SUBJECT-PRIENCIPLES OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

CLASS-II MATHS

1.Define computer.

A computer is an electronic device that manipulates information, or data. It has the ability to store, retrieve, and process data.

2.Expand: EPROM, EEPROM.

EPROM stands for Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory,

EEPROM stands for Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory.

3. What is unit of memory operation?

The memory unit supports two basic operations: read and write. The read operation reads previously stored data and the write operation stores a new value in memory.

4. List out the output devices.

     Monitor (LED, LCD, CRT etc.)

     Printers (all types)

     Plotters.

5.what is input device?

Input device is a piece of computer hardware equipment used to provide data and control signals to an information processing system such as a computer or information appliance. Examples of input devices include keyboards, mouse, scanners, digital cameras, joysticks, and microphones.

6.Define operating system.

It is An operating system (**OS**) is used to interface between the computer hardware and user program that is called operating system.

7.Define programming language?

A programming language is a set of commands, instructions, and other syntax use to create a software program. Languages that programmers use to write code are called "high-level languages." This code can be compiled into a "low-level language," which is recognized directly by the computer hardware.

8.Define loader.

Loader is the program of the operating system which loads the executable from the disk into the primary memory (RAM) for execution. It allocates the memory space to the executable module in main memory and then transfers control to the beginning instruction of the program.

9.Define compiler.

A compiler is a computer program or set of programs that transforms source code written in a programming language into another computer.

10. What are the various types of os?

Following are some of the most widely used types of Operating system**.**

   i)Simple Batch System.
   ii)Multiprogramming Batch System.
   iii) Multiprocessor System.
   iv)Realtime Operating system.

11. What is a database?

A database is a shared collection of related data used to support the activities of a particular organization. A database can be viewed as a repository of data that is defined once and then accessed by various users.

12. What is DBMS?

Database Management System A database management system (DBMS) is a collection of programs that DBMS is to provide an environment that is both convenient and efficient for users to retrieve and store information.

13.What is columns and rows?

Each row in a database table represents one instance of the type of object described in that table. A row is also called a record. The columns in a table are the set of facts that we keep track of about that type of object. A column is also called an attribute.

14. Definition of candidate key.

A super key with no redundant attribute is known as candidate key.

Candidate keys are selected from the set of super.

15. What is a Primary Key?

Primary key is a column or group of columns in a table that uniquely identify every row in that table. The Primary Key can't be a duplicate meaning the same value can't appear more than once in the table. A table cannot have more than one primary key.

16. What are the differences Between Coaxial Cable and Twisted Pair?

Twisted Pair	Coaxial Cable
Twisted pair cables are usually used for telephone connections.	Coaxial cables are generally used for cable television and internet connections.
Twisted pair cables are thinner and less expensive.	Coaxial cables are better shielded from crosstalk.

17.Define Modulation.

It is primarily used in telecommunication technologies that require the transmission of data via electrical signals.

18.What are the basic types of modulation?

i) Amplitude modulation,

ii) Frequency modulation,

iii) Phase modulation.

19.What are the difference Between Internet and Intranet.

Internet	Intranet
It is a public sector	It is a private sector
The number of users who use the internet is unlimited.	The number of users who use the internet is limited.
The internet can be accessed by everyone	It can be accessed only by the members of an organization

20.What are the four types of networks?

LAN (Local Area Network)
WAN (Wide Area Network)
MAN (Metropolitan Area Network)
WWW (World Wide Web)

21.Define Multimedia.

Multimedia is the field concerned with the computer-controlled integration of text, graphics, drawings, still and moving images (Video), animation, audio, and any other media where every type of information can be represented, stored, transmitted and processed digitally.

22. What is meant by data warehousing?

Data warehouses are used for analytical purposes and business reporting. Data warehouses typically store historical data by integrating copies of transaction data from disparate sources. It can also use real-time data feeds for reports that use the most current, integrated information.

23.What is Data mining?

Data mining is the process of sorting through large data sets to identify patterns and establish relationships to solve problems through data analysis.

24. What is GUI?

The graphical user interface (**GUI**) is a form of user interface that allows users to interact with electronic devices through graphical icons and visual indicators such as secondary notation, instead of text-based user interfaces, typed command labels or text navigation.

25. What are the types of GUI?

There are five main types of user interface:

Command line interface (CLI)
Graphical user interface (GUI)
Menu driven (MDI)
Form based (FBI)
Natural language (NLI)