

2 MARK QUESTIONS with ANSWERS-

B.COM/BBA

(Calicut University)

GENERAL INFORMATICS

1. what are Internet Hoaxes?

Internet hoaxes serve many different purposes. Sometimes, these emails are meant to be forwarded to as many people as possible because they contain some type of virus or spyware. Some scams are designed as a ploy to collect money, although these rarely work.

2. What is Bus topology?

Bus topology is a specific kind of network topology in which all the various devices in the network are connected to a single cable or line. In general, the term refers to how various devices are set up in a network.

3. Explain G2E e governance?

Electronic governance or e-governance is the application of IT for delivering government services, exchange of information, communication transactions, integration of various stand-alone systems between government to citizen (G2C), government-to-business (G2B), government-to-government (G2G), Government-to-employees (G2E) as well as back-office processes and interactions within the entire government framework.

4. What is Plagiarism?

the process or practice of using another person's ideas or work and pretending that it is your own

5. What is booting?

In computing, booting is the process of starting a computer. It can be initiated by hardware such as a button press, or by a software commands. After it is switched on, a computer's central processing unit (CPU) has no software in its main memory, so some process must load

software into memory before it can be executed.

6. Define Adware?

Adware is software that displays unwanted (and sometimes irritating) pop-up adverts which can appear on your computer or mobile device.

7. What is search engine?

A search engine is a software system that is designed to carry out web searches. They search the World Wide Web in a systematic way for information specified in a textual web search query.

8. What is DNA computing?

DNA computing is an emerging branch of computing which uses DNA, biochemistry, and molecular biology hardware, instead of the traditional electronic computing. Research and development in this area concerns theory, experiments, and applications of DNA computing.

9. Define UNICODE?

Unicode, formally the Unicode Standard, is an information technology standard for the consistent encoding, representation, and handling of text expressed in most of the world's writing systems.

10. What is free software?

Free software (or libre software) is computer software distributed under terms that allow users to run the software for any purpose as well as to study, change, and distribute it and any adapted versions.

11. What is operating system?

An operating system (OS) is system software that manages computer hardware, software resources, and provides common services for computer programs.

12. Explain Application software?

An application program is a computer program designed to carry out a specific task other than one relating to the operation of the

computer itself typically to be used by end-users. Word processors, media players, and accounting software are examples.

13. What is Cloud computing?

Cloud computing is the on-demand availability of computer system resources, especially data storage (cloud storage) and computing power, without direct active management by the user.

14. Distinguish SMS & MMS?

SMS messaging only supports text and links while MMS messaging supports rich media such as images, GIFs and video. Another difference is that SMS messaging limits texts to just 160 characters while MMS messaging can include up to 500 KB of data (1,600 words) and up to 30 seconds of audio or video.

15. Explain NICENET ?

Nicenet, one of many web based learning management systems (LMS), provides teachers with the opportunity of working with students, whether in distance mode or in addition to face to face teaching. It works entirely via the internet browser without making any further software demands on teachers or students

16. Explain Cyber ethics?

Cyber ethics is the study of ethics pertaining to computers, covering user behavior and what computers are programmed to do, and how this affects individuals and society. For years, various governments have enacted regulations while organizations have explained policies about cyber ethics.

17. Explain any one of the open source office software?

Open source software is software with source code that anyone can inspect, modify, and enhance.

Apache OpenOffice is an open-source office productivity suite used to create and edit documents (Writer), presentations (Impress), spreadsheets (Calc), graphics (Draw), mathematical formulas (Math) and databases (Base).

18. Explain any one of the image manipulation software in LINUX?

DigiKam is an advanced and professional, free open-source digital photo management application that runs on Linux, Windows, and macOS. It offers a toolset for importing, managing, editing, and sharing photos and raw files.

19. Explain any one of the search engine?

Google is the biggest search engine in the world by far. It handles over 5 billion searches each day and has a market share of over 90% at the time of writing (August 2019). Developed originally by Larry Page and Sergey Brin in 1997, Google has become so successful that it has become synonymous with search engine services, even entering the dictionary as a verb, with people using expressions such as: "I googled it" when they've searched for something online.

20. What is Interoperability?

Ability of a system (such as a weapons system) to work with or use the parts or equipment of another system

21. Explain mobile computing?

Mobile computing is human-computer interaction in which a computer is expected to be transported during normal usage, which allows for the transmission of data, voice, and video. Mobile computing involves mobile communication, mobile hardware, and mobile software.

22. What is data?

data is information that has been translated into a form that is efficient for movement or processing

23. Write a note on Knowledge management?

Knowledge management (KM) is the collection of methods relating to creating, sharing, using and managing the knowledge and information of an organization. It refers to a multidisciplinary approach to achieve organizational objectives by making the best use of knowledge.

24. What is INFLIBNET?

Information and Library Network Centre (INFLIBNET Centre) is an organisation that promotes and facilitates libraries and information resources for Indian further education.

25. What is the significance of DIGITAL DEVIDE?

Within our contemporary world, if individuals have limited or no access to or knowledge of digital technologies and the Internet, then their capacity to fully contribute to, and benefit from society and the economy is reduced. Essentially these individuals are placed at a disadvantage to other members of society. Thus, access to digital technologies and the Internet can intensify social divisions, by enabling those educated individuals who have easy digital technology

26. What is Email spam?

Spam email is unsolicited and unwanted junk email sent out in bulk to an indiscriminate

recipient list. Typically, spam is sent for commercial purposes. It can be sent in massive volume by botnets, networks of infected computers.

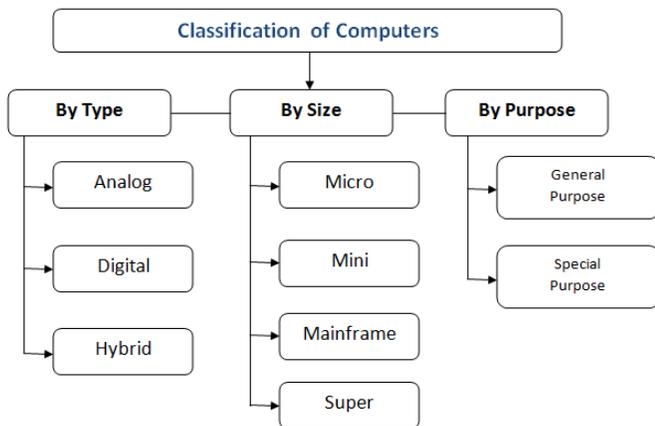
27. What is information overload?

is the difficulty in understanding an issue and effectively making decisions when one has too much information (TMI) about that issue, and is generally associated with the excessive quantity of daily information.

28. Write a note on Fedora?

Fedora creates an innovative, free, and open-source platform for hardware, clouds, and containers that enables software developers and community members to build tailored solutions for their users.

29. How are computers classified?



30. What is Modem?

modem, is a computer hardware device that converts data from a digital format into a format suitable for an analog transmission medium such as telephone or radio.

31. What is protocol?

a protocol is a set of rules for formatting and processing data. Network protocols are like a common language for computers. The computers within a network may use vastly different software and hardware; however, the use of protocols enables them to communicate with each other regardless.

32. What is packet?

a packet is a small segment of a larger message. Data sent over computer networks*, such as the Internet, is divided into packets. These packets are then recombined by the computer or device that receives them.

33. Explain PDF?

PDF stands for the Portable Document Format, used to display documents in an electronic form independent of the software, hardware or operating system they are viewed on. Originally developed by Adobe® Systems as a universally compatible file format based on the PostScript format, it has become an international de-facto standard for exchanging documents and information.

34. Explain software counterfeiting?

The term software counterfeiting refers to the distribution of illegal copies of software made to appear as if they were originals. Counterfeit software may be like the legitimate copy, but sometimes there are observable differences in the discs or packaging. If someone purchases counterfeit software, he or she may encounter difficulties updating the software or find that it has limited functionality.

35. What is 3G communication?

3G actually stands for “third generation”, as it is the third type of access technology that has been made widely commercially available for connecting mobile phones.

36. What is WAN?

A wide area network (WAN) is a telecommunications network that extends over a large geographic area for the primary purpose of computer networking. Wide area networks are often established with leased telecommunication circuits

37. What are the limitations of computer?

Lack of common-sense
Zero IQ
No Feeling
Computers can't Decide
Computers can't Express their ideas
Computers can't Implement

38. Explain LINUX?

Linux is an open-source operating system (OS). An operating system is the software that directly manages a system's hardware and resources, like CPU, memory, and storage. The OS sits between applications and hardware and makes the connections between all of your software and the physical resources that do the work.

39. Define video conferencing?

Video conferencing is an online technology that allows users in different locations to hold face-to-face meetings without having to move to a single location together.

40. What is cyber addiction?
Cyber addiction is characterized by excessive or poorly controlled preoccupations, urges or behaviors regarding computer use and internet access that lead to impairment or distress.
41. Name any three operating system?
Microsoft Windows
Apple IOS
Linux
42. What is Instant messaging?
Instant messaging is a type of online chat allowing real-time text transmission over the Internet or another computer network. Messages are typically transmitted between two or more parties, when each user inputs text and triggers a transmission to the recipient(s), who are all connected on a common network.
43. What is a blog?
A blog (a shortened version of “weblog”) is an online journal or informational website displaying information in reverse chronological order, with the latest posts appearing first, at the top. It is a platform where a writer or a group of writers share their views on an individual subject.
44. What is E-mail?
Electronic mail (email) is a method of exchanging messages (“mail”) between people using electronic devices.
45. What is Phishing?
Phishing is a cybercrime in which a target or targets are contacted by email, telephone, or text message by someone posing as a legitimate institution to lure individuals into providing sensitive data such as personally identifiable information, banking and credit card details, and passwords.
46. What is networking software?
Networking software is a foundational element for any network. It helps administrators deploy, manage, and monitor a network.
47. Explain internet?
The internet is the wider network that allows computer networks around the world run by companies, governments, universities, and other organisations to talk to one another.
48. What is UNIX?
UNIX is an operating system which was first developed in the 1960s and has been under constant development ever since. By operating system, we mean the suite of programs which make the computer work. It is a stable, multi-user, multi-tasking system for servers, desktops, and laptops.
49. What is text message?
It is the act of composing and sending electronic messages, typically consisting of alphabetic and numeric characters, between two or more users of mobile devices, desktops/laptops, or another type of compatible computer.
50. What is Black hat hacker?
Black Hat hackers are criminals who break into computer networks with malicious intent. They may also release malware that destroys files, holds computers hostage, or steals passwords, credit card numbers, and other personal information.
51. Explain virus?
A computer virus, much like a flu virus, is designed to spread from host to host and has the ability to replicate itself. Similarly, in the same way that flu viruses cannot reproduce without a host cell, computer viruses cannot reproduce and spread without programming such as a file or document.
52. What is trademark?
A trademark can be any word, phrase, symbol, design, or a combination of these things that identifies your goods or services. It’s how customers recognize you in the marketplace and distinguish you from your competitors.
53. What is GPS?
GPS is a satellite navigation system used to determine the ground position of an object.
54. Explain HTML?
The HyperText Markup Language, or HTML is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser.
55. What is network adapter?
A network adapter is the component of a computer’s internal hardware that is used for communicating over a network with another computer. It enables a computer to connect with another computer, server or any networking device over an local area network (LAN) connection.
56. What is Smart card?
A smart card is a card that stores information on a microprocessor or memory chip rather than the magnetic stripe found on ATM and credit cards.
57. What is copy right?
Copyright refers to the legal right of the owner of intellectual property. In simpler terms, copyright is the right to copy. This means that the original creators of products and anyone they

give authorization to are the only ones with the exclusive right to reproduce the work.

58. Explain G2B interaction?

Government-to-Business (G2B) is the online non-commercial interaction between local and central government and the commercial business sector with the purpose of providing businesses information and advice on e-business best practices.

59. What is system software?

System software is a type of computer program that is designed to run a computer's hardware and application programs

60. What is IT?

Information technology (IT) is the use of computers to create, process, store, retrieve, and exchange all kinds of electronic data and information.

