

General Knowledge MCQS Notes for Computer

Parts Of A Computer:

The computer is composed of two parts:

- 1) Hardware
- 2) Software

1) Hardware:

All physical components of computer, which can be touched, measured, have weight and occupy space, are collectively called computer hardware viz;

- i) Keyboard
- ii) Mouse
- iii) Joy stick
- iv) Scanners
- v) Monitor
- vi) Printer
- vii) Central Processing unit etc.

2) Software:

Software can be defined as a set of instructions or codes written in a defined manner. In other words softwares are prewritten programs, which control the operations of computer.

OR

All programs and data stored on floppy disk, Hard disk, CD-ROM are collectively called softwares. Examples are;

- i) DOS
- ii) Window
- iii) UNIX
- iv) XENIX
- v) Linus
- vi) Java
- vii) MS Office

Devices OR Components Of A Computer:

The computer is a combination of many parts, each of which performs specific task independently. The major devices of a computer are as under.

1) Input Devices

The input devices are those devices which send data or information to the Central Processing Unit. The main input devices are:

- i) KEYBOARD:** It is used to enter text. It contains alphabetic, numeric and other keys for entering data.
- ii) MOUSE:**It is a pointing device. It controls the pointer on the screen.
- iii) MICROPHON:** It is used to enter voice into the computer.
- iv) SCANNER:** It reads printed text and graphics and then translates the result into digital form.
- v) DIGITAL CAMERA:**It is used to take photos.
- vi) PC CAMERA:** It is used to create movie and to take photos on the computer.

2) OUT PUT DEVICES:

A hardware component used to display information to the user output device.

- i) MONITER:** It is used to display text, graphics and video output.
- ii) PRINTER:** It is used to display printed output on paper.
- iii) SPEAKER:**It is used to hear sound to hear sound music and voice outputs.

3) STORAGE DEVICE:

The hardware components used to store data, instructions and information permanently are called storage devices. For example floppy disk drive, zip drive, hard disk drive, CD-ROM drives etc.

4) COMMUNICATION DEVICES:

It is used to communicate and exchange data, instructions and information with other computers. For example Modem.

UNITS OF CPU:

- **ALU(ARTHMETIC AND LOGICAL UNIT)**

ALU is a part of CPU. Actual execution of instructions takes place in this part. All arithmetic and logical operations are performed in ALU. It consists of two units:

1. Arithmetic Unit

It performs basic arithmetic functions such as addition, subtraction, division.

2. Logical Unit

It performs logical operations like comparing two data items to find which data item is greater than, equal to, or less than the other.

- **CONTROL UNIT**

It acts like a supervisor of the computer. It does not execute program instruction by itself. It controls and coordinates all activities of computer system.

- **Memory Unit (MU)**

It is responsible for storage of data and information. The memory unit consists of two types of memory which are RAM and ROM.

➤ **Some Important Definitions And Short Notes:**

RAM:

RAM stands for random access memory. It is that part of CPU where temporary information is stored.

Byte:

A group of 8 bits is called a byte.

Icons:

Pictorial objects on the desktop or screen are called Icons.

Mouse:

It is an input device, normally called a “Pointing device”. This device is used for pointing anything on monitor through a blinking cursor.

Software:

A set of instructions or codes written in a defined manner or prewritten programs which control the operations of computer.

Control Unit:

A unit of CPU which is responsible for all automatic operations carried out by the digital computers is called CU. The CU directs and coordinates all activities of a computer.

LAN:

LAN stands for local area network. It is privately owned communication network that serves users within a confirmed geographical area. The range is usually within a mile-perhaps one office, one building or a group of buildings.

WAN:

It stands for wide area network. It is a communication network that covers a wide geographical area. The range is usually a state or a country. Examples are Telenet, Uninet etc.

Modem:

Modem is abbreviation of Modulate-de-Modulate. Modulation is a process that converts digital signals into Analog form and Demodulation is a process that converts Analog signals into digital

form. The device which performs modulation and demodulation is called a MODEM. In simple words it is a device that converts the digital signals into Analog and then back from Analog to digital form.

ALU:

A unit of CPU that performs arithmetic and logical operations is called ALU.

Register:

Registers are high-speed staging areas that temporarily store data during processing and provide working areas for computation.

Registers are contained in control unit and arithmetic Logic Unit. Following are the major types of registers:

- i) Address Register
- ii) Instructions Register
- iii) Storage Register
- iv) Accumulator Register

Soft Copy:

It displays the data on screen of monitor. It can be carried in a floppy disk. A change can be made in a soft copy.

Hard Copy:

The data is printed on paper card etc. with the help of printer. It cannot be carried in a floppy disk. No change can be made in hard copy.

- **Half byte = 1 nibble = 4 bits**
- **Bit means Binary Digit**
- **1 byte = 8 bits**
- **1 mega byte = 1048576 bytes**
- **1 kilo byte = 1024 bytes**
- **A combination of 16 bits are called word.**
- **A terabyte = 1 trillion bytes**
- **Our PC belongs to 4th generation**
- **Fred Cohen coined the word computer virus**
- **First computer virus was created in 1970 at Bell laboratories**
- **WORM means Write Once Read Many**
- **Power of a super computer is measured in FLOPS (Floating Point Operations per Second)**
- **WWW/http: (hypertext transfer protocol) was created by Tim Burner Lee in 1992**
- **Intel means Integrated Electronics**
- **1 worksheet contains 256 columns**
- **G.W.Basic G.W stands for Gate Way**
- **Super Computer was created by J.H.Van Tassel**
- **CORBA is Common Object Request Broker Architecture**
- **URL is Uniform or Universal Resource Locator**
- **Intel invented RAM chip**
- **Information stored on disk as series of bumps on its shiny side.**
- **DVDs hold more information than CDs. They use smaller bumps and have two reflective layers**
- **Recordable CDs do not have bumps. There are patches of color on disk to change the reflected laser light**
- **In 1951 Univac – 1, the world’s first commercial computer was designed by John Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert. They built ENIAC, the first electronic computer in 1946**
- **In 1968 mainframe was built.**
- **In 1976 first supercomputer the Cray-1 was developed**
- **In 1981 IBM produce the IBM PC.**

- In 1998 IBM made quantum computer
- Super computers uses parallel processing
- In 1974, computer games were introduced.
- PROM is the abbreviation of programmable read only memory
- What was the world's first high level programming language 1957: IBM FORTRAN
- A JPEG is a picture file format - what does JPEG stand for: Joint Photographic Experts Group
- During World War II, IBM built the computers the Nazis used to manage their death/concentration camps
- Registers are temporary storage areas within the CPU.
- First apple computer was built in garage.
- The language of small talk is object oriented.
- Shell is an operating environment.
- Virtual memory is also known as virtual page.
- NOS refer to operating systems for a network.
- In EBCDIC each character is denoted by 8 bits.
- Diodes are used in analog computer circuits as limiter.
- Wetware stands for any organic intelligence.
- GIGO stands for garbage in garbage out.
- Application of flip-flap are counters, shift register and transfer register.
- Bootstrap is associated with computer.
- FORTRAN stands for formula translator.
- A group of character that is termed as a single entity is called word.
- Clip art is a computer prepared art.
- Mark sensing is another term for OMR.
- Authorization to make multiple software copies is called site licensing.
- Antivirus is also known as vaccines.
- Free software is also known as public domain software.
- In computer DFD stands for Data Flow Diagram.

- **Cyber Space is called to Virtual world of the computer.**
- **What does the sun in SUN Microsystems stand for Stanford University Network**
- **What does Intel stand for- Integrated Electronics**
- **All PCs have a BIOS what does bios stand for-Basic Input Output System**
- **What is the common name for an integrated circuit A Chip**
- **In WWW terms what does i.e. mean on a domain name-Ireland**
- **What company introduced the first commercial minicomputer 65 DEC**
- **Name the first web browser publicly available NCSA Mosaic**
- **The world's most powerful super computer is called ASCI white.**
- **World Wide Web was invented in 1993 by Tim Bareness Lee.**
- **The B-programming language was developed by Ken Thompson.**
- **The 1st commercially produced and sold computer (1951) was UNIVAC.**
- **The transformation from heavy computers to PCs was made possible using microprocessors.**
- **The first microprocessor was developed in 1971 by Intel.**
- **A pentium 4 (P-4) employs roughly 40 million transistors.**
- **Mark-1, Apple-1, and collossus were initial desktop computers.**
- **Binary digits are briefed as bit.**
- **A collection of bits is called byte.**
- **The first home computer (1977), which was sold in millions of units was Apple II.**
- **'PARAM' is a supercomputer.**
- **Father of the Computer.. Charles Babbage**
- **What does CMOS stand for in a computer- Complimentary metal Oxide semi-conductor>**