

STD-XI
Subject: Information Technology
Practice Questions-SEMESTER-1

Important Note: The below given objective type questions can be asked in exam in any form like fill in the blanks, True/False, MCQ'S

Chapter1- Basics of Information Technology

1. _____ can be any character, text, word, number or raw facts.
2. The word computer is derived from the Latin word _____.
3. _____ unit helps user to enter data and commands into a computer system.
4. _____ unit of CPU performs arithmetic and logical operations.
5. Examples of input devices are _____.(Barcode reader,keyboard,mouse,micr,ocr,touch screen)
6. Examples of output devices are _____.(Monitor,screen,printer,speaker)
7. MICR stands for _____.
8. OCR stands for _____.
9. Types of primary memory are _____ and _____.
10. _____ is known as volatile memory or main memory or temporary memory.
11. RAM stands for _____.
12. ROM stands for _____.
13. _____ is called non-volatile memory.
14. The content of _____ memory is decided by the computer manufacturer and permanently stored at the time of manufacturing.
15. The information stored in _____ memory is lost as the power supply to the computer is switched off.
16. Examples of secondary storage devices are _____.(Magnetic/Hard Disk,Magnetic Tapes, Pen Drive, Flash Memory,Optical Disk(CD,DVD), SSD)
17. _____ is a binary digit that holds only one of two values: 1 or 0.
18. A group of 4 bits is called a _____.
19. A group of 8 bits is called a _____.
20. _____ are the parts which we can see, touch and feel.
21. Program or set of programs are called as _____.
22. A set of instructions given to the computer is known as _____.
23. DOS stands for _____.
24. The category of software which releases code in public domain for anyone to use is _____.
25. The category of software used by the proprietary and has a closely guarded code is _____.
26. _____ software is a program or group of programs designed for end users.
27. _____ software is a set of instructions required for a computer to work.
28. _____ and _____ are examples of open source operating systems for personal computer.(Chrome OS, Linux)
29. _____ is a free and open source operating system for mobile phones provided by Google.
30. _____ is one of the most popular GNU/Linux distribution.
31. _____ and _____ are the two main ways to interact with the computer.
32. The GUI for Ubuntu 18.04 is called _____.
33. The default CLI on Ubuntu 18.04 is called _____.
34. CLI stands for _____.
35. GUI stands for _____.
36. _____ is Apple's closed source operating system for iPhone, iPod, iPad etc.

37. ____ Linux command Prints the list of directories in the current one.
38. ____ Linux command creates a new file.
39. ____ Linux command is used to display line of text or string that are passed as an argument.
40. ____ Linux command is used to clear the command prompt.
41. ____ network is a computer network that extends over a large geographical area.
42. ____ covers smaller geographical area size is limited to a few kilometers and are privately owned.
43. ____ is larger area than that of a LAN and smaller area as compared to WAN.
44. In ____ type of network architecture, all computers connected in the network are called as 'peer'.
45. ____ and ____ are the most widely used types of network architecture.
46. A computer which is seeking any resource from another computer is a ____ computer.
47. If a computer has a resource which is served to another computer is a ____ computer.
48. ARPANET stands for ____.
49. A ____ is a set of rules that governs the communication between computers on a network.
50. TCP/IP stands for ____.
51. DNS stands for ____.
52. SMTP stands for ____.
53. DHCP stands for ____.
54. HTTP stands for ____.
55. IMAP stands for ____.
56. FTP stands for ____.
57. IRC stands for ____.
58. POP3 stands for ____.
59. IoT stands for ____.
60. ____, ____, ____ are examples for protocols for communication. (TCP/IP, DNS, DHCP, FTP, HTTP, IMAP, POP3, IRC, SMTP)
61. ____ protocol automatically assign internet addresses to computers and users.
62. ____ is the process of examining data set in order to draw conclusions about the information they contain increasingly with the help of specialized systems and software.
63. ____ is the intelligence demonstrated by machines in contrast to the natural intelligence displayed by the humans and other animals.
64. ____ is the scientific study of algorithms and statistical models that computer systems use to effectively perform a specific task without using explicit instructions relying on patterns and inference.
65. ____ refers to data sets that are too large or complex for traditional data processing application software to adequately deal with.

Answer the following

1. Define Data and Information.
2. Explain the types of Primary Memory.
3. Explain any Four protocols used in internet.
4. Explain any Four recent trends in I.T.
5. Explain any Four Linux commands.
6. Explain any Four benefits of using GNU/Linux operating system.
7. Explain Application and System software.
8. Explain Open source and Closed source software.
9. Write a note on Peer-to-Peer network architecture.

10. Write a note on Client/Server architecture.
11. Explain LAN network.
12. Explain WAN network.
13. Explain MAN network.

CHAPTER 2 – INTRODUCTION TO DBMS

- 1) _____ is collection of interrelated data which helps in efficient retrieval, inserting and deleting of data.
- 2) _____ helps in decision making.
- 3) Without data information cannot be processed. T/F?
- 4) DBMS stands for _____.
- 5) A _____ is a software for creating and managing databases.
- 6) _____, _____ and _____ are examples of popular DBMS. (MySQL, PostgreSQL, Access, Oracle, SQL Server, IBM, DB2 and Sybase)
- 7) Multiple copies of the same file which lead to data _____.
- 8) Data _____ means that the data is accurate and consistent in the database.
- 9) _____ ensures that only authorised users are allowed to access the database and their identity is authenticated using a username and password.
- 10) The users don't need to backup data periodically because this is taken care of by the DBMS. T/F?
- 11) DBMS reduces application development and maintenance time. T/F?
- 12) In DBMS, under the class text there are two data types _____ & _____.
- 13) In DBMS, _____ data type holds a fixed length string. The fixed size is specified in parenthesis.
- 14) In DBMS, _____ data type holds a variable length string. The maximum size is specified in parenthesis.
- 15) In DBMS, under the class number there are two data types _____ & _____.
- 16) In DBMS, _____ data type can represent numbers with or without the fractional part.
- 17) In DBMS, _____ data type is used for storing integer values.
- 18) The data type to store the value 10.84 is _____.
- 19) _____, _____ and _____ are data types in DBMS. (Char, varchar, decimal, int, Date, Time)
- 20) _____ defines how the data is connected to each other and how they are processed and stored inside the system.
- 21) A _____ is a unit of work that is performed against a database.
- 22) A in the acronym ACID, properties of transaction stands for _____.
- 23) C in the acronym ACID, properties of transaction stands for _____.
- 24) I in the acronym ACID, properties of transaction stands for _____.
- 25) D in the acronym ACID, properties of transaction stands for _____.
- 26) RDBMS stands for _____.
- 27) The _____ is the basic data storage unit in a Relational database.
- 28) Two columns cannot have the same name in a RDBMS Table. T/F?
- 29) A table consists of information which is stored under different headings, called as _____.
- 30) In a RDBMS table, a _____ is composed of fields and contains all the data about one particular person, company, or item in a database.
- 31) Record is also called as a _____.
- 32) The group of one or more columns used to uniquely identify each row of a relation is called its _____ key.
- 33) _____ Key is a field or collection of fields in one table that refers to the Primary Key in another table.

- 34) A _____ in the context of databases, is a situation that exists between two relational database tables when one table has a foreign key that is used as a reference to the primary key of the other table.
- 35) There are 3 types of relationships in relational database design, ____, ____ and ____.
- 36) In a _____ relationship, one record in a table is associated with one and only one record in another table.
- 37) In _____ type of relationship, a row in table City can have many matching rows in table Customer, but a row in table Customer can have only one matching row in table City.
- 38) A _____ relationship occurs when multiple records in a table are associated with multiple records in another table.
- 39) SQL is an abbreviation of _____.
- 40) _____ is a computer language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data stored in a relational database.
- 41) _____, _____ and _____ are Categories of SQL Command.
- 42) _____ category of SQL command consists of statements or commands used to define and modify the database structure of your tables or schema.
- 43) DDL stands for _____.
- 44) _____, _____ and _____ commands fall under the category of DDL. (Create Database, Create Table, Alter Table, Drop Table, Drop Database)
- 45) _____ category of SQL command consists of statements or commands used for managing data within tables.
- 46) DML is an abbreviation for _____.
- 47) _____, _____ and _____ commands fall under the category of DML.(Select, Update, Delete, Insert into)
- 48) _____ category of SQL command is used to control user access in a database.
- 49) Full form of DCL is _____.
- 50) _____ and _____ commands fall under the category of DCL.

Short Answers

- 1) Explain applications of DBMS.
- 2) Explain any two advantages of DBMS.
- 3) What are the data types in DBMS?
- 4) Explain any two properties of transaction.
- 5) Explain the terms Field and Record in RDBMS.
- 6) Write a note on relationships in database.
- 7) State any four uses of SQL.
- 8) Write a note on DDL.
- 9) Write a note on DML.
- 10) Write a note on DCL.

Portion

- Chapter 1. Basics of Information Technology and
Chapter 2. Introduction to DBMS

Paper Pattern for First Semester Exam. (Total Marks-50)

Q1. Fill in the blanks	[05]
Q2. True/False	[05]
Q3. Multiple Choice Single Answer	[10]
Q4. Multiple Choice Multiple Answers (2 Correct)	[10]
Q5. Multiple Choice Multiple Answers (3 Correct)	[06]
Q6. Match the following.	[04]
Q7. Answer briefly. (Any 5)	[10]