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IBPS SO IT Officers Scale I - Question Bank

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Chapter – 1 Computers Architecture and Organization

- Q1.** Where does a computer add and compare data?
- Hard Disk
 - Floppy Disk
 - CPU chip**
 - Memory Chip
 - None of The Above
- Q2.** Processors of all computers, whether micro, mini or mainframe must have:
- ALU
 - Primary Storage
 - Control Unit
 - All of The Above**
 - None of The Above
- Q3.** A collection of eight bit is called:
- Byte**
 - Word
 - Record
 - File
 - None of The Above
- Q4.** The basic components of a modern digital computer are:
- Input Device
 - Output Device**
 - Central Processor
 - All of The Above**
 - None of The Above
- Q5.** Group of instructions that directs a computer is called:
- Storage
 - Memory**
 - Logic
 - Program**
 - None of The Above
- Q6.** Which kind of devices allows the user to add components and capabilities to a computer system?
- System Boards
 - Storage Devices
 - Input Devices
 - Output Devices**
 - Expansion Slots
- Q7.** Which kind of storage device can be carried around?
- Floppy Disk**
 - Hard Disk
 - System Cabinet
 - Hard Disk Drive
 - Floppy Disk Drive

- Q8.** Which is the most powerful type of computers?
- a) Micro Computer
 - b) Mini Computer
 - c) Mainframe Computer
 - d) **Super Computer**
 - e) Super Conductor
- Q9.** Which is not true for primary storage?
- a) Information must be transferred to primary storage
 - b) It is relatively move expensive data
 - c) It is a part of the CPU
 - d) **All of The Above**
 - e) None of The Above
- Q10.** Which is not a factor when categorizing a computer?
- a) Speed of the output device
 - b) Amount of main memory the CPU can use
 - c) Cost of the system
 - d) Capacity of the Hard Disk
 - e) **Where it was purchased**
- Q11.** The most common input device used today is:
- a) Motherboard
 - b) Track Ball
 - c) Scanner
 - d) Mouse
 - e) **Keyboard**
- Q12.** What is the control unit's function in the CPU?
- a) To transfer data to primary storage
 - b) To store program instruction
 - c) To perform logic operations
 - d) **To decode program instructions**
 - e) None of The Above
- Q13.** The ascending order of a data hierarchy is:
- a) **Bit – bytes – field – record – file – database**
 - b) Bit – bytes – record – field – file – database
 - c) Bytes – bit – field – record – file – database
 - d) Bytes – bit – record – field – file – database
 - e) None of The Above
- Q14.** Which is not an input device?
- a) CRT (Cathode Ray Tube)
 - b) Optical Scanners
 - c) Voice Recognition
 - d) **COM (Computer Output Micro Film)**
 - e) None of The Above

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Q15. The Central Processing Unit (CPU) consists of:

- a) Input, Output and Processing
- b) Control Unit, Primary Storage and Secondary Storage
- c) **Control Unit, Arithmetic – Logic Unit and Primary Storage**
- d) Control Unit, Processing, Primary Storage
- e) None of The Above

Q16. The heart of any computer is the

- a) **CPU**
- b) Memory
- c) I/O Unit
- d) Disks
- e) None of The Above

Q17. Super computers are primarily useful for:

- a) Input – output intensive processing
- b) Data – retrieval operations
- c) **Mathematical – intensive scientific applications**
- d) All of the Above
- e) None of The Above

Q18. The unit of a computer system that executes program, communicates with and often controls the operation of other subsystems of the computer is known as:

- a) **CPU**
- b) Control Unit
- c) I/O Unit
- d) Peripheral Unit
- e) None of The Above

Q19. In which addressing mode, the effective address of the operand is generated by adding a constant value to the contents of a register?

- a) Absolute mode
- b) Indirect mode
- c) Immediate mode
- d) **Index mode**
- e) None of The Above

Q20. Which of the following registers is loaded with the contents of the memory location pointed by the PC?

- a) Memory Address Registers
- b) Memory Data Register
- c) **Instruction Register**
- d) Program Counter
- e) None of The Above

Q21. Which of the following registers is used to keep track of address of the memory location where the next instruction is located?

- a) Memory Address Register
- b) Memory Data Register
- c) Instruction Register
- d) **Program**

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e) None of The Above

Q22. The stack pointer in the 8085 microprocessor is a:

- a) **16 bit register that points to stack memory locations**
- b) 16 bit accumulator
- c) Memory location in the stack
- d) Flag register used for the stack
- e) None of The Above

Q23. How many address lines are needed to address each memory location in a 2048 X 4 memory chip?

- a) 10
- b) **11**
- c) 8
- d) 12
- e) None of The Above

Q24. A computer has no more sense than a light:

- a) Bulb
- b) Pen
- c) **Switch**
- d) Pad
- e) None of The Above

Q25. Most of the inexpensive personal computers do not have any disk or diskette drive. What is the name of such computers?

- a) **Home Computers**
- b) Diskettes Computers
- c) Dedicated Computers
- d) General – Purpose Computers
- e) None of The Above

Q26. A computer enthusiast is:

- a) User friendly
- b) **A Hacker**
- c) A Computerist
- d) All of The Above
- e) None of The Above

Q27. Which of the following require large computer memory?

- a) Imaging
- b) Graphics
- c) Voice
- d) **All of The Above**
- e) None of The Above

Q28. Which of the following require large computer memory?

- a) **Minicomputer**
- b) Laptop Computer
- c) Notebook Computer
- d) All of The Above
- e) None of The Above

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- Q29.** The word size of a microprocessor refers to:
- The amount of a information that can be stored in a byte
 - The amount of a information that can be stored in a cycle**
 - The number of machine operations performed in a second
 - The maximum length of an English word that can be input to a computer
 - None of The Above
- Q30.** Which major development led to the production of microcomputers?
- Magnetic Disks
 - Floppy Disks
 - Logic Gates
 - Integrated Circuits**
 - None of The Above
- Q31.** A complete microcomputer system consists of:
- Microprocessor
 - Memory
 - Peripheral Equipment
 - All of The Above**
 - None of The Above
- Q32.** What is meant by a dedicated computer?
- Which is used by one person only
 - Which is assigned one and only task**
 - Which does on kind of software
 - Which is meant for application software only
 - None of The Above
- Q33.** A computer program that converts an entire program into machine language at one time is called a/an:
- Interpreter
 - Simulator
 - Compiler**
 - Commander
 - None of The Above
- Q34.** Who coordinates the sequencing of events within the central processing of a computer?
- Logic Unit
 - Arithmetic Unit
 - Register
 - Control Unit**
 - None of The Above
- Q35.** The microprocessor of a computer can't operate on any information if that information is not in its:
- Secondary Storage
 - Main Storage**
 - ALU
 - Logic Unit
 - None of The Above
- Q36.** The ALU of a computer responds to the commands coming from:

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- a) Primary Memory
- b) **Control Section**
- c) External Memory
- d) Cache Memory
- e) None of The Above

Q37. Which type of computers use the 8 bit code called EBCDIC?

- a) Minicomputers
- b) Microcomputers
- c) **Mainframe**
- d) Supercomputers
- e) None of The Above

Q38. The ALU of a central processing unit does the essential math work for the computer. What does the control unit do?

- a) Communicates its results
- b) Activates the output device
- c) Monitors the flow of information
- d) **Control the Printer**
- e) None of The Above

Q39. Arithmetic instructions provide:

- a) Data processing capabilities
- b) Data storage Capabilities
- c) **Computational capabilities**
- d) Control Capabilities
- e) None of The Above

Q40. Branch Instructions are used to:

- a) Manipulate numeric data
- b) Logical data
- c) **Transfer control**
- d) Manage data
- e) None of The Above

Q41. CPU does not perform the operation

- a) Data transfer
- b) Logic operation
- c) Arithmetic operation
- d) Conversion
- e) **All of The Above**

Q42. The most common addressing techniques employed by a CPU is:

- a) Immediate
- b) Direct
- c) Indirect
- d) Register
- e) **All of The Above**

Q43. In immediate addressing the operand is placed:

- a) In the CPU register

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- b) **After opcode in the instruction**
- c) In the memory
- d) In the stack
- e) None of The Above

Q44. The register are essential to instruction execution:

- a) Program counter
- b) Instruction register
- c) Memory address
- d) Memory buffer register
- e) **All of The Above**

Q45. Micro Instructions are stored in the:

- a) Internal Storage
- b) External Storage
- c) Cache
- d) **Control Memory**
- e) All of The Above

Q46. Control unit operation is performed:

- a) Hardwired control only
- b) Micro program control only
- c) **Hardwired or micro program control**
- d) All of The Above
- e) None of The Above

Q47. Hardwired control unit is implemented by:

- a) Software routines
- b) **Logic circuits**
- c) Stacks
- d) Registers
- e) None of The Above

Q48. Micro Instructions are stored in:

- a) Computer memory
- b) Primary storage
- c) Secondary storage
- d) **Control memory**
- e) Cache memory

Q49. Pipeline processing uses the technique:

- a) Sharing the memory
- b) Bit slicing
- c) **Prefetching**
- d) Parallel Processing
- e) All of The Above

Q50. Intel 80486 Pipelining implements stages:

- a) 6
- b) 4
- c) **5**

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- d) 3
- e) None of The Above

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Chapter - 2 Chapter – Data Communication and Networking

Q1. In OSI network architecture, the dialogue control and token management are responsibilities of:

- a) **Session Layer**
- b) Network Layer
- c) Transport Layer
- d) Data Link Layer
- e) None of The Above

Q2. In OSI network architecture, the routing is performed by:

- a) **Network Layer**
- b) Data Link Layer
- c) Transport Layer
- d) Session Layer
- e) None of The Above

Q3. Which of the following performs modulation and demodulation?

- a) Fiber Optic
- b) Satellite
- c) Coaxial cable
- d) **Modem**
- e) None of The Above

Q4. The process of converting analog signals into digital signals so they can be processed by a receiving computer is referred to as:

- a) Modulation
- b) Demodulation
- c) Synchronizing
- d) **Digitizing**
- e) None of The Above

Q5. How many OSI layers are covered in the X.25 standard?

- a) Two
- b) **Three**
- c) Seven
- d) Six
- e) None of The Above

Q6. Layer one of the OSI model is:

- a) **Physical Layer**
- b) Link Layer
- c) Transport Layer
- d) Network Layer
- e) None of The Above

Q7. The X.25 standard specifies a

- a) Techniques for start – stop data
- b) Technique for dial access
- c) **DTE/DCE interface**
- d) Data bit rate

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e) None of The Above

Q8. Which of the following communication modes support two – way traffic but in only one direction at a time?

- a) Simplex
- b) **Half – duplex**
- c) Three – Quarters duplex
- d) Full of The Above
- e) None of The Above

Q9. Which of the following might be used by a company to satisfy its growing communications needs?

- a) Front end processor
- b) Multiplexer
- c) Controller
- d) Concentrator
- e) **All of The Above**

Q10. What is the number of separate protocol layers at the serial interface gateway specified by the X.25 standard?

- a) 4
- b) 2
- c) 6
- d) **3**
- e) None of The Above

Q11. The interactive transmission of data within a time sharing system may be best suited to:

- a) Simplex lines
- b) **Half duplex lines**
- c) Full duplex lines
- d) Biflex line
- e) None of The Above

Q12. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- a) The difference between synchronous and asynchronous transmission is the clocking derived from the data in synchronous transmission
- b) Half duplex line is a communication line in which data can move in two directions, but not at the same time
- c) Teleprocessing combines telecommunications and DP techniques in online activities
- d) **Batch processing is the preferred processing mode for telecommunication operations**
- e) None of The Above

Q13. Which of the following is considered a broad band communication channel?

- a) Coaxial code
- b) Fiber optic cable
- c) Microwave circuits
- d) Satellite systems
- e) **All of The Above**

Q14. Which of the following is not a transmission medium?

- a) Telephone lines
- b) Coaxial cable

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- c) **Modem**
- d) Microwave systems
- e) Satellite systems

Q15. Which of the following does not allow multiple uses or devices to share one communication line?

- a) **Doubleplexer**
- b) Multiplexer
- c) Concentrator
- d) Controller
- e) None of The Above

Q16. Which of the following signals is not standard RS – 232 – C signal?

- a) **VDR**
- b) RTS
- c) CTS
- d) DSR
- e) None of The Above

Q17. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- a) Multiplexes are designed to accept data from several I/O devices and transmit a unified stream of data on one communication line
- b) HDLC is a standard synchronous communication protocol
- c) RTS/CTS is the way the DTE indicates that it is ready to transmit data and the way the DCW indicates that it is ready to accept data
- d) **RTS/CTS is the way the terminal indicating ringing**
- e) None of The Above

Q18. Which of the following is an advantage to using fiber optics data transmission?

- a) Resistance to data theft
- b) Fast data transmission rate
- c) Low noise level
- d) Few transmission errors
- e) **All of The Above**

Q19. Which of the following is required to communicate between two computers?

- a) Communications Software
- b) Protocol
- c) Communication Hardware
- d) Access to transmission medium
- e) **All of The Above**

Q20. The transmission signal coding method of TI carrier is called:

- a) **Bipolar**
- b) NRZ
- c) Manchester
- d) Binary
- e) None of The Above

Q21. Which data communication method is used to transmit the data over a serial communication link:

- a) Simplex
- b) Half – Duplex

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- c) **Full Duplex**
- d) (b) and (c)
- e) None of The Above

Q22. What is the minimum number of wires needed to send data over a serial communication link layer?

- a) 1
- b) **2**
- c) 4
- d) 6
- e) None of The Above

Q23. Which of the following types of channels moves data relatively slowly?

- a) Wide band channel
- b) Voice band channel
- c) **Narrow band channel**
- d) Broadband channel
- e) None of The Above

Q24. Most data communications involving telegraph lines use:

- a) Simplex lines
- b) Wideband Channels
- c) **Narrowband Channels**
- d) Dialed Service
- e) None of The Above

Q25. A communication device that combines transmissions from several I/O devices into one line is a:

- a) Concentrator
- b) Modifier
- c) **Multiplexer**
- d) Full – Duplex Line
- e) None of The Above

Q26. How much power (roughly) a light emitting diode can couple into an optical fiber?

- a) **100 microwatts**
- b) 440 microwatts
- c) 100 picowatts
- d) 10 miliwatts
- e) None of The Above

Q27. The synchronous modems are more costly than the asynchronous modems because:

- a) They produce large volume of data
- b) **They contain clock recovery circuits**
- c) They transmit the data with stop and start bits
- d) They operate with a larger band width
- e) None of The Above

Q28. Which of the following statement is correct?

- a) Terminal section of a synchronous modem contains the scrambler
- b) Receiver section of a synchronous modem contains the scrambler
- c) **Transmission section of a synchronous modem contains the scrambler**
- d) All of The Above

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e) None of The Above

Q29. In a synchronous modem, the digital – to – analog converter transmits signal to the

- a) **Equalizer**
- b) Modulator
- c) Demodulator
- d) Terminal
- e) None of The Above

Q30. Which of the following communications lines is best suited to interactive processing applications?

- a) Narrow band channels
- b) Simplex lines
- c) **Full duplex lines**
- d) Mixed band channels
- e) None of The Above

Q31. A remote batch – processing operation in which data is solely input to a central computer would require:

- a) Telegraph Line
- b) **Simplex Lines**
- c) Mixed Band Channel
- d) All of The Above
- e) None of The Above

Q32. A band is always equivalent to:

- a) A byte
- b) A bit
- c) 100 bits
- d) 16 bits
- e) **None of The Above**

Q33. The loss in signal power as light travels down the fiber is called:

- a) **Attenuation**
- b) Propagation
- c) Scattering
- d) Interruption
- e) None of The Above

Q34. Avalanche photodiode receivers can detect bits of transmitted data by receiving:

- a) 100 photons
- b) **200 photons**
- c) 300 photons
- d) 400 photons
- e) None of The Above

Q35. Communication circuits that transmit data in both directions but not at the same time are operating in:

- a) A simple mode
- b) **A half – duplex mode**
- c) A full – duplex mode
- d) An asynchronous mode

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e) None of The Above

Q36. An example of a medium – speed, switched communications services is:

- a) Series 1000
- b) Data phone 50
- c) **DDD**
- d) All of The Above
- e) None of The Above

Q37. In communication satellite, multiple repeaters are known as:

- a) Detector
- b) Modulator
- c) Stations
- d) **Transponders**
- e) None of The Above

Q38. While transmitting odd – parity coded symbols, the number of zeros in each symbol is:

- a) Odd
- b) Even
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) **Unknown**
- e) None of The Above

Q39. Data communications monitors available on the software marked include:

- a) ENVIRON/1
- b) BPL
- c) **TOTAL**
- d) TELNET
- e) None of The Above

Q40. An example of an analog communication method is:

- a) Laser beam
- b) Microwave
- c) Voice grade telephone line
- d) All of The Above
- e) None of The Above

Q41. Number of bits per symbol used in Baudot code is:

- a) 7
- b) **5**
- c) 8
- d) 9
- e) None of The Above

Q42. What is the main difference between DDCMP and SDLC?

- a) **DDCMP does not need special hardware to final the beginning of a message**
- b) DDCMP has a message header
- c) SDLC has a IP address
- d) SDLC does not use CRC
- e) None of The Above

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- Q43.** An example of digital, rather than analog, communication is:
- a) DDD
 - b) **DDS**
 - c) WATS
 - d) DDT
 - e) None of The Above
- Q44.** Terminals are required for:
- a) Real time, batch processing & time sharing
 - b) Real time, time sharing and distributed processing
 - c) Real time, distributed processing and manager inquiry
 - d) **Real time, time sharing and message switching**
 - e) None of The Above
- Q45.** The receive equalizer reduces delay distortions using a:
- a) **Tapped delay lines**
 - b) Gearshift
 - c) Descrambler
 - d) Difference Engine
 - e) None of The Above
- Q46.** In a synchronous modem, the receive equalizer is known as:
- a) **Adaptive equalizer**
 - b) Impairment equalizer
 - c) Statistical equalizer
 - d) Compromise equalizer
 - e) None of The Above
- Q47.** The channel in the data communication model can be:
- a) Postal mail services
 - b) Telephone lines
 - c) Radio lines
 - d) **Any of The Above**
 - e) None of The Above
- Q48.** A data terminal serves as a(n):
- a) Effector
 - b) Sensor
 - c) **Both (a) and (b)**
 - d) Neither (a) nor (b)
 - e) None of The Above
- Q49.** Which of the following transmission systems provides the highest data rate to an individual device:
- a) **Computer Bus**
 - b) Telephone Lines
 - c) Voice and Mode
 - d) Leased Lines
 - e) None of The Above
- Q50.** A protocol is a set of rules governing a time sequence of events that must take place
- a) **Between peers**
 - b) Between modems

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- c) Between an interface
- d) Across an interface
- e) None of The Above

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Chapter - 3 Chapter – System Software

Q1. The working set theory of programming behavior of processes running within an operating system involves:

- a) **The collection of pages that a process accesses**
- b) Disk scheduling mechanisms
- c) Coalescing holes in memory
- d) Assigning the CPU to processes
- e) None of The Above

Q2. Trojan Horse programs:

- a) **Are legitimate programs that allow unauthorized access**
- b) Do not usually work
- c) Are hidden programs that do not show up on the system
- d) Usually are immediately discovered
- e) None of The Above

Q3. Page Stealing:

- a) is a sign of an efficient system
- b) **is taking page frames from other working sets**
- c) should be tuning goal
- d) is taking larger disk spaces for pages paged out
- e) none of The Above

Q4. In virtual memory systems, Dynamic address translation:

- a) **is the hardware necessary to implement paging**
- b) store pages at a specific location on disk
- c) is useless when swapping is used
- d) is part of the operating system paging algorithm
- e) None of The Above

Q5. The garbage collector:

- a) Prevents fragmentation from occurring
- b) is mostly used with fixed partitions
- c) **collects fragmented areas of memory**
- d) is critical for efficient virtual memory system
- e) None of The Above

Q6. Page – map table is:

- a) A data file
- b) A directory
- c) **Used for address translation**
- d) All of The Above
- e) None of The Above

Q7. Which of the following rules out the use of GO TO?

- a) Flowchart
- b) HIPO – DIAGRAMS
- c) **Nassi – Shneiderman Diagram**
- d) All of The Above

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e) None of The Above

Q8. Which of the following is a phase of a compilation process:

- a) Lexical analysis
- b) Code Generation
- c) **Both of The Above**
- d) Static Analysis
- e) None of The Above

Q9. A computer can't "boot" if it does not have the:

- a) Compiler
- b) Loader
- c) **Operating System**
- d) Assembler
- e) None of The Above

Q10. Which of the following is a measure to test how good or bad a modular design is:

- a) **Module strength**
- b) Module coupling
- c) Static analysis
- d) All of The Above
- e) None of The Above

Q11. Which of the following tapes of software must you have in main memory order to use your keyboard?

- a) Word processing
- b) **Systems**
- c) Spreadsheet
- d) Applications
- e) All of The Above

Q12. If you want to execute more than one program at a time, the system software you are using must be capable of:

- a) Word processing
- b) Virtual memory
- c) Compiling
- d) **Multitasking**
- e) None of The Above

Q13. Which of the following is a type of system software used micro computers?

- a) Apple DOS
- b) MS – DOS
- c) PC – DOS
- d) UNIX
- e) **All of The Above**

Q14. Which of the following is helpful in evaluating applications software that will best suit your needs?

- a) Recommendations by other users
- b) Computer magazines
- c) Objective software reviews
- d) Computer periodicals

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e) **All of The Above**

Q15. Which of the following are loaded into main memory when the computer is booted?

- a) **Internal command instructions**
- b) External command instructions
- c) Utility programs
- d) Word processing instructions
- e) All of The Above

Q16. Which of the following software types is used to simplify using system software?

- a) Spreadsheet
- b) Operating Environment
- c) **Time Sharing**
- d) Multitasking
- e) None of The Above

Q17. Which of the following is not application software?

- a) Word processing
- b) Spreadsheet
- c) **UNIX**
- d) Desktop Publishing
- e) None of The Above

Q18. Which of the following types of software should you use if you often need to create, edit and print documents?

- a) **Word processing**
- b) Spreadsheet
- c) UNIX
- d) desktop publishing
- e) All of The Above

Q19. Which of the following might be used to convert high – level language instructions into machine language?

- a) System software
- b) Application software
- c) An operating environment
- d) **An interpreter**
- e) None of The Above

Q20. Multiprogramming was made possible by:

- a) Input/output units that operate independently of the CPU
- b) Operating system
- c) **Both (a) and (b)**
- d) Neither (a) nor (b)
- e) None of The Above

Q21. A translator which reads an entire program written in a high level language and converts it into machine language code is:

- a) Assembler
- b) Translator
- c) **Compiler**

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- d) System Software
- e) None of The Above

Q22. What is the name given to all the programs inside the computer which makes it usable?

- a) Application software
- b) **System software**
- c) Firmware
- d) Shareware
- e) None of The Above

Q23. Systems software is a program that directs the overall operation of the computer, facilitates its use and interacts with all users. What are the different types of this software?

- a) Operating system
- b) Languages
- c) Utilities
- d) **All of the above**
- e) None of the above

Q24. What is the name of the system which deals with the running of the actual computer and not with the programming problems?

- a) Operating system
- b) **Systems program**
- c) Object program
- d) Source program
- e) None of The Above

Q25. Which of the following systems software does the job merging the records from two files into one?

- a) Security software
- b) **Utility program**
- c) Network software
- d) Documentation software
- e) None of The Above

Q26. The term “operating system” means:

- a) **A set of program which controls computer working**
- b) The way a computer operator works
- c) Conversion of high language into machine code
- d) The way a floppy disk drive operates
- e) None of The Above

Q27. The operating system of a computer serves as a software interface between the user and _____:

- a) **Hardware**
- b) Peripheral
- c) Memory
- d) Screen
- e) None of The Above

Q28. The primary job as the operating system of a computer is to:

- a) Command resources
- b) **Manage resources**
- c) Provide utilities

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- d) Be use friendly
- e) None of The Above

Q29. All the time a computer is switched on, its operating system software has to stay in:

- a) Main storage
- b) **Primary storage**
- c) Floppy disk
- d) Disk Drive
- e) None of The Above

Q30. What is the name given to software which can be legally compiled and often used for free?

- a) Shareware program
- b) **Public domain program**
- c) Firmware program
- d) Mindware
- e) None of the above

Q31. What is the operating system used by Macintosh computers?

- a) System 7.0
- b) AU/X
- c) Xenix
- d) **Either (a) or (b)**
- e) None of The Above

Q32. Who is called the overseer and supervisor of all computer activity?

- a) Central processing unit
- b) **Operating system**
- c) Control unit
- d) Application program
- e) None of The Above

Q33. Can you name the major operating system used in computers:

- a) MS DOS
- b) OS/2
- c) UNIX
- d) **All of The Above**
- e) None of The Above

Q34. Who developed the operating system/2 for running IBM/s new PS/2 family of microcomputers?

- a) IBM
- b) **Microsoft Inc.**
- c) Bell Laboratories
- d) Digital Research Corporation
- e) None of The Above

Q35. Most of the microcomputer's operating systems like Apple Dos, MS – DOS and PC DOS etc. are called disk operating system because

- a) They are memory resident
- b) **They are initially stored on disk**
- c) They are available on magnetic tapes
- d) They are partly in primary memory and partly on disk

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e) None of The Above

Q36. What is the name given to the process of initializing a microcomputer with its operating system:

- a) Cold booting
- b) **Booting**
- c) War booting
- d) Boot recording
- e) None of The Above

Q37. What is the name of the operating system which was originally designed by scientists and engineers for use by scientists and engineers?

- a) XENIX
- b) **UNIX**
- c) OS/2
- d) MS DOS
- e) None of The Above

Q38. Which are the most important features of Microsoft Windows program?

- a) Windows
- b) Pull – down menus
- c) Icons
- d) All of The Above
- e) None of The Above

Q39. What is the name given to the organized collection of software that controls the overall operation of a computer?

- a) Working system
- b) Peripheral system
- c) **Operating system**
- d) Controlling system
- e) None of The Above

Q40. What is the name given to the values that are automatically provided by software to reduce keystrokes and improve a computer user's productivity?

- a) Defined Values
- b) Fixed Values
- c) **Default Values**
- d) Special Values
- e) None of The Above

Q41. The powerful text editor called PC – Write can be used anybody by paying a small fee. Such programs are called:

- a) Software
- b) **Shareware**
- c) Firmware
- d) Mindware
- e) None of The Above

Q42. What is the name of the operating system that read and reacts in terms of actual time:

- a) Batch system
- b) Quick Response system
- c) **Real Time System**

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- d) Time Sharing System
- e) None of The Above

Q43. What is the name of the technique in which the operating system of a computer executes several programs concurrently by switching back and forth between them?

- a) Partitioning
- b) Multitasking
- c) **Windowing**
- d) Paging
- e) None of The Above

Q44. When did IBM released the first version of its disk operating system DOS version 1.0?

- a) **1981**
- b) 1982
- c) 1983
- d) 1984
- e) None of The Above

Q45. IBM released its first PN in 1981, can you name the operating system which was most popular at that time?

- a) MS DOS
- b) PC DOS
- c) OS /360
- d) **CPM**
- e) None of The Above

Q46. The mathematica software allows the users to directly write and solve problem in arithmetic, trigonometry, algebra etc. Can you name the person who created this software?

- a) Thomas Abraham
- b) Steve Jobs
- c) Yuri Manin
- d) **Stephen Wolfram**
- e) None of The Above

Q47. The higher version of the operating systems are so written that programs designed for earlier versions can still be run. What is it called?

- a) Upgradability
- b) Upward Mobility
- c) University
- d) Upward compatibility
- e) None of The Above

Q48. What is the name of the arrangement whereby several central processing units share one memory?

- a) Multitasking
- b) Multiprogramming
- c) **Multiprocessing**
- d) Concurrent Programming
- e) None of The Above

Q49. A graphical – menu – driven operating system allows you to pick up from the screen. What is the name given to the images which are used in such image oriented menus?

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- a) Figure
- b) Symbol
- c) **Icon**
- d) Model
- e) None of The Above

Q50. With reference to Windows, a DLL is:

- a) Distribution level library
- b) **Dynamic link library**
- c) Dedicated link library
- d) Distributed library LAN
- e) None of The Above

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Chapter - 4 Chapter – OPERATING SYSTEMS

Q1. A processor:

- a) **is a device that performs a sequence of operations specified by instructions in memory**
- b) is the device where information is stored
- c) is a sequence of instructions
- d) is typically characterized by interacting processing and time of the CPU's time to allow quick response to each other
- e) None of The Above

Q2. Assembler is:

- a) A program that places programs into memory and prepares them for execution
- b) **A program that automate the translation of assembly language into machine language**
- c) A program that accepts a program written in a high level language and produces an object program
- d) Is a program that appears to execute a source program if it were machine language
- e) None of the above

Q3. A compiler is:

- a) A program that places programs into memory and prepares them for execution
- b) A program that automate the translation of assembly language into machine language
- c) **A program that accepts a program written in a high level language and produces an object program**
- d) Is a program that appears to execute a source program if it were machine language
- e) None of The Above

Q4. A loader is:

- a) **A program that places programs into memory and prepares them for execution**
- b) A program that automate the translation of assembly language into machine language
- c) A program that accepts a program written in a high level language and produces an object program
- d) Is a program that appears to execute a source program if it were machine language
- e) None of The Above

Q5. Pass 1

- a) Assign address to all statements in the program
- b) Save the values assigned to all labels for use in Pass 2
- c) Perform some processing of assembler directives
- d) **All of the above**
- e) None of the above

Q6. Pass 2:

- a) Assemble instruction and generate data
- b) Perform processing of assembler directives not done during Pass 1
- c) Write the object program and the assembly listing
- d) **All of the above**
- e) None of The Above

Q7. The system/370 assembler language:

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- a) **Allows the programmer to write base registers and displacements explicitly in the source program**
- b) Is used to remember which of the general purpose registers are currently available as base registers, and what base addresses they contain
- c) Allows multiple programs to reside in separate areas of core at the same time
- d) Is a term that refers to the control programs of an operating system
- e) None of The Above

Q8. Which of the following are (is) Language Processors:

- a) Assembles
- b) Compilers
- c) Interpreters
- d) **All of The Above**
- e) None of The Above

Q9. The macro processor must perform:

- a) Recognize macro definition and macro calls
- b) Save the macro definitions
- c) Expand macros calls and substitute arguments
- d) **All of the Above**
- e) None of The Above

Q10. In which way (s) a macro processor for assembly language can be implemented:

- a) Independent two pass processor
- b) Independent one pass processor
- c) Processor incorporated into pass1 of a standard two – pass assembler
- d) **All of The Above**
- e) None of The Above

Q11. Which of the following functions is (are) perform by the loader:

- a) Allocate space in memory for the programs and resolve symbolic references between object decks
- b) Adjust all address dependent locations, such as address constants to correspond to the allocated space
- c) Physically place the machine instructions and data into memory
- d) **All of the memory**
- e) None of the above

Q12. When a computer is first turned on or restarted, a special type of absolute loader is executed, called a:

- a) Compile and Go Loader
- b) Boot Loader
- c) **Bootstart Loader**
- d) Relating Loader
- e) None of The Above

Q13. The advantages of “Compile and Go” loading scheme is/are:

- a) A portion of memory is wasted because the core occupied by the assembler is unavailable to the object program
- b) It is necessary to retranslate the user’s program deck every time it is run

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- c) It is very difficult to handle multiple segments, especially if the languages, and to produce orderly modular programs
- d) **All of The Above**
- e) None of The Above

Q14. In an absolute loading scheme, which loader function (s) is/are accomplished by programmer

- a) Allocation
- b) Linking
- c) Reallocation
- d) **Both (a) and (b)**
- e) None of The Above

Q15. In an absolute loading scheme, which loader function is accomplished by assembler:

- a) **Reallocation**
- b) Allocation
- c) Linking
- d) Loading
- e) None of The Above

Q16. In an absolute scheme, which loader function is accomplished by loader:

- a) Reallocation
- b) Allocation
- c) Linking
- d) **Loading**
- e) None of The Above

Q17. Uniform Symbols Table:

- a) Contains all constant in the program
- b) A permanent table of decision rules in the form of patterns for matching with the uniform symbol table to discover syntactic structure
- c) **Consist of a full or partial list of the token's as they appear in the program. Created by Lexical analysis and used for syntax analysis and interpretation**
- d) A permanent table which lists all key words and special symbols of the language in a symbolic form
- e) None of The Above

Q18. Terminal Table:

- a) Contains all constants in the program
- b) A permanent table of decision rules in the form of patterns for matching with the uniform symbol table to discover syntactic structure
- c) Consist of a full or partial list of the token's as they appear in the program. Created by Lexical analysis and used for syntax analysis and interpretation
- d) **A permanent table which lists all key words and special symbols of the language in a symbolic form**
- e) None of The Above

Q19. Assembly code data base is associated with:

- a) **Assembly language version of the program which is created by the code generation phase and is input to the assembly phase**
- b) A permanent table of decision rules in the form of pattern for matching with the uniform symbol table to discover syntactic structure

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- c) Consist of a full or partial list of the token's as they appear in the program. Created by Lexical analysis and used for syntax analysis and interpretation
- d) A permanent table which lists all key words and special symbols of the language in a symbolic form
- e) None of The Above

Q20. The task(s) of the Lexical analysis phase is/are:

- a) To parse the source program into the basic elements or tokens of the language
- b) To build a literal table and an identifier table
- c) To build a uniform symbol table
- d) **All of The Above**
- e) None of The Above

Q21. Which is a permanent database in the general model of compiler?

- a) Literal Table
- b) Identifier Table
- c) **Terminal Table**
- d) Source Code
- e) None of The Above

Q22. Which table is a permanent database that has an entry for each terminal symbol?

- a) **Terminal table**
- b) Literal table
- c) Identifier table
- d) Reductions
- e) None of The Above

Q23. The table created by lexical analysis to describes all literals used in the source program is:

- a) **Terminal table**
- b) Literal table
- c) Identifier table
- d) Reductions
- e) None of The Above

Q24. The function(s) of the Syntax phase is:

- a) **To recognize the major constructs of the language and to call the appropriate action routines that will generate the intermediate form or matrix for these constructs**
- b) To build a literal table and an identifier table
- c) To build a uniform symbol table
- d) To parse the source program into the basic elements or tokens of the language
- e) None of the Above

Q25. The function(s) of scheduler is/are:

- a) It selects which ready process is to be run next
- b) It specifies the time slice
- c) It is waiting for an event to occur before continuing execution
- d) **Both (a) and (b)**
- e) None of The Above

Q26. While running DOS on a PC, which command would be used to duplicate the entire diskette?

- a) COPY

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- b) **DISKCOPY**
- c) CHKDSK
- d) TYPE
- e) None of The Above

Q27. Which of the following filename extension suggests that the file is a backup copy of another file?

- a) TXT
- b) COM
- c) BAS
- d) **BAK**
- e) None of The Above

Q28. What is the name given to the process of initializing a microcomputer with its operating system?

- a) Cold Booting
- b) **Booting**
- c) Warm Booting
- d) Boot Recording
- e) None of The Above

Q29. What is the name given to the organized collection of software that controls the overall operation of a computer?

- a) Working system
- b) Peripheral
- c) **Operating system**
- d) Controlling system
- e) None of The Above

Q30. What is the name of the operating system that reads and reacts in terms of actual time?

- a) Batch system
- b) Quick response system
- c) **Real time system**
- d) Time sharing system
- e) None of The Above

Q31. What is the name of the technique in which the operating system of a computer executes several programs concurrently by switching back and forth between them?

- a) Partitioning
- b) Multitasking
- c) **Windowing**
- d) Paging
- e) None of The Above

Q32. What is the name given to the software which can be legally compiled and often used for free?

- a) Shareware program
- b) **Public domain program**
- c) Firmware program
- d) Mindware
- e) None of The Above

Q33. All the time computer is switched on, its operating system software system has to stay in:

- a) Main storage

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- b) **Primary storage**
- c) Floppy disk
- d) Disk driver
- e) None of The Above

Q34. The primary job of the operating system of a computer is to:

- a) Command resources
- b) **Manage resources**
- c) Provide utilities
- d) Be user friendly
- e) None of The Above

Q35. The operating system of a computer serves as a software interface between the user and:

- a) **Hardware**
- b) Peripheral
- c) Memory
- d) Screen
- e) None of The Above

Q36. The term “operating system” means:

- a) **A set of programs which controls computer working**
- b) The way a computer operator works
- c) Conversion of high level language into machine code
- d) The way a floppy disk drive operators
- e) None of The Above

Q37. Multiprogramming was made possible by:

- a) Input/output units that operate independently of the CPU
- b) Operating system
- c) **Both (a) and (b)**
- d) Neither (a) nor (b)
- e) All of The Above

Q38. Two basic types of operating system are:

- a) Sequential and direct
- b) Batch and time sharing
- c) Sequential and realtime
- d) **Batch and interactive**
- e) None of The Above

Q39. Remote computing services involve the use of timesharing and

- a) Multiprocessing
- b) Interactive processing
- c) **Batch processing**
- d) Real time processing
- e) None of The Above

Q40. Which of the following is not a part of the operating system?

- a) Supervisor
- b) **Performance monitor**
- c) Job – control program

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- d) Input/output control program
- e) None of The Above

Q41. In which addressing mode, the effective address of the operand is generated by adding a constant value to the contents of registers?

- a) Absolute mode
- b) Indirect mode
- c) Immediate mode
- d) **Index mode**
- e) None of The Above

Q42. Moving process from main memory to disk is called:

- a) Scheduling
- b) Caching
- c) **Swapping**
- d) Spooling
- e) None of The Above

Q43. Producer consumer problem can be solved using:

- a) Semaphores
- b) Event counters
- c) Monitors
- d) **All of The Above**
- e) None of The Above

Q44. Operating system is:

- a) A collection of hardware components
- b) A collection of input/output devices
- c) **A collection of software routines**
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

Q45. Which of the following is a type of systems software used on micro computer?

- a) MS- DOS
- b) PC – DOS
- c) UNIX
- d) **All of the Above**
- e) None of The Above

Q46. What is the name of the operating system for the laptop computer called Maclite?

- a) Windows
- b) DOS
- c) MS – DOS
- d) **OZ**
- e) None of The Above

Q47. What is the operating system used by Macintosh computers?

- a) System 7.0
- b) AU/X
- c) UNIX
- d) **Either (a) or (b)**

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e) None of The Above

Q48. Who developed the Operating system/2 (OS/2) for running IBM's new PS/2 family of microcomputers?

- a) IBM
- b) **Microsoft Inc.**
- c) Bell Laboratories
- d) Digital Research Corporation
- e) None of The Above

Q49. Most of the microcomputers operating system like Apple DOS, MS DOS and PC DOS etc are called disk operating system because:

- a) They are memory resident
- b) **They are initially stored on disk**
- c) They are available on magnetic tapes
- d) They are partly in primary memory and partly on disk
- e) None of The Above

Q50. IBM related its first PC in 1981. Can you name the operating system which was most popular at that time?

- a) MS – DOS
- b) PC – DOS
- c) OS/360
- d) **CP/M**
- e) None of The Above

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Chapter - 5 Chapter – DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

- Q1.** The ascending order of a data hierarchy is:
- Bit – byte – record – field – file – database
 - Byte – bit – field – record – file – database
 - Bit – byte – field – record – file – database**
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of The Above
- Q2.** Which of the following fields in a student file can be used as a primary key?
- Class
 - Social security number**
 - GPA
 - Major
 - All of the above
- Q3.** Which of the following is not true of the traditional approach to information processing?
- There is common sharing of data among the various applications**
 - It is file- oriented
 - Programs are dependent on the file
 - It is inflexible
 - All of the above are true
- Q4.** The relational data – base environment has all the following components except:
- Users
 - Separate files**
 - Data base
 - Query languages
 - Data base administrator
- Q5.** The way a particular application views the data from the data base that the application uses is a:
- Module
 - Relational mode
 - Schema
 - Sun schema**
 - None of The Above
- Q6.** Which of the following is true of the data – manipulation language (DML)?
- It refer to data using physical addresses
 - It can't interface with high – level programming languages
 - It is used to define the physical characteristics of each record
 - It is essentially the link between the logical and physical views of the data base
 - None of The Above**
- Q7.** Which of the following is not a logical data base structure?
- Tree
 - Relational
 - Network
 - Chain**
 - None of the Above

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- Q8.** The relational model uses some unfamiliar terminology. T tupelo is equivalent to a:
- a) **Record**
 - b) Field
 - c) File
 - d) Data Base
 - e) Data Item
- Q9.** The logical data structure with a one – to – many relationship is a:
- a) Network
 - b) **Tree**
 - c) Chain
 - d) Relational
 - e) None of The Above
- Q10.** The data base administrator is, in effect, the coordinator between the _____ and _____:
- a) DBMS; data base
 - b) Application program; data base
 - c) **Data base; users**
 - d) Application programs; users \
 - e) None of The Above
- Q11.** Which of the following is true of a network structure?
- a) It is a physical representation of the data
 - b) **It allows a many – to – many relationship**
 - c) It is conceptually simple
 - d) It will be dominant data base of the future
 - e) None of The Above
- Q12.** Which of The following is not an advantage of the data – base approach?
- a) Elimination of the data redundancy
 - b) Ability of associate related data
 - c) Increased security
 - d) Program/data independence
 - e) **All of The Above**
- Q13.** Which of the following hardware components is the most important to the operation of database management system?
- a) High resolution video display
 - b) Printer
 - c) **High speed, large capacity disk**
 - d) Plotter
 - e) Mouse
- Q14.** Database management systems are intended to:
- a) Eliminate data redundancy
 - b) Establish relationships among records in different files
 - c) Manage file access
 - d) Maintain data integrity
 - e) **All of The Above**

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- Q15.** Which of the following is not characteristic of a relational database model?
- Tables
 - Treelike structure**
 - Complex logical relationships
 - Records
 - Fields
- Q16.** Which of the following is not the responsibility of the utilities component of DBMS software?
- Creating the physical and logical designs**
 - Removing flagged records for deletion
 - Creating and maintaining the data dictionary
 - Monitoring performance
 - Establishing control of access to portions of the database
- Q17.** Which of the following is a component of DBMS software:
- Database manipulation language
 - Query language
 - Utilities
 - Report writer
 - All of The Above**
- Q18.** Which of the following is a database administrator's function?
- Database design
 - Backing up the database
 - Performance monitoring
 - User coordination
 - All of The Above**
- Q19.** A data dictionary doesn't provide information about:
- Where data is located
 - The size of the disk storage device**
 - Who owns or is responsible for the data
 - How the data is used
 - Security and privacy limitations
- Q20.** Which two files are used during operation of the RDBMS?
- Query language and utilities
 - Data manipulation language and query language
 - Data dictionary and transaction log**
 - Data dictionary and query language
 - All of The Above
- Q21.** Which of the following is a problem of file management system?
- Difficult to update
 - Lack of data independence
 - Data redundancy
 - Program dependence
 - All of The Above**

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Q22. Which of the following contains a complete record of all activity that affected the contents of a database during a certain period of time?

- a) Report writer
- b) Query language
- c) Data manipulation language
- d) **Transaction log**
- e) None of The Above

Q23. Generalized database management systems do not retrieve data to meet routine requests:

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Data Inadequate
- d) None of these

Q24. One approach to standardizing storing of data?

- a) MIS
- b) Structured programming
- c) **CODASYL specifications**
- d) All of The Above
- e) None of The Above

Q25. Data item characteristics that are important in data management include:

- a) Punctuation
- b) Language
- c) Spelling
- d) **Width**
- e) None of The Above

Q26. Data items grouped together for storage purpose are called a:

- a) **Record**
- b) Title
- c) List
- d) String
- e) None of The Above

Q27. Embedded pointer provide:

- a) **A secondary access path**
- b) A physical record key
- c) An inverted index
- d) All of The Above
- e) None of The Above

Q28. An owner – member set in the CODASYL specification may have:

- a) **Only one owner but many owner occurrences**
- b) Only one member but many member occurrences
- c) More than one member but only one occurrence per member
- d) Any of The Above
- e) None of The Above

Q29. Updating a database means:

- a) Revising the file structure

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- b) Reorganizing the data base
- c) Modifying or adding record occurrence
- d) **All of The Above**
- e) None of The Above

Q30. A scheme describes:

- a) Data elements
- b) Records and files
- c) Record relationships
- d) **All of the Above**
- e) None of The Above

Q31. One data dictionary software package is called:

- a) **DB/DC dictionary**
- b) TOTAL
- c) ACCESS
- d) Datapac
- e) Data Manager

Q32. In the DBMS approach, application programs perform the:

- a) Storage function
- b) **Processing functions**
- c) Access control
- d) All of The Above
- e) None of The Above

Q33. Batch processing is appropriate if:

- a) A large computer system is available
- b) Only a small computer system is available
- c) Only a few transactions are involved
- d) All of The Above
- e) **None of The Above**

Q34. The language used application programs to request data from the DBMS is referred to as the:

- a) **DML**
- b) DDL
- c) Query Language
- d) Any of The Above
- e) None of The Above

Q35. The key to a cost – effective data input operation is:

- a) OCR Equipment
- b) Validity Checks
- c) Validation
- d) **Employee Motivation**
- e) None of The Above

Q36. Data security threats include:

- a) Hardware failure
- b) **Fraudulent manipulation of data**
- c) Data inadequate

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- d) All of The Above
- e) None of The Above

Q37. Data encryption techniques are particularly useful for:

- a) Reducing storage space requirement
- b) Improving data integrity
- c) **Protecting data in data communication systems**
- d) All of The Above
- e) None of The Above

Q38. Internal auditors should review data system design before they are:

- a) Developed
- b) **Implemented**
- c) Modified
- d) All of The Above
- e) None of The Above

Q39. The database administration function includes:

- a) Application programming
- b) Computer operating management
- c) **Database access planning**
- d) All of The Above
- e) None of The Above

Q40. The database management system might consist of application programs and a software package called:

- a) FORTRAN
- b) AUTOFLOW
- c) BPL
- d) **TOTAL**
- e) None of The Above

Q41. The function of a database is:

- a) To check all input data
- b) To check all spelling
- c) **To collect and organize input data**
- d) To output data
- e) None of The Above

Q42. A set of programs that handle a firm's database responsibilities is called:

- a) Data Base Management System (DBMS)
- b) Data Base Processing System (DBPS)
- c) Data Management System (DMS)
- d) **All of The Above**
- e) None of The Above

Q43. Large collection of files are called:

- a) Fields
- b) Records
- c) **Database**
- d) Sectors
- e) None of The Above

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Q44. The highest level in the hierarchy of data organization is called:

- a) Data bank
- b) **Database**
- c) Data file
- d) Data record
- e) None of The Above

Q45. A number of related records that are treated as a unit is called:

- a) **File**
- b) Field
- c) Data
- d) Batch
- e) None of The Above

Q46. When using a database management system, the first thing that you must is to:

- a) Create a database file
- b) Activate file editor
- c) **Load the software into your microcomputer**
- d) Keep a floppy disk in readiness
- e) None of The Above

Q47. Periodically adding, changing and deleting file records is called file

- a) **Updating**
- b) Upgrading
- c) Restructuring
- d) History file
- e) None of The Above

Q48. A large computer information system maintains many different computer files. Which amongst them is called perpetual file?

- a) Specialized File
- b) Log File
- c) **Master File**
- d) History File
- e) None of The Above

Q49. Which of the following is the free from database for IBM and compatible personal computers?

- a) **Memory mate**
- b) Q & A
- c) Paradox
- d) Double Helix
- e) None of The Above

Q50. Which language has recently become the defecate standard for interfacing application programs with relational database system?

- a) Oracle
- b) **SQL**
- c) Dbase
- d) 4 GL
- e) None of The Above

- Q51.** What is the language used by most of the DBMS for helping their users to access data?
- a) High Level Language
 - b) SQL
 - c) **Query Language**
 - d) 4 GL
 - e) None of The Above

Chapter - 6 CHAPTER – ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Q1. Artificial Intelligence is:

- a) The embodiment of human intellectual capabilities within a computer
- b) A set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered to reflect intelligence if it were generated by humans
- c) The study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer
- d) **All of the Above**
- e) None of The Above

Q2. Strong AI is:

- a) **The embodiment of human intellectual capabilities within a computer**
- b) A set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered to reflect intelligence if it were generated by humans
- c) The study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer
- d) All of The Above
- e) None of The Above

Q3. Weak AI is:

- a) Of human the embodiment intellectual capabilities within a computer
- b) A set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered to reflect intelligence if it were generated by humans
- c) **The study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer**
- d) All of The Above
- e) None of The Above

Q4. Input segments of AI programming contains:

- a) Sound
- b) Smell
- c) Touch
- d) Sight and taste
- e) **All of The Above**

Q5. Output segments of AI programming contains:

- a) Printed language and synthesized speech
- b) Manipulation of physical object
- c) Locomotion
- d) **All of The Above**
- e) None of The Above

Q6. What of the following is considered to be a pivotal event in the history of A.I.

- a) 1949, Donald O, The organization of Behavior
- b) 1950, Computing Machinery and Intelligence
- c) **1956, Dartmouth University Conference organized by John Mc Carthy**
- d) 1961, Computer and Computer Sense
- e) None of The Above

Q7. In LISP, the addition $3 + 2$ is entered as:

- a) $3 + 2$
- b) 3 add 2

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- c) $3 + 2 =$
- d) **(+3 2)**
- e) None of The Above

Q8. When a top – level function is entered, the LISP processor does:

- a) It reads the function entered
- b) It evaluates the function and the function's operands
- c) It prints the results returned by the function
- d) **All of The Above**
- e) None of The Above

Q9. The traditional way to exit and LISP system is to enter:

- a) Quit
- b) **Exit**
- c) Bye
- d) Ok
- e) None of The Above

Q10. To invoke the LISP system, you must enter:

- a) AI
- b) LISP
- c) CL (common slip)
- d) **Both (b) and (c)**
- e) None of The Above

Q11. In LISP, the atom that stands for “true” is:

- a) **T**
- b) Nil
- c) Y
- d) Time
- e) None of The Above

Q12. In LISP, the atom that stands for “False” is:

- a) T
- b) **Nil**
- c) Y
- d) Time
- e) None of The Above

Q13. Which of the following function returns t if the object is a number in LISP?

- a) (number <object>)
- b) **(numberp<object>)**
- c) (numericp<object>)
- d) Numeric <object>
- e) None of The Above

Q14. The symbols used in describing the syntax of a programming language are:

- a) ()
- b) { }
- c> “ ”
- d) < >

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e) None of The Above

Q15. In LISP, the function returns the first element of a list is:

- a) Set
- b) **Car**
- c) First
- d) Second
- e) None of The Above

Q16. In LISP, the function returns the list that results after the first element is removed (the rest of the list) is

- a) Car
- b) Last
- c) Cons
- d) **cdr**
- e) None of The Above

Q17. IBM is ready to release a speech recognition system which contains a purpose built processor for manipulating streams of speech and uses statistical routines to match patterns of sound, syntax and grammar. What is the name of this system?

- a) Fisher
- b) **Tangora**
- c) Markov
- d) Basica
- e) None of The Above

Q18. The first widely – used commercial form of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is being used in many popular products like microwave ovens, automobiles and plug in circuits boards for desktop PCs. It allows machines to handle vague information with a deftness that mimics human intuition. What is the name of this AI?

- a) Boolean Logic
- b) Human Logic
- c) **Fuzzy Logic**
- d) Functional Logic
- e) None of The Above

Q19. In 1985, the famous chess player David Levy beat a world champion chess program in four straight games by using orthodox moves that confused the program. What was the name of the chess program?

- a) Kaissa
- b) **CRAY BLITZ**
- c) Gofl
- d) DIGDUG
- e) None of The Above

Q20. The new organization established to implement the Fifth Generation Project is called:

- a) **ICOT (Institute for New Generation Computer Technology)**
- b) MITI (Ministry of International Trade and Industry)
- c) MCC (Micro electronics and Computer Technology Corporation)
- d) SCP (Strategic Computing Program)
- e) None of The Above

Q21. The integrated circuit was invented by Jack Kilby of:

- a) MIT
- b) **Texas Instruments**
- c) Xerox
- d) All of The Above
- e) None of The Above

Q22. High – resolution, bit – mapped displays are useful of displaying:

- a) Clearer characters
- b) Graphics
- c) More characters
- d) **All of The Above**
- e) None of The Above

Q23. The Personal Consultant is based on:

- a) EMYCIN
- b) OPS5+
- c) XCON
- d) **All of The Above**
- e) None of The Above

Q24. Which of the following is an advantage of using an expert system development tool?

- a) Imposed structure
- b) Knowledge engineering assistance
- c) Rapid prototyping
- d) **All of The Above**
- e) None of The Above

Q25. LISP was created by:

- a) **John McCarthy**
- b) Marvin Minsky
- c) Alan Turing
- d) Allen Newell and Herbert Simon
- e) None of The Above

Q26. The first AI programming language was called:

- a) BASIC
- b) FORTRAN
- c) **IPL**
- d) LISP
- e) None of The Above

Q27. For speech understanding systems to gain widespread acceptance in office automation they must feature:

- a) **Speaker independence**
- b) Speaker dependence
- c) Isolated word recognition
- d) All of The Above
- e) None of The Above

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Q28. Which technique is being investigated as an approach to automatic programming?

- a) Generative CAI
- b) **Specification by example**
- c) All of The Above
- d) Non – Hierarchical planning
- e) None of The Above

Q29. Decision support programs are designed to help managers make:

- a) Budget projections
- b) Visual presentations
- c) **Business decisions**
- d) Vacation schedules
- e) None of The Above

Q30. Programming a robot by physically moving it through the trajectory you want it to follow is called:

- a) Contact sensing control
- b) **Continuous – path control**
- c) Robot vision control
- d) Pick – and – place control
- e) None of The Above

Q31. A robot's 'arm' is also known as its:

- a) End effector
- b) Actuator
- c) **Manipulator**
- d) Servomechanism
- e) None of The Above

Q32. Which approach to speech recognition avoids the problem caused by the difference in the way words are pronounced according to context?

- a) Continuous speech recognition
- b) Connected word recognition
- c) **Isolated word recognition**
- d) Speaker – dependent recognition
- e) None of The Above

Q33. Natural language understanding is used in:

- a) Natural language interface
- b) Natural language front ends
- c) Text understanding systems
- d) **All of The Above**
- e) None of The Above

Q34. The expert system developed at MIT to solve mathematical problems is known as:

- a) RAND
- b) ISIS
- c) **MACSMA**
- d) MOLOGEN
- e) CMU

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Q35. A process that is repeated, evaluated and refined is called:

- a) Diagnostic
- b) Descriptive
- c) Interpretive
- d) **Iterative**
- e) None of The Above

Q36. In a rule – based system, procedural domain knowledge is in the form of:

- a) **Production rules**
- b) Rule interpreters
- c) Meta rules
- d) Control rules
- e) None of The Above

Q37. Texas Instruments Incorporated produces a low cost LISP machine called:

- a) The computer based consultant
- b) **The Explorer**
- c) Small talk
- d) The personal consultant
- e) None of The Above

Q38. The AI researcher who co – authored both the Handbook of Artificial Intelligence and The Fifth Generation is:

- a) Bruce Lee
- b) Randy Davis
- c) **Ed Feigenbaum**
- d) Mark Fox
- e) None of The Above

Q39. In his landmark book Cybernetics, Norbert Wiener suggested a way of modeling scientific phenomena using not energy but:

- a) Mathematics
- b) Intelligence
- c) **Information**
- d) History
- e) None of The Above

Q40. In the 16th Century, a Czech rabbi reportedly created a living clay man whose name has become a synonym for an artificial human. The clay man's name was:

- a) Frankenstein
- b) **Golem**
- c) Paracelsus
- d) Hal
- e) None of The Above

Q41. The area of AI that investigates methods of facilitating communication between people and computers is:

- a) **Natural language processing**
- b) Symbolic processing
- c) Decision support
- d) Robotics

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e) None of the Above

Q42. One definition of AI focuses on problem solving methods that process:

- a) Smell
- b) **Symbols**
- c) Touch
- d) Algorithms
- e) None of The Above

Q43. A bidirectional feedback loop links computer modeling with:

- a) Artificial science
- b) Heuristic processing
- c) Human intelligence
- d) **Cognitive science**
- e) None of The Above

Q44. Which of the following have computers traditionally done better than people?

- a) Storing information
- b) Responding flexibly
- c) Computing numerically
- d) **Both (a) and (c)**
- e) None of The Above

Q45. The field that investigates the mechanics of human intelligence is:

- a) History
- b) **Cognitive science**
- c) Psychology
- d) Sociology
- e) None of The Above

Q46. Computers normally solve problems by breaking them down into a series of yes – or – not decisions represented by 1's and 0's. What is the name of the logic that allows computers to assign numerical values that fall somewhere between 0 and 1?

- a) Human Logic
- b) **Fuzzy Logic**
- c) Boolean Logic
- d) Operational Logic
- e) None of The Above

Q47. Japan's high technology companies are doing lot of research on little worms in their quest to create computes that could think like humans. In NEC's laboratories, a free living soil nematode having a life of two weeks, a length of 0.6mm and 302 nerve cells has been chosen for research work because it can do things which a modern computer can't. can you tell the name of this nematode?

- a) **AplysiaKurodai**
- b) Helicotylenchusmulticinctus
- c) Canorhabdities elegies
- d) Radopholus similes
- e) None of The Above

Q48. What is the term used for describing the judgmental or commonsense part of problem solving?

- a) **Heuristic**

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- b) Critical
- c) Value Based
- d) Analytical
- e) None of The Above

Q49. Which particular generation of computers is associated with artificial intelligence?

- a) Second
- b) Fourth
- c) **Fifth**
- d) Third
- e) None of the Above

Q50. MCC is investigating the improvement of the relationship between people and computers through a technology called:

- a) Computer – aided design
- b) **Human factors**
- c) Parallel processing
- d) All of The Above
- e) None of The Above

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Chapter - 7 CHAPTER – COMPUTER PERIPHERAL DEVICE

- Q1.** A collection of software that controls the overall operations of a computer is called:
- Application software
 - Packaged program
 - System software
 - Operating system**
 - Programming language
- Q2.** Computer program consists of:
- Instructions
 - Data
 - Both (a) & (b)
 - Low level language**
 - Codes
- Q3.** Which of the following is not hardware:
- Card
 - Mag tape
 - Printer
 - Assembler**
 - CRT
- Q4.** The term “memory” applies to which one of the following:
- Logic**
 - Storage
 - Control
 - Input Device
 - None of The Above
- Q5.** Group of instructions that directs a computer is called:
- Storage
 - Memory
 - Logic
 - Program**
 - None of The Above
- Q6.** Pick up the wrong definition:
- Off – line is a system peripheral equipment not controlled by CPU
 - On – line is system in which peripheral equipment is in direct contact with CPU
 - Peripherals are hardware under the control of CPU, like punched card readers, tapes, drums, disk and output devices
 - PL/1 is the acronym peripheral listing/index**
 - Program or routine is a set of sequence of instructions given to computer for problem solving
- Q7.** Terminal is a:
- Device used to give supply a computer
 - Point at which data may leave or enter the computer**
 - Ending point in a program
 - Point where wires are interconnected

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e) An input/output device

Q8. An Intelligence terminal is a terminal that:

- a) Translates intelligence for the business
- b) **Uses a computer for organizing data**
- c) Manages CPU in a sequential order
- d) Converts input into a computer readable form
- e) Feeds input to output

Q9. Static storage device means:

- a) It can't be moved from one place to other
- b) It uses static components like integrated circuits
- c) Once it is, the contents can't be changed
- d) On supply failure also, it retains its contents
- e) **Information does not change position**

Q10. The term daisy wheel is connected with:

- a) CPU
- b) Core memory
- c) Mag Tape
- d) **Printers**
- e) Visual display unit

Q11. Bits 0 and 1 are stored in a magnetic drum memory by:

- a) Magnetizing or not magnetizing
- b) **Clock wise or anticlockwise magnetizing**
- c) Demagnetizing or magnetizing
- d) Up or down magnetizing
- e) Right or left magnetizing

Q12. Floppy disk in a computer system is:

- a) **Hardware**
- b) Software
- c) Compiler
- d) Core Memory
- e) Main Memory

Q13. Which can read data and convert them to a form that a computer can use?

- a) Logic
- b) **Storage**
- c) Control
- d) Input Device
- e) Output Device

Q14. Which kind of storage device can be carried around?

- a) **Floppy disk**
- b) Hard disk
- c) System cabinet
- d) Hard disk drive
- e) Floppy disk drive

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- Q15.** Which is not true for primary storage?
- a) Information must be transferred to primary storage
 - b) It is relatively more expensive
 - c) It allows very fast access to data
 - d) It is a part of the CPU
 - e) **All of the above are true**
- Q16.** Track per drum on magnetic drum storage unit may be as low as:
- a) 12
 - b) 40
 - c) 64
 - d) 100
 - e) **144**
- Q17.** Track per drum on magnetic drum storage unit may be as high as:
- a) 144
 - b) 220
 - c) 512
 - d) 800
 - e) **6144**
- Q18.** Packing density on magnetic drums is of the order of:
- a) Its/cm
 - b) 100 bits/cm
 - c) **400 bits/cm**
 - d) 1000 bits/cm
 - e) 000 bits/cm
- Q19.** The 'upping' in connection with mag tapes means:
- a) **Anverse curvature of tape due to liquid contacting its surface**
 - b) Dents due to dust particles
 - c) Distortion due to excessive tension
 - d) Cup shaped deformation after excessive use
 - e) Excessive stretching due to jam up
- Q20.** The most common input device used today is:
- a) Motherboard
 - b) Track ball
 - c) Scanner
 - d) Mouse
 - e) **Keyboard**
- Q21.** Which is not an input device?
- a) CRT (Cathode Ray Tube)
 - b) Optical Scanners
 - c) Voice recognition devices
 - d) **COM (Computer Output Micro Film)**
 - e) None of The Above
- Q22.** Magnetic tape can serve as:
- a) Input media

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- b) Output media
- c) Secondary storage media
- d) **All of The Above**
- e) None of The Above

Q23. Which is considered a direct entry input device?

- a) Optical scanner
- b) Mouse
- c) Light pen
- d) **Digitizer**
- e) All of The Above

Q24. Latency is the time required for the desired data on a magnetic disk to reach the magnetic head once the head is positioned. If the disk rotates at 24000 rpm, the average latency is:

- a) **50m second**
- b) 25ms
- c) 20ms
- d) 12.5ms
- e) 10ms

Q25. Which of the following comprise peripheral units of computer:

- a) Input units
- b) Output units
- c) **Dialogue units**
- d) Peripheral storage units
- e) All of the above

Q26. The seek time in the case of fixed head magnetic disks is:

- a) 20ms
- b) 10ms
- c) **5ms**
- d) 2ms
- e) Zero

Q27. Hard disk and diskettes are:

- a) **Direct access storage devices**
- b) Sequential access storage devices
- c) Rarely used with microcomputer
- d) Both (a) and (c)
- e) None of The Above

Q28. Which is a secondary memory device?

- a) CPU
- b) ALU
- c) **Floppy Disk**
- d) Mouse
- e) None of The Above

Q29. Which of the following is not an output device of a computer?

- a) Printer
- b) **Keyboard**

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- c) VDU
- d) CRT Screen
- e) All of The Above

Q30. Some magnetic disks are very large. It's diameter may be around:

- a) **0.25m**
- b) 0.5m
- c) 1.2m
- d) 2m
- e) 3m

Q31. Magnetic tape falls under the category of

- a) Main memory
- b) Core memory
- c) Cache memory
- d) RAM memory
- e) **Auxiliary storage device**

Q32. Which of the following does not produce records with visually – readable characters

- a) Line printer
- b) Matrix printer
- c) **Punched tape**
- d) Visual display unit
- e) Teleprinter

Q33. Which of the following does not represent input device:

- a) Mag tape
- b) Matrix printer
- c) Punched tape
- d) Document
- e) **Magnetic drum**

Q34. Which of the following is not used as secondary storage:

- a) **Semiconductor memory**
- b) Magnetic disks
- c) Magnetic drums
- d) Magnetic tapes
- e) None of The Above

Q35. A device or peripheral equipment which is not in direct communication with CPU of a computer is known as:

- a) On line device
- b) **Off line device**
- c) Channel
- d) Intelligent terminal
- e) None of The Above

Q36. All of the following are examples of input devices except:

- a) **COM (Computer Output Micro Film)**
- b) CRT (Cathode Ray Tube)
- c) Optical scanners

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- d) Voice recognition devices
- e) All of The Above

Q37. What of the following terms is related to a monitor?

- a) Screen
- b) **Monochrome monitor**
- c) RGB monitor
- d) Video display
- e) All of The Above

Q38. Which of the following does not represent peripheral data storage device:

- a) Punched tape
- b) Magnetic tape
- c) Magnetic disk
- d) Magnetic drum
- e) **Magnetic card**

Q39. Tick the odd device out:

- a) **Magnetic tape**
- b) Magnetic needle
- c) Magnetic disk
- d) Magnetic card
- e) Magnetic drum

Q40. Inter record gap is used in conjunction with:

- a) Magnetic disk
- b) **Magnetic drum**
- c) Floppy disk
- d) Core memory
- e) Mag tape

Q41. The tap usually has the following number of tracks

- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 7 to 9
- d) 16
- e) **32**

Q42. The computer device primarily used to provide hardcopy is the:

- a) CRT
- b) **Line Printer**
- c) Computer console
- d) Card reader
- e) None of The Above

Q43. Which of the following is a non – impact printer?

- a) Daisy wheel printer
- b) Drum printer
- c) **Laser printer**
- d) All of The Above
- e) None of The Above

Q44. Which of the following is not a primary storage device?

- a) Magnetic tape
- b) Magnetic disk
- c) Optical disk
- d) All of The Above
- e) **None of The Above**

Q45. Average access time in the magnetic disk in of the order of:

- a) **50 millisecond**
- b) 50 microsecond
- c) 50 second
- d) All of The Above
- e) None of The Above

Q46. A name of number used to identify a storage location is called:

- a) A byte
- b) A record
- c) **An address**
- d) All of The Above
- e) None of the Above

Q47. The width of mag tape is generally

- a) 5mm
- b) 10mm
- c) **12.5mm**
- d) 25mm
- e) 75mm

Q48. The thickness of mag tape is:

- a) 1 μ m
- b) 12 μ m
- c) **26**
- d) 43
- e) 53

Q49. Multiple choice examination answer sheets can be evaluated automatically by

- a) Optical mark reader
- b) Magnetic ink character recorder (MICR)
- c) Optical character reader
- d) Magnetic tape reader
- e) **Paper tape reader**

Q50. The data transmission rate for a magnetic drum in comparison to punched card reading device:

- a) 5
- b) 10
- c) **50**
- d) 100
- e) 200