

STD-XI
Subject: Information Technology
Practice Questions-SEMESTER-2

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

Chapter 1- 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.

Chapter 3 -Impressive Web Designing

Introduction to HTML5

1. ____ is a simple text file created using HTML.
2. ____ is a collection of interlinked web pages containing text, images, audio and videos.
3. A web ____ is a software used to view web pages or websites available on the internet.
4. A Web ____ is an application or a computer that sends webpages over the internet using the HTTP protocol.
5. URL stands for ____.
6. ____ is an address of a web page on the internet.
7. HTTP stands for ____.
8. ____ is a protocol used by WWW for client server communication.
9. HTML is a standard language for developing and creating interactive websites, introduced by ____.
10. HTML is compatible with most of the web browsers. T/F
11. HTML tags are case sensitive. T/F
12. HTML page is divided into two sections internally, ____ section and ____ section.
13. The actual text of the document is written within ____ and ____ tags.
14. An ____ defines a property for an element
15. HTML tags are categorized as ____ and ____ tags.
16. ____ tags are also called paired tags.
17. The end tag is similar to the beginning tag but with a ____ symbol in front of it.
18. ____ tags are standalone tags and do not have an end tag.
19. ____ is an example of singular tag/Empty tag. (
, <hr>,)
20. The text within ____ tag is not displayed on the webpage. It is used for search engine optimization.
21. ____ is a document type declaration and it lets the browser know the flavor of HTML.
22. ____ tag defines a header for a document or a section.

23. ___ tag defines a container for navigation links.
24. ___ tag defines a section in a document.
25. ___ tag defines an independent self-contained article.
26. ___ tag defines content apart from the content (like a sidebar).
27. ___ tag defines a footer for a document or a section.
28. ___ tag defines additional details.
29. ___ tag displays text within it in Bold.
30. ___ tag displays text within it in italicized manner.
31. ___ tag displays text with underline.
32. ___ tag displays text in small font size.
33. ___ tag displays text in subscript form.
34. ___ tag displays text in superscript form.
35. The HTML ___ tag defines marked or highlighted text.
36. HTML provides ___ levels of heading tags.
37. The ___ tag displays text in bold and with largest heading level whereas ___ tag displays text in the smallest heading level.
38. ___ tag is used to insert an image within a webpage.
39. ___ attribute of tag is used to specify the path of an image file.
40. ___ attribute of tag is used as alternate text. It specifies the description of the image.
41. ___ tag is used to display horizontal ruled line.
42. ___ attribute of <hr> tag sets color for the horizontal ruled line.
43. ___ attribute of <hr> tag specifies the length of the ruled line in % or pixels.
44. ___ attribute of <hr> tag sets thickness of a ruled line.
45. ___ tag is used to define paragraphs.
46. ___ tag is used to indicate creation of a table.
47. ___ tag is used to specify a table heading.
48. <caption> tag has align attribute which can have ___ or ___ as it's values.
49. ___ is the default value of align attribute of <caption> tag.
50. ___ tag is used to create each row of the table.
51. ___ tag is generally used for first row column content of the table. It displays content in the bold format.
52. ___ tag specifies data within the table (cell content).
53. If border attribute of <table> tag is not specified, a table is created without the border for both table as well as columns. T/F
54. ___ attribute of <table> tag displays border in a specific color.
55. ___ attribute of <table> tag aligns the table either to the left, right or center.
56. Align attribute of <table> tag aligns the table either to the __, __ or __.
57. ___ attribute sets the background color for the table.
58. Colspan attribute is used within ___ or ___ tag.
59. ___ attribute used with <th> tag or <td> tag creates a single row spanning across the table.
60. In HTML, Links are created by using ___ tag.
61. The ___ attribute of <a> tag is used to specify address of the file (URL) which needs to be opened on clicking.
62. A hyperlink by default appears blue in colour with an underline. T/F
63. ___ attribute of <form> tag specifies a name to a form.
64. The ___ attribute of <form> tag specifies the path where the form is to be submitted.
65. Method of form are ___ or ___.
66. The default method of submitting form data is ___.
67. The data submitted by using ___ method of form is visible in the address bar.
68. GET method of form is better for data which is not sensitive. T/F
69. ___ method of form submission is better for data which is not sensitive or personal information.
70. The ___ tag is used to specify the different types of controls by using type attribute.

71. The type attribute of <input> tag can be used to insert ____, ____ and ____ control. (text/ password/ checkbox/ radio/ button/ submit/ reset)
72. <input type= ____> creates a one line textbox.
73. The password input type is used to create text contents in the form of ____ or ____.
74. <input type= ____> creates a checkbox.
75. The checkbox allows more than one selection against multiple choices. T/F
76. <input type= ____> creates a radio button.
77. The radio button allows one option selection against multiple choices. T/F
78. <input type= ____> displays push button which activates on events.
79. <input type= ____> clears the text content entered in the form
80. <input type= ____> displays a button for submitting the form data to a server.
81. If the name attribute for input fields is not specified, the data of that input field will not get submitted. T/F
82. This maxlength attribute of <input> tag is used with ____ and ____ type.
83. The ____ attribute of <input> tag specifies the maximum number of characters which can be entered in a text or password box.
84. The size attribute of <input> tag specifies the width of the text box. T/F
85. The ____ attribute of <input> tag specifies the default selection for options in a checkbox or radio button.
86. The ____ tag is used to create a textbox with multiple lines.
87. The ____ attribute of <textarea> tag specifies the number of lines in a textarea.
88. The ____ attribute of <textarea> tag specifies the width of a text area.
89. The ____ attribute of <textarea> tag specifies the maximum number of characters allowed in the textarea.
90. The ____ attribute of <textarea> tag specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of a textarea.
91. The ____ attribute of <textarea> tag specifies that textarea must be filled out.
92. ____ tag is used to create drop-down list.
93. ____ attribute of <select> tag allows the user to select more than one value.
94. The size attribute of <select> tag is used to specify the number of visible values. T/F
95. The ____ tag within <select> tag defines the available options in the list.
96. To define preselected option, ____ attribute is added to the <option> tag.
97. ____ attribute of <option> tag assigns value to the option specified in the dropdown list.

Client Side Scripting

Fill in the blanks

1. A _____ is a list of commands that are executed by a scripting engine.
2. JavaScript can be used for _____ or _____ scripting language.
3. Javascript is an event based scripting language.(T/F)
4. JavaScript is scripting language which can be used to develop dynamic webpages.(T/F)
5. Javascript is a platform dependent language.
6. JavaScript can be used for client side or server side scripting language.(T/F)
7. You can place only one script in HTML.(T/F)
8. You can place scripts only in the <body> section of HTML.(T/F)
9. Standard keywords are not allowed as variable name.(T/F)
10. Uppercase and lowercase are not distinct.(T/F)
11. At the left hand side of =, operator always contains a single variable.(T/F)
12. Relational operators are used to check conditions or comparison of operands.(T/F)
13. Logical operators are used to verify more than one condition at a time.(T/F)
14. Javascript is not Case Sensitive language.(T/F)
15. JavaScript code can be inserted in HTML program between _____ and _____ tag.

16. _____ attribute is used with <script> tag to set scripting language.
17. The _____ is a basic unit of storage in a JavaScript program.
18. In Javascript, the variable name must start with an _____.
19. In Javascript, the variable name can contain only special characters like blank space and _____.
20. The length of the variable name can have maximum of _____ number of characters.
21. Variable name in Javascript is declared with _____ keyword.
22. _____ data type stores both whole number (integer) or decimal point number(floating point).
23. _____ data type represents only two values 'true' and 'false'.
24. Division by 0 gives _____.
25. In JavaScript null is, just a value which means "nothing", "empty", "unknown" or not existing.
26. JavaScript returns _____ when variable which is declared but not assigned any value.
27. _____ is the modulus operator in Javascript.
28. _____ method of document object is used to display or write content on a web page.
29. In JavaScript _____ operator has two meanings, arithmetic addition and string concatenation operator.
30. _____ is the assignment operator in Javascript.
31. _____ is the equal to operator in Javascript.
32. _____ logical operator evaluates to 'true' only when all its operands are 'true'.
33. _____ logical operator evaluates to 'true' when any one of the operand is 'true'
34. _____ is the 'not' logical operator in Javascript.
35. _____ unary operator is used to invert the Boolean expression.
36. _____ are non-executable statements in program.
37. Single line comment begin with _____.
38. Multiline comments start with _____ and ends with _____.
39. _____ built-in function is used to parse a string and convert it into a number.
40. _____ built-in function is used to parse a string and convert it into floating point number.
41. _____ built-in function displays alert popup box with ok button.
42. _____ built-in function is used when you want input value from user at the time of program execution.
43. _____ built-in function displays confirmation message box with ok and cancel button.
44. _____ built-in string function is used to convert the given string into lower case alphabets.
45. _____ built-in string function is used to convert given string into uppercase alphabets.
46. _____ returns "true" if the given value is not a number.
47. _____ is a property of string object used to calculate length of string.
48. In an if else statement, at a time both true and false block will be executed.(T/F)
49. A _____ is a subprogram designed to perform a particular task.
50. Functions can be called either by an event or by giving call to that function.(T/F)
51. JavaScript is not an event-driven language.
52. _____ is an action done by the user or an application.
53. You can respond to any event using an _____, which is just a function that's called when an event occurs.
54. _____, _____ and _____ are examples for mouse events.(MouseOut, Click, MouseOver, MouseUp)
55. _____ and _____ are examples for keyboard events.(KeyDown, KeyUp)

Answer the following

1. Explain rules for declaring variables in Javascript.
2. Explain data types in Javascript.

3. Explain Logical operators in Javascript.
4. Explain comments in Javascript.
5. Explain Built-in functions in Javascript.
6. Explain if else statement in Javascript.
7. Explain User defined functions in Javascript.
8. Explain event handlers in Javascript.
What are the features of Javascript.

CHAPTER-4 CYBER LAW

1. The _____ has proposed a legal frame work for authentication and origin of electronic records through digital signature.
2. It is necessary to protect data from cyber _____
3. _____ is the part of the overall legal system that deals with the internet, cyberspace and their respective legal issues.
4. _____ is concerned with what is morally good and bad, right and wrong.
5. _____ are dictated by society, culture or religion while ethics are chosen by the person himself which governs his life.
6. Computer crime is an act performed by a knowledgeable computer user known as _____.
7. Gaining access without the users permission is known as _____.
8. _____ can involve criminal activities that are traditional in nature, such as theft, fraud, forgery, defamation and mischief, all of which are subject to the Indian Penal Code.
9. _____ is nothing but copyright violation of software created originally by an individual or an institution.
10. A _____ is a legal right that gives the creator of a literary, artistic, musical, or other creative work the sole right to publish and sell that work.
11. Activity such as decipher codes or passwords and breaking security systems for illegal reasons is called _____.
12. _____ is a criminal practice where an individual uses the Internet to systematically harass or threaten someone.
13. _____ is typically carried out by email spoofing.
14. _____ is presenting someone else's work or idea as your own without their consent.
15. _____ refers to unauthorised intrusion into a computer or a network.
16. _____ is the safe and responsible use of information and communication technology.
17. Firewall refers to network security (Hardware and Software) system which blocks certain type of information. T/F
18. People can perform transactions over the Internet through credit cards T/F
19. Cyberlaw is being amended quite regularly. T/F
20. Computer Crime is alternatively referred to as cybercrime, e-crime, or hi-tech crime. T/F
21. Copyright owners don't have the right to control the reproduction of their work, including the right to receive the royalty payment for that reproduction. T/F
22. © is copyright symbol. T/F
23. For protection of data prohibit use of public devices on the network, such as personal USBs or hard drives. T/F
24. One should share your personal information: real name, date of birth, phone number real name, date of birth, phone number. T/F
25. IT ACT outlines the Justice Dispensation Systems for cyber-laws. T/F
26. SSL stands for Solid System Layer. T/F
27. The Bill received the assent of the President in June 2000 and came to be known as the

Information Technology Act, 2000. T/F

28. The IT Act 2000 was amended in 2008 and 2011. T/F

29. Cyber cases related to interference and _____ are increasing at an alarming rate. Protect/Legal/Criminal/Investigation

30. The IT Act aims to provide the legal infrastructure for _____ in India. (EDI/E—market/E-commerce/E-business.

31. OTP stands for _____

32. _____ is the safe and responsible use of information and communication technology. Cyber law/Cyber safety/Recovery/Protection.

33. Never reveal _____ data on the internet. Public/Sensitive/Informative/Local.

34. _____ is the method of converting the original message into random text. Decryption/Encryption/SSL/Firewall.

35. _____ has been replaced with electronic signature to make it a more technology neutral act. Scanner/Digital Signature/Password/Unauthorized Access.

36. After the _____ data should be cleaned, recovered and restored as much as possible. Cyber crime/Cyber attack/Cyber bully/ Cyber Stalk.

37. Hacker is a person intensely interested in the deep and hidden or concealed working of any _____ and _____. computer operating system/code language/ programming language/software operating system.

38. The widespread use of computers and the advent of the _____ has made it easier to _____ the work of others. E-market/Internet/Plagiarize/Phishing.

39. In _____ both the houses of the Indian Parliament passed the _____ Bill. Information Transfer/

40. One should use a strong and unique _____ with combinations of numbers, _____ and letters.

41. IT ACT elaborates on _____, _____, and _____. Offences/penalties/breaches/cyber crimes/recovery.

42. In some cases of Cyber Crime, the person or group of individuals may be _____ and _____ or otherwise _____ the computer or data files. Retention/malicious/destroy/corrupt/creating.

43. Cyberlaw is the area of law that deals with the Internet's relationship to technological and electronic elements, including computers, _____, _____ and _____. Software/hardware/ information systems/Freeware/Shareware.

44. _____ and _____ indicates threat, risk or cyber attack. system operates slowly/system crashes suddenly/unfamiliar icons.

45. _____ forms a barrier between a trusted and untrusted network.

46. Gaining access without the users permission is known as _____.

47. _____ and _____ are examples of security procedures. encryption/SSL/Firewall.

48. _____ and _____ are examples of cyber crime.

49. Match the column:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Firewall | a. Network Security |
| 2. IT Act | b. deals with cyber crime |
| 3. Cyber crime | c. Software piracy |
| 4. Software Piracy | d. stealing of codes/Programs |
| 5. Cracking | e. breaking security system |
| 6. Morals | f. Standards of behaviour |
| 7. Cyberstalking | e. to harass/to threaten someone |
| 8. Cyber Law | f. deals with internet, cyber space |

PAPER PATTERN FOR II SEMESTER EXAM - 80 MARKS

- | | |
|---|------|
| 1. FILL IN THE BLANKS - | [10] |
| 2. TRUE OR FALSE - | [10] |
| 3. MULTIPLE CHOICE SINGLE ANSWER - | [10] |
| 4. MULTIPLE CHOICE MULTIPLE ANSWERS (2 CORRECT) - | [20] |
| 5. MULTIPLE CHOICE MULTIPLE ANSWERS (3 CORRECT) - | [06] |
| 6. MATCH THE FOLLOWING | [04] |
| 7. SHORT ANSWER (ANY 5 OUT OF 8) | [10] |
| 8. A. HTML PROGRAM (ONE OUT OF TWO) | [05] |
| B. JAVASCRIPT PROGRAM (ONE OUT OF TWO) | [05] |

NOTE: PLEASE REFER YOUR JOURNAL FOR HTML AND JAVASCRIPT PROGRAMS.