

**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]