

COMPUTER

Computer Worksheet

For students preparing for MAH-BBCA/BBA/BMS/BBM CET 2025 for admission to BCA, BBA, BMS, BBM

1. CPU itself has following _____ components?

Ans: 3

CPU itself has following three components: Memory or Storage Unit, Control Unit, ALU (Arithmetic Logic Unit)

2. What is the primary function of the CPU's instruction decoder?

Ans: To decode and interpret program instructions

The instruction decoder in the CPU is responsible for decoding and interpreting program instructions.

3. RAM is _____ and _____.

Ans: Volatile, temporary

RAM is volatile which means its data are lost when the device is powered off.

4. Which memory devices can be removed from the computer?

Ans: Computer memory is a device that is used to store information in a computer. Some memory devices can be removed from the computer too. Some removable memory devices are floppy, flash drives, CDs, etc.

5. A personal computer's primary memory, commonly known as its main memory, consists of?

Ans: A personal computer's main memory is made up of both ROM and RAM. This covers a

variety of memory types, including system ROM and the processor cache. The majority of the time, system RAM is referred to as primary memory.

6. The main function of computer software is to turn data into _____

Ans: The primary function of computer software is to turn data into information. Data is raw input that becomes meaningful output when processed or arranged. When data is processed into information, it becomes interpretable and gains significance.

7. A nibble is equal to _____ bits?

Ans: A nibble is equal to 4 bits.

8. What is the name of operating system of Microsoft?

Ans: Windows is a computer operating system developed by Microsoft.

9. What does MIMD stand for?

Ans: MIMD stands for 'Multiple Instruction and Multiple Data Stream'. In this organization, all processors in a parallel computer can execute different instructions and operate on various data at the same time.

10. Who developed the basic architecture of computer?

Ans: In 1945, Von-Neumann proposed his computer architecture design, and later it was known as the Von-Neumann Architecture. It consisted of a Control Unit, Arithmetic, and

Logical Memory Unit (ALU), Registers, and Inputs/Outputs

11. User communicates with a computer with the help of which devices?

Ans: Input-output device feeds data into and accepts data from a computer.

12. Which is not a search engine?

- A. Opera
- B. Bing
- C. Google
- D. Yahoo

Ans: Opera

Opera is a web browser that offers a variety of features to optimize online activities.

13. Who is the father of computer security?

Ans: August Kerckhoff's, a linguist and German professor at HEC, wrote an essay in the Journal of Military Science in February 1883. Kerckhoff had unwittingly established the foundations for contemporary encryption, earning him the title of "Father of Computer Security."

14. In production of IC chip of computer, what is needed in the following?

- A. Chromium
- B. Silicon
- C. Platinum
- D. Gold
- E. None of these

Ans: Silicon

It is made up of semiconductor material which is normally silicon. Silicon is the material of choice in the chip industry.

15. What is the purpose of a CPU clock?

Ans: To synchronize and control the execution of instructions

To synchronize and control the execution of instructions

A CPU clock is used to synchronize and control the execution of instructions within the CPU.

16. Which is not an integral part of computer?

- A. CPU
- B. Mouse
- C. Monitor

D. UPS

E. None of these

Ans: UPS

UPS is not an integral part of computer. It is used for uninterrupted power supply.

17. What is the purpose of the Control Unit in the CPU?

Ans: To control the flow of data and instructions within the CPU.

To control the flow of data and instructions within the CPU

The Control Unit in the CPU is responsible for controlling the flow of data and instructions within the CPU.

18. A Joystick is primarily used to/ for

Ans: Computing Gaming

Joysticks are primarily used for computer gaming. These are input devices that are connected to a computer to manage game controls such as moving front, behind and sideways, shooting or other gaming tasks. Hardcore games prefer joysticks over keyboard controls.

19. ____ Is the smallest memory measurement unit.

- A. Bit
- B. Nibble
- C. Byte
- D. Mega
- E. Zetta

Ans: Bit

A bit (binary digit) is the smallest unit of data that a computer can process and store. The term "bit" refers to a binary digit.

20. Translator program used in assembly language is called?

Ans: The assembly language uses the translator program which is known as an assembler. It takes the general computer instructions and transforms it into some bits & bytes which are utilized by the processor of the computer.

21. BIOS stand for

Ans: BIOS (basic input/output system) is the program a personal computer's microprocessor uses to get the computer system started after you turn it on. It also manages data flow between the computer's operating system and attached devices such as the hard disk, video adapter, keyboard, mouse and printer.

22. What is Windows Explorer?

Ans: Windows Explorer is the file manager used by Windows 95 and later versions. It allows users to manage files, folders and network connections, as well as search for files and related components.

23. To increase the line spacing, use the ____ Shortcut Keys

Ctrl + 1 -- Single-space lines.

Ctrl + 2 -- Double-space lines.

Ctrl + 5 -- 1.5-line spacing

24. Row of relations are called

Ans: Tuples

The relational data model represents a table of values (or data table). Each row of the table, therefore, represents a collection of related data values and hence, typically corresponds to real world entity or relationship. Formally, a row is called a tuple.

25. The Standard Protocol of the internet is

Ans: TCP/IP

The standard network protocol of the Internet, TCP/IP, stands for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol.

26. WWW Stand for

Ans: World Wide Web

WWW stands for World Wide Web. The world wide web is one set of software services running on the internet. It is a system of interlinked hypertext documents accessed via the Internet. Http stand for hypertext transfer protocol. It is the set of rules for transferring files like text, graphic image, sound, video and other multimedia files etc. on the world wide web.

27. Microprocessor can be used to make?

Microprocessors can be used to make Computer, Digital systems and Calculators.

A microprocessor, sometimes called a logic chip, is a computer processor on a microchip. The microprocessor contains all, or most of, the central processing unit (CPU) functions and is the "engine" that goes into motion when you turn your computer on.

28. First supercomputer developed in India is

Ans: The PARAM 8000 was the first machine in the series and was built from scratch.

29. CPU Retrieves its data and instruction from

A. Secondary Memory

B. Auxiliary memory

C. Main memory

D. None of these

Ans: Main memory

The CPU fetches the instructions one at a time from the main memory into the registers. One register is the program counter (pc). The pc holds the memory address of the next instruction to be fetched from main memory.

30. CPU comprises of control unit, memory unit and ____ units.

Ans: Arithmetic and logical unit

The CPU (central processing unit) is the brains of the computer where most calculations take place. Control unit and arithmetic logic unit is two main component of CPU.

31. Brain of the computer is known by

Ans: CPU

The Central Processing Unit (CPU) is known as the brain of a computer because it's the primary component that runs the computer's operating system and apps. The CPU is also known as the processor or microprocessor.

32. USB is refers to

USB stands for Universal Serial Bus and refers to a port type that connects computers to peripheral devices like keyboards, scanners, and printers.

33. Which of the following is magnetic storage device?

- A. Hard disk
- B. Compact disk
- C. Audio tapes
- D. All of these
- E. None of these

Ans: **Hard disk**

Hard disk drives (HDDs) are the most common magnetic storage device used in computers, servers, and data centers.

34. Which of the following statement is valid?

- A. 1 KB = 1024 bits
- B. 1 MB = 2048 bits
- C. 1 MB = 1000 kilobits
- D. 1 KB = 1000 bytes
- E. 1 MB = 1024 kilobytes

Ans: **1 megabyte (MB) is equal to 1024 kilobytes (KB).**

35. How many types of computer memory are present?

Ans: **3**

Computer memory is a device that stores data in the computer. There are 3 types of memories present in the computer. They are:

- **Primary Memory:** like RAM, ROM
- **Secondary Memory:** hard disk, CD's
- **Cache Memory**

36. Which of these devices use capacitors to store data?

- A. SRAM
- B. DRAM
- C. ERAM
- D. PRAM

Ans: **DRAM**

DRAM or dynamic RAM used capacitors to store data. It is a type of RAM that stores data dynamically as it stores data in capacitors and hence requires refreshing.

37. How many different types of RAM are there

Ans: **There are two types of RAM. They are Static RAM and Dynamic RAM.**

38. Software refers to

- A. the physical components that a computer is made of
- B. firmware
- C. programs
- D. people ware
- E. None of the above

Ans: **Program**

Software is a generic term that refers to programs, applications, and scripts that run on a device.

39. The primary purpose of the windows operating system?

The primary purpose of an operating system is to make the most efficient use of the computer hardware. Operating system is a software that manages computer hardware and software resources and provide common services for computer programs. Time-sharing operating system schedule tasks for efficient use of system and may also include accounting software for costing allocation of processor time, mass storage and other resources.

40. The main memory of a computer must be large enough to contain the active parts of _____?

Ans: **The application**

The main memory, also known as RAM (Random Access Memory), is a type of computer memory that is used to temporarily store data and programs that are currently in use by the computer's operating system and applications.

41. Which of the following can be looked at using the find tab?

- A. format
- B. characters
- C. symbol
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

Ans: **Symbol**

You may look up characters, words, and phrases using the Find tab.

42. The system unit that contains the most vital part of the personal computer is called?

Ans: **Motherboard**

A motherboard is the main printed circuit board that is also known as main board or system board.

43. URL stands for

Ans: **Uniform Resource Locator**

A Uniform Resource Locator (URL), colloquially termed a web address, is a reference to a web resource that specifies its location on a computer network and a mechanism for retrieving it. A URL is a specific type of Uniform Resource Identifier (URI), although many people use the two terms interchangeably.

44. The Central Processing Unit (CPU) in a computer consists of

- A. Input, output and processing
- B. Control unit, primary storage and secondary storage
- C. Control unit, arithmetic logical unit, registers
- D. None of the above

Ans: **Control unit, arithmetic logical unit, registers**

CPU consists of an arithmetic and logic unit (ALU), a control unit, and various registers. The CPU is often simply referred to as the processor. The ALU performs arithmetic operations, logic operations, and related operations, according to the program instructions.

45. Which of the following is not one of the internal components of a CPU?

- A. Control sequencer
- B. M-D-R
- C. M-A-R
- D. Floppy disk

Ans: **Floppy disk**

Floppy disk is not an internal components of a CPU. It is a component of the secondary storage

and external storage. It is a kind of data storage device.

46. The communication line between CPU memory and peripherals is called a

Ans: **Bus**

The communication line between a computer's central processing unit (CPU), memory, and peripherals is called a bus.

A bus is a pathway made up of cables and connectors that allows data to be transferred between the CPU and other components.

47. A byte can represent any number between 0 and

- A. 2
- B. 255
- C. 256
- D. 1024
- E. 1025

Ans: **255**

byte: 8 bits, can represent positive numbers from 0 to 255.

48. The computer is abbreviation of KB usually means

- A. Key Block
- B. Kernal Boot
- C. Key Byte
- D. Ket Bit
- E. Kilo Byte

Ans: **Kilo Byte**

KB is an abbreviation for kilobyte, which is a unit of measurement for computer memory or data storage.

49. Virtual memory is

- A. An extremely large main memory
- B. An extremely large secondary memory
- C. An illusion of extremely large main memory
- D. A type of memory used in super computers
- E. None of the above

Ans: **C**

Virtual memory is a memory management technique that creates the illusion of a large memory by hiding the real organization of main memory from the processes.

50. LISP is designed for

Ans: LISP is programming language for Artificial intelligence.

51. Linux is type of ____ software.

Ans: Linux is a type of open source operating system (OS).

52. Which contents are lost when the computer turn off?

- A. storage
- B. input
- C. output
- D. memory

Ans: D

The contents that are lost when the computer turns off are stored in the memory.

53. Which of the following is not a font style?

- A. Bold
- B. Italics
- C. Regular
- D. Super Script
- E. Bold – Italics

Ans: D

Superscript is not related to the font style. It is a letter, character number or symbol that is set slightly for the normal line of type. It is generally smaller than the body of the text and detailed occurs at the baseline.

54. Which of the following is not a network device?

- A. Router
- B. Switch
- C. Modem
- D. Bridge
- E. None of the above

Ans: C

Modem is not network device. A network device is a node in the wireless mesh network.

55. A _____ is software program used to view web pages.

Ans: A web browser is a software program that allows you to find and view websites on the internet. When a user requests a web page, the browser retrieves the files from a web server and displays the page on the user's screen.

56. The vast network of computer that connects millions of people all over the world is called?

- A. LAN
- B. Web
- C. Hypertext
- D. Internet
- E. None of these

Ans: D

The internet is the vast network of computers that connects millions of people all over the world. It's a global system of interconnected computer networks and electronic devices that use a set of protocols to communicate with each other.

57. The main reason to encrypt a file is to ____.

- A. Reduce its size
- B. Secure for its transmission
- C. Prepare it for backup
- D. Include it in the start-up sequence
- E. None of the above

Ans: B

The main reason to encrypt a file is to protect it during transmission.

58. A Database Management System is a type of _____ software.

- A. It is a type of system software
- B. It is a kind of application software
- C. It is a kind of general software
- D. Both A and C

Ans: A

The DBMS (or Database Management System) is a kind of system software used for several operations such as creating tables/databases, storing data, managing databases. It also allows modifying the data stored in the database as well.

59. Where does computer add and compare data?

- A. Hard Disk
- B. Floppy Disk
- C. CPU Disk
- D. Memory Chip
- E. None of these

Ans: C

A computer adds and compares data in its central processing unit (CPU) chip. The CPU is often called the "brain" of a computer because it performs most of the computer's processing.

60. Causing the CPU to step through a series of micro operations is called _____.

- A. Execution
- B. Runtime
- C. Pipelining
- D. Sequencing

Ans: D

Sequencing is the process of causing the CPU to step through a series of micro operations. Execution causes the performance of each micro operation.

61. Which of the following is not a type of CPU cache?

- A. L1 Cache
- B. L2 Cache
- C. RAM Cache
- D. L3 Cache

Ans: C

RAM Cache is not a type of CPU cache; it refers to caching data in system RAM.

62. Which of the following memory chip is faster?

- A. There is no certainty
- B. DRAM
- C. SRAM
- D. RAM
- E. None of these

Ans: SRAM

Static Random Access Memory (SRAM) is faster than Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM). SRAM is used in high-speed cache memory and high performance applications, while DRAM is

used in lower-speed main memory and general purpose applications.

63. How many bytes are there in one gigabyte

Ans: 1 gigabyte is equal to 1000000000 bytes.

64. How many types of memory does a computer have?

Ans: Computers have two main types of memory: primary and secondary.

65. Which software is used to create presentations to show to customers or staff members?

- A. Report Generation
- B. Graph Generator
- C. Presentation software
- D. Picture Generator

Ans: C

presentation software can use to create presentations for customers or staff.

66. A collections of Program that controls how your computer system runs and process information is called?

Ans: An operating system (OS) is a collection of programs that manages and controls a computer's resources and hardware and software. It also provides a platform for software to run on and common services for computer programs.

67. Any electronic holding place where data can be stored and retrieved later whenever required is _____.

- A. memory
- B. drive
- C. disk
- D. circuit

Ans: A

Memory is the place where data can be stored and later retrieved. Memory can be of classified into register, cache, main memory, etc.

68. Microsoft office was developed by

Ans: Microsoft Office is a software which was developed by Microsoft Inc in 1988.

69. First computer mouse was build by

Douglas Engelbart, a researcher at Stanford Research Institute (now SRI International), invented the first computer mouse in 1963–1964.

70. The First computer architecture was introduced in

The first computer architecture was designed in 1970. Computer architecture is the organization and interconnection of various components of the computer system.

71. A device that makes copies and reproduces text and images is called ____.

- A. CPU
- B. Memory
- C. Printer
- D. Scanner

Ans: D

A device that copies or reproduces text and images is also called Scanner.

72. In computing, IP address means

Ans: In computing, an IP address, or Internet Protocol address, is a unique numeric identifier for a device or network that connects to the internet.

73. Key to represent relationship between tables is called

Ans: A foreign key is a unique key that represents the relationship between two or more tables in a relational database.

74. CPU is fabricated as a single integrated circuit which is known as?

- A. Motherboard
- B. Microprocessor
- C. ALU
- D. CU

Ans: B

A microprocessor is a single integrated circuit (IC) chip that contains all the circuitry for a computer's central processing unit (CPU). Microprocessors are also known as CPUs.

75. Which unit of computer helps in communication between the memory and the arithmetic logical unit?

- A. CMU

- B. ALU
- C. UPS
- D. CPU

Ans: D

CPU helps in communication between the memory and the arithmetic logical unit.

76. A temporary storage area, attached to the CPU, for I/O operations is a

- A. Chip
- B. Buffer
- C. Register
- D. Core

Ans: B

A temporary storage area, attached to the CPU, for I/O operations is known as a buffer. It is a type of memory that is used for temporarily holding data while it is being moved from one place to another.

77. Primary storage is ____ as compared to secondary storage.

- A. Slow and inexpensive
- B. Fast and inexpensive
- C. Fast and expensive
- D. Slow and expensive

Ans: C

Primary storage is faster, more expensive, and persistent than secondary storage.

78. Which of the following stores more data?

- A. Floppy Disk
- B. CD RW
- C. DVD
- D. CD ROM

Ans: C

DVD (Digital Video Disc) is the one which stores most data among these.

A Digital Video Disc can hold about 3.7 Giga Bytes of data which is much more in comparison to the second largest in the given options i.e., Compact Disc (CD) which can hold only about 700 Mega Bytes of data.

With the arrival of DVDs, Compact Discs were rendered useless because of the vast difference in the storage capacity

79. Which hard disk will be able to store more information?

- A. 24 MB
- B. 2400 KB
- C. 24 Gigabytes
- D. 240 MB

Ans: C

A 24 Gigabyte hard disk can store more information than a 24 MB, 2400 KB, or 240 MB.

80. Size of the _____ memory mainly depends on the size of the address bus.

- A. Main
- B. Virtual
- C. Secondary
- D. Cache

Ans: A

The size of the main memory depends on the size of the address bus of the CPU. The main memory mainly consists of RAM and ROM, where RAM contains the current data and programs and ROM contains permanent programs like BIOS.

81. Word processing software is used to create _____.

Ans: Word processing software is used to create, edit, format, and print documents. Examples include Microsoft Word and Google Docs.

82. What is the mean of the Booting in the operating system?

Booting is a process of the restart the computer. After restarting it, there is no software in the computer's main memory.

83. What is the storage area for e-mail messages called?

Ans: An email box (also mailbox, e-mailbox) is the destination to which electronic mail messages are delivered. It is the equivalent of a letter box in the postal system.

Software e-mail programs commonly divide the mailbox into separate folders, notably the inbox, outbox, sent items, and deleted items.

84. Shortcut key for underline is _____.

Ans: Ctrl + U is shortcut key for underline.

85. What is internet?

Internet is a vast collection of different networks and it also known known as the network of networks.

86. Blinking symbol on the computer screen is called ____.

The blinking symbol on the computer screen is called the cursor.

87. The most widely used computer device is_____.

- A. Solid state disks
- B. Mouse
- C. Internal hard disk
- D. External hard disk

Ans: The most widely used computer device is internal hard disk.

88. Technology used to provide internet by transmitting data over wires of telephone network is?

- A. Transmitter
- B. Diodes
- C. HHL
- D. DSL

Ans: D

DSL (Digital Subscriber Line) is the technology designed to use the existing telephone lines to transport high-bandwidth data to service subscribers. DSL was used to allow the early users access to the internet and it provides dedicated, point-to-point, public network access.

89. The step and tasks needed to process data, such as responses to questions or clicking an icon are called?

- A. Instruction
- B. The hardware Unit
- C. Application Unit
- D. The System Unit

Ans: A

The steps and tasks needed to process data, such as responses to questions or clicking an icon, are called instructions.

90. How many types of arithmetic operations does the ALU of computer perform?

Ans: The Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) of a computer performs four basic arithmetic operations: addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

90. CISC stands for ____

Ans: CISC is a large instruction set computer. It has variable length instructions. It also has variety of addressing modes.

91. Which is representative of the size of the memory?

- A. Storage capacity
- B. Access mode
- C. Access time
- D. Permanence storage

Storage capacity is expressed in terms of Bytes. The data is represented as binary digits.

Storage capacity refers to how much disk space one or more storage devices provides. It measures how much data a computer system may contain.

92. Cache and main memory will not be able to hold their contents when the power is OFF.

They are

- A. Dynamic
- B. Static
- C. Volatile
- D. Non-volatile

Ans: C

Cache and main memory are volatile memory, which means they lose their contents when the power is turned off. Volatile memory only retains its data while the device is powered on. When the power is interrupted, the stored data is quickly lost.

93. A disc's content that is recorded at the time of manufacture and that cannot be changed or erased by the user is

- A. Memory Only
- B. Write Only
- C. Read Only
- D. Run Only

Ans: C

A disk's content that is recorded at the time of manufacture and that cannot be changed or erased by the user is read-only.

94. Processing involves

- A. Inputting data into a computer system
- B. Transforming input into output
- C. Displaying relevant answers
- D. Providing relevant answers

Ans: B

Processing involves transforming input into output

95. Android is ____

Ans: Android is a mobile operating system designed primarily for touch screen mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets.

96. Which type of memory is closely related to processor?

- A. Main Memory
- B. Secondary Memory
- C. Disk Memory
- D. Tape Memory

Ans: A

Main memory, also known as random access memory (RAM), is the memory unit that is directly connected to the central processing unit (CPU) and is closely related to it. The CPU uses RAM to store data and instructions that are currently being used, and then processes the data and stores the results back into RAM.

97. MS-Word is a

Ans: MS Word is a word processing software developed by Microsoft that allows users to create, edit, format, and print documents.

98. A complete electronic circuit with transistors and other electronic components on a small silicon chip is called a?

- A. Workstation
- B. CPU
- C. Magnetic disk
- D. Integrated circuit

Ans: D

A complete electronic circuit with transistors and other electronic components on a small silicon chip is called an integrated circuit (IC).

99. The status bit is also called as –

- A. Unsigned bit
- B. Flag bit
- C. Signed bit
- D. None of the above

Ans: B

The status bit is also called as a Flag bit.

100. An IP address is ____ bit number

- A. 8 Bit
- B. 16 Bit
- C. 32 Bit
- D. 64 Bit

Ans: C

An IP address is a 32-bit number.

101. A malware is an

Ans: Malware is a kind of short program used by the hacker to gain access to sensitive data/information.

102. How many levels are there in architecture of database?

There are three levels of architecture in database - physical level, view level and user level.

103. The other component of computer system is directed to perform the task specified in the program instruction with the help of ____.

- A. Input unit
- B. Control unit
- C. ALU
- D. System unit

Ans: B

The control unit (CU) directs other components of a computer to perform tasks specified in program instructions.

104. For logical operations or comparisons such as less than or equal to or greater than ____ is used.

- A. ALU
- B. Control Unit
- C. Memory Unit
- D. Input Unit

Ans: A

The arithmetic and logic unit (ALU) of a computer's central processing unit (CPU) performs logical operations and comparisons, such as less than or equal to, greater than or equal to, and others.

105. ASCII stand for ____

ASCII stands for American Standard Code for Information Interchange.

106. What is meant by a dedicated computer?

Dedicated computer is Which is assigned one and only one task.

A dedicated server is a single computer in a network reserved for serving the needs of the network. For example, some networks require that one computer be set aside to manage communications between all the other computers.

107. Algorithms and Flow chart help us to ____.

- A. Know the memory capacity
- B. Direct the output to a printer
- C. Identify the base of a number system
- D. Specify the problem completely and clearly

Ans: D

Algorithm and Flow chart help us to Specify the problem completely and clearly.

Algorithms and flowcharts are two different tools used for creating new programs, especially in computer programming. An algorithm is a step-by-step analysis of the process, while a flowchart explains the steps of a program in a graphical way.

108. One of the Input device in computer are ____.

- A. OS
- B. Keyboard
- C. Pen drive
- D. Cable

Ans: B

An input device in computing is a piece of computer hardware equipment used to supply a data processing system including a computer or information appliance with control and data signals. Keyboards, scanners, mice, joysticks and digital cameras are examples of input devices.

109. The Operating system manages _____.

- A. Memory
- B. Process
- C. Disks and I/O devices
- D. All of the above

Ans: D

The operating memory manages all the functions like memory, processes, disks and input/output devices. It is basic software of computer that support's computer's basic functions like scheduling tasks, executing applications and controlling peripherals.

110. What do a scanner scans?

- A. Picture
- B. Both Picture and text
- C. Text
- D. Neither picture nor text

Ans: B

Scanner —is a device that optically scans images, printed text, handwriting or an object.

111. What will you use if you want to keep track of addresses, phone numbers, parent/guardian names, class attendance, average and grades? Every so often you want to send reports home that select failing grades and excessive absences.

- A. Access
- B. Excel
- C. PowerPoint
- D. Word

Ans: A

Access are used to track of addresses, phone numbers, parent/guardian names, class attendance, average and grades. It can used send the reports also.

112. IBM 1401 is _____.

The IBM 1401 is a second generation, 16-bit, variable word length decimal mainframe computer.

113. Which of the following is never a part of an e-mail address?

- A. @
- B. _
- C. Space
- D. None of these

Ans: C

A photo and a space are not part of an email address

114. The first web browser is _____.

- A. Internet Explorer
- B. Collabra
- C. Netscape
- D. Mosaic

Ans: D

The first web browser developed by the National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA) was Mosaic.

Mosaic was released in 1993 and was one of the first graphical web browsers.

It was developed by Marc Andreessen and Eric Bina at the National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA) at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

115. The key that is used to update the active window is _____.

Ans: The F5 function key is used to refresh the current window.

116. An HTTP request contains _____ parts.

- A. 1
- B. 5
- C. 3
- D. 4

Ans: C

An HTTP request is made out of three components: request line, headers, and message body.

117. It is software program designed to record (log) every keystroke on the machine on which it runs.

- A. Keylogger
- B. Worms
- C. Virus
- D. Cracker

Ans: A

Keyloggers are tools that can record every keystroke that you type into a computer or mobile keyboard. Because you interact with a device primarily through the keyboard, keyloggers can record a lot of information about your activity.



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