

CS101 New Syllabus 2020 final term Preparation (10 September ,spring 2020)

Subjective & Objective Solved Questions

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If you thought and believe, you can do something, so simply do it.

Subjective solved questions from 109-234 lectures

Define Machine language? 2 marks

Programs for modern computers consist of sequences of instructions that are encoded as numeric digits. Such an encoding system is known as a machine language.

2) Define Debugging: 2 marks

3) What are the Purpose of mnemonic system?

In the 1940s, researchers simplified the programming process by developing notational systems by which instructions could be represented in mnemonic rather than numeric form. For example, the instruction Move the contents of register 5 to register 6 4056 using the machine language introduced, whereas in a mnemonic system it might appear as MOV R5, R6

4) What are the other names of descriptive names?

Descriptive names are often called program variables or identifiers.) Note that the mnemonic form, although still lacking, does a better job of representing the meaning of the routine than does the numeric form.

5) Define assemblers and their function// uses of assemblers // why we use assemblers?

Descriptive names are often called program variables or identifiers.) Note that the mnemonic form, although still lacking, does a better job of representing the meaning of the routine than does the numeric form. Once such a mnemonic system was established, programs called assemblers were developed to convert mnemonic expressions into machine language instructions. Thus, rather than being forced to develop a program directly in machine language, a human could develop a program in mnemonic form and then have it converted into machine language by means of an assembler. MOV R5, R6 to 4056.

6) Why assembly language is known as second generation language?

A mnemonic system for representing programs is collectively called an assembly language. At the time assembly languages were first developed, they represented a giant step forward in the search for better programming techniques. In fact, assembly languages were so revolutionary that they became known as second-generation languages.

7) What is the drawback of assembly language?

Although assembly languages have many advantages over their machine language counterparts, they still fall short of providing the ultimate programming environment.

- 1) a program written in an assembly language is inherently machine dependent – that is, the instructions within the program are expressed in terms of a particular machine's attributes.
- 2) In turn, a program written in assembly language cannot be easily transported to another computer design because it must be rewritten to conform to the new computer's register configuration and instruction set.
- 3) Another disadvantage of an assembly language is that a programmer, although not required to code instructions in numeric form, is still forced to think in terms of the small, incremental steps of the machine's language.
- 4) (Low level primitives) the elementary primitives in whom a product must ultimately be constructed are not necessarily the primitives(i-e a simplest elements or units available in programming language) that should be used during the product's design. The design process is better suited to the use of high-level primitives, each representing a concept associated with a major feature of the product. Once the design is complete, these primitives can be translated to lower-level concepts relating to the details of implementation.

8) What are the differences between third generation and second generation programming languages OR Third generation VS second generation language Or how third generation programming language differ from others programming language?

the emergence of a third generation of programming languages that differed from previous generations in that their primitives were both higher level (in that they expressed instructions in larger increments (i-e an addition of any numerical value) and machine independent (in that they did not rely on the characteristics of a particular machine). In general, the approach to third-generation programming languages was to identify a collection of high level primitives in which software could be developed. . Each of these primitives was designed so that it could be implemented as a sequence of the low-level primitives available in machine languages.

9) What are the examples of third generation programming language?

The best known early examples are FORTRAN (FORmula TRANslator), which was developed for scientific and engineering applications, and COBOL (COmmon Business-Oriented Language), which was developed by the U.S. Navy for business applications. In general, the

approach to third-generation programming languages was to identify a collection of high level primitives in which software could be developed.

10) What is the pseudocode structure of third generation programming language?

Pseudo code structure is

Identifier = expression is a potential high-level primitive.

11) Define translators?

in third-generation programming languages, collection of high-level primitives had been identified, then a program, called a translator, was written that translated programs expressed in these high-level primitives into machine-language programs.

12) Define compiler?

Translators, which compile several machine instructions into short sequences to simulate the activity requested by a single high-level primitive. Such Translation programs were often called compilers.

13) What is the main difference between translator and interpreters?

An alternative to translators, called interpreters, emerged as another means of implementing third generation languages. These programs were similar to translators except that they executed the instructions as they were translated instead of recording the translated version for future use. That is, rather than producing a machine-language copy of a program that would be executed later, an interpreter actually executed a program from its high-level form.

An alternative to translators, called? **Interpreters,**

14) Who is the developer of the first compiler? Mcqs, SHORT Question

Grace Hopper, is the developer of the first compiler.

15) What are natural and formal languages also write their examples? Differentiate between natural & formal language?

Today we know that understanding a natural language involves much more than responding to a few rigorously defined primitives. Indeed, natural languages (such as English, German,

and Latin) evolved over time without formal grammatical analysis. Formal languages (such as programming languages) are precisely defined by grammars.

16) What is functional paradigm?

Another programming paradigm is the functional paradigm. Under this paradigm a program is viewed as an entity that accepts inputs and produces outputs. Mathematicians refer to such entities as functions, which is the reason this approach is called the functional paradigm. Under this paradigm a program is constructed by connecting smaller predefined program units (predefined functions) so that each unit's outputs are used as another unit's inputs in such a way that the desired overall input-to-output relationship is obtained.

17) Write the comparison between Imperative program & Functional program.

Imperative program consists of multiple statements, each of which requests that a computation be performed and that the result be stored for later use. In contrast, the functional program consists of a single statement in which the result of each computation is immediately channeled into the next. In a sense, the imperative program is analogous to a collection of factories, each converting its raw materials into products that are stored in warehouses. From these warehouses, the products are later shipped to other factories as

they are needed. But the **functional program** is analogous to a collection of factories that are coordinated so that each produces only those products that are ordered by other factories and then immediately ships those products to their destinations without intermediate storage. This efficiency is one of the benefits proclaimed by proponents of the functional paradigm.

18) Write the difference between Traditional imperative paradigm and object-oriented approach?

In the traditional imperative paradigm, this list would merely be a collection of data. Any program unit accessing the list would have to contain the algorithms for performing the required manipulations. In the object-oriented approach, however, the list would be constructed as an object that consisted of the list together with a collection of methods for manipulating the list. You need your algorithm for searching, sorting etc in imperative, however, in OO-paradigm; all functionality will be available along with the list in terms of object

19) How many types of Data types? Write their names.

1. **Integer** refers to numeric data consisting of whole numbers, probably stored using two's complement notation.
2. **Float** (sometimes called real) refers to numeric data that might contain values other than whole numbers, probably stored in floating-point notation.
3. **Character** refers to data consisting of symbols, probably stored using ASCII or Unicode.
4. **Boolean** refers to data items that can take on only the values true or false. Operations on data of type Boolean include inquiries as to whether the current value is true or false

20) Define heterogeneous array?

In contrast to an array in which all data items are the same type, an aggregate type (also called a structure, a record, or sometimes a heterogeneous array) is a block of data in which different elements can have different types. For instance, a block of data referring to an employee might consist of an entry called Name of type character, an entry called Age of type integer, and an entry called SkillRating of type float. Such an aggregate type would be declared in C by the statement

21) What is control statement?

A control statement alters the execution sequence of the program. it determines whether other statements will be executed or not.

22) Write the Arithmetic operator examples

C-language has the following arithmetic operators:

+ Addition, - Subtraction , * Multiplication , / Division, % Modulus

mathematics, for example: 5.0/2.0 would result into 2.5. However, when both operands are integers, then it would truncate the decimal point and 5/2 would result into 2. The remaining "1" can be acquired by using the modulus operator (%).

+ Addition - Subtraction * Multiplication / Division % Modulus

+, -, and * are the same as used in the mathematics. However, the "/" has a difference. If one of the operands is decimal number, then it results in the same.

23) What is software life cycle?

It involves following steps

Development → use → maintenance

The most fundamental concept in software engineering is the software life cycle. The Cycle as a Whole | The software life cycle represents the fact that once software is developed, it enters a cycle of being used and maintained—a cycle that continues for the rest of the software's life. Software moves into the maintenance stage because errors are discovered, changes in the software's application occur, or changes done in previous modification induce the errors.

24) What is testing phase? // Describe testing phase;

Testing in Traditional software development:

Testing remained to be considered just to debug programs and confirming that the software is compatible to SRS. Modern Testing Programs are not the only artifacts that are tested during the software development process. Indeed, the result of each intermediate step in the entire development process should be “tested” for accuracy. Testing should not be considered as separate step: Indeed it should be incorporated into the other steps, producing a three-step development process whose components might have names such as

1. Requirements analysis and confirmation

2. Design and validation

3. Implementation and testing Need for better testing methodologies, Unfortunately, even with modern quality assurance techniques, large software systems continue to contain errors, even after significant testing. Many of these errors may go undetected for the life of the system others may cause major malfunctions

25: **Define Water Fall Model and Incremental Model:**

Water Fall Model: An analogy to the fact that the development process was allowed to flow in only one direction is called waterfall model. Entire preceding phase need to be completely done before the start of next phase.

Incremental Model: Desired software system is constructed in increments--the first being a simplified version of the final product with limited functionality. Once this version has been tested and perhaps evaluated by the future user, more features are added and tested in an incremental manner until the system is complete. For example, if the system being developed is a patient records system for a hospital, the first increment may incorporate only the ability to view patient records from a small sample of the entire record system. Once that

version is operational, additional features, such as the ability to add and update records, would be added in a stepwise manner. Other Example: Student add, view, course addition

26) Define prototype:

Prototype: Incomplete version of the proposed system, called prototypes, are built and evaluated in Iterative and Incremental models.

27) How many types of locks ? Mentions their names:

Two types of locks are common—

1) shared locks and exclusive locks.

1) Shared locks

If the transaction is not going to change the data, then one can use shared lock, this means other transactions can view the record, but cannot update the value.

2) Exclusive lock

If the transaction is going to alter the item, it must have exclusive access, meaning that it must be the only transaction with access to that data.

28) How many types of solutions of Lost update problem?

One solution: To solve such problems, a DBMS could force transactions to execute in their entirety on a one-at-a-time basis by holding each new transaction in a queue until those preceding it have completed. But a transaction often spends a lot of time waiting for mass storage operations to be performed. By interweaving the execution of transactions, the time during which one transaction is waiting can be used by another transaction to process data it has already retrieved. Most large database management systems therefore contain a scheduler to coordinate time-sharing among transactions in much the same way that a multiprogramming operating system coordinates interweaving of processes.

2nd solution (Locking protocol) | these schedulers incorporate a locking protocol in which the items within a database that are currently being used by some transaction are marked as such. These marks are called locks; marked items are said to be locked.

29) Define Commit Point?

The point at which all the steps in a transaction have been recorded in the log is called the commit point. It is at this point that the DBMS has the information it needs to reconstruct the transaction on its own if that should become necessary. At this point the DBMS becomes

committed to the transaction in the sense that it accepts the responsibility of guaranteeing that the transaction's activities will be reflected in the database.

30) What are Inexpensive DBMS?

Inexpensive database management systems for personal use are relatively simple systems. They tend to have a single objective—to shield the user from the technical details of the database implementation. Databases maintained by these systems are relatively small and generally contain information whose loss or corruption would be inconvenient rather than disastrous.

31) What is relational database Model?

Relational Database Model:

The conceptual view of the database is that of a collection of tables consisting of rows and columns. Relational database model portrays data as being stored in rectangular tables, called relations, which are similar to the format in which information is displayed by spreadsheet programs. A row in a relation is called a tuple. Columns in a relation are referred to as attributes. The information is not actually stored in rows and columns

32) Define Schema and Subschema?

Schema and Subschema:

A **schema** is a description of the entire database structure that is used by the database software to maintain the database.

A **subschema** is a description of only that portion of the database pertinent to a particular user's needs.

33) Define database:

The term database refers to a collection of data that is multidimensional in the sense that internal links between its entries make the information accessible from a variety of perspectives.

34) What is Adobe Dreamweaver?

Adobe Dreamweaver is a web design and development application that provides a visual WYSIWYG editor (What You See Is What You Get) and a code editor with standard features such as syntax highlighting, code completion, and code collapsing as well as more sophisticated features such as real-time syntax checking and code introspection for

generating code hints to assist the user in writing code. First web page output MUHAMMAD IMRAN 190 Dreamweaver is a powerful application for developing websites and mobile applications. You can save time, work more efficiently, and create compelling designs with the complete set of tools. It is leading software for developing websites and mobile applications. Using its powerful HTML coding environment and standard-setting visual interface, you can create engaging and dynamic websites for a wide range of devices, whatever your level of design or development experience.

35) What is a Webpage? 2 marks

A web page is nothing more than a file, a HTML file to be exact. It's called HTML because web page documents have the file extension .html or .htm. A web browser displays a web page on a monitor or mobile device. We can use WebPages to display information to a large audience. WebPages provides an opportunity to market your business at a larger scale and let the world know your existence.

36) What is Sorting and Filter? 2 marks

Sorting and Filtering allow you to manipulate data in a worksheet based on given set of criteria. You can sort the data in ascending and descending order. There are two types of sorts in Microsoft Excel i.e. Basic Sorts and Custom Sorts.

37) Define formula in MS Excel? 2 marks

A formula is a set of mathematical instructions that can be used in Excel to perform calculations. Formulas are started in the formula box starting with an = sign.

38) What are the steps to create a basic formula in excel? 3 marks

To create a basic formula, you need to do the following:

- 1) Select the cell for the formula Type "=" (the equal sign) and the formula The formula is of sum which would sum the values. ":" is used to specify the range of the cell on which you want to apply the formula
- 2) Click Enter.

39) Name the commands of editing group in MS word? // How many commands of editing group? 2 marks

The commands in the Editing group are Find, Replace, and Select.

40) What is Smart Art?2 marks

A new feature introduced in Word 2007 is Smart Art. Using Smart Art, you can communicate your ideas visually. Whether it's a process, hierarchy or life cycle all can be illustrated using Smart Art.

41) What are social issues of IT?3 marks

Answer:

- 1. Communication Breakdown**
- 2. Defamation of Character**
- 3. Access to forbidden literature**
- 4. Terrorism & Crime**
- 5. Education**
- 6. Health & Fitness**
- 7. . Privacy**
- 8. Gaming Addiction**
- 9. Cyber Bullying**
- 10. Identity Theft**

42) What is the use of hyperlink?2 marks

Hyperlink is used to add link of other documents or web pages in your Document. For adding hyperlink, Click on hyperlink in insert ribbon tab. You can link to various files i.e. existing file in your system, link to place within document (ideal to link table of contents with headings).

43) what are the Email-spams and Laws?3 marks

Spam emails:

As email spam continues to become a major issue, governments around the world have put specific regulations in place to protect their citizens from spams.

Important Laws

- ✓ CAN-SPAM Act in US
- ✓ Canada's Anti-Spam Legislation (CASL)
- ✓ Anti-spam law in Europe
- ✓ Spam Act of 2003 in Australia
- ✓ Africa, Asia and South America have looser spam-law requirements

44) What are positive impacts of CS on environment? 3 marks

Computer Science has both positive and negative impacts on the environment as well.

Positive impact

- ✓ Paperless – Online reading and publishing.
- ✓ Americans use about 680 pounds of paper per person, per year
- ✓ This amounts to about 85 million tons of paper or 2 billion trees.
- ✓ the average American household throws away 13,000 pieces of paper (around 1 billion trees in total in USA) each year. Most in the form of packaging and junk mail.
- ✓ Due to the usage of computer, the above waste of trees is minimizing in the world.

45) What is digital ownership? 3 marks

Digital Ownership Digital mediums have allowed information to flow more freely than before. This exchange of ideas comes with a legal and ethical backlash. How can ownership be established in the digital realm? Things can be easily copied and pasted online, which makes intellectual property hard to control. Legal notions such as copyright have struggled to

keep up with the digital era. Companies in the music and entertainment industries have pushed for greater legal protections for intellectual properties while other activists have sought to provide greater freedoms for the exchange of ideas in the digital realm

46) What is trademark? 21 marks

Trademark A trademark is a mark (logo) or other distinctive sign applied to or associated with products or services, which does not describe the products or services. (Once registered the trademark IPR is unlimited.)

47) EPIC stands for ? short q or mcq

“Electronic Privacy Information Center”

48) What is contextual analysis? 2 marks

A third level of analysis is contextual analysis. It is at this level that the context of the sentence is brought into the understanding process. For example, it is easy to identify the grammatical role of each word in the sentence.

49) What is information retrieval. 3 marks

Information retrieval refers to the task of identifying documents that relate to the topic at hand. An example is the problem faced by users of the World Wide Web as they try to find the sites that relate to a particular topic. The current state of the art is to search sites for key words, but this often produces an avalanche of false leads and can overlook an important site because it deals with “automobiles” instead of “cars.” What is needed is a search mechanism that understands the contents of the sites being considered. The difficulty of obtaining such understanding is the reason many are turning to techniques such as XML to produce a semantic Web.

50) Define artificial intelligence?

Artificial intelligence is the field of computer science that seeks to build autonomous machines - machines that can carry out complex tasks without human intervention. AI is helping to make Robots as shown in the Figure 123, and self-driving cars Robots can help patients, for example one typical robot shown in the Figure 125 can alleviate a person even 40 times a day. Pepper Robot works as receptionist in Belgian hospital

51) Write a note on turing Test in artificial intelligence?

In the past the Turing test (proposed by Alan Turing in 1950) has served as a benchmark in measuring progress in the field of artificial intelligence. Today the significance of the Turing test has faded although it remains an important part of the artificial intelligence folklore. Turing's proposal was to allow a human, whom we call the interrogator, to communicate with a test subject by means of a typewriter system without being told whether the test subject was a human or a machine. In this environment, a machine would be declared to behave intelligently if the interrogator was not able to distinguish it from a human. Turing predicted that by the year 2000 machines would have a 30 percent chance of passing a five-minute Turing test—a conjecture that turned out to be surprisingly accurate. More recent examples of Turing test "successes" include Internet viruses that carry on "intelligent" dialogs with a human victim in order to trick the human into dropping his or her malware guard. Moreover, phenomena similar to Turing tests occur in the context of computer games such as chess-playing programs. Although these programs select moves merely by applying brute-force techniques, humans competing against the computer often experience the sensation that the machine possesses creativity and even a personality. Similar sensations occur in robotics where machines have been built with physical attributes that project

intelligent characteristics. Examples include toy robot dogs that project adorable personalities merely by tilting their heads or lifting their ears in response to a sound.

52. Pressto bold. **Ctrl+b**

53. PressWord italicizes the text. **Ctrl+i.**

54. PressWord underlines the text. **Ctrl+u**

55. Pressto underline. **Ctrl+u**

56. PressThe underline is removed. **Ctrl+z.**

57. PressThe underline reappears. **Ctrl+y.**

58. The colorful icon in the top left-hand corner of the Word window is the? **Office button.**

59.is a tool that is used to organize data, such as a check register. **Spreadsheet**

60. Spreadsheets have been used for many, many years in business to keepand other calculations.

Track of expenses

61.are a way to keep track of reading? **Bookmarks**

62. Header and Footers are areas where you can add

Text or Graphics.

63.....Change the look of your document by choosing a new style set. **Style Set**

64. To Insert Footnote we use shortcut key.....

(Alt + Ctrl + F)

65. Microsoft Excel is an example ofprogram that can be used for storing, organizing and manipulating data. **Spreadsheet application**

66allow you to present information contained in the worksheet in a graphic format. **Charts**

67 .Queries are toor fetch specific data from your? (**Retrieve, database**)

68. Reports are organized and summarized form of yourso you can print or view it onscreen. **Data**

69. Query design view can be used to design or create a? **Query**

70. Tables in Access are used to store? **Data.**

71. SQL stands for.....?

Structured query language.

72. Insert query used for.....?

Used to add new records & insert values

73. "SQL "stands for.....?

Structured Query Language

74. XML Stands for.....

Extensible Markup Language

75. "CSS" stands for.....?

Cascading Style Sheets

76. HTML editor is a..... for creating web pages, specialized HTML editors can offer convenience and added functionality. **Software application**

77..... are a helpful way to present information to a reader without the formal constraints of a paragraph.

Lists

78. a one-dimensional storage system. **Flat file**

79. Payroll was processed using the.....? **Payroll file**

80. A typical database application involves? **multiple software layers**

81: The PROJECT operation extracts the required.....? **Columns.**

82. The links between objects in an object-oriented database are normally maintained by the.....? **DBMS**

83. Maintaining a log containing a record of each transaction's activities in asystem?

Nonvolatile storage.

84:can use the log to roll back a transaction? **DBMS**

85. If the transaction is not going to change the data, then one can use.....? Shared lock,

86. One common data structure is the, which is a block of elements of the same type such as a one dimensional list, a two-dimensional table with rows and columns, or tables with higher dimensions.

Array

87. The semicolon at the end of the line, which is used toin many imperative languages??

Separate statements

88. The most prominent programming paradigm in today's software development is?

Object-oriented paradigm (ORP)

89. "GUI" stands for

Graphical user interface.

90. A program written in a third generation language could theoretically be used on any machine simply by applying the? **Appropriate compiler.**

91. it is often necessary to make at leastto a program to move it from one machine to another. **Minor modifications**

92. Compiler designers often provide features, sometimes calledthat are not part of the standard version of the language. **Language extensions**

93. Define programming paradigms//What are programming paradigms?

It is Fundamental style of computer programming. It serves as a pattern or model of a programming language. In reality, the development of programming languages has not progressed in this manner but has developed along different paths as alternative approaches to the programming process (called programming paradigms) have surfaced and been pursued.

94. The historical development of programming languages is better represented by a.....? **Multiple track diagram,**

95. The paradigms identified called? **Programming paradigms,**

96. The imperative paradigm, also known as therepresents the
(**Procedural paradigm, traditional approach**)

97. In contrast to the..... is the declarative paradigm, which asks a programmer to describe the problem to be solved. **Imperative paradigm**

98. A major obstacle in developing programming systems based on the declarative paradigm is the need for an underlying? **Problem-solving algorithm.**

99. A weather forecaster does not need to develop anfor forecasting the weather.

Algorithm

100. Awas given to the declarative paradigm. **Tremendous boost**

101. Under the functional paradigm a program is viewed as an

Entity

Success is never permanent, Failure is never final

SO do work hard until you made achievements &
name in the history.

quiz 2020

102 ____ maximizes the Word window on the screen and removes all toolbars etc to allow easy reading. **Read Mode**

103. A ____ is a specially formatted letter that appears at the beginning of a paragraph just like you see in newspapers or in books. **drop cap**

104. ____ are a way to keep track of reading. **Bookmarks**

105. American throws away pieces of paper each year. **1 billion trees**

106. A device that responds to stimuli from its environment: **Agent**

107. . Ethical issues are related to: **moral principles**

108. We can increase the size of text from home ribbon group called: **Font**
109. In MS word different type of effects on the text can be applied with: **Word Art**
110. _____ begins the paragraph with a large letter that spills down into the text: **Drop Cap**
111. Ethics and legality are essential in many industries including: **All of these (Government officer, Doctors, Teachers)**
112. Language group is in which ribbon of MS word? **Review**

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113. The field of linguistic tends towards which direction: **Theoretical**
114. CAN-SPAM Act applies in: US
115. Data mining is practiced on _____ data collections, called data warehouses. **Static**
116. Easy access to online health centres is because of : **Computer Science**
117. Theoretical track is a part of: **AI domain**
118. The ____ approach leads to a simulation-oriented methodology. **Theoretical**
119. The ____ approach leads to a performance-oriented methodology. **Engineering**
120. . _____ displays the document as it would appear if printed and is the default view.
Print
121. A rapidly expanding subject that is closely associated with database technology is _____, which consists of techniques for discovering patterns in collections of data. **Data mining**
122. A charity organization of London is: **PI**
123. footer is printed in the: **Bottom margin**

124. Change case control is an example of : **Drop-down menu**
125. Turing test was proposed in **1950**
126. Most famous word processor is : **word processor**
127. Americans use about 680 pounds of paper per year: **per person**
128. Which of the following is social issue: **All of these (Privacy, cyber bullying, identity theft)**
129. Information technology has ____overarching standardization in place.
130. We can encrypt: **Emails**
131. A style option includes font: **All of these (Name, Colour, Size)**
132. Quick Access Toolbar by default includes: **All of these (Quick print, Save, Repeat)**
133. USA has passed legislation allowing the government to actively monitor citizens in the name of: **National security**
134. We can apply bullets from home ribbon group called: **Paragraph**

135. Requiring certain degree of uniformity of the style, size and orientation of symbols is an: **disadvantage**

136. IPR stands for: **Intellectual property rights**

137. _____ is a technique that provides similar access without such overhead. As in the case of an indexed system, hashing allows a record to be located by means of a key value.

Hashing

138. A file's _____ is normally stored as a separate file on the same mass storage device as the _____. Index, **indexed file**

139. The data storage space is divided into several sections, called _____, each of which is capable of holding several records. **Buckets**

140. Conversion from key values to bucket numbers is called a: **hash function**

141. If we want to link two sections of a same documents we generally use: **Hyperlink**

142. _____ refers to identifying characteristics of the image. **Image processing**

143. Page setup Group is in which ribbon of MS word? **Page Layout**

144. Robots identifies veins by: **Image processing**

145. The simplest response is a _____, which is merely a predetermined response to the input data. **reflex action**

146. Image analysis is also known as: **region finding**

147. _____ refers to the task of identifying documents that relate to the topic at hand.
Information retrieval

148. _____ ensures patient confidentiality for all healthcare-related data. **HIPPA**

149. Smart Art was introduced in Word version: **2007**

150. Page group includes options: **cover page**

151. A mark or any other distinctive sign associated with products is called: **Trademark**

152. We can customize indentation with: **Ruler**

153. Retailers manage record of their costumers: **Purchases**

154. Social sites includes: **Twitter**

155. Computer science has made hacking bank account: **Possible**

156. Attacks that can be made to prevent access to web sites: **DDOS**

157. Software licenses provide end users with the right to one or more copies of the software without violating copyrights Learning procedural knowledge usually involves a process: **Trial-and-error**

158. Which of the following is a robot used in medical field: **Belgian robot**

159. Shortcut to select the whole text in a document: **ctrl+A**

160. Editing group have commands: **3**

161. Matching geometric characteristics technique cannot read: **Handwritten material**

162. Content filtering is used to implement company policies related to: **information system**

163. The location that is used to temporary store the information that has been cut from somewhere: **Clipboard**

164. A sequential file is a file that is accessed in a serial manner from its beginning to its end as though the information in the file were arranged in one long row.

165. Group is in which ribbon of MS Word? **Page Layout**

166. Justify option is used to give spaces to the paragraph on left and right side:

Equal

167 . Shortcut to insert a new comment in MS word is: **Shift+F2**

168. The people present around the e-waste gain: **diseases**

169. The field of Artificial intelligence is being pursued along paths: **2**

170. People are working in sitting position and thus have more chance to develop: **obesity**

171. Privacy is the "right to be let alone" is written by: **Samuel D. Warren**

172. The shortcut key that Track Changes is **Ctrl+Shift+E.**

173. Information that was once buried in arcane records has become accessible. **database**

174. In the United States is the Privacy Act of 1974 whose purpose was to protect citizens from abusive use of databases: **Government**

175. want to reapply a command, you can use: **redo**

176. Displaying text in two columns feature is in which tab of MS word: **Page layout**

177. There are many types of sensors: **All of these (microphones, cameras, range sensors)**

178. Matching geometric characteristics techniques of recognizing images is used in Optical imaging **recognition.**

179. Electronic Theft include: **online scam**

180. How many common forms of data mining? **Two (class description and class discrimination)**

181. Act that gives control over what information websites can collect from kids is: **COPPA**

182. Text files, which are _____ in which each logical record is a single symbol encoded using ASCII or Unicode. **sequential files**

183. Actions according to environment knowledge: **Intelligent action**

184. Ribbon has types of Commands: **Three**

185. Plagiarism is a major problem in: **Education**

186. Data comes from: **All of the above**

187. Which of the following acts as a security guard between the Internet and your local area network: **firewall**

All the Best