<u>Sample Question Bank for the Selection to the post of JE/IT Accounts Department / Southern Railway</u>

(Note: This is a sample question bank, provided for a reference purpose only).

1. Which technology is used for crypto currency?
   a. Java

   b. Block chain

   c. Block code

   d. More than one of the above

   e. None of the above

   Ans: b. Block Chain

2. Which is a hardware component used by computers to connect to Ethernet LAN and communicate with other devices on the LAN?

   a. Ethernet Card

   b. Repeater

   c. Input device

   d. Output device

   Ans: a. Ethernet Card

3. What is phising?

   a. It uses networks to search out computers

   b. Someone sends legitimate-looking emails to users

   c. Re-directs the user to a fake website

   d. A key logging software

   Ans: b. Someone sends legitimate-looking emails to users

4. Python is

    a. A programming language

    b. An Operating system

    c. An application program

    d. A compiler

Ans: a. A programming language

5. In which year the information Technology Act was enacted in India?

    a. 2005

    b. 1980

    c. 2000

    d. 1990

Ans: c. 2000

6. A combination of hardware and software which links two parts of the same LAN or two compatible LANs by directing messages to the correct node is called

    a. Embedded System

    b. Router

    c. Hybrid computer

    d. Microprocessor

Ans: b. Router

7. Speed of Internet is measured in

      a. GHz

      b. Gbps

      c. GB

      d. Dpi

    Ans: b. Gbps

8. A ____ is a set of information which processes the data transaction in database system that monitors transaction programs.

  A. Operating System

  B. Decision Support System

  C. Transaction Processing System

  D. None of the mentioned above

Answer: C) Transaction Processing System

Explanation:A transaction processing system is a set of information which processes the data transaction in database system that monitors transaction programs.

9. A Transaction Processing System is also known as real-time processing system.

  A. True
  B. False

Answer: A) True

Explanation:

TPS is also known as transaction processing or real-time processing.

10. _____ is a way of computing that divides work into individual, indivisible operations.

    A. Executive Support System
    B. Decision Support System
    C. Transaction Processing System
    D. None of the mentioned above

Answer: C) Transaction Processing System

Explanation:

A TPS is a way of computing that divides work into individual, indivisible operations.

11. _____ processes multiple transactions at the same time.

    A. Batch Processing
    B. Real-time Processing
    C. Distributed System
    D. None of the mentioned above

Answer: A) Batch Processing

Explanation:

Batch processing system processes several transactions at the same time. It is a technique in which a system collects the programs and data together in a batch and then processing starts.

12. In ___ the results of each transaction are not immediately available.

    A. Batch processing
    B. Real-time processing
    C. Transaction processing
    D. All of the mentioned above

Answer: A) Batch processing Explanation: In Batch processing the results of each transaction are not immediately available.

13. Transaction Processing System components are ____.

    A. Processing system
    B. Storage device
    C. I/O
    D. All of the mentioned above

Answer: D) All of the mentioned above

Explanation:Transaction Processing System components are Processing system, Storage device and I/O devices.

14. In ___, all transactions are automatically processed.

    A. Real-Time Processing
    B. Executive Support System
    C. Decision Support System
    D. None of the mentioned above

Answer: A) Real-Time Processing

Explanation:

In Real-Time Processing all transactions are automatically processed.

15. A transaction completes its execution is said to be,

    A. Commit
    B. Rollback
    C. Backup
    D. None of the mentioned above

Answer: A) Commit

Explanation:

A transaction completes its execution is said to be commit.

16. Information is a -

    A. Processed Data
    B. Data
    C. Input
    D. Output

Answer: A) Processed Data Explanation: Information is a processed data.

17. A TPS generally,

    A. Processes a low volume of business transactions
    B. Supports single users in routine, everyday transactions.
    C. Uses relatively simple procedures to control processing and to ensure accuracy
    D. None of the mentioned above

Answer: C) Uses relatively simple procedures to control processing and to ensure accuracy

Explanation:

A TPS generally uses relatively simple procedures to control processing and to ensure accuracy.

18. A ___ is a computer application used to support determinations, decisions, and courses of action in an organization or a business.

    A. Decision Support System (DSS)
    B. Transaction Process System
    C. Executive Support System
    D. None of the mentioned above

Answer: A) Decision Support System (DSS)

Explanation:

A DSS is a computer application used to support determinations, decisions, and courses of action in an organization or a business.

19. A Decision Support System (DSS) is an application for information systems that helps in ___

    A. System Design
    B. System Analysis
    C. Decision making
    D. All of the mentioned above

Answer: C) Decision making

Explanation:

A Decision Support System (DSS) is an application for information systems that helps in decision making.

20. A ___ can integrate all multiple variables and produces an outcome.

    A. ESS
    B. DSS
    C. TPS
    D. All of these

Answer: B) DSS

Explanation:

A DSS can integrate all multiple variables and produces an outcome.

21. Which of the following is / are some of the main areas of operation of DSS.

    A. Transaction processing
    B. Production, finance, and marketing
    C. Executive Support System
    D. None of the mentioned above

Answer: B) Production, finance, and marketing

Explanation:

Production, finance, and marketing are the main areas of operation of DSS.

22. Which of the following is a good characteristic of a DSS?

    A. It has an increment model
    B. Responds quickly to decision makers to help in decision making
    C. Automates decision making process
    D. None of the mentioned above

Answer: B) Responds quickly to decision makers to help in decision making

Explanation:

A DSS always responds quickly to decision makers to help in decision making.

23. Which of the following is / are the components of a Decision Support System.

    A. Knowledge Base
    B. Model Management System
    C. User Interface
    D. All of these

Answer: D) All of these

Explanation:

User Interface, Knowledge Base and Model Management System are the key Components of a DSS.

24. Which amongst the followings are true with reference to DSS?

    A. A DSS increases the speed and efficiency of decision-making activities
    B. It automates managerial processes
    C. It improves interpersonal communication within the organization
    D. All of the mentioned above

Answer: D) All of the mentioned above

Explanation:

A DSS increases the speed and efficiency of decision-making activities, automates managerial processes and improves interpersonal communication within the organization.

25. 2. Which is/are statement(s) true about PHP?

    A. It is an open-source scripting language
    B. PHP scripts execute on the server
    C. It is used for developing dynamic & interactive websites
    D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

All of the above-mentioned statements are true about PHP.

26. A PHP script starts with _____ and ends with ___ .

    A. <?php and ?>
    B. <php> and </php>
    C. <?php and /?php>
    D. </php and />

Answer: A) <?php and ?>

Explanation:

A PHP script starts with <?php and ends with ?>.

27. PHP keywords are case-sensitive?

    A. Yes
    B. No

Answer: B) No

Explanation:

No, PHP keywords (example: if, else, while, echo, etc.) are not case-sensitive.

28. PHP statements end with a _____.

    A. semicolon (;)
    B. colon (:)
    C. dot (.)
    D. comma (,)

Answer: A) semicolon (;)

Explanation:

PHP statements end with a semicolon (;).

29. Are variable names case-sensitive in PHP?

    A. Yes
    B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, variable names are case-sensitive. Example: variables $name, $Name, and $NAME are different.

30. How many variable scopes are there in PHP?

    A. 1
    B. 2
    C. 3
    D. 4

Answer: C) 3

Explanation:

There are 3 different variable scopes in PHP. Those are

- local
- global
- static

31. "Array" is a data type in PHP?

    A. Yes
    B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, Array is a data type in PHP.

32. A key role of Management Information Systems is,

    A. To develop and share documents that support day-today organizational activities.
    B. To process business information
    C. To materialize the business transaction data and produce insightful information which assists managers in decision making
    D. None of the above

Answer: C) To materialize the business transaction data and produce insightful information which assists managers in decision making

Explanation:

MIS roles are wide in terms of organizational support. However, the main role of Management Information Systems is to materialize the business transaction data and produce insightful information which assists managers in decision making.

33. Which of the following is not an objective of MIS?

    A. Supports in decision-making
    B. Provides insightful information
    C. Assist management people
    D. Recruit people for system

Answer: D) Recruit people for system

Explanation:

MIS system supports in decision-making, give insightful information.

34. Which one is the organization's Back Bone?

  A. Capital
  B. Employee
  C. Management
  D. Information

Answer: D) Information

Explanation:

Information is a back-bone of an organization. With reference to this, MIS is considered as a heart and soul of an organization.

35. An MIS information comes from,

  A. Internal source
  B. External source
  C. Both internal and external source
  D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both internal and external source

Explanation:

MIS information is an internal and external source of information.

36. Which one is an internal source of information for MIS,

  A. Customers care department
  B. HR department
  C. Marketing department
  D. All of these

Answer: D) All of these

Explanation:

An internal source of information may arise from customers care department, HR department, marketing department and other departments which are interconnected and interrelated with the company.

37. In MIS design, the sources of information may be categorized as ... and ...

    A. Internal, external
    B. Personal, organizational
    C. Useful, unuseful
    D. Constructive, destructive

Answer: A) Internal, external

Explanation:

In MIS design, the information may be categorized as internal and external sources of information.

38. Which of the following steps is/are the implementation plans involved in MIS?

    A. Preparing organizational plans
    B. Planning of workflow
    C. Training of personnel
    D. All of these

Answer: D) All of these

Explanation:

Preparing organizational plans, workflow planning and Training of personnel are involve in MIS implementation.

39. Which of the following is included in the Office automation systems?

    A. Word processing and spreadsheet
    B. Electronic mail
    C. Audio and Video conversation
    D. All of these

Answer: D) All of these

Explanation:

An Office automation system in MIS may involve word processing, spreadsheet, presentation applications, audio and video conversation, Emails etc.

40. Which one of the following is not included in a Transaction Processing System:

    A. Input
    B. Process
    C. Output
    D. Feedback

Answer: D) Feedback

Explanation:

Feedback is not a component of a Transaction Processing System.

41. The most important reason for failure of MIS is,

    A. Users involvement form initial phase of development
    B. Non involvement of end-user
    C. Documentation of specification
    D. All of these

Answer: B) Non involvement of end-user

Explanation:

The biggest cause of MIS failure is Non involvements of end-user, if a user don't involve in the development of MIS, then it may get lack of necessary requirements and MIS may become fail.

42. Amongst which of the following represents the correct order of data processing phases?

    A. Input, output, processing, storage
    B. Input, processing, output, storage
    C. Processing, input, storage, output
    D. All of the mentioned above

Answer: B) Input, processing, output, storage

Explanation:

The correct order of data processing phases is Input, processing, output, and storage.

43. Which is the correct syntax to include comment in an HTML document?

    A. //
    B. /* Comment */
    C. // Comment //
    D. <!-- Comment -->

Answer: D) <!-- Comment -->

Explanation:

You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax,

44. Which tag/element defines the HTML document's body?

    A. <HTML>
    B. <HTMLbody>
    C. <bdy>
    D. <body>

Answer: D) <body>

Explanation:

The <body> element defines the HTML document's body.

45. Which tag contains the meta information about the HTML page?

    A. <html>
    B. <title>
    C. <head>
    D. <body>

Answer: C) <head>

Explanation:

The <head> tag contains the meta information about the HTML page.

46. HTML tags with no content are called _____.

    A. Special tags
    B. Advanced tags
    C. Empty tags
    D. Other tags

Answer: C) Empty tags

Explanation:

HTML tags with no content are called empty tags. For example, the \<br\> tag, \<hr\> tag.

47. Is HTML a case sensitive?

    A. Yes
    B. No

Answer: B) No

Explanation:

No, HTML is Not Case Sensitive.

48. Which HTML tag is used to define bold text, without any extra importance?

    A. \<strong\>
    B. \<bold\>
    C. \<bolder\>
    D. \<b\>

Answer: D) \<b\>

Explanation:

The HTML \<b\> tag is used to define bold text, without any extra importance.

49. GUI stands for,

   a. Graphical Usable Interface
   b. Graphical User Interface
   c. Graph Users Interface
   d. Graphic User Interface

Answer: b. Graphical User Interface

Explanation:

GUI is known as Graphical user interface as its acts as interface between the user and the system in the form of graphical data.

50. In a graphical user interface, the most common input device is,

   a. Mouse
   b. Keyboard
   c. Monitor
   d. Joy stick

Answer: a. Mouse

Explanation:

Nowadays, a mouse is a most widely used input device. It enables the user to give commands to the computer system by simply clicking. A mouse has two buttons left and right, these are used as per need.

51. In a graphics system, the most prominent output device is,

   a. VDU (Visual Display Unit)
   b. Printer
   c. Joystick
   d. None of the above mentioned

Answer: a. VDU (Visual Display Unit)

Explanation:

In a graphics system, the most prominent output device is a VDU (Visual Display Unit).

52. What is meant by the concept of WYSIWYG in MS Word?

    A. What You See Is What You Get
    B. What You Seek Is What You Get
    C. What You See Is What You Give
    D. What You Seek Is What You Give

Answer

A) What You See Is What You Get

Explanation

In MS Word, WYSIWYG means What You See Is What You Get.

53. Which option is correct to save the document in MS Word?

    A. Save
    B. Save As
    C. Ctrl+S
    D. All of the above

Answer

D) All of the above

Explanation

The options through which we can save the document in MS Word are –

   i.   Save
   ii.   Save As
   iii.   Ctrl+S

54. There is a _____ underline on the text of any grammar mistakes in the document.

    A. Orange
    B. Green
    C. Black
    D. Purple

Answer

B) Green

Explanation

There is a green underline on the text of any grammar mistakes in the document.

55. Word documents contain _____, which appear at the top and bottom of the document, respectively.

    A. Headers and Footers
    B. Footers and Headers
    C. Headers
    D. Footers

Answer

A) Headers and Footers

Explanation

Word documents contain headers and footers, which appear at the top and bottom of the document, respectively.

56. _____ is a picture or a graphic that can be added to a document.

    A. Clickart
    B. Clusterart
    C. Coldart
    D. Clipart

Answer

D) Clipart

Explanation

Clipart is a picture or a graphic that can be added to a document.

57. Excel is a ____ program developed by Microsoft.

    A. Spreadsheet
    B. Document
    C. Data management
    D. All of the above

Answer: A) Spreadsheet

Explanation:

Excel is a spreadsheet program developed by Microsoft.

58. Microsoft Excel is used for?

    A. Analysis
    B. Data Entry
    C. Data Management
    D. Accounting
    E. Budgeting
    F. All of the above

Answer: F) All of the above

Explanation:

Microsoft Excel is typically used for:

    i. Analysis
    ii. Data entry
    iii. Data management
    iv. Accounting
    v. Budgeting
    vi. Data analysis
    vii. Visuals and graphs
    viii. Programming
    ix. Financial modelling,
    x. And many more

59. What is the collection of worksheets called?

    A. Ledger
    B. Book
    C. Testbook
    D. Workbook

Answer: D) Workbook

Explanation:

The collection of worksheets is called a workbook.

60. The total number of rows in a worksheet?

    A. Unlimited
    B. 65,535
    C. 1,048,576
    D. 1,068,576

Answer: C) 1,048,576

Explanation:

The total number of rows in a worksheet is 1,048,576.

61. The total number of columns in a worksheet?

    A. 26
    B. 256
    C. 12,834
    D. 16,384

Answer: D) 16,384

Explanation:

The total number of columns in a worksheet is 16,384.

62. What is the column width in a worksheet?

    A. 26 characters
    B. 128 characters
    C. 255 characters
    D. 256 characters

Answer: C) 255 characters

Explanation:

The column width in a worksheet is 255 characters.

63. The intersection of a column and a row in a worksheet is called ____.

    A. Box
    B. Cell
    C. Range
    D. Page Break

Answer: B) Cell

Explanation:

The intersection of a column and a row in a worksheet is called a "Cell".

64. Which logical function returns TRUE if all arguments evaluate TRUE; FALSE if not?

    A. OR
    B. AND
    C. IF
    D. ANDIF

Answer: B) AND

Explanation:

The AND() function is used to test multiple conditions and returns TRUE if all arguments evaluate TRUE; FALSE if not.

Syntax: =AND (logical1, [logical2], ...)

65. Which logical function returns TRUE if one or more arguments evaluates to TRUE; FALSE if all arguments evaluate to FALSE?

    A. OR
    B. AND
    C. IF
    D. ANDIF

Answer: A) OR

Explanation:

The OR() function is used to test multiple conditions and returns TRUE if one or more evaluates to TRUE, and returns FALSE if all arguments evaluate to FALSE.

Syntax:

=OR (logical1, [logical2], ...)

66. What is the correct syntax of IF() function?

    A. =IF (logical_test, {[value_if_true]}, {[value_if_false]})
    B. =IF (logical_test, TRUE([value_if_true]), FALSE([value_if_false]))
    C. =IF (logical_test: [value_if_true], [value_if_false])
    D. =IF (logical_test, [value_if_true], [value_if_false])

Answer: D) =IF (logical_test, [value_if_true], [value_if_false])

Explanation:

The correct syntax of IF() function is:

=IF (logical_test, [value_if_true], [value_if_false])

67. Which function is used to trap and handle errors?

    A. IFERROR()
    B. ERROR()
    C. IFNA()
    D. IFTRAP() Answer: A) IFERROR()

Explanation:

The IFERROR() function is used to trap and handle errors.

Syntax:

=IFERROR (value, value_if_error)

Example:

=IFERROR (A2/C2,"Please enter a value in C2")

68. Which function is used to get a date n working days in the future or past?

    A. WORKDAY()
    B. DAY()
    C. WORKDATE()
    D. DAYM()

Answer: A) WORKDAY()

Explanation:

The WORKDAY() function is used to get a date n working days in the future or past.

Syntax:

=WORKDAY (start_date, days, [holidays])

69. Which function is used to create a date with year, month, and day?

    A. DATE()
    B. DATEDIF()
    C. DATEVALUE()
    D. CURDATE()

Answer: A) DATE()

Explanation:

The DATE() function is used to create a date with year, month, and day.

Syntax:

```
=DATE (year, month, day)
```

Example:

```
=DATE(2022,8,26) // returns Aug 26, 2022
```

70. Which function is used to get days, months, or years between two dates?

    A. DATE()
    B. DATEDIF()
    C. DATEVALUE()
    D. CURDATE()

Answer: B) DATEIF()

Explanation:

The DATEDIF() function is used to get days, months, or years between two dates.

Syntax:

```
=DATEDIF (start_date, end_date, unit)
```

Example:

```
=DATEDIF("26-08-2020","26-08-2022","y") // Returns 2
```

```
=DATEDIF("26-08-2020","26-08-2022","m") // Returns 24
=DATEDIF("26-08-2020","26-08-2022","d") // Returns 730
```

71. What is the keyboard shortcut to view formulas instead of values in MS Excel?

    A. CTRL + `
    B. ALT + `
    C. CTRL + ALT + `
    D. CTRL + SHIFT + F

Answer: A) CTRL + `

Explanation:

The keyboard shortcut to view formulas instead of values is CTRL + `.

72. Which programming language is used to write a Macro in MS Excel?

    A. C
    B. C++
    C. Java
    D. Visual Basic

Answer: D) Visual Basic

Explanation:

Visual Basic is the programming language that is used to write a Macro in MS Excel.

73. What is the correct value of the function? =ROUND (1.9867,2)

    A. 1.98
    B. 1.99
    C. 2
    D. 1.00

Answer: B) 1.99

Explanation:The function =ROUND (1.9867,2) will return 1.99

74. In MS Excel, 'Merge and Center' is used to _____.

A. Combine and centre the content of the selected cell
B. Combine and centre the content of the current row
C. Concatenate the text of the two cells and returns the text
D. None of the above

Answer: A) Combine and centre the content of the selected cell

Explanation:

In MS Excel, 'Merge and Center' is used to combine and centre the content of the selected cell.

75. Steps for protecting a sheet by password in MS Excel?

A. Under the Review Tab, Click on Protect Current Sheet
B. Under Insert Tab, Click on Protect Sheet
C. Under Data Tab, Click on Protect Sheet
D. Under the Review Tab, Click on Protect Sheet

Answer: D) Under Review Tab, Click on Protect Sheet

Explanation:

In MS Excel, to protect a sheet by password. Under the Review Tab, Click on Protect Sheet.

76. Which option allows you to display all numbers which are less than 0 (negative numbers) in red color in MS Excel?

A. Styling
B. Conditional Formatting
C. Compare Formatting
D. Special Formatting

Answer: B) Conditional Formatting

Explanation:

By using the "Conditional Formatting" feature, we can apply special formatting based on the conditions.

77. What is the default filename of a PowerPoint file?

    A. Presentation
    B. Mypresentation
    C. Presentation1
    D. Default

Answer: C) presentation1

Explanation:

The default filename of a PowerPoint file is "presentation1".

78. Which command is used to open PowerPoint directly (if installed) from the RUN dialog box in Windows operating systems?

    A. Powerpoint
    B. Powerpnt
    C. Ppt
    D. Pptx

Answer: B) Powerpnt

Explanation:

Use "powerpnt" command in the RUN dialog box in the Windows system to open PowerPoint.

79. A PowerPoint template is saved as _____ file.

    A. pptx
    B. potx
    C. pstx
    D. temx

Answer: B) potx

Explanation:

A PowerPoint template is saved as .potx file.

80. What is the file extension of PowerPoint file?

    A. Powerpoint
    B. Powerpnt
    C. Ppnt
    D. Pptx

Answer: D) pptx

Explanation:

The file extension of PowerPoint file is ".pptx".

81. What is the shortcut key to insert a new slide in PowerPoint?

    A. Ctrl + N
    B. Ctrl + M
    C. Shift + N
    D. Alt + M

Answer: B) Ctrl + M

Explanation:

The shortcut key to insert a new slide in PowerPoint is Ctrl + M.

82. Can we insert a video into a PowerPoint presentation?

    A. Yes
    B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, we can insert a video in a PowerPoint presentation. To insert a video, go to the slide on which you want to insert a video, click on the Insert tab and then click on the Insert Video Icon and choose a video from the device.

83. The primary storage is also referred as -

    A. Volatile Storage
    B. Non-volatile Storage
    C. Seamless Storage
    D. None of the above

Answer: A) Volatile Storage

Explanation:

The primary storage is also referred as Volatile Storage.

84. Memory types that use _____ storage do not permanently store data.

    A. Primary
    B. Secondary
    C. Tertiary
    D. None

Answer: A) Primary

Explanation:

Memory types that use primary storage do not permanently store data.

85. Which of the following is the type of primary storage?

    A. Main memory
    B. Cache
    C. Both A and B
    D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A and B

Explanation:

The types of primary storage are -

  i.   Main memory
 ii.   Cache

86. Data that is accessible via the storage medium is processed by the ___ .

    A. Cache
    B. Main memory
    C. Both A and B
    D. None of the above

Answer: A) Main memory

Explanation:

Data that is accessible via the storage medium is processed by the main memory.

87. Storage media such as cache are ____ .

    A. Cheap
    B. Expensive
    C. Average price
    D. None

Answer: B) Expensive

Explanation:

Storage media such as cache are expensive.

88. Cache is the ___ storage media.

    A. Slowest
    B. Fastest
    C. Deadlock
    D. None

Answer: B) Fastest

Explanation:

Cache is the fastest storage media.

89. Cached storage is kept by computer hardware and usually consists of a ___ amount of information.

    A. Big
    B. Small
    C. Average
    D. None

Answer: B) Small

Explanation:

Cached storage is kept by computer hardware and usually consists of a small amount of information.

90. What is secondary storage also known as?

    A. Online Storage
    B. Offline Storage
    C. Main Storage
    D. None

Answer: A) Online Storage

Explanation:

Secondary storage is also known as Online Storage.

91. Data is stored in Secondary Storage in order to be ____ available to the user.

    A. Permanently
    B. Temporarily
    C. Consecutively
    D. Simultaneously

Answer: A) Permanently

Explanation:

Data is stored in Secondary Storage in order to be permanently available to the user.

92. ___ cannot corrupt data stored in secondary storage.

   A. Power failures
   B. System crashes
   C. Both A and B
   D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A and B

Explanation:

Power failures or system crashes cannot corrupt data stored in secondary storage.

93. Secondary storage is also known as -

   A. Online Storage
   B. Non-volatile storage
   C. Both A and B
   D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A and B

Explanation:

Secondary storage is also known as online storage and non-volatile storage.

94. Which of the following is the secondary storage media?

   A. Flash Memory
   B. Magnetic Disk Storage
   C. Both A and B
   D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A and B

Explanation:

The secondary storage media are -

   1. Flash Memory
   2. Magnetic Disk Storage

95. Flash memory files are stored on ___- keys, which are connected to a computer through ___ ports.

    A. USB
    B. UBS
    C. BUS
    D. SUB

Answer: A) USB

Explanation:

Flash memory files are stored on USB (Universal Serial Bus) keys, which are connected to a computer through USB ports.

96. Storage of this type is often used for caching frequently accessed data in ___ systems.

    A. Server
    B. Flash
    C. Storage
    D. None

Answer: A) Server

Explanation:

Storage of this type is often used for caching frequently accessed data in server systems.

97. Magnetic Disk Storage is also known as -

    A. Offline Storage Media
    B. Online Storage Media
    C. Shuffle Storage Media
    D. Storage Media

Answer: B) Online Storage Media

Explanation:

Magnetic Disk Storage is also known as Online Storage Media.

98. ___ have the distinguishing characteristic of not affecting the data in the event of a system crash or failure, but a disk failure can easily damage and destroy the stored data.

    A. Flash Memory
    B. Magnetic Disks
    C. Optical Storage
    D. Tape Storage

Answer: B) Magnetic Disks

Explanation:

Magnetic disks have the distinguishing characteristic of not affecting the data in the event of a system crash or failure, but a disk failure can easily damage and destroy the stored data.

99. Tertiary storage is also known as -

    A. Online storage
    B. Offline storage
    C. Main storage
    D. None

Answer: B) Offline storage

Explanation:

Tertiary Storage is also known as Offline Storage.

100. Which of the following is the tertiary storage device?

    A. Optical Storage
    B. Tape Storage
    C. Both A and B
    D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A and B

Explanation:

The tertiary storage devices are -

i. Optical Storage
ii. Tape Storage

101. ___ is the most cost-effective storage medium compared to disks.

   A. Magnetic Disk Storage
   B. Optical Storage
   C. Tape Storage
   D. None of the above

Answer: C) Tape Storage

Explanation:

Tape storage is the most cost-effective storage medium compared to disks.

102. Tape Storage also refer as -

   A. Sequential-access Storage
   B. Offline Storage
   C. Online Storage
   D. Main Storage

Answer: A) Sequential-access Storage

Explanation:

Tape Storage also refer as Sequential-access Storage.

103. The ability to access data directly from any location on a disk is what makes disk storage known as ___ storage.

   A. Random-access
   B. Direct-access
   C. Linear-access
   D. Heap-access

Answer: B) Direct-access

Explanation: The ability to access data directly from any location on a disk is what makes disk storage known as direct-access storage.

104. Which among the following comes at the top in storage hierarchy?

    A. Cache
    B. Main Memory
    C. Flash Memory
    D. Magnetic Disk

Answer: A) Cache

Explanation:

Cache comes at the top in storage hierarchy.

105. Which among the following comes at the bottom in storage hierarchy?

    A. Magnetic Disks
    B. Main Memory
    C. Flash Memory
    D. Magnetic Tapes

Answer: D) Magnetic Tapes

Explanation:

Magnetic Tapes comes at the bottom in storage hierarchy.

106. What is the base of the binary number system?

    A. 2

    B. 8

    C.10

    D. 16

Answer: A. 2

The binary number system is base-2, which means it uses only two digits, 0 and 1.

107. Which type of memory is non-volatile and retains data even when the power is turned off?

A.   RAM
      B. ROM
      C. Cache
      D. Register

Answer: B. ROM
ROM (Read-Only Memory) is non-volatile memory that retains data even when the power is turned off.

108. What is the primary function of cache memory in a computer system?

A.   To store permanent data
      B. To provide additional processing power to the CPU
      C. To store frequently accessed data for faster retrieval by the CPU
      D. To display images on the screen

Answer: C. To store frequently accessed data for faster retrieval by the CPU
Cache memory stores frequently accessed data for faster retrieval by the CPU, improving processing speed.

109. Which type of memory is used for long-term data storage and program storage?

A.   RAM
      B. ROM
      C. Cache
      D. Register

      Answer: B. ROM
      ROM (Read-Only Memory) is used for long-term data storage and program storage.

110. What is the purpose of virtual memory in a computer system?

A.   To store data permanently
        B. To provide additional processing power to the CPU
        C. To expand available RAM by using a portion of the hard drive
D. To connect to the internet

Answer: C. To expand available RAM by using a portion of the hard driveVirtual memory expands available RAM by using a portion of the hard drive to temporarily store data.

111. What is the difference between RAM and ROM?

A.   RAM is volatile, while ROM is non-volatile
        B. RAM is used for long-term data storage, while ROM is used for temporary data storage
        C. RAM is faster than ROM
D. RAM stands for Read-Only Memory, while ROM stands for Random Access Memory

Answer: A. RAM is volatile, while ROM is non-volatile

The primary difference is that RAM is volatile (loses data when powered off), while ROM is non-volatile (retains data when powered off).

112. Which storage device has no moving parts and uses NAND flash memory?

A.   Hard Drive
        B. Optical Drive
        C. Solid-State Drive (SSD)
        D. Magnetic Tape

Answer: C. Solid-State Drive (SSD)

Solid-State Drives (SSDs) have no moving parts and use NAND flash memory for storage.

113. What is the primary purpose of the read/write head in a hard drive?

A.   To display images on the screen
     B. To store frequently accessed data for faster retrieval
     C. To read and write data to and from the hard drive's platters
     D. To create a backup of data

Answer: C. To read and write data to and from the hard drive's platters

The read/write head in a hard drive is responsible for reading and writing data to and from the hard drive's platters.

114. What is the primary function of optical drives like CD/DVD drives?

A.   To store data permanently
     B. To create a backup of data
     C. To read and write data to optical discs
     D. To provide additional processing power to the CPU

Answer: C. To read and write data to optical discs

Optical drives like CD/DVD drives are used to read and write data to optical discs.

115. Which storage device is known for its high data transfer rates and durability but is less common in consumer computers?

A.   Hard Drive
     B. Solid-State Drive (SSD)
     C. Optical Drive
     D. Magnetic Tape

Answer: D. Magnetic Tape

Magnetic tape is known for high data transfer rates and durability but is less common in consumer computers.

116. Which storage device has the fastest data access times among the options listed?

A.   Hard Drive
        B. Optical Drive
        C. Solid-State Drive (SSD)
        D. Magnetic Tape

Answer C. Solid-State Drive (SSD)

Solid-State Drives (SSDs) have the fastest data access times among the options listed.

117.What is the primary function of a CD-ROM (Compact Disc Read-Only Memory)?

A.   To store data permanently
        B. To create a backup of data
        C. To read data from a compact disc
D. To perform mathematical calculations

C. To read data from a compact disc

A CD-ROM is primarily used to read data from a compact disc.

118. What is the primary advantage of solid-state drives (SSDs) over traditional hard disk drives (HDDs)?

A.   Higher capacity
        B. Faster data access
        C. Lower cost
        D. Greater durability

Answer: B. Faster data access

SSDs offer faster data access times compared to HDDs due to the absence of moving parts

119. What is the primary disadvantage of optical storage compared to magnetic and solid-state storage?

      A. Slower data access
      B. Lower capacity
      C. Fragility
      D. Higher cost

Answer: A. Slower data access

Optical storage tends to have slower data access times compared to magnetic and solid-state storage.

120. Database is used to _____ the data.

    A. Retrieve
    B. Insert
    C. Delete
    D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

Database is used to retrieve, insert and delete the data.

121. _____ are organized collections of data that make them easy to access and manage.

    A. Datatype
    B. Database
    C. Data
    D. System

Answer: B) Database

Explanation:

Databases are organized collections of data that make them easy to access and manage.

122. Which of the following is a database?

    A. MySQL
    B. Informix
    C. SQL Server
    D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

In addition to MySQL, Sybase, Oracle, MongoDB, Informix, PostgreSQL, and SQL Server, there are many other databases available.

123. What does SQL depend on?

    A. Relation Algebra
    B. Tuple Relational Calculus
    C. Both A. and B.
    D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A. and B.

Explanation:

The SQL language relies on relationship algebra and tuple relational calculus.

124. What is the access method in File system?

    A. Indexed
    B. Random
    C. Sequential
    D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

The access methods present in File system are Indexed, Random and Sequential.

125. What is the main terminology in relational database model?

    A. Instance
    B. Schema
    C. Both A. and B.
    D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A. and B.

Explanation:

The main terminology in relational database model is instance and schema.

126. What is the advantage of Centralized Database?

    A. As a result of the large size of the centralized database, fetching the data takes a long time.
    B. Because data is managed in a central repository, consistency is maintained.
    C. An extensive database system is difficult to update.
    D. A server failure could result in the loss of all data, which is a huge loss.

Answer: B) Because data is managed in a central repository, consistency is maintained

Explanation:

Because data is managed in a central repository, consistency is maintained.

127. What is TRUE about RDBMS?

    A. Representation of data is done in form of Column.
    B. Every table contains its own candidate key.
    C. There is a collection of organized set of tables.
    D. It is uncommonly used database.

Answer: C) There is a collection of organized set of tables

Explanation:

In the RDBMS, there is a collection of organized set of tables.

128. A small entity that contains the specific information of each record in the table is known as ____.

    A. Row
    B. Column
    C. Field
    D. Record

Answer: C) Field

Explanation:

A small entity that contains the specific information of each record in the table is known as Field.

129. Which of the following comes under the category of Data Integrity in RDBMS?

    A. Entity
    B. Domain
    C. Referential
    D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

The following categories are there in Data Integrity in RDBMS:

  i.   Entity
  ii.   Domain
 iii.   Referential
  iv.   User-defined

130. Which category of data integrity states that no duplicate rows should be there in a table?

    A. User-defined
    B. Referential
    C. Entity
    D. Domain

Answer: C) Entity

Explanation:

Entity integrity states that no duplicate rows should be there in a table.

131. What is TRUE about Referential Integrity?

    A. It states that rows can't be deleted
    B. It states that rows can be deleted
    C. It states that columns can't be deleted
    D. It states that columns can be deleted

Answer: A) It states that rows can't be deleted

Explanation:

Referential Integrity states that those rows that are used by other records, can't be deleted.

132. RDBMS applications stores data _____.

    A. In tabular form
    B. As file
    C. Both a and b
    D. None of the above

Answer: A) In tabular form

Explanation:

RDBMS applications stores data in tabular form.

133. Normalization is not present in _____.

    A. DBMS
    B. RDBMS
    C. Both A. and B.
    D. None of the above

Answer: A) DBMS

Explanation:

Normalization is not present in DBMS.

134. RDBMS supports _____ users.

    A. One
    B. Two
    C. None
    D. Multiple

Answer: D) Multiple

Explanation:

RDBMS supports multiple users.

135. What is the basic client/server architecture, one has to deal with?

    A. Large number of PCs
    B. Web servers
    C. Database Servers
    D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

The basic client/server architecture one has to deal with are web and database servers, components connected with the network and large number of PCs.

136. Basic client-server model is similar to –

   A. 2-tier architecture
   B. 3-tier architecture
   C. 4-tier architecture
   D. 5-tier architecture

Answer: A) 2-tier architecture

Explanation:

Basic client-server model is similar to 2-tier architecture.

137. What is done through client-side in the 2-tier architecture?

   A. Running of user interfaces and application program
   B. To provide query processing and transaction management functionalities
   C. Establish a connection with the other side
   D. Both A. and C.

Answer: D) Both A. and C.

Explanation:

Through the client-side in the 2-tier architecture –

   i.   Running of user interfaces and application program
   ii. Establish a connection with the other side

138. In which architecture, client can't directly communicate with the server?

   A. 1-tier architecture
   B. 2-tier architecture
   C. 3-tier architecture
   D. None of the above

Answer: C) 3-tier architecture

Explanation:

In 3-tier architecture, client can't directly communicate with the server.

139. What is present in Server but not in Client?

   A. Database
   B. Application Server
   C. User
   D. None

Answer: A) Database

Explanation:

Database is present at the server side.

140. Conceptual level is also termed as _____ level.

   A. Physical
   B. Logical
   C. Rational
   D. Transitional

Answer: B) Logical

Explanation:

Conceptual level is also termed as Logical level.

141. What is TRUE about Conceptual level?

   A. Describes how the entire database is structured conceptually.
   B. Conceptually, a database describes what data will be stored in it and what relationships exist among them.
   C. Details of internal implementation such as a data structure are hidden at the conceptual level.
   D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

In conceptual level –

   i.   Describes how the entire database is structured conceptually.

ii. Conceptually, a database describes what data will be stored in it and what relationships exist among them.
iii. Details of internal implementation such as a data structure are hidden at the conceptual level.

142. As data objects and relationships among them are represented logically in an _____.

    A. Relational Data Model
    B. ER Model
    C. Object-based Model
    D. Semi-structured Data Model

Answer: B) ER Model

Explanation:

As data objects and relationships among them are represented logically in an ER model.

143. A/An _____ of a database is the data in it at a specific moment in time.

    A. Schema
    B. Instance
    C. Instant
    D. Scheme

Answer: B) Instance

Explanation:

An instance of a database is the data in it at a specific moment in time.

144. Which of the following is not the type of DBMS language?

    A. DDL
    B. DCL
    C. TCL
    D. None of the above

Answer: D) None of the above

Explanation:

The types of DBMS languages are -

   i.   DDL
  ii.   DCL
 iii.   DML
 iv.   TCL

145. Which of the following comes under DDL?

   A. Create
   B. Alter
   C. Drop
   D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

The following tasks comes under DDL -

   1. Create
   2. Alter
   3. Drop
   4. Truncate
   5. Rename
   6. Comment

146. What is the full form of DML?

   A. Data Mandatory Language
   B. Data Multiplication Language
   C. Data Manipulation Language
   D. Data Manifestation Language

Answer: C) Data Manipulation Language

Explanation:

The full form of DML is Data Manipulation Language.

147. Which of the following tasks comes under the DCL?

    A. Grant
    B. Revoke
    C. Both A and B
    D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A and B

Explanation:

The grant and revoke tasks come under the DCL.

148. What is the full form of TCL?

    A. Transitional Control Language
    B. Transactional Control Language
    C. Transitional Concurrent Language
    D. Transactional Concurrent Language

Answer: B) Transactional Control Language

Explanation:

The full form of TCL is transactional control language.

149. Which of the following tasks comes under TCL?

    A. Commit
    B. Rollback
    C. Both A and B
    D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A and B

Explanation:

The following tasks comes under TCL -

    a. Commit
    b. Rollback

150. Which of the following key is considered unique in a table?

    A. Primary key
    B. Candidate key
    C. Foreign key
    D. Super key

Answer: A) Primary key

Explanation:

Primary key is considered unique in a table.

151. Constraints regarding integrity are ___ that must be followed.

    A. Data
    B. Rules
    C. Tables
    D. None

Answer: B) Rules

Explanation:

Constraints regarding integrity are rules that must be followed.

152. Information ___ is maintained by Integrity Constraints.

    A. Quantity
    B. Data
    C. Quality
    D. Flow

Answer: C) Quality

Explanation:

Information quality is maintained by Integrity Constraints.

153. An ___ prevents data from being accidentally damaged.

    A. Data Constraint
    B. Integrity Constraint
    C. Integrity Rule
    D. Data Rule

Answer: B) Integrity Constraint

Explanation:

An integrity constraint prevents data from being accidentally damaged.

154. In the database table, data types describe the kind of ___ that it can contain.

    A. Table
    B. Data
    C. Number
    D. None of the above

Answer: B) Data

Explanation:

In the database table, data types describe the kind of Data that they can contain.

155. Name of the data type categories are,

    A. String Data types
    B. Numeric Data types
    C. Date and time Data types
    D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

Data types are classified into 3 categories named as String, numeric, and date and time category.

156. Following the completion of a transaction, it must be executed to save all the operations performed in the transaction. Here we are talking about which command?

A. REVOKE
B. COMMIT
C. ROLLBACK
D. SAVE

Answer: B) COMMIT

Explanation:

Following the completion of a transaction, the COMMIT command must be executed to save all the operations performed in the transaction.

157. The table records can be retrieved using which command?

A. RETRIEVE
B. SELECT
C. CREATE
D. ALTER

Answer: B) SELECT

Explanation:

The table records can be retrieved using the SELECT command.

158. Which command will remove the records from the table, but not affect the structure of the table?

A. REMOVE
B. DELETE
C. DROP
D. TRUNCATE

Answer: B) DELETE

Explanation: The TRUNCATE command will remove the records from the table, but not affect the structure of the table.

159. Which of the following is/are transaction control commands in SQL?

    A. Commit
    B. Rollback
    C. Both A. and B.
    D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A. and B.

Explanation:

Commit and Rollback are transaction control commands in SQL.

160. To get the table's previous permanent status, use the _____ command.

    A. Commit
    B. Transaction
    C. Rollback
    D. None of the above

Answer: C) Rollback

Explanation:

To get the table's previous permanent status, use the rollback command.

161. For integer value, which data type is supported in Oracle?

    A. INT
    B. Number
    C. Digit
    D. None of the above

Answer: B) Number

Explanation:

For Integer Value, Number data type is supported in Oracle.

162. What is the difference between DELETE and TRUNCATE statements?

A. DELETE statement free up the space kept in check by the table whereas TRUNCATE statement does not free up the space kept in check by the table.
B. DELETE statement does not free up the space kept in check by the table whereas TRUNCATE statement free up the space kept in check by the table.
C. DELETE statement only deletes rows from the table whereas TRUNCATE statement can only delete columns from the table.
D. DELETE statement only deletes columns from the table whereas TRUNCATE statement can only delete rows from the table.

Answer: B) DELETE statement does not free up the space kept in check by the table whereas TRUNCATE statement free up the space kept in check by the table

Explanation:

DELETE statement does not free up the space kept in check by the table whereas TRUNCATE statement free up the space kept in check by the table.

163. TRUNCATE TABLE requires:

A. WHERE clause
B. HAVING clause
C. Both a and b
D. None of the above

Answer: D) None of the above

Explanation:

TRUNCATE TABLE does not require any clause.

164. Which clause is used to retrieve a unique element from the table?

A. SELECT UNIQUE
B. SELECT DISTINCT
C. Both A) and B)
D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A) and B) Explanation: SELECT UNIQUE and SELECT DISTINCT clauses are used to retrieve a unique element from a table.

165. SQL INSERT is used to insert a –

A. Single or Multiple record
B. Single or Multiple database
C. Single or Multiple table
D. None of the above

Answer: A) Single or Multiple record

Explanation:

SQL INSERT is used to insert a single or multiple records in the table.

166. If multiple columns are used as Primary Key, it is known as –

A. Unique
B. Composite
C. Foreign
D. None of the above

Answer: B) Composite

Explanation:

If multiple columns are used as Primary Key, it is known as Composite Key.

List of Operating System MCQs

167. An operating system is _____ which performs the entire basic task like file management, process management, etc.

A. Software
B. Program
C. Process
D. Thread

Answer: A) Software

Explanation:

An operating system is a software that performs all the basic tasks like file management, process management, etc.

168. Which of the following Operating systems runs on a server and provides the server the capability to manage data, users, groups, etc?

    A. Batch Operating system
    B. Network operating system
    C. Mobile Operating system
    D. Real-time Operating system

Answer: B) Network operating system

Explanation:

Network Operating System runs on a server and provides the server the capability to manage data, users, groups, security, applications, and other networking functions.

169. Which of the following is not a network operating system?

    A. Mac OS X
    B. Novell Netware
    C. BSD
    D. Oracle

Answer: D) Oracle

Explanation:

Oracle is not a network operating system.

170. What is a bootstrap program?

    A. It is the first code that is executed when the computer system is started
    B. It is the program that helps in restarting the system
    C. It is just a simple program like we have other programs in a system

Answer: A) It is the first code that is executed when the computer system is started

Explanation:

It is the first code that is executed when the computer system is started; it is stored in computer hardware.

171. _____ is the heart of an operating system?

    A. Software
    B. Programs
    C. CPU
    D. Kernel

Answer: D) Kernel

Explanation:

The kernel is the heart of an operating system; it is the kernel of an OS through which the OS controls the computer system.

172. A part of a computer program that performs a well-defined task is known as a _____?

    A. Software
    B. Process
    C. Algorithm

Answer: C) Algorithm

Explanation:

A part of a computer program that performs a well-defined task is known as an algorithm.

173. A collection of computer programs, libraries, and related data are referred to as_____?

    A. Software
    B. Process
    C. Algorithm

Answer: A) Software

Explanation:

A collection of computer programs, libraries, and related data are referred to as software.

174. ____ is a memory management scheme that removes the requirement of contiguous allocation of physical memory?

   A. Paging
   B. Swapping
   C. Segmentation
   D. Fragmentation

Answer: A) Paging

Explanation:

Paging is a memory management scheme that removes the requirement of contiguous allocation of physical memory.

175. ____ is a situation where each of the computer processes waits for a resource that is being assigned to another process.

   A. Deadlock
   B. Starvation
   C. Inversion
   D. Aging

Answer: A) Deadlock

Explanation:Deadlock is a situation where each of the computer processes waits for a resource that is being assigned to another process, in this situation, none of the processes gets executed.

176. Which of the following conditions causes a deadlock situation?

   A. Mutual Exclusion
   B. Hold and Wait
   C. No Preemption
   D. Circular Wait
   E. All of the above

Answer: E) All of the above

Explanation:Deadlock can arise if four conditions hold simultaneously: Mutual Exclusion, Hold and Wait, No Preemption, and Circular Wait.

177. If a process is spending a lot of time paging than executing then this situation is known as ____.

   A. Aging
   B. Thrashing
   C. Live lock
   D. None of the above

Answer: B) Thrashing

Explanation:

If a process is spending a lot of time paging than executing then this situation is known as thrashing.

178. ____ is the interface between the command language user and the OS.

   A. Kernel
   B. System Utilities
   C. Shell
   D. None

Answer: C) Shell

Explanation:

Shell is the interface between the command language user and the OS.

179. Which Linux command is used to count the total number of lines, words, and characters contained in a file?

   A. count
   B. wcount
   C. wc
   D. countw

Answer: C) wc

Explanation:

The "wc" command is used to count the number of lines, words, characters, and bytes of each given file or standard input and print the result.

180. Which Linux command is used to remove files?

    A. remove
    B. rm
    C. delete
    D. del

Answer: B) rm

Explanation:

The "rm" command is used to remove files in Linux.

181. Which Linux command with vi Editor is used to delete a single character?

    A. d
    B. r
    C. x
    D. c

Answer: C) x

Explanation:

The command "x" is used to delete a single character in vi Editor.

182. Which Linux command is used to know which directory you are in?

    A. know
    B. help
    C. cwd
    D. pwd

Answer: D) pwd

Explanation:

To know which directory you are in, the "pwd" command can be used. The "pwd" command stands for "Present Working Directory". This command gives us the absolute path, which means the path that starts from the root.

183. Which Linux command is used to see all the hidden files?

A. ls
B. ls -h
C. ls -a
D. dir -a

Answer: C) ls -a

Explanation:

The "ls" command with argument "-a" can be used to see all the hidden files.

184. Which Linux command is used to give a full listing?

A. ls -F
B. ls -h
C. ls -a
D. dir -a

Answer: A) ls -F

Explanation:

The "ls -F" command is used to see a full listing, indicating what type files are by putting a slash after directories and a star after executable files.

185. Just like the Windows Search command, which command is used in Linux?

A. search
B. find
C. findall
D. locate

Answer: D) locate

Explanation:

In Linux, the "locate" command is used to locate/search a file, just like the search command in Windows.

186. Which Linux command is used to display the content of a file?

A. display

B. show
C. echo
D. cat

Answer: D) cat

Explanation:

The "cat" command is used to display the content of a file in Linux.

187. If you want any command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the ___ command.

A. sud
B. sudo
C. super
D. superuser

Answer: B) sudo

Explanation:

If you want any command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command.

188. The "sudo" command stands for ___.

A. su
B. superuser does
C. superuser do
D. super do

Answer: C) superuser do

Explanation:

The "sudo" command stands for "superuser do".

189. Which Linux command is used to see the available disk space in each of the partitions in your system?

A. disk

B. diskspace
C. available
D. df

Answer: D) df

Explanation:

To see the available disk space in each of the partitions in your system, we can use "df" command.

190. Which Linux command is used to check the computer's hostname?

A. hostname
B. host
C. comph
D. hname

Answer: A) hostname

Explanation:

The "hostname" command is used to check a computer's hostname in Linux.

191. Which Linux command is used to clear the terminal if it gets filled up with too many commands?

A. clear
B. clean
C. cls
D. clr

Answer: A) clear

Explanation:

The "clear" command is used to clear the terminal if it gets filled up with too many commands.

192. OSS stands for ___.

A. Open System Software

B. Open Source Software
C. Open System Source
D. None of the above

Answer: B) Open Source Software

Explanation:

OSS stands for "Open Source Software".

193. Which Linux command is used to display the operating system name?

A. os
B. osname
C. osinfo
D. uname

Answer: D) uname

Explanation:

The "uname" command is used to display the operating system name.

194. Which Linux command is used to print a file?

A. lp
B. pr
C. print
D. ptr

Answer: A) lp

Explanation:

The "lp" command is used to print a file.

195. Which Linux command is used to identify file type?

A. file

B. type
C. info
D. finfo

Answer: A) file

Explanation:

The "file" command is used to identify the file type.

196. The operator ___ is used to redirect the output of a command to the file by erasing all existing data of that file.

    A. >
    B. >>
    C. >>
    D. <>

Answer: A) >

Explanation:

The operator ">" is used to redirect the output of a command to the file by erasing all existing data of that file.

197. The operator ___ is used to redirect the output of a command to the file without erasing all existing data of that file.

    A. >
    B. >>
    C. >>
    D. <>

Answer: B) >>

Explanation:

The operator ">>" is used to redirect the output of a command to the file without erasing all existing data of that file.

198. A _____ is a central device that divides a network connection among several devices.

A. Switch
B. Hub
C. Router
D. Modem

Answer: B) Hub

Explanation:

A hub is a central device that divides a network connection among several devices.

199. A _____ is a networking device that connects all of the devices on the network to transport data to another device.

A. Switch
B. Hub
C. Router
D. Modem

Answer: A) Switch

Explanation:

A switch is a networking device that connects all of the devices on the network to transport data to another device.

200. Which of the following statement is True?

A. A modem links a computer to the internet via an existing phone connection.
B. A modem is a device that connects the local area network (LAN) to the internet.

Answer: A) A modem links a computer to the internet via an existing phone connection.

Explanation:

A modem links a computer to the internet via an existing phone connection.

201. The _____ topology is designed such that all stations are linked by a single cable known as a backbone cable.

A. Ring
B. Tree
C. Mesh
D. Bus

Answer: D) Bus

Explanation:

The bus topology is designed such that all stations are linked by a single cable known as a backbone cable.

202. What is the full form of CSMA?

A. Carrier senses marginal access
B. Carrier system multiple access
C. Carrier sense multiple access
D. Carrier sense mostly access

Answer: C) Carrier sense multiple access

Explanation:

CSMA stands for carrier sense multiple access.

203. The ring topology Data is _____.

A. Unidirectional
B. Bidirectional

Answer: A) Unidirectional

Explanation:

The ring topology Data moves in only one way, making it unidirectional.

204. The transmission node is defined in which layer?

A. Physical layer

B. Data link layer
C. Transport layer
D. Session layer

Answer: A) Physical layer

Explanation:

The transmission mode is defined at the physical layer.

205. What is OSI?

A. Open secure Intercommunication
B. Open system Intercommunication
C. Open shift Intercommunication
D. Open swing Intercommunication

Answer: B) Open system Intercommunication

Explanation:

OSI stands for Open system Interconnection.

206. OSI consists of how many layers?

A. 8
B. 6
C. 7
D. 5

Answer: C) 7

Explanation:

OSI consists of seven layers:

- Physical Layer
- Data-Link Layer
- Network Layer
- Transport Layer
- Session Layer
- Presentation Layer

- Application Layer

207. Which layer's primary duty is to transmit individual bits from one node to another?

 A. Physical Layer
 B. Data-Link Layer
 C. Network Layer
 D. Transport Layer

Answer: A) Physical Layer

Explanation:

The physical layer's primary duty is to transmit individual bits from one node to another.

208. Which of the following Layer serves as a network data translator?

 A. Transport Layer
 B. Session Layer
 C. Presentation Layer
 D. Application Layer

Answer: C) Presentation Layer

Explanation:

The Presentation Layer serves as a network data translator.

209. Which of the following layer delivers network services to end users?

 A. Transport Layer
 B. Session Layer
 C. Data link Layer
 D. Application Layer

Answer: D) Application Layer

Explanation:

The application layer delivers network services to end users.

210. Which of the following layer ensures that messages are transmitted in the sequence in which they are sent and that no data is duplicated?

   A. Physical Layer
   B. Data-Link Layer
   C. Network Layer
   D. Transport Layer

Answer: D) Transport Layer

Explanation:

The transport layer ensures that messages are transmitted in the sequence in which they are sent and that no data is duplicated.

211. Which layer is responsible for converting logical addresses into physical addresses?

   A. Physical layer
   B. Data link layer
   C. Transport layer
   D. Network layer

Answer: D) Network layer

Explanation:

The network layer is responsible for converting logical addresses into physical addresses.

212. What is SNMP?

   A. Social Network Management Protocol.
   B. Strict Network Management Protocol.
   C. Simple Network Management Protocol.
   D. Soft Network Management Protocol.

Answer: C) Simple Network Management Protocol.

Explanation:

SNMP is an abbreviation for Simple Network Management Protocol.

213. Which of the following is the topmost layer in the TCP/IP model?

    A. Application layer
    B. Transport layer
    C. Network layer
    D. Data link layer
    E. Physical layer.

Answer: A) Application layer

Explanation:

The application layer is the topmost layer in the TCP/IP model.

214. The TCP/IP model consists of how many layers?

    A. 5
    B. 4
    C. 3
    D. 2

Answer: A) 5

Explanation:

There are five layers in the TCP/IP model: the application layer, transport layer, network layer, data link layer, and physical layer.

215. A network layer of TCP/IP is a mix of the _____ layer and the _____ layer as outlined by the OSI reference model.

    A. Physical Layer and Data-Link Layer
    B. Network Layer and Transport Layer
    C. Data-Link Layer and Network Layer
    D. Transport Layer and Physical layer

Answer: A) Physical Layer and Data-Link Layer

Explanation:

A network layer is a mix of the Physical layer and the Data Link layer as outlined by the OSI reference model.

216. What is the internet?

   A. Programming language
   B. Network connecting computers all over the world
   C. Computer program to transfer data
   D. All of these

Answer: B) Network connecting computers all over the world

Explanation:

The Internet is a network connecting computers all over the world.

217. What is the URL of a website?

   A. It is the location of website on internet
   B. It is used to create internet
   C. It is location of peripheral on internet
   D. None of these

Answer: A) It is the location of website on internet

Explanation:

URL stands for Unified resource locator. It is used to locate a website on the internet.

218. What does FTP stand for?

   A. Folder Text Protocol
   B. File Transfer Push
   C. Fixed Terminology Placement
   D. File Transfer Protocol

Answer: D) File Transfer Protocol

Explanation: FTP stands for File Transfer Protocol.

219. The "S" in HTTPS stands for?

   A. Selected
   B. Secure

C. Software
D. System

Answer: B) Secure

Explanation:

HTTPS stands for HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure.

220. Why is the IP address of a computer required?

A. Identify it on internet
B. Play music
C. Access e-mail account
D. None of these

Answer: A) Identify it on internet

Explanation:

IP address stands for Internet Protocol is required to identify the computer on the internet.

221. What is secondary memory?

A. It is a non-volatile memory storing data permanently
B. It is a volatile memory storing data
C. It is a memory that connects directly to CPU
D. None of these

Answer: A) It is a non-volatile memory storing data permanently

Explanation:

Secondary memory is a non-volatile memory that stores large amounts of data permanently.

1.भारत संघ की राजभाषा क्या है ?

What is the Official Language of Union of India ?

देवनागरी लिपि में हिंदी/Hindi in Devnagari Script

2.संसद में संविधान का भाग XVII किस तारीख को पारित हुआ ?

On which date was Part XVII of the Constitution passed in Parliament?

14.09.1949

3.राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 कब पारित हुआ ?

When was Official Languages Act 1963 passed?

10.05.1963

4.राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 कब संशोधित हुआ ?

When was Official Languages Act 1963 amended ?

1967

5.राजभाषा नियम के अधीन वर्गीकृत तीन क्षेत्र क्या-क्या हैं ?

What are the three regions classified under Official Language Rules?

क, ख व ग क्षेत्र/A, B & C Regions

6.हर साल हिंदी दिवस कब मनाया जाता है? When is 'Hindi Day' celebrated every year ?

सितंबर 14/ September 14

7.राजभाषा नियम के अनुसार, अंदमान व निकोबर द्वीप समूह किस क्षेत्र में आता है?-

According to Official Languages Rules, Andaman & Nicobar Islands come under which region ?

क क्षेत्र/Region A

8. ख क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत क्षेत्र क्या क्या हैं ?

What are the places classified under Region 'B' (4.5.2011) ?

गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और पंजाब राज्य तथा चंडीगढ, दमण व दीव तथा दादरा और नागर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र /Gujarat, Maharashtra and Punjab & Union Territories of Chandigarh, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

9.अरुणाचल प्रदेश की राजभाषा क्या है ?

What is the Official Language of Arunachal Pradesh ?

अंग्रेजी/English

10.हिंदीतर भाषी क्षेत्रों के निवासियों को दिए गए आश्वासनों को कानूनी रूप देने के लिए पारित अधिनियम क्या है?

What is the Act passed to give legal form to the assurances given to Non-Hindi speaking people ?

राजभाषा (संशोधित) अधिनियम -1967/Official Languages Act (Amended) 1967

11.राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) कब से प्रवृत्त हुई?

From when did the Sec 3(3) of Official Langauges Act take effect?

26 जनवरी 1965/26 January 1965

12..राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 की धारा (IV) किससे संबंधित है?

With what is section IV of Official Languages Act 1963 concerned ?

संसदीय राजभाषा समिति के गठन से संबंधित है।

It is concerned with the constitution of Parliamentary Committee on Official Language

13.राजभाषा नीति की जानकारी देने वाले अनुच्छेद 343 - 351 संविधान के किस भाग में हैं ?

In which part of the Constitution are the Articles 343-351 which give information about Official Language available?

भाग-XVII - (सत्रहवें भाग)/ Part XVII (Seventeenth Part)

14.राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 की धारा 7 का संबंध किसके साथ है?

With what is Section 7 of Official Languages Act 1963 connected ?

उच्च न्यायालयों के निर्णयों में हिंदी या अन्य राजभाषा के वैकल्पिक प्रयोग से संबंधित है।

It is concerned with the optional use of Hindi or other Official Languages in Judgements in High Courts.

15.राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963, की धारा 6 व 7 किस राज्य में लागू नहीं होती?

Sections 6 & 7 of Official Language Act 1963 do not apply in which State ?

जम्मू व कश्मीर/Jammu and Kashmir

16. किन-किन राज्यों में उर्दू को राजभाषा के रूप में घोषित किया गया है?

Urdu has been declared as Official Language of which of the States ?

आंध्रप्रदेश व बिहार/Andhra Pradesh & Bihar

17. फिलहाल संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में कितनी भाषाएँ सम्मिलित हैं?

At present how many languages are enlisted in the Eighth Schedule of the constitution?

बाईस/22

18.आठवीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित भाषाओं के नाम लिखिए

Please write the languages available in the 8th schedule?

1.असमिया	2. बंगला	3. गुजराती	4.हिंदी	5. कन्नड	6.कश्मीरी
7.कोंकणी	8.मलयालम	9. मणिपुरी	10.मराठी	11.नेपाली	12.उडिया
13.पंजाबी	14.संस्कृत	15. सिंधी	16.तमिल	17. तेलुगु	18.उर्दू
19.बोडो	20.संथाली	21. मैथिली	22.डोगरी		

1.Assameese	2. Bengali	3. Gujarathi	4. Hindi	5.Kannada
6. Kashmiri	7. Konkani	8.Malayalam	9.Manipuri	10.Marathi
11. Nepali	12. Oriya	13. Punjabi	14Sanskrit	15. Sindi
16. Tamil	17. Telugu	18. Urdu	19. Bodo	20.Santhali
21. Mythili	22.Dogri			

19.किसी कार्यालय को अधिसूचित करने से संबंधित प्रावधान कहां उपलब्ध है ?

Where does provisions exist for notifying an Office ?

राजभाषा नियम 1976 के उप नियम 10 (4) से संबंधित/Under Rule 10 (4) of the Official Language Rules 1976.

20. संविधान के भाग-V में राजभाषा नीति संबंधित उपबंध किस अनुच्छेद में हैं ?

In which article is the provision regarding OL policy available in PartV of the constitution?

अनुच्छेद 120/Article -120

21. संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची संबंधी प्रावधान उपलब्ध अनुच्छेद का नाम बताइए?

Name the article in which the provision of the Eighth schedule of the Constitution is available?

अनुच्छेद 344(1) & 351/Article-344(1) & 351

22. राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 क्यों पारित था ?

Why was the OL Act 1963 passed?

1965 के बाद भी हिंदी के साथ अंग्रेजी के प्रयोग को जारी रखने का प्रावधान करने के लिए

To use English along with Hindi even after 1965.

23. राजभाषा नियम कब पारित हुआ ?

When was the Official Languages rules passed?

1976

24. संविधान के XVII भाग में कितने अनुच्छेद हैं ?

How many articles are there in Part XVII of the Constitution?

नौ/9

25. अनुच्छेद 344 के अनुसरण में राजभाषा आयोग की नियुक्ति कब हुई ?

In Compliance of Article 344 when was the Official Language commission formed?

वर्ष 1955 में/In the year 1955

26.राजभाषा आयोग के प्रथम अध्यक्ष कौन थे ?

Who was the First Chairman of Official Language Commission?

बी.जी.खेर/B.G.Kher

27.राजभाषा आयोग की सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के लिए गठित समिति के प्रथम अध्यक्ष कौन थे ?

Who was the First Chairman of the Committee which was formed on the recommendation of the Official Languages Commission?

जी .बी. पंत/G.B.Panth

28.संविधान के अनुसार सांविधिक नियमों, विनियमों और आदेशों का अनुवाद कौन करता है?

As per the Constitution, who is translating the statutory rules, regulations and orders?

विधि मंत्रालय/Law Ministry

29.1965 तक संघ के सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए कौन-सी भाषा मुख्य राजभाषा थी तथा कौन-सी भाषा सहायक राजभाषा ?

Which were the main language & co-official language used for the Official purposes of the Union of India upto 1965?

अंग्रेजी मुख्य राजभाषा तथा हिंदी सहायक राजभाषा/English was the Main language & Hindi co-official language

30. Part VI में कौन-सा अनुच्छेद है?/ Which Article comes under Part VI?

अनुच्छेद 210/Article 210.

31. वर्ष 1973 में गठित पहली रेलवे हिंदी सलाहकार समिति की अध्यक्षता किसने की ?

Who chaired the first Railway Hindi Salahkar Committee constituted in 1973? -

श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र/Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra

32. वर्ष 1976 में गठित संसदीय राजभाषा समिति के अध्यक्ष कौन थे?

Who was the Chairman of the Parliament Committee on Official Language constituted in the year 1976?

तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री श्री ओम मेहता/The then Home Minister Shri Om Mehta.

33.संसदीय राजभाषा समिति की कौन-सी समिति प्रतिवेदन का मसौदा तैयार करती है?

Which Committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language prepares the draft?

संसदीय राजभाषा समिति की आलेख एवं साक्ष्य उप समिति

Drafting & Evidence Sub-Committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language

34. राष्ट्रपति के 1952 के आदेशों के अनुपालन के लिए रेलवे बोर्ड में किस वर्ष हिंदी सहायक के एक पद का सृजन हुआ था ?

In which year the post of Hindi Asst. was created in Railway Board in compliance of President's order ?

वर्ष 1952 में रेलवे बोर्ड की सामान्य शाखा में

In the General Branch of Railway Board in the year 1952.

35. रेलवे बजट का हिंदी अनुवाद सबसे पहले कब तैयार हुआ था तथा उस समय रेलवे मंत्री कौन थे? In which year the Hindi translation of Railway Budget was prepared and who was the Railway Minister?

वर्ष 1956 में तथा स्वर्गीय लाल बहादूर शास्त्री जी./ In the year 1956, Late Lal Bahadur Shastri.

36. रेलवे बोर्ड में हिंदी (संसद) अनुभाग का गठन कब हुआ था?

In which year Hindi (Parliament) section was established in Railway Board?

वर्ष 1960 में/In the year 1960

37. "क" क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले राज्य कौन-कौन से हैं?

What are all the States that come under Region **"A"** ?

बिहार, झारखंड, दिल्ली, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तरांचल और अंदमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह Bihar, Jharkhand, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal & Andaman & Nicobar island group.

38. "ग" क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले राज्य कौन-कौन से हैं?

What are the States that come under Region **"C"** ?

"क" और "ख" क्षेत्र में निर्दिष्ट राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से भिन्न राज्य तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अभिप्रेत है. तमिलनाडु, केरल, कर्नाटक, आंध्रप्रदेश, उडिसा, पश्चिम बंगाल, गोवा, जम्मू व कश्मीर, असम, नागालैंड, मेघालय, अरुणाचल प्रदेश,सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा, मिजोरम, मणिपुर, पांडिचेरी

Region **"C"** means the States and Union Territories other than those referred to in Region A & B - Tamilnadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur, Pondicherry

39. रेल मंत्रालय का निरीक्षण संसदीय राजभाषा समिति की कौन-सी उप समिति करती है?

Which Sub-Committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspects Railway Ministry?

दूसरी उप समिति/Second Sub-Committee

40. हिंदी में कार्यालयीन काम करने के व्यक्तिगत प्रयासों को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा लागू की गई योजना क्या है?

What is the scheme implemented by Railway Board for encouraging the Individual work done in Hindi ?

राजभाषा व्यक्तिगत नकद पुरस्कार योजना/ Rajbhasha Individual Cash Award Scheme

41.प्रबोध,प्रवीण और प्राज्ञ परीक्षाएँ पास करने पर मिलनेवाली पुरस्कार राशि

Amount of Award for Passing Prabodh, Praveen & Pragya Examinations

	प्रबोध/Prabodh	प्रवीण/Praveen	प्राज्ञ/Pragya
70 या उससे अधीक अंक/ 70 or more marks	₹ 1600/-	₹ 1800/-	₹ 2400/-
60 - 69 अंक/marks	₹ 800	₹ 1200/-	₹ 1600/-
55-59 अंक/marks/	₹ 400/-	₹ 600/-	₹ 800/-

42. राजभाषा विभाग का राभाकास से क्या मतलब है ?

What is the expansion for OLIC used by Dept. of Official Language?

राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति/Official Language Implementation Committee

43. केंद्र सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए कितने पाठ्यक्रम निर्धारित हैं ?

How many Hindi courses are prescribed for Central Govt. employees?

तीन/Three

44. केंद्र सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए निर्धारित प्रारंभिक पाठ्यक्रम क्या है?

Which is the elementary Hindi course prescribed for Central Govt. employees?

प्रबोध/Prabodh

45. केंद्रीय हिंदी समिति के अध्यक्ष कौन हैं ?

Who is the Chairman of Central Hindi Committee?

प्रधान मंत्री/Prime Minister

46. संबंधित मंत्रालय/विभाग में हिंदी के प्रचार में प्रगति की समीक्षा किस समिति द्वारा की जाती है?

Which Committee reviews the progress made in the propagation of Hindi in a particular Ministry/Department?

हिंदी सलाहकार समिति/Hindi Salahkar Samiti

47. वर्तमान संसदीय राजभाषा समिति का गठन कब हुआ ?

When was the present Parliamentary Committee on Official Language constituted?

जनवरी 1976/January 1976

48. राजभाषा की संसदीय समिति के कितने सदस्य हैं?

How many members are there in the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language ?

30

49. संसदीय राजभाषा समिति में लोक सभा के कितने सदस्य हैं ?

How many Lok Sabha Members are there in the Committee of Parliament on Official Language?

20

50. फिलहाल राजभाषा की संसदीय समिति की कितनी उप-समितियाँ हैं?

At present, how many Sub-Committees are there in the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language ?

3 उप समितियाँ/3 Sub-committees

51. संसदीय राजभाषा समिति का मुख्य ड्यूटी क्या है?

What is the main duty of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language?

हिंदी के प्रगामी प्रयोग की समीक्षा करना/To review the progressive use of Hindi

52. प्रमुख नगरों में गठित नगर राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति के अध्यक्ष कौन होते हैं?

Who is the Chairman of the Town Official Language Implementation Committee constituted in major cities?

नगर के केन्द्र सरकार कार्यालय के वरिष्ठतम अधिकारी/ Senior most Central Govt. Officer of the city

53. राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की बैठकों की आवधिकता क्या है?

What is the periodicity of the meetings of Official Language Implementation Committees?

3 महीने में एक बार/Once in 3 months.

54. नगर राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की बैठकों की आवधिकता क्या है?

What is the periodicity of the meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committee?

6 महीने में एक बार/Once in 6 months

55. राजभाषा पर वार्षिक कार्यक्रम कौन तैयार करता है?

Who prepares the Annual Programme on Official Language ?

गृह मंत्रालय/Ministry of Home Affairs

56. केंद्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए निर्धारित हिंदी पाठ्यक्रम क्या-क्या है?

What are the Hindi courses prescribed for Central Govt. employees?

प्रबोध, प्रवीण व प्राज्ञ/ Prabodh, Praveen & Pragya

57. केंद्र सरकार के लिपिकीय कर्मचारियों के लिए निर्धारित अंतिम पाठ्यक्रम क्या है ?

Which is the final Hindi course prescribed for Clerical cadre employees of Central Govt.?

प्राज्ञ/Pragya

58. हिंदी पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रशिक्षित होने के लिए केंद्र सरकारी कर्मचारियों को कौन-सी प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं?/

What are the training facilities available to a Central Govt. employee to get trained in the Hindi courses ?

नियमित, गहन, पत्राचार एवं प्राइवेट/ Regular, Intensive, Correspondence and Private

59. साल में कितनी बार नियमित पाठ्यक्रम की हिंदी परीक्षाएँ चलाई जाती हैं?

How many times are the Regular Hindi examinations conducted in a year ?

दो बार/2 times

60. नियमित हिंदी परीक्षाएँ कौन से महीनों में चलाई जाती हैं?

In which months are the Regular Hindi examinations conducted?

मई व नवंबर/May and November

61. हिंदी पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रशिक्षित होने के लिए कौन योग्य होंगे?

Who are eligible to be trained in the Hindi courses ?

केंद्र सरकार के श्रेणी III कर्मचारी व उससे ऊपर के अधिकारी

All the Central Govt. employees in Class III and above.

62. कोटि "क " में वर्गीकृत कर्मचारी कौन हैं?

Who are the employees classified under Category 'A'

जिनकी मातृभाषा हिंदी या हिन्दुस्तानी या उसकी बोली है/Those employees whose mother tongue is Hindi or Hindustani or its dialect.

63. कोटि "ख" में वर्गीकृत कर्मचारी कौन हैं?

Who are the employees classified under Category 'B'?

जिनकी मातृभाषा उर्दू, पंजाबी, कश्मीरी, पुश्तो, सिन्धी या सह भाषा है/Those employees whose mother tongue is Urdu, Punjabi, Kashmiri, Pusto, Sindhi or other allied languages.

64. कोटि "ग" में वर्गीकृत कर्मचारी कौन हैं?

Who are the employees classifed under Category 'C'?

जिनकी मातृभाषा मराठी, गुजराती, बंगाली, उडिया या असामी है

Those employees whose mother tongue is Marathi, Gujrathi, Bengali, Oriya or Assamese

65. कोटि "घ" में वर्गीकृत कर्मचारी कौन हैं?

Who are the employees classified under category 'D'?

जो दक्षिण भारत की भाषा या अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं

Those employees who speak a South Indian Language or English.

66. कोटि "ग" के कर्मचारियों को किस पाठ्यक्रम से प्रशिक्षित होना अपेक्षित है?

From which course is a category 'C' employee required to be trained?

प्रवीण/From Praveen

67. कोटि "घ" के कर्मचारियों को किस पाठ्यक्रम से प्रशिक्षित होना अपेक्षित है?

From which course is a category 'D' employee required to be trained?

प्रबोध/Prabodh

68. प्राज्ञ पास करने पर मिलनेवाला इकमुश्त पुरस्कार क्या है?

What is the lumpsum award for passing Pragya ?

₹ 2400/-

69. रेलवे बोर्ड की राजभाषा व्यक्तिगत नकद पुरस्कार योजना के अधीन दक्षिण रेलवे से हर साल कितने कर्मचारी/अधिकारी पुरस्कृत होते हैं?

How many Officers/Employees are awarded every year from Southern Railway under Railway Board's Rajbhasha Individual Cash Award Scheme ?

आठ/Eight

70. सामूहिक नकद पुरस्कार योजना के अधीन दिए जाने वाले प्रथम पुरस्कार की रकम क्या है?

What is the cash award amount for the first prize under Collective Cash Award Scheme?

₹ 1500/-

71.सामूहिक नकद पुरस्कार योजना के अधीन दिए जाने वाले द्वितीय पुरस्कार की रकम क्या है?

What is the cash award amount for the second prize under Collective Cash Award Scheme?

₹ 1200/-

72. सामूहिक नकद पुरस्कार योजना के अधीन दिए जाने वाले तृतीय पुरस्कार की रकम क्या है?

What is the cash award amount for the third prize under Collective Cash Award Scheme?

₹ 800/-

73. साल में 10,000 शब्द से ज्यादा लिखने के लिए कितने प्रथम पुरस्कार दिए जाते हैं ?

How many first prizes are given in a year for writing more than 10,000 words ?

दो/Two

74. साल में 10,000 शब्द से ज्यादा लिखने के लिए कितने द्वितीय पुरस्कार दिए जाते हैं ?

How many second prizes are given in a year for writing more than 10,000 words ?

तीन/Three

75. साल में 10,000 शब्द से ज्यादा लिखने के लिए कितने तृतीय पुरस्कार दिए जाते हैं ?

How many third prizes are given in a year for writing more than 10,000 words ?

पाँच/Five

76. नाम, पदनाम, साइन बोर्ड को किस क्रम में प्रदर्शित किया जाना है?

In which order are the Name, Designation and Sign Boards to be exhibited ?

1. प्रादेशिक भाषा 2. हिंदी 3. अंग्रेजी/ 1. Regional Language 2. Hindi 3. English

77. आम जनता द्वारा प्रयोग किए जाने वाले फार्मों को किस क्रम में तैयार किया जाना है?

In which order are the forms used by Public to be prepared ?

त्रिभाषी (प्रादेशिक, हिंदी व अंग्रेजी)

Trilingual form (1. Regional Language 2. Hindi 3. English)

78. रबड़ मुहरों को किस प्रकार तैयार किया जाना है?

In which order are Rubber Stamps to be prepared ?

हिंदी - अंग्रेजी द्विभाषी रूप में - एक लाइन हिंदी एक लाइन अंग्रेजी

Hindi English Bilingual form-one line Hindi and one line English

79. प्रबोध और प्रवीण परीक्षाएं निजी तौर पर उत्तीर्ण करने पर मिलनेवाली इकमुश्त पुरस्कार राशि क्या है ?

Amount of Lumpsum Award for Passing Prabodh & Praveen by private study.

प्रबोध के लिए/For Prabodh ₹ 1600/-

प्रवीण के लिए/For Praveen ₹ 1500/-

80. हिंदी टंकण परीक्षा निजी तौर से उत्तीर्ण करने पर मिलनेवाली इकमुश्त पुरस्कार राशि क्या है ?

What is the lumpsum award for passing Hindi Typewriting Examination by private study?

₹ 1600/-

81.अष्टम अनुसूची में शामिल विदेशी भाषा क्या है ?

What is the Foreign Language included in the Eighth Schedule ?

नेपाली/Nepali

82 मंडल रेल कार्यालय की राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति के अध्यक्ष कौन हैं?

Who is the Chairman of the Divl. Official Language Implementation Committee?

मंडल रेल प्रबंधक

Divisional Railway Manager

83.केंद्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए कौन-सा मंत्रालय/कार्यालय हिंदी परीक्षाएँ चलाता है?

Which Ministry/Office is conducting the exams for the Central Govt. employees?

गृह मंत्रालय के अधीन हिंदी शिक्षण योजना

Hindi Teaching Scheme under Home Ministry.

84. इकमुश्त पुरस्कार के लिए कौन अर्ह होंगे?

Who is eligible for lumpsum award?

ऐसे कर्मचारी जो हिंदी परीक्षा प्राइवेट तौर पर पास करते हैं

Those employees who pass the Hindi exams by private efforts.

85. नगर राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति (कार्यालय)/चेन्नै के अध्यक्ष कौन हैं?

Who is the Chairman of Town Official Language Implementation Committee (offices)/Chennai ?

महाप्रबंधक/दक्षिण रेलवे

General Manager/Southern Railway

86. स्टेशन उदघोषणाओं को किस भाषा के क्रम में करना है?

In which order are the Station announcements made?

त्रिभाषी (प्रादेशिक, हिंदी व अंग्रेज़ी)

Trilingual (Regional, Hindi & English)

87. रूफ बोर्ड किस अनुपात में प्रदर्शित करना है?

In which proportion the Roof Board has to be displayed?

समानुपात में - त्रिभाषी (प्रादेशिक, हिंदी व अंग्रेज़ी)

In equal proportion - Trilingual (Regional, Hindi & English)

88. गाड़ियों के पैनल बोर्ड को किस प्रकार प्रदर्शित किया जाना है?

How is the panel Board of a train to be displayed?

त्रिभाषी (प्रादेशिक, हिंदी व अंग्रेजी)/ In trilingual (Regional, Hindi & English)

89. वैयक्तिक वेतन के लिए कौन अर्ह होंगे?

Who are all eligible for Personal Pay ?

केंद्रीय सरकार की हिंदी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत आयोजित प्राज्ञ परीक्षा या, जब उस सरकार द्वारा किसी विशिष्ट प्रवर्ग के पदों के संबंध में उस योजना के अन्तर्गत कोई निर्धारित परीक्षा में 55 प्रतिशत अंक लेकर उत्तीर्ण होने पर I On passing Pragya Examination organised by the HTS of the Central Government or on passing the lowest prescribed exam duly securing 55% of marks for certain categories by the Central Government.

90. राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति लिपिकों को दिए जानेवाले मानदेय की राशि क्या है?

What is the amount of Honorarium given to the OLIC Clerks ?

₹ 300/-

91. हिंदी वार्तालाप पाठ्यक्रम में प्रशिक्षण पाने के लिए कौन योग्य हैं?

Who are eligible to undergo training in Hindi conversation course?

चालू लाइन के सभी कर्मचारी जो आम जनता से सीधे संपर्क करते हैं। (वर्ग IV के कर्मचारी सहित)

All the open line staff (including Class-IV) who come in contact with public directly.

92. व्यक्तिगत नकद पुरस्कार योजना की पुरस्कार राशि क्या है ?

What is the Award amount under the Individual Cash Award (ICA) Scheme ?

₹ 1500/-

93. हिंदी वार्तालाप पाठ्यक्रम की अवधि क्या है?

What is the duration for Hindi conversation course?

30 घंटे/30 Hrs.

94. कार्यशाला में प्रशिक्षित होने के लिए कौन योग्य है?

Who are eligible to undergo training in Hindi workshop?

सभी श्रेणी III के कर्मचारी और राजपत्रित अधिकारी जिन्हें हिंदी में कार्यसाधक ज्ञान/प्रवीणता है

All class-III staff and Gazetted officers who have working knowledge/proficiency in Hindi.

95. 95% या उससे अधिक परंतु 97% से कम अंक पाकर हिंदी टंकण पास करने पर मिलने वाले नकद पुरस्कार क्या है ?

What is the amount of Cash Award for passing Hindi Typing with 95% or more but less than 97%?

₹ 1600/-

96. हिंदी प्रोत्साहन भत्ते के पात्र बनने के लिए टंकक/आशुलिपिक को कितना टंकण कार्य करना चाहिए?

What is the quantum of Hindi Typing work to be done by a Typist/Steno to become eligible for Hindi incentive allowance?

हिंदी में प्रतिदिन पाँच नोट या तिमाही में 300 नोट/ 5 notes in Hindi in a day or 300 Notes in Hindi in a quarter.

97. 90% या उससे ज्यादा पर 95% से कम अंक सहित हिंदी टंकण पास करने पर मिलने वाला नकद पुरस्कार क्या है?

What is the amount of Cash Award for passing Hindi typing with 90% or more but less than 95% marks?

₹ 800/-

98. हिंदी आशुलिपि में 95% या उससे ज्यादा अंक प्राप्त करने पर क्या नकद पुरस्कार मिलेगा?

What is the amount for passing Hindi Stenography with 95% or more marks?

₹ 2400/-

99. अंशकालिक हिंदी पुस्तकपाल को दिया जाने वाला मानदेय क्या है?

What is the honorarium amount given to Part-time Hindi Librarian?

₹ 500/- प्रतिमाह/ per month

100. हिंदी टंकण एवं हिंदी आशुलिपि पास करने पर मिलनेवाले इकमुश्त पुरस्कार क्या हैं?

What are the lumpsum awards given for passing Hindi Typing & Hindi Stenography?

हिंदी टंकण/Hindi Typewriting ₹1600/-, हिंदी आशुलिपि/Hindi Stenography ₹3000/-
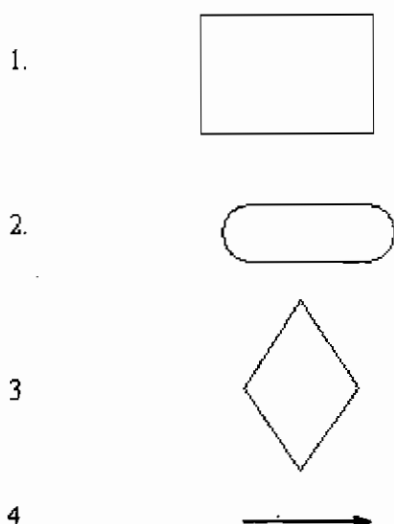
1) Data maintenance can be defined as:

A) processes and/or procedures designed to convert data into information

B) processes and/or procedures which preserve the correctness, accuracy, validity and integrity of all stored data

C) processes and/or procedures designed to convert data from one data format to another data format.

D) processes and/or procedures designed to determine the appropriateness and relevancy of data

2) Data processing performed by several separate computers/computer networks, at several different locations, linked by a communications facility in known as:

a) centralised processing

b) distributed processing

c) batch processing

d) on-line processing

3) The following symbols are commonly used in entity-relationship diagrams:

1.

2.

3

4

What does each of the symbols represent?

a) 1: Entity, 2: Attribute, 3: Relationship, 4: Connection/Link

b) 1: Relationship, 2: Connection/Link, 3: Entity, 4: Attribute

c) 1: Attribute, 2: Relationship, 3: Connection/Link, 4: Entity

d) 1: Connection/Link 2: Entity, 3: Attribute, 4: Relationship

4) Consider the following statements:

Statement A

Using a data orientated approach data are considered to be "owned" by particular "application specific" groups within a company/organisation

Statement B

Using a file orientated approach data are considered to be a company/organisation asset - a shared resource for all authorised organisational users, and their respective applications.

Which of the following combinations is correct?

a) Statement A is True and Statement B is False.

b) Statement A is False and Statement B is False.

c) Statement A is True and Statement B is True.

d) Statement A is False and Statement B is True.

5) Which ONE of the following provides the most accurate definition of a database?

a) a resource that can be used to collect, organise and store data as a single unit

b) a resource that can be used to design and develop a website

c) a resource that can be used to analyse and manipulate numerical data

d) a resource that can be used to produce word based documents

6) A computer based accounting information systems requires the development and maintenance of a "chart of accounts."

What is a chart of accounts?

a) a list of accounts in the general ledger

b) a representation of the management structure of a company/organisation

c) a system of alpha and numeric characters used to represent accounting data/information

d) a map of the company/organisation

7) When drawing a flowchart, flows should generally commence in the top left corner and flow from left to right and from top to bottom.

This flowcharting convention is commonly known as:
   a) the consistency rule

   b) the narrative rule

   c) the sandwich rule

   d) the direction rule

8) The decoded instruction is stored in _____
a) IR
b) PC
c) Registers
d) MDR

9) The instruction -> Add LOCA, R0 does _____
a) Adds the value of LOCA to R0 and stores in the temp register
b) Adds the value of R0 to the address of LOCA
c) Adds the values of both LOCA and R0 and stores it in R0
d) Adds the value of LOCA with a value in accumulator and stores it in R0

10) Which registers can interact with the secondary storage?
a) MAR
b) PC
c) IR
d) R0

11) Which of the register/s of the processor is/are connected to Memory Bus?
a) PC
b) MAR
c) IR
d) Both PC and MAR

12) ISP stands for _____
a) Instruction Set Processor
b) Information Standard Processing
c) Interchange Standard Protocol
d) Interrupt Service Procedure

13) _____ is used to choose between incrementing the PC or performing ALU operations.
a) Conditional codes
b) Multiplexer
c) Control unit
d) None of the mentioned

14) The registers, ALU and the interconnection between them are collectively called as
_____
a) process route
b) information trail
c) information path
d) data path

15) The usual BUS structure used to connect the I/O devices is _____
a) Star BUS structure
b) Multiple BUS structure
c) Single BUS structure
d) Node to Node BUS structure

16) The advantage of I/O mapped devices to memory mapped is _____
a) The former offers faster transfer of data
b) The devices connected using I/O mapping have a bigger buffer space
c) The devices have to deal with fewer address lines
d) No advantage as such

17) To overcome the lag in the operating speeds of the I/O device and the processor we use
_____

a) BUffer spaces
(b) Status flags
c) Interrupt signals
d) Exceptions

18) The method of accessing the I/O devices by repeatedly checking the status flags is
_____

(a) Program-controlled I/O
b) Memory-mapped I/O
c) I/O mapped
d) None of the mentioned

19) The method which offers higher speeds of I/O transfers is _____
a) Interrupts
b) Memory mapping
c) Program-controlled I/O
(d) DMA

20) The process wherein the processor constantly checks the status flags is called as
_____

(a) Polling
b) Inspection
c) Reviewing
d) Echoing

21) The _____ format is usually used to store data.
(a) BCD
b) Decimal
c) Hexadecimal
d) Octal

22) A source program is usually in _____
a) Assembly language
b) Machine level language
(c) High-level language
d) Natural language

23) Which memory device is generally made of semiconductors?
a) RAM
b) Hard-disk
c) Floppy disk
d) Cd disk

24) The small extremely fast, RAM's are called as _____
a) Cache
b) Heaps
c) Accumulators
d) Stacks

25) The ALU makes use of _____ to store the intermediate results.
a) Accumulators
b) Registers
c) Heap
d) Stack

26). _____ are numbers and encoded characters, generally used as operands.
a) Input
b) Data
c) Information
d) Stored Values

27) _____ bus structure is usually used to connect I/O devices.
a) Single bus
b) Multiple bus
c) Star bus
d) Rambus

28) The I/O interface required to connect the I/O device to the bus consists of _____
a) Address decoder and registers
b) Control circuits
c) Address decoder, registers and Control circuits
d) Only Control circuits

29) To reduce the memory access time we generally make use of _____
a) Heaps
b) Higher capacity RAM's
c) **SDRAM's**
d) Cache's

30) _____ is generally used to increase the apparent size of physical memory.
a) Secondary memory
b) Virtual memory
c) Hard-disk
d) Disks

31) MFC stands for _____
a) Memory Format Caches
b) Memory Function Complete
c) Memory Find Command
d) Mass Format Command

32) The time delay between two successive initiations of memory operation _____
a) Memory access time
b) Memory search time
c) Memory cycle time
d) Instruction delay

33) What is operating system?
a) collection of programs that manages hardware resources
b) system service provider to the application programs
c) link to interface the hardware and application programs
d) all of the mentioned

34) To access the services of operating system, the interface is provided by the _____
a) System calls
b) API
c) Library
d) Assembly instructions

35) Which one of the following error will be handle by the operating system?
a) power failure
b) lack of paper in printer
c) connection failure in the network
d) all of the mentioned

36) What is the main function of the command interpreter?
a) to get and execute the next user-specified command
b) to provide the interface between the API and application program
c) to handle the files in operating system
d) none of the mentioned

37) If a process fails, most operating system write the error information to a _____
a) log file
b) another running process
c) new file
d) none of the mentioned

38) Which facility dynamically adds probes to a running system, both in user processes and in the kernel?
a) DTrace
b) DLocate
c) DMap
d) DAdd

39) _____ is a unique tag, usually a number identifies the file within the file system.
a) File identifier
b) File name
c) File type
d) None of the mentioned

40) To create a file _____
a) allocate the space in file system
b) make an entry for new file in directory
c) allocate the space in file system & make an entry for new file in directory
d) none of the mentioned

41) By using the specific system call, we can _____
a) open the file
b) read the file
c) write into the file
d) all of the mentioned

42) File type can be represented by _____
a) file name
b) file extension
c) file identifier
d) none of the mentioned

43) Which file is a sequence of bytes organized into blocks understandable by the system's linker?
a) object file
b) source file
c) executable file
d) text file

44) Mapping of file is managed by _____
a) file metadata
b) page table
c) virtual memory
d) file system

45) Mapping of network file system protocol to local file system is done by _____
a) network file system
b) local file system
c) volume manager
d) remote mirror

46) Which one of the following explains the sequential file access method?
a) random access according to the given byte number
b) read bytes one at a time, in order
c) read/write sequentially by record
d) read/write randomly by record

47) When will file system fragmentation occur?
a) unused space or single file are not contiguous
b) used space is not contiguous
c) unused space is non-contiguous
d) multiple files are non-contiguous

48) Linux uses a time-sharing algorithm _____
a) to pair pre emptive scheduling between multiple processes
b) for tasks where absolute priorities are more important than fairness
c) all of the mentioned
d) none of the mentioned

49) The first linux kernel which supports the SMP hardware?
a) linux 0.1
b) linux 1.0
c) linux 1.2
d) linux 2.0

50) Which one of the following linux file system does not support journaling feature?
a) ext2
b) ext3
c) ext4
d) none of the mentioned

51) Which binary format is supported by linux?
a) a.out
b) elf
c) both a.out and ELF
d) none of the mentioned

52) Which one of the following bootloader is not used by linux?
a) GRUB
b) LILO
c) NTLDR
d) None of the mentioned

53) The first process launched by the linux kernel is _____
a) init process
b) zombie process
c) batch process
d) boot process

54) Which desktop environment is not used in any linux distribution?
a) gnome
b) kde
c) unity
d) none of the mentioned

55) Standard set of functions through which interacts with kernel is defined by _____
a) system libraries
b) kernel code
c) compilers
d) utility programs

56) What is Linux?
a) single user, single tasking
b) single user, multitasking
c) multi user, single tasking
d) multi user, multitasking

57) Which one of the following is not a linux distribution?
a) debian
b) gentoo
c) open SUSE
d) multics

58)In windows XP, disk property which can't view with disk management is

a)volume label

b)whether the drive should be indexed

c)used and available disk space

d)disk status

59) Two ways to arrange multiple windows on the desktop are

a)drag and drop

b)point and click

c)cascade and tile

d)minimize and maximize

60) Which of the following is not an option when shutting down your computer?

a) switch user

b) stand by

c) log off

d) Restart

61) The acronym DOS stands for

a) distributed operating system

b) driver operating system

c) disk operating system

d) diskless operating system

62) Window NT were released in 1993 as an operating system of

a) 8 bit

b) 16 bit

c) 32 bit

d) 64 bit

63) The opening screen for windows and the place where you begin your work using the computer is call

a) task pane

b) dialog box

c) desktop

d) insertion point

64) A collection of related data.
a) Information
b) Valuable information
c) Database
d) Metadata

65) DBMS manages the interaction between _____ and database.
a) Users
b) Clients
c) End Users
d) Stake Holders

66) Which of the following is not involved in DBMS?
a) End Users
b) Data
c) Application Request
d) HTML

67) Database is generally _____.
a) System-centered
b) User-centered
c) Company-centered
d) Data-centered

68) A characteristic of an entity.
a) Relation
b) Attribute
c) Parameter
d) Constraint

69) The restrictions placed on the data.
a) Relation
b) Attribute
c) Parameter
d) Constraint

70) The restrictions placed on the data.
a) Relation
b) Attribute
c) Parameter
d) Constraint

71) IMS stands for?
a) Information Mastering System
b) Instruction Management System
c) Instruction Manipulating System
d) Information Management System

72) A model developed by Hammer and Mc Leod in 1981.
a) SDM
b) OODBM
c) DDM
d) RDM

73) Object=_____ +relationships.
a) data
b) attributes
c) entity
d) constraints

74) A topology that is responsible for describing the geometric arrangement of components that make up the LAN.
a) Complex
b) Physical
c) Logical
d) Incremental

75) Components used for interconnecting dissimilar networks that use different communication protocols.
a) Switches
b) Gateways
c) Routers
d) Bridges

76) A topology is a modified version of the basic star topology.
a) network
b) two-tiered
c) bus
d) ring

77) WANs that need to interconnect a very large number of sites.
a) bus
b) two-tiered
c) three-tiered
d) ring

78) WANs that need to interconnect a very large number of sites.
a) bus
b) two-tiered
c) three-tiered
d) ring

79) A topology that involves Tokens.
a) Star
b) Ring
c) Bus
d) Daisy Chaining

80) _____ operate at bottom two layers of the OSI model.
a) Bridges
b) Switches
c) Models
d) Modules

81) Connecting two or more networks to form a single network is called :
a) Internetworking
b) Intranetworking
c) Interconnecting
d) Intraconnectivity

82) OSI stands for?
a) Open Site Interconnection
b) Open System Interdependence
c) Open System Interconnection
d) Open Site Interdependence

83) A program that can retrieve files from the world wide web and render text, images or sounds encoded in the files.
a) Browser
b) Internet
c) Server
d) Web Server

84) Which of the following is not a type of browser?
a) Netscape
b) Web
c) IE
d) Mozilla

85) Both client and server release _____ connection after a page has been transferred.
a) IP
b) TCP
c) Hyperlink
d) Network

86) In HTML, the tags that tell the browser how to display the page.
a) markup
b) style
c) body
d) head

87) FTP stands for?
a) File Text Protocol
b) File Transfer Protocol
c) Firm Transfer Protocol
d) File Transplant Protocol

88) A section in HTML that contains generic information about the document.
a) body
b) title
c) head
d) style

89) A _____ partitions a web browser window so that multiple web documents can be displayed simultaneously.
a) Frame
b) set
c) Frameset
d) div

90) The _____ attribute specifies the web page to be placed in the frame initially.
a) name
b) src
c) cols
d) rows

91) This is a repository for the storage, management, and dissemination of data in which the mechanical, lighting, electrical and computer systems are designed for maximum energy efficiency and minimum environmental impact.
a) Storage lab
b) Data Center
c) Data warehouse
d) Fabric

92) This is the process of assigning storage, usually in the form of server disk drive space, in order to optimize the performance of a storage area network.
a) Storage Provisioning
b) Data mining
c) Storage assignment
d) Data Warehousing

93) Simply stated, these are large boxes that hold lots of hard disks.
a) Host
b) Tape library
c) Switch
d) Disk Array

94) This consists of the precautions taken so that the effects of a disaster will be minimized.
a) Data retrieval
b) Disaster recovery
c) Archive
d) Replication

95) This is the practice of collecting computer files that have been packaged together for backup, to transport to some other location, for saving away from the computer so that more hard disks can be made available, or for some other purpose.
a) Backup
b) Archive
c) Migration
d) Compression

96) Feature of windows 98 which enables users to integrate internet resources directly on the Windows d

a) plug and play

b) internet explorer

c) START button

d) active desktop

97) In windows XP professional, the typical network settings enables all except for one of the following that option

a) the client for Microsoft networks

b) configuring a static IP address

c) TCP/IP

d) DHCP

98) Windows 95 was the first version of windows to support which standard for connecting new hardwar

a) GUI

b) Plug and Play

c) Enterprise Directory

d) OS

99) The opening screen for windows and the place where you begin your work using the computer is cal

a) task pane

b) dialog box

c) desktop

d) insertion point

100) When a command is not available for selection until certain other conditions are met, it is called

a) dimmed command

b) unavailable command

c) dialog box

d) cascade

101) What is the Official Language of Union of India?

a) Hindi in Devanagari Script

b) Hindi in Roman script

c) Hindi in Sanskrit script

d) Hindi in Nastaliq Script

102) On which date Part XVII of the Constitution was passed in Parliament?

a) 26.11.1949

b) 14.09.1949

c) 26.01.1950

d) 14.09.1950

103) How many chapters are there in Part XVII of the Constitution?

a) 6 Chapters

b) 2 Chapters

c) 3 Chapters

d) 4 Chapters

104)How many articles are there in the Part XVII of the Constitution?

a) 6 Articles

b) 8 Articles

c) 9 Articles

d) 7 Articles

105) What are all the nine Articles covered under Part XVII of the Constitution?

a) Article 43 to 51

b) Article 143 to 151

c) Article 243 to 251

d) Article 343 to 351

106) Which article of the constitution contain provision regarding the official language of States?

a) Article 45

b) Article 145

c) Article 245

d) Article 345

107) At present how many languages are enlisted in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution?

a) Twenty-one

b) Twenty-two

c) Twenty-three

d) Twenty-four

108) When the Constitution was adopted, how many languages were included in the Eighth Schedule initially?

a) Ten

b) Fourteen

c) Eleven

d) Seven

109)In which year Maithili, Bodo, Dogri and Santhali were added to the Eighth Schedule later?

a) 2001

b) 2002

c) 2003

d) 2004

110)When was the official Language Act, 1963 was amended?

a) 1964

b) 1965

c) 1966

d) 1967