory
SDD – Software Design Description
SDK – Software Development Kit
SDL – Storage Definition Language
SDN – Integrated Service Digital Network
SDRAM – Static Dynamic Random Access Memory
SDSL – Symmetric Digital Subscribes Line
SG RAM – Synchronous Graphics Random Access Memory
SGML – Standard Generalized Markup Language
SIM – Subscriber Identification Module
SIMD – Single Instruction Multiple Data

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SISD – Single Instruction Single Data
SIU – Serial Interface Unit
SMP – Symmetric Multi Process
SMS – Short Message Service
SMTP – Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
SNA – System Network Architecture
SNAP – Sub Network Access Protocol
SNMP – Simple Network Management Protocol
SNOBOL – String Oriented Symbolic Language
SOAP – Simple Object Access Protocol
SPX – Sequenced Packet Exchange
SQA – Statistical Quality Assurance
SQL – Structured Query Language
SRAM – Static Random Access Memory
SRS – Software Requirements Specification
STP – Shielded Twisted Pair
SVVP – Software Verification and Validation Plan
SW – Software

T
TAPI – Telephony Application Program Interface
TB – Tera Bytes
TCP – Transmission Control Protocol
TCP/IP – Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol
TDI – Transport Data Interface
TDMA – Time Division Multiple Access
TPM – Transactions Processing Monitor
TSR – Terminate and Stay Residents

U
UDD – User Datagram Protocol
UDP – User Datagram Protocol
UI – User Interface
UML – Unified Modelling Language
UNC – Universal Naming Convention
UNIX – Uniplexed Information and Computer Systems
URL – Universal Resource Locator
USB – Universal Serial Bus
USRT– Universal Synchronous Receiver Transmitted
UTP – Unshielded Twisted Pair

V
VAN – Virtual Area Network

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VAST– Very Small Aperture Terminal
VB – Visual Basic
VC++ – Visual C++
VCD – Video Compact Disc
VDL – View Definition Language
VGA – Video Graphics Array
VHS – Video Home System
VLIW – Very Long Instruction Words
VLSI – Very Large Scale Integrated Circuits
VPN – Virtual Private Network
VRAM – Video Random Access Memory
VRML – Virtual Reality Modelling Language
VS – Visual Studio
VSNL – Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited
VVR – Software Validation and Validation Report
VXD – Virtual Device Driver

W
W3C – World Wide Web Consortium
WAIS – Wide Area Information Servers
WAN – Wide Area Network
WAP – Wireless Application Protocol
WBEM – Web Base Enterprise Management
WDM – Wave Division Multiplexing
WHQL – Windows Hardware Quality Lab
Windows ME – Windows Millennium Edition
Windows NT – Windows New Technology
Windows XP – Windows eXPerienced
WINS – Windows Internet Name Services
WMI – Windows Management Instrumentation
WML – Wireless Markup Language
WORM – Write Once Read Many
WSH – Windows Script Host
WWW – World Wide Web
WYSIWYG – What You See Is What You Get

X
XHTML – eXtensible Hyper Text Markup Language
XML – eXtensible Markup Language
XSL – eXtensible Style Sheet language

Y
Y2K – Year 2000

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Z

ZIF – Zero Insertion Force

Important Terminologies :

1	ZOOM The enlarging or reducing an image displayed on a computer process of proportionately monitor.
2	Zombie A computer that has been hijacked by a cracker without the owner's knowledge and used to perform malicious tasks on the Internet.
3	ZIP Stands for Zone Information Protocol. This is an application that allows for the compression of application files.
4	X-Y Plotter A computer-driven printing mechanism that draws coordinate points in graph form.
5	WORM (Write-Once, Read-Many) A high-density optical disk memory available in a variety of formats from 5.25" to 1.4". The Worm can be programmed once, permanently saving a user's data. It then becomes an optical disk read-only memory having essentially the same features as a CD-ROM. Also called CD-R (CD-RECORDABLE).
6	Workstation The work area and/or equipment used for computer operations, including computer-aided design (CAD). The equipment generally consists of a monitor, keyboard, printer and/or plotter and other output devices
7	Workgroup Persons sharing files and data between themselves.
8	Word Wide Web ('www or 'The Web') A network of servers on the Internet that use hypertext-linked databases and files. It was developed in 1989 by Tim Berners-Lee, a British computer scientist and is now the primary platform of the Internet.
9	Word The set of binary bits handled by a computer as a primary unit of data. Typically, each location in memory contains one word.
10	Word Processor A computer system or program for setting, editing, revising, correcting, storing and printing text.
11	Window A portion of a computer display used in a graphical interface that enables users to select commands by pointing to illustrations or symbols with a 'Windows' is also the name Microsoft adopted for its popular operating system.
12	Webcam A video camera/computer setup that takes live images and sends them to a Web browser.
13	Volatile Memory A memory whose contents are irretrievably lost when power is removed. If data in RAM must be saved after power shutdown, back-up in nonvolatile memory (magnetic disk. tape. or CD-R) is essential
14	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.

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15	Video Teleconferencing A remote 'face-to-face chat,' when two or more people using a webcam and an Internet telephone connection chat online. The webcam enables both live voice and video.
16	Validation The process of making sure that the forms and documents from a particular transaction are correct.
17	Utility A software program designed to perform a computer system's routine housekeeping functions, like copying, deleting files and/or providing techniques to simplify the execution of a program.
18	User-Friendly Program A software program that has been designed to easily direct the user through the operation or application of a program. A menu-driven program is considered to be 'user-friendly'.
19	User Someone attached to a server or host.
20	UPS (Universal Power Supply or Uninterruptible Power Supply) An electricai power supply that includes a battery to provide enough power to a computer during an outage to back-up data and properly shut down.
21	Upload The processes of transferring information from a computer to a web site (or other remote location on a network).
22	Unix This is an operating system developed by AT & T. It's a big push that it allows one server to serve many different end users at one time
23	Uniform Resource Locator (URL) The specific internet address for a resource such as an individual or an organisation.
24	Transfer Rate The rate at which data is transmitted tween two computers or other electronic equipment
25	Trackball Input device that controls the position of the cursor on the screen; the unit is mounted near the keyboard and movement is controlled by moving a ball.
26	Track A ring on the surface of a magnetic disk.
27	Topology The structure of the network including physical connection such as wiring schemes and logical interactions between network devices.
28	Time Sharing It refers to the allocation of computer resources in a time dependent fashion to run several programs simultaneously.
29	Terminal This is what you look at when you're on the Internet. It's your computer screen.
30	Terminal Emulation This is an application that allows your terminal to act as a dumb terminal.
31	Teraflop A measure of a computer's speed. It can be expressed as a trillion floating-point operations per second.
32	Terabyte (TB) It's about a trillion bytes. Actually it's 2 to the 40th power or 10095111627776 bytes.
33	Template A pre-established format for a document, stored in a computer.
34	TCP/IP Stands for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. This is a large grouping of programs and standards that govern how information moves round the Internet.

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35	Systems Software A general term for software that supervises, sequences and coordinates programs. Systems software may include programs, such as: operating systems, assemblers, interpreters, compilers, software debugging programs, text editors, utilities and peripheral drivers.
36	Synchronisation This method ensures that the receiving end can recognise characters in order, in which the transmitting end sends them in a serial data transmission.
37	Swapping Storing programs on disk and then transferring these programs into main storage as and when they are needed.
38	Super Computer The largest mainframe computer featuring exceptionally high speed operation while manipulating huge amounts of information.
39	Spreadsheet Software that allows one to calculate numbers in a format that is similar to pages in a conventional ledger.
40	Spam Irrelevant or unsolicited messages sent over Internet, typically to large numbers of users, for the purpose of advertising. phishing spreading malwares, etc
41	Source Code (Source Program) A set of computer instructions in hard-copy or stored form. When written in a language other than machine language, the source code requires translation by an assembler (or macroassembler), interpreter, or compiler into object code.
42	Software The set of computer programs, procedure and associated documentation related to the effective operation. Software includes: operating systems (system software). language translators (assemblers, interpreters and compilers) and application programs.
43	Socket A bi-directional pipe for incoming and outgoing data that enables an application program to access the TCP/IP protocols
44	Simplex Transmission of data in one direction.
45	Shell A shell is an outer layer of a program that provides that user interface or the way of instruct the computer.
46	Shareware A software that is not free but is available for a free trial period.
47	Server A computer that shares its resources and information with other computers on a network. This is a mainframe computer that serves the other computers attached to it.
48	Serial Operation A method of data transmission where the data is handled in sequence, one bit at a time
49	Sector A section of a recording track on a magnetic disk.
50	Search Engine Software that makes it possible to look for and retrieve information on the Internet, particularly the Web. Some popular search engines are Alta Vista, Google, HotBot, Yahoo!, Web Crawler and Lycos
51	Scanner An electnic device that uses light-sensing equipment to scan paper images such as text, photos and illustrations and translate the images into signals that the computer can then store, modify, or distribute
52	Routing The process of choosing the best path throughout the LAN.

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53	Router A network device that enables the network to reroute messages it receives that are intended for other networks. The network with the router receives the message and sends it on its way exactly as received. In normal operations. they do not store any of the messages that they pass through.
54	Rich Text Format (RTF) A type of document formatting which enables special characteristic like fonts and margins to be included within as ASCII file.
55	Response Time The total time elapsed between submission of command and data to a computer and getting the result of computation.
56	Remote Server A network computer that allows a user on the network from a distant location to access information.
57	Register A temporary storage unit for quick, direct accessibility of a small amount of data for processing. Most computers include a set of internal registers that can be accessed more quickly than the system's main memory
58	Record A collection of all the information pertaining to a particular entity instance.
59	Read Only Memory (ROM) A semiconductor memory whose data cannot be erased, or overwritten; it can only be accessed (read) for use by the CPU
60	Random Access Memory (RAM) A volatile, semiconductor storage structure that accesses temporary data with a random or direct accessing method. It is accurately referred to as 'erasable read/write' memory. Data in this memory can be read by the CPU directly.
61	Qwerty It is one of the standard computer keyboard, with the character 0, W. E, R. T and Y on the top row of letters.
62	Query A request for information from a database.
63	Pseudocode It is a short hand way of describing a computer program
64	Protocols A set of rules that defines exactly how information is to he exchanged between two systems over internet.
65	Prompt An onscreen symbol. (e.g.. cursor) that indicates An(-_,re to type of command.
66	Programming Language A vocabulary and set of grammatical rules for instructing a computer to perform specific tasks. Some common programming languages are BASIC, C, C+ +, dBASE and Pearl.
67	Programmable Read-Only Memory (PROM) A blank read-only memory (ROM) that is programmed with external programming equipment after Once programmed, it is not re-programm:inle considered to be a ROM.
68	Program A set instructions to perform a specific task .
69	Process A collection of code, data and otter system , resources including at least one thread o execution that performs a data processing task.
70	Printer A mechanical device for printing a computer's output on paper
71	Primary Key It is a key that uniquely identifies each tuple or row in a table.
72	Post Office Protocol (POP) A protocol that specifies how a personal computer can connect to a mail server on the internet and download E-mail.
73	Portrait A term that designates the position of conventional printing across the width of a page.

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74	Port An input/output channel (either parallel or serial), terminated at a connector on the con ,r,uter It interconnects the computer's input and / or output terminals to an appropriate source andior Jestination.
75	Plug-In This is a program that your browser uses to manipulate a downloaded file. It differs from a Helper Application in that the plug-in works inside the browser window.
76	Pixels An acronym derived from .picture element. The smallest element (a dot) on a display screen
77	Pitch The number of monospace characters (with same width) that will fit in a 1-inch line of text
78	Piracy The illegal copying of software or other creative works.
79	Personal Computer (PC) A single-user computer containing a Central Processing Unit (CPU) and one or more memory circuits.
80	Peripheral A term designating the various kinds of machines and devices that work in conjunction with a computer but are not necessarily part of the computer structure. Typically, peripherals refer to the hardware devices external to a computer.
81	Patch A small program that improves ,,i piece of software or corrects an error in
82	Operation Code (op-Code) Part of a computer instruction word that designates the function performed by a specific instruction,
83	Operating System A set of instructions that tell a computer on how to operate when it is turned on. It sets up a filing system to store files and tells the computer how to display information on a video display.
84	Operand The part of a machine level instruction which tells the central processor, the location of the data to be manipulated by some operation.
85	Open Source Software (OSS) Software that makes the underlying source code available to all users at no charge. Linux is the example of open source software.
86	Online It refers to the state of being connected to the networked computer system or the Internet.
87	Offline It refers to the state in which a computer is temporarily or permanently unable to communicate with another computer.
88	Object Something that contains both the data and the application that operates on that data,
89	Object Oriented A computer program and its data are modeled as a group of autonomous objects that respond to message sent by other object.
90	Object Linking and Embedding (OLE) A process that permits the user to take material from one source and insert it in another document.
91	Object Code Machine language code produced by a translator program, such as an assembler, interpreter, or compiler.
92	Non Volatile Memory A memory where stored data remains undristributed by the removal of electrical powers .
93	Nibble A sequence of four adjacent bits , or a half byte . A hexadecimal or BCD coded digit can be represented by a nibble .
94	Newsgroup An electronic discussion group maintained over the internet or tied into a bulletin board system. Each newsgroup is typically organised around a specific

	interest.
95	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
96	Multiuser The term describing the capability of a computer system to be operated at more than one terminal at the same llf 11°
97	Multithreading It is a facility available in an operating system that allows multiple functions from the same application packages.
98	Multitasking Multitasking can simultaneously work with several programs or interrelated tasks that share memories, codes, buffers and files.
99	Multiplexer It is a device That combines multiple input signals into an aggregate signal for transmission.
100	Multimedia Software programs that combine text and graphics with sound, video and animation. A multimedia PC contains the hardware to support these capabilities.
101	MS-DOS An early operating system developed by Microsoft Corporation (Microsoft Disc Operating System).
102	Mouse A manually operated input device for moving or entering positional information and other data or commands by accessing (pointing to) images on a monitor.
103	Motherboard Main circuit board of a micro computer that contains the CPU, BIOS, memory, mass storage interfaces, serial and parallel ports, expansion slots and all the controllers required to control standard peripheral devices such as display screen, keyboard and disk drive.
104	Morphing The transformation of one image into another image.
105	Monitor The visual readout device of a computer system. A monitor can be in several forms a cathode ray tube (CRT), a liquid crystal display (LCD), or a flat-panel, full-color display
106	Modem An acronym for Modulator/Demodulator that refers to specific equipment that provides a means of communication between two computer systems over conventional telephone lines.
107	Mnemonic A symbolic label or code remainder that assists the user in remembering a specific operation or command in assembly language.
108	MIPS An acronym derived from Million of Instruction Per Second (MIPS) It is used to measure the speed of a processor.
109	Minimize A term used in a GUI operating system that uses windows. It refers to reducing a window to an icon, or a label at the bottom of the screen, allowing another window to be viewed.
110	Minicomputer Considered to be more capable than a microcomputer but less powerful than a mainframe.
111	MIDI Stands for Music Instrument Digital Interface. It allows a computer to store and replay a musical instrument's output.
112	Microprocessor A complete Central Processing Unit (CPU) contained on a single silicon chip.

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113	Microcomputer A microprocessor-based computer, consisting of an MPU, internal semiconductor memory, input and output sections and a system bus, all on one, or several monolithic IC chips inserted into one or several PC boards.
114	Metadata Data about data, i.e., name, length, valid values or description of a data element. It is stored in a data dictionary and repository.
115	Merge Combining two or more files into a single file.
116	Menu Bar The horizontal strip across the top of an application's window. Each word on the strip has a context sensitive drop-down menu containing features and actions that are available for the application in use.
117	Memory Temporary storage for information, including applications and documents. Computer memory is measured in terms of the amount of information it can store, commonly in megabytes or gigabytes.
118	Megabyte (MB) 1 Megabyte is equal to 1048576 bytes usually rounded off to one million bytes. It is also called a 'meg'.
119	Mass Storage It is referred to storage where large volume', of backup/data is stored.
120	Malware It a software that disrupts normal computer functions or sends a users personal data without the users authorisatinn.
121	Mainframe Sometimes it's called a server or CPU Mostly a mainframe is only a mainframe when compared to a desktop computer. It is bigger and much more powerful.
122	Macro A script that operates a series of commands to perform a function. It is set up to automate repetitive tasks.
123	Machine Language The language of computer also called binary language. Instructions in this language are written as a sequence of O's and l's.
124	Loop A sequence of instructions that is executed repeatedly until a terminal condition occurs.
125	List Processing (LISP) A high level programming language suitable for handling logical operations and non numeric applications.
126	LINUX Linux is an open source operating system, meaning that the source code of the operating system is freely available to the public.
127	Link A communication path between two nodes or channel.
128	LIGHT Pen A light sensitive style for forming graphics by touching coordinates on a display screen. thereby seeming to draw directly on the screen.
129	LASER Printer A computer-driven photocopier that creates an original image of the text or graphics from the output of the computer onto a paper.
130	Laptop Laptop is a small, lightweight and portable battery-powered computers that can fit onto your lap. They each have a thin, flat and liquid crystal display screen.
131	Landscape A printer feature, generally controlled by software, which rotates the output image by 90- to print across the length rather than the width of the paper.
132	LAN LAN stands for Local Area Network In a LAN the connected computers are geographically close together. They are either in the same building or within a smaller area.
133	Label One or more characters used to Identify a statement and instruction or a data

	field in a computer program.
134	Kilobyte A kilobyte is a unit of information or computer storage equal to 1024 bytes. It is commonly abbreviated KB. kB. k byte or K byte
135	Keyboard This is the standard input device attached to all computers. The layout of keyboard is just like the traditional typewriter of the type QWERTY. It also Contains some extra command keys and function keys.
136	Key Field A unique field in a record used to distinguish one record from another.
137	Kernel It is the fundamental part of a program, such as an operating system, that resides in memory at all times.
138	JPEG It is a commonly used method of lossy compression for digital photography. The term 'JPEG' is an acronym for the Joint Photographic Experts Groups.
139	Joystick A joystick is a computer peripheral or general control device consisting of a handheld stick that pivots about one end and transmits its angle in two or three dimensions to a computer.
140	Javascript It is an object oriented programming language used to creat interactive effects in a web browser.
141	Interpreter A program that converts and executes the source code into machine code line by line.
142	Internet The Internet (also known simply as the net is the worldwide, publicly accessible system of interconnected computer networks that transmit data by nacket switching using the standard Internet protocol
143	Internet Service Provider An Internet Service Provider (ISP) is a business organization that offers users access to the Internet and related services.
144	Internet Protocol Suite The Internet protocol suite is the set of communications protocols that implement the protocol stack on which the Internet and most commercial networks run.
145	Internet Protocol (IP) Address IP addresses are assigned to each and every computer on a TCP/IP network. It ensures that data on a network goes where it is supported to go e.g., 192.168.2.250
146	Interface A device or program that helps a user to communicate with a computer.
147	Intelligent Terminal Intelligent terminals are those which necessarily have processing power and non-volatile data storage space.
148	Integrated Circuits Multiple electronic components combined on a silicon chip.
149	Instruction Cycle Fetching and decoding operations of the machine cycle.
150	Instruction A command or order given to a computer to perform a task.
151	Instant Messaging (IM) A chat program that lets people communicate over the internet in real time.
152	Input In order to give instructions to a computer, the information has to be supplied to it. This information is given to the computers through an input device such as keyboard, mouse, scanner etc.
153	Ink-Jet Printer In an ink-jet printer. characters are formed as a result of electrically charged or heated ink being sprayed in fine jets onto the paper. Individual nozzles in the printing head produce high resolution characters.

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154	Information Information is the summarization of data according to a certain pre-defined purpose.
155	Impact Printers Impact printers transfer the image onto paper through a printing mechanism that strikes the paper called ribbon. Examples of impact printers are dot matrix printers and daisy wheel printers.
156	Icon A symbol (such as picture or a folder) that represents a certain function on your computer. When the user clicks on the icon, the appropriate function is executed.
157	HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) It is an important protocol used on the world wide web for moving hypertext files across the internet. It requires an HTTP client program on one end and HTTP server program on other end.
158	Hyperlink An image or portion of text on a web page that is linked to another web page.
159	Hybrid Computer Hybrid computers are made by taking the best features of the analog computer and digital computer. A simple example of this type is the computer used in hospitals.
160	Hub A network device that connects multiple computers on a LAN, so that they can communicate with one another.
161	Host Computer A computer that provides information or a service to other computers on the internet. Every host computer has its own unique host name
162	Home Page A starting point or a doorway to the website. It refers to the web page that identifies a website and contains the hyperlink to other web page in the website.
163	Hit A single request for information made by a client computer from a web server
164	High-Level Programming Languages A high-level programming language is a programming language that is more user-friendly. to some extent platform-independent and abstract from low-level computer processor operations such as memory accesses.
165	Hardware The mechanical, magnetic, electronic and electrical components that comprises a computer system such as CPU, monitor, keyboard and mouse, etc.
166	Hard Disk A hard disk is a non-volatile data storage device that stores data on a magnetic surface layered onto disk platters.
167	Hacker A computer criminal who penetrates and tempers with computer programs or systems.
168	Groupware It is a software that allows networked individual to form groups and collaborate on documents, programs or database.
169	Graphical User Interface A Graphical User Interface (or GUI) is a method of interacting with a computer through a metaphor of direct manipulating of graphical images and widgets in addition to text.
170	Graphic Interchange Format (GIF) A simple file format for pictures and photographs, that are compressed so they can be sent quickly.
171	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.
172	Glitch A hardware problem that causes a computer to malfunction or crash.

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173	Gigahertz (GHz) A measurement used to identify the speed of the central processing unit. One gigahertz is equal to 1 billion cycles per second.
174	Gigabyte A gigabyte is a unit of information or computer storage equal to approximately one billion bytes
175	Gateway A device that is used to joint together two networks having different base protocols.
176	Garbage In Garbage Out (GIGO) It pertains to the fact that most computer errors are not errors, they are data errors caused by incorrect input data.
177	Function Key A special key on a computer keyboard or a terminal devices keyboard that is used to perform specjic functions. These keys are programmable so that a software product can put the function keys to specific uses. Many keyboards have function keys labelled from F1 to Fl0.
178	Frequency The number of oscillations of a signal per unit of time. It is usually expressed in cycles per second (cps or hertz Hz)..
179	Freeware A form of software distribution where the author retains copyright of the software but makes the program available to others at no cost.
180	Frame The basic packages of information on a network channel
181	FORTRAN Its name stands for Formula TRANslating system. The language was designed at IBM for scientific computing. The components were very simple and provided the programmer with low-level access to the computer's innards.
182	Format To set margins, tabs, font or line spacing in layout of a document.
183	Foreign Key A field in a database table. which links it to another related table.
184	Flowcharts Flowcharts are the means of visually representing the flow of data through an information processing system, the operations an performed within the system and the sequence in which they arc performed.
185	Floppy disk A floppy disk is a data storage device that is composed of a circular piece of thin, flexible (i.e , floppy) magnetic storage medium encased in a square or rectangular plastic walled.
186	Floating-point Numbers Signed numbers held in a traction exponent format.
187	Flash Memory It is a type of non-volatile computer storage chip that can be electrically erased and reprogrammed. It was developed using EEPROM.
188	Firmware Firmware is a technology which has the combination of both hardware and software . It provides necessary instructions for how the device communicates with others computer hardware .
189	Firewall A security system usually consisting of hardware and software that prevents unauthorised persons from accessing certain parts of a programme database or network .
190	File Server A computer on a network that stores the Programs and data files shared by the users of the
191	File Manager The file manager is an operating system utility that provides a user interface to work with file systems
192	File Allocation Table (FAT) It is the name of a computer file system architecture. The FAT file system is a legacy file system which is simple and robust.

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193	File A collection of information stored electronically and treated as a unit by a computer. Every file must have its own distinctive name.
194	Field The attributes of an entity are written as fields in the table representation.
195	Fax It stands for 'Facsimile machine'. It is used to transmit a copy of a document electronically.
196	Extranet A technology that permits the users of one organisation's intranet to enter portions of another organisation's intranet in order to conduct business transactions or collaborate on joint projects.
197	Execution Time The total time required to executela program on a particular system.
198	Exe (.exe) It is a common filename extension denoting an executable file (a program) in the DOS. MS- Windows.
199	Excel Excel allows you to create spreadsheets much like paper ledgers that can perform automatic calculations.
200	Escape Key A key that permits the user to leave one segment of a program and move to another.
201	EPROM An EPROM (Erasable Programmable Read Only memory) is a type of computer memory chip that retains ,ts L-tita when its power supply is switched off.
202	Entity An entity is something that has certain attributes or properties which may be assigned values.
203	End User Any individual who uses the information oefierated by a computer based system.
204	Encryption In cryptography, encryption is the process of encoding messages (or information) in such a way that hackers cannot read it, but the authorised users can access it.
205	Encapsulation It is a mechanism that associates the code and the data it manipulates into a single unit and keeps them safe from external interference.
206	E-mail Electronic mail, abbreviated e-mail is a method of composing, sending, storing and receiving messages over electronic communication systems.
207	Electronic Data Processing (EDP) A data processing through equipment that is predominantly electronic such as digital computer.
208	Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EEPROM) A special type of Programmable Read Only Memory (PROM) that can be erased by exposing it to an electrical charge. It retains its contents even when the power is turned off.
209	EDO (Extended Data Output) RAM This form of dynamic RAM speeds access to memory locations by working on a simple assumption—the next time memory is accessed, it will be at a contiguous address in a contiguous chunk of hardware.
210	Editing The process of changing information by inserting, deleting, replacing, rearranging and reformation.
211	E-Commerce Electronic commerce is a type of industry where buying and selling of product or services is conducted over electronic systems such as the Intranet and other computer network.
212	EBCDIC EBCDIC (Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code) is an 8-bit character encoding used on IBM mainframe operating systems, like Z/OS, S/390,

	AS/400 and i5/OS.
213	Dynamic RAM DRAM (Dynamic Random Access Memory) is a type of random access memory which stores each bit of data in a separate capacitor.
214	DVD DVD is an optical disk storage media format that can be used for data storage including movies with high quality video and sound
215	Dumb Terminal A computer terminal with no processing or programming capabilities, generally used for simple data entry or retrieval tasks.
216	Dual Core The pentium dual core brand was used for mainstream X-86 architecture microprocessor from Intel.
217	Drag-and-Drop In computer graphical user interfaces, drag and drop is the action of clicking on a virtual object and dragging it to a different location or onto another virtual object.
218	Download It refers to the act of transmitting data from a remote computer on the internet or other network to one's own computer.
219	Dots Per Inch (DPI) It is defined as the measure of the resolution of a printer, scanner or monitor. It refers to the number of dots in a one inch line. The more dots per inch, the higher the resolution.
220	Dot Matrix Printer A Dot Matrix Printer refers to a type of computer printer with a print head that runs back and forth on the page and prints by impact, striking an ink-soaked cloth ribbon against the paper, much like a typewriter.
221	Domain Name A unique name that identifies a particular website and represents the name of the server where the web pages reside.
222	Disk Operating System (DOS) An operating system which contains the disk oriented commands and uses disk devices for permanent storage.
223	Directory In computing, a directory is an entity in a file system which contains a group of files and other directories. A directory contained inside another directory is called a sub-directory of that directory. Together, the directories form a hierarchy or a tree structure.
224	Direct Access Direct access is the capability of the computer equipment to obtain data from a storage device. or to enter data into a storage device, in a sequence independent of their relative positions by means of address that indicate the physical location of the data.
225	Difference Engine A difference engine is a historical, now obsolete, mechanical special-purpose computer designed to tabulate polynomial functions. Difference engine was created in 1822 by Charles Babbage. The machine used for the decimal numbers system and was powered by cranking a handle.
226	Device Driver A device driver, often called a driver for short, is a computer program that enables another program, typically, an operating system to interact with a hardware device.
227	Desktop Publishing Desktop Publishing (also known as DTP) combines a personal computer, page layout software and a printer to create publications on small economic scale.

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228	Degree The number of fields associated with the database table or relation
229	Debugging Debugging is a methodical process of finding and reducing the number of bugs, or defects, in a computer program or a piece of electronic hardware, thus making it behave as expected
230	Database A collection of data files integrated and organised into a single comprehensive file system which is arranged to minimise duplication of data and to provide convenient access to information within that system to satisfy a wide variety of user needs.
231	Data Type A data type is a defined kind of data, that is, a set of possible values and basic operations on those values.
232	Data The word data has been derived from latin word 'datum' (means facts). It is a collection of facts and figures which are not in directly usable form.
233	Data Processing Converting data into information, is called data processing.
234	Data Flow Diagrams A data flow diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of the 'flow'of data through an information system. A data flow diagram can also be used for the visualization of data processing (structured design).
235	Data Dictionary The document that contains clear definitions of the data that will be used in setting up database management systems.
236	Data Abstraction A data abstraction is a simplified view of an object that includes only features one is interested in while hides away the unnecessary details.
237	CRT Monitors A CRT monitor contains mdlions c_; tirry red, green and blue phosphorous dots that glow when struck by an electron beam that travels across the screen to create a visible image.
238	Crawler A web crawler is an internet bot that systematically browses the world wide web, typically for the purpose of web indexing. It is also called a web spider.
239	Crash A malfunction in hardware or software that keeps a computer from functioning.
240	Cracker The preferred term used to refer to a computer criminal who penetrates a computer to steal information or damage the program in some way
241	Cookie A packet of information that travels between a browser and the web server
242	Control Unit A control unit is the part of a CPU that 'erects its operation. The outputs of this unit control The activity of the rest of the device.
243	Control Panel Control Panel is the part of Windows menu. accessible from the start menu, which allows users to view and manipulate basic system settings and controls, such as adding hardware. adding/removing software, controlling user accounts, changing accessibility options, etc.
244	Computer Worm A computer worm is a self - replicating computer program, similar to a computer virus .
245	Computer Output Microfilm (COM) An extremely high speed, low cost process that records computer generated information directly from the computer tape or cartridge to a mini microfilm media.
246	Computer Networks A computer network is a system or communication among two or more computers. The computer networks can be broadly classified as Homogenous' and 'Heterogeneous'.

247	Computer Graphics Computer Graphics are visual presentations on a computer screen. Examples are photographs, drawings, line arts, graphs, diagrams, typography numbers, symbols, geometric designs, maps, engineering drawings or other images.
248	Compiler A compiler is a computer program that -translates a series of instructions written in one computer language (called the source language) into another computer language (also called the object or target language).
249	Compact Disk (CDR) CD-ROM disks are made of plastic and are coated with reflective metals. Their storage density is very high, storage cost is very low and
250	Communication The transrnission of data from one computer to another or from one device to another is called communication.
251	Command.com Command.com is the name for the default operating system shell (or command line iterpreter) for DOS and some versions of Windows.
252	Command Line Interface A Command Line Interface (CLI) is a method of interacting with a computer by giving it lines of textual commands (that is, a sequence of characters) from the keyboard.
253	Cold Boot When a computer restarts after the power cut is called cold boot
254	CMOS A type of computer chip which is able to operate with a very small amount of electricity from a battery. CMOS refers as complementary metal oxide semiconductor.
255	Clock Rate The clock rate is the fundamental rate in cycles per second, measured in hertz, at which a computer performs its most basic operations such as adding two numbers or transferring a value from one processor register to another.
256	Client-Server Client-server is a network architecture which separates the client from the server. Each instance of the client software can send requests to a server or application server.
257	Chip A tiny wafer of silicon containing miniature electric circuits that can store millions of bits of information.
258	Chat Typing text into a message box on a screen to engage in dialog with one or more people via the internet or other network.
259	Chart Wizard The chart wizard brings you through the process of creating a chart by displaying a series of dialog boxes.
260	Channel A medium for transferring information which is also called a line or circuit. A communication channel can be a physical link, such as a cable that connects two stations in a network or it can consist of some electromagnetic transmission.
261	Central Processing Unit (CPU) The Central Processing Unit (CPU) performs the actual processing of data. It is the part of a computer system that interprets and carries out the instructions contained in the software. The CPU is generally called by its generic name 'Processor'. It is also known as the brain of computer.
262	ccess time is relatively fast. Each disk is approximately 4.5 inches in diameter and can hold about 700 MB of data
263	Cache Memory The speed of CPU is extremely high compared to the access time of main memory Therefore, the performance of CPU decreases due to the slow speed of main memory. To decrease the mismatch in operating speed, a small memory chip is

	attached between CPU and main memory whose access time is very close to the processing speed of CPU It is called the Cache Memory.
264	Byte A byte is commonly used as a unit of storage measurement in computers, regardless of the type of data being stored
265	Bus A circuit that provides a communication path between two or more devices of a digital computer system.
266	Bulletin Board System (BBS) An online information system, usually, set-up by an individual on a non-profit basis for the enjoyment of other individual with similar interest
267	Bug A software bug is an error, flaw, failure, or fault in a computer program or system that produces an incorrect or unexpected result.
268	Buffering The process of storing data in a memory device, allowing the devices to change the data rates,perform error checking and error retransmission.
269	Browser A special software that enables users to read/view web pages and jump from one web page to another.
270	Botnet It is a collection of internet connected programs communicating with other similar programs in order to perform tasks.
271	Booting Booting is a bootstrapping process which starts the operating system when a computer is switched on
272	Boot Sequence A boot sequence is the set of operations the computer performs when it is switched on which loads an operating system.
273	Bomb A type of virus designed to activate at a specific date and time on your computer.
274	Bluetooth A protocol that permits a wireless exchange of information between computers. cell phone and other electronic devices within a radius about 30 feet,
275	Blog It is a discussion or informational site published on the world wide web.
276	Bitmap A method of storing a graphic image as a set of bits in a computer memory. To display the image on the screen, the computer converts the bits into pixels.
277	Bit A bit sometimes abbreviated as b) is the most basic information unit used in computing and information theory. A single bit is a one or a zero, a true or a false, a 'flag' which is 'on' or 'off' or in general, the quantity of information required to distinguish two mutually exclusive states from each other.
278	Binary Coded Decimal (BCD) A coding system in which a 4 digit binary number represents each decimal digit from 0 to 9
279	Basic Input/Output System (BIOS) It is 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 intract with input/output devices.
280	Bar Code A bar code is a machine-readable representation of information in a visual format on a surface. The first bar code system was developed by Norman Joseph Woodland and Bernard Silver in 1952.
281	Bandwidth The maximum amount of data that can travel in a communication path in a given time, measured in bits per second (bps).

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282	Backspace Backspace key is used on the keyboard to delete the text. Backspace will delete the text to the left of cursor.
283	Attribute The characteristics of an entity are called its attributes.
284	Assembler A program that translates mnemonic statement into executable instruction.
285	ASCII ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) is a character set and a character encoding based on the Roman alphabet as used in Modern English and other Western European languages.
286	Artificial Intelligence Fifth generation computing devices, based on artificial intelligence, are still in development, though there are some applications, such as voice recognition, that are being used today.
287	Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) The arithmetic logic unit is a part of the execution unit, a core component of all CPUs. ALUs are capable of calculating the results of a wide variety of basic arithmetical and logical computations
288	Archieve It provides backup storage.
289	Application Software Application software is a subclass of computer software that employs the capabilities of a computer directly to a task that the user wishes to perform. e.g., word document, spreadsheet, etc.
290	Applet A small java application that is downloaded from java based web browser .
291	Antivirus Software Antivirus software consists of 3omputer programs that attempt to identify threat and eliminate computer virus and other malicious software (Malware)
292	Android It is a linux based operating system designed Primarily for touchscreen mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets computer.
293	nalog Computer A computer that operates on data which is in the form of continuous variable physical quantities.
294	Amplifier A device that takes in a weak electric signal and sends out a strong one. It is used to boost electrical Signals in many electronic devices such as radios, !elevisions and telephone.
295	Alphanumeric A character set that contains letters, digits and other special characters such as @, $, +. *, %. etc.
296	Algorithm In computing, an algorithm is a procedure for accomplishing some tasks which, given an initial state, will terminate in a defined end-state.
297	ALGOL It was the first language with a formal grammar. ALGOL was created by a committee for scientific use in 1958. Its major contribution is being the root of the tree that has led to such languages as Pascal, C, C+ + and Java.
298	Adware It is a software package which automatically renders advertisements in order to generate revenue for its author.
299	Active Directory Active directory stores information about its users and can act in a similar manner to a phonebook. This allows all of the information and computer settings about an organization to be stored in a central, organized database.
300	Accumulator A local storage area called a register, in which the result of an arithmetic or logic operation is formed It contains a single data register.

301	Access Time The time interval between the instance at which data is called from a storage device and the instance when delivery begins.

All the best for your exam !

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