

CS 101 important M.C.Q

Module 1 to 50

1. The most frequent or widely used search engine used on internet is _____ **GOOGLE (90.31%)**
2. _____ a set of instructions and its documentations that tells a computer what to do or how to perform a task.
Software
3. The most common resource shared today is connection to the _____ **Internet**
4. _____ is the set of words given to the search engine for searching. **Query**
5. One of the earlier computing devices was _____ **Abacus**
6. Who applied the concept of representing information as holes in paper cards? **Herman Hollerith**
7. The electromechanical machine of George Stibitz was completed in _____ **1940**
8. Mark I was completed in _____ **1944**
9. ENIAC stands for _____ **electronic numerical integrator and calculator**
10. The number of vacuum tubes used in the ENIAC _____ **20,000**
11. IBM launched their PC in _____ **1981**
12. How many bits are present in one byte? **8 bits**
13. _____ who was a pioneer in the field of mathematics called logic? **George Boole**
14. _____ is another Boolean operation which produces the output of 1 when both inputs are different. **XOR**
15. Hexadecimal notation uses a single symbol to represent a pattern of _____ bits. **Four**
16. Manageable unit Cells contains how many bits? **8 bits**
17. Identify individual cells in a Computer's main memory, each cell is assigned a unique "name," called its _____ **Address**
18. RAM stands for _____ **Random access memory**
19. The sum of seek time and rotation delay is called _____ **Access Time**
20. CD stands for _____ **Compact Disk**
21. CD is _____ centimeter in diameter. **12**
22. CDs capacity is _____ **600 to 700 MB**

23. Which one of the following can provide 32 GBs? **SDHC**
24. _____ uses 24 to 32 bits having large possibilities for expansion? **UTF-8**
25. Binary notation is a way of representing numeric values using only the digits _____ **0 and 1**
26. Collection of dots _____ short for Picture Element. **Pixel**
27. Which of the following are the primary colors for the image? **Red, Green and Blue**
28. How many bytes are used to represent one pixel? **Three**
29. MIDI stands for _____ **Musical Instrument Digital Interface**
30. _____ is another method of representing integer values. **Excess Notation**
31. A popular way of doing this is based on scientific notation and is called _____ **floating-point notation**
32. The data being compressed consist of long sequences of the same value, the compression technique called _____ **run-length encoding**
33. Which one of the following is lossless data compression technique? **frequency-dependent encoding**
34. LZW stands for _____ **Lempel-Ziv-Welsh**
35. GIF is a dictionary encoding system that was developed by _____ **CompuServe**
36. JPEG stands for _____ **Joint Photographic Experts Group**
37. The most commonly used standards for encoding and compressing _____ was developed by the Motion Picture Experts Group (MPEG) under the leadership of ISO. **audio and video**
38. _____ is that a sound at one frequency tends to mask softer sounds at nearby frequencies. **frequency masking**
39. Using MPEG techniques, video presentations can be successfully relayed over communication paths that provide transfer rates of _____ **40 Mbps**
40. A CPU consists of how many parts? **Three**
41. _____ that are used for temporary storage of information within the CPU. **Registers**
42. A machine's CPU and main memory are connected by a collection of wires called _____ **bus**
43. Early computers were not known for their _____ **Flexibility**
44. CPUs are designed to recognize instructions encoded as _____ **bit patterns**
45. The collection of instructions along with the encoding system is called _____ **machine language**
46. RISC stands for _____ **Reduced instruction set computer**

47. _____ consists of instructions that request the movement of data from one location to another. **Data transfer group**
48. A request to fill a general-purpose register with the contents of a memory cell is commonly referred to as a _____. **LOAD**
49. The control group consists of those instructions that direct the _____ of the program rather than the manipulation of data. **Execution**
50. _____ contains the address of next instruction to be executed. **Program Counter**
51. Bitwise operations that combine _____ strings of bits to produce a single output string by applying the basic operation to individual columns. **Two**
52. Which one is use of the AND operation is an example of the process called _____. **Masking**
53. AND operations are useful when manipulating other types of _____. **bit map**
54. The technique is to discard the bit that falls off the edge and always fill the hole with a 0 _____. **logical shift**
55. Shifts that leave the sign bit unchanged are sometimes called _____. **arithmetic shifts**
56. Communication between a computer and other devices is normally handled through an intermediary apparatus known as _____. **controller**
57. Controller connects via cables to peripheral devices within the computer case or perhaps to a connector, called a _____. **port**
58. USB stands for _____. **universal serial bus**
59. Which one of the following is a single controller is able to handle a variety of devices? **Fire Wire**
60. The ability of a controller to access main memory is known as _____. **direct memory access (DMA)**
61. Several signals are transferred at the same time, each on a separate line _____. **Parallel Communication**
62. 8kbps is equal to _____. **1KB per second**
63. Which one is used for faster long-distance communication? **DSL (Digital Subscriber Line)**
64. Rate at which bits are transferred from one computing component to another measured in _____. **bits per second (bps)**
65. Electric pulses travel through a wire no faster than the _____. **Speed of light**
66. _____ which is the technique of allowing the steps in the machine cycle to overlap. **Pipelining**
67. The execution of each program, called a _____. **Job**
68. _____ abbreviated for FIFO. **first-in, first-out**

69. _____ allowed a program being executed to carry on a dialogue with the user through remote terminals—a feature. **Interactive processing**

70. One is the operating system itself and the other consists of software units collectively known as _____ **utility software**

71. The portion of an operating system that handles this communication is often called _____ **user interface**

72. GUI is the abbreviation of _____ **graphical user interface**

73. _____ whose job is to coordinate the use of the machine's mass storage facilities. **File manager**

74. A chain of directories within directories is called a _____ **directory path**