

NME: Fundamentals of Information Technology

2 marks:

Unit-I

1) Define Computer.

Computer is defined as an electronic device that can accept data, process information in a predefined fashion. It works according to the set of instruction provided to it and produces desired output.

2) What is memory?

This unit holds all data, instructions and intermediate results. In computing, memory refers to a device that is used to store information for immediate use in computer.

3) Expand for CPU

The expansion of CPU is Central Processing Unit. It is the brain of the computer. It process data, store them, controls the interpretation and execution of instruction.

- * Arithmetic & Logic Unit
- * Control Unit
- * Memory Unit.

4) What are the types of computer?

Computers can be classified by their size and power:

- * Personal Computer PC

- * Workstation

- * Mini computer

- * Mainframe

- * Supercomputer.

5) What is digital computer?

Digital computer, any of a class of a devices capable of solving problems by processing information in discrete form.

Expls: Digital Electronic computer include IBM PC.

Unit - II

1) What are the Input devices?

- * Keyboard
- * Mouse
- * Scanner
- * Joystick
- * Light Pen
- * Microphone
- * Light Gun
- * Webcam, etc,...

2) What are the Output devices?

- * Monitor
- * Printer
- * Projector
- * Computer Speakers
- * GPS
- * Headphones

3) What is secondary storage devices?

A secondary storage device refers to any non-volatile storage device that is internal or external to the computer. A secondary storage device is also known as an auxiliary storage device.

4) What is shift Registers?

In digital circuits, a shift register is a cascade of flip flops, sharing the same clock, in which the output of each flip-flop is connected to the data input of the next flip-flop in the chain. Shift register can have both parallel and serial inputs and outputs.

5) Define Register.

A register is a temporary storage area built into a CPU. Some registers are used internally and cannot be accessed outside the processor, while others are user-accessible.

Unit - III

1) What is software?

Software consists of instructions that tell the computer how to perform a task. Programs which list of instructions, to be executed by a computer are known as the software of computer.

2) Define Programming languages?

A programming language is a computer language programmers use to develop software programs, scripts or other set of instructions for computers to execute.

* Low Level Languages

* High Level Languages.

3) What is operating systems?

An operating system is the primary software that manages all the hardware and other software on a computer. The operating system also known as an "OS". Examples are Windows, the File Explorer,...

4) Define kernel.

A kernel is a computer program that is the heart and core of an operating system. It has control over the system, so the kernel also controls everything in the system. The kernel remains in the memory until the operating system is shut-down.

5) What is Database?

Database is a systematic collection of data. A database is an organized collection of structured information stored electronically in a computer system. It is controlled by a database management system.

Unit - IV

1) What is Network?

A network is defined as a group of two or more computer systems linked together. An excellent examples of a network is the internet, which connect millions of people all over the world.

2) What are the types of Topology?

- * Mesh Topology
- * Star Topology
- * Bus Topology
- * Ring Topology
- * Hybrid Topology.

3) Define TCP/IP.

* TCP use to communicate over the internet and send packets throughout network to their destination. TCP is Transmission Control Protocol.

* IP determine the efficient path. IP is Internet Protocol.

4) What is FTP?

FTP is the File Transfer Protocol. It is a standard network protocol used for the transfer of computer files between a client and server on a computer network.

5) What is DNS?

DNS stands for Domain Name System. DNS is a directory service that provides a mapping between the name of a host on the network and its numerical address. It translates domain name into IP addresses.

Unit - V

1) Define Firewall.

A firewall is a system designed to prevent unauthorized access to or from a private network. Firewalls prevent unauthorized internet users from accessing private networks connected to internet, especially intranets.

2) Define Viruses.

A computer virus is a malicious program that self-replicates by copying itself to another program. The computer virus spreads by itself into other executable code or documents.

3) What is Bombs and Worms?

* A logic bomb is a piece of code inserted into an operating system or software application that implements a malicious function after a certain amount of time or specific condition met.

* A computer worm is a malicious self-replicating software program which affects the function of software and hardware program.

4) What is Internet and Intranet?

* The internet is a global wide area network that connects computer system across the world. Internet is simply called "the Net".

* Intranet is defined as private network of computers within an organization with its own server and firewall.

5) Expand of WWW

Expansion of WWW is World Wide Web. It is set of all websites connected to the internet worldwide. It is a system of interlinked hypertext documents accessed via the internet.