BHARTIYA SKILL DEVELOPMENT UNIVERSITY

Registration No.: .....

School of Computing Skills

Session: 2020-21 (Winter Semester)

B. Voc. Program, 1st Semester,

1st In-Sem. Examination

Course Code: ITN 1101 **Time: 1 Hour**

Course Name: Introduction to Computer **Max. Marks: 20**

Instruction: (if any)

Section – A

05X01 = 05 Marks

1. A desktop computer is also known as____

A) PC

B) Laptop

C) Mainframe

D) Palmtop

2. The heart of a computer is_____.

A) CPU

B) Memory

C) I/O Unit

D) Disks

3. Notebook PCs fall into a category of devices called _____.

A) Mobile computer

B) Desktop computers

C) Hybrid computers

D) Tabulators

4. Which of the following is not used as secondary storage?

A) semiconductor memory

B) magnetic disks

C) magnetic drums

D) magnetic tapes

5. Which of the following is responsible for coordinating various operations using timing signals?

A) Arithmetic-logic unit

B) Control unit

C) Memory unit

D) I/O unit

Section – B

03X02 =06 Marks

1. What is Computer explain in short?
2. What is a Supercomputer?
3. What is a Graphics card?

Section – C

03X03 =09 Marks

1. Explain the types of computer components.
2. Explain the various secondary storage devices in detail.
3. What is the difference between Supercomputer and Mainframe Computer?

BHARTIYA SKILL DEVELOPMENT UNIVERSITY

Registration No.: .....

School of Computing Skills

Session: 2020-21 (Winter Semester)

B. Voc. Program, 1st Semester,

1st In-Sem. Examination

Course Code: ITN 1101 **Time: 1 Hour**

Course Name: Introduction to Computer **Max. Marks: 20**

Instruction: (if any)

Section – A

05X01 = 05 Marks

1. A desktop computer is also known as____

A) PC

B) Laptop

C) Mainframe

D) Palmtop

Ans: (A)

Answer key

2. The heart of a computer is_____.

A) CPU

B) Memory

C) I/O Unit

D) Disks

Ans: (A)

3. Notebook PCs fall into a category of devices called _____.

A) Mobile computer

B) Desktop computers

C) Hybrid computers

D) Tabulators

Ans: (A)

4. Which of the following is not used as secondary storage?

A) semiconductor memory

B) magnetic disks

C) magnetic drums

D) magnetic tapes

Ans: (A)

5. Which of the following is responsible for coordinating various operations using timing signals?

A) Arithmetic-logic unit

B) Control unit

C) Memory unit

D) I/O unit

Ans: (B)

Section – B

03X02 =06 Marks

1. What is Computer explain in short?

Ans: A computer is a machine that accepts data as input, processes that data using programs, and outputs the processed data as information. Many computers can store and retrieve information using hard drives. Computers can be connected together to form networks, allowing connected computers to communicate with each other.

2. What is a Supercomputer?

Ans: A **supercomputer** is a computer with great speed and memory. This kind of computer can do jobs faster than any other computer of its generation. They are usually thousands of times faster than ordinary personal computers made at that time.

3. What is a Graphics card?

Ans: A Graphics Card is a piece of computer hardware that produces the image you see on a monitor. The Graphics Card is responsible for rendering an image to your monitor, it does this by converting data into a signal your monitor can understand.

Section – C

03X03 =09 Marks

1. Explain the types of computer components.

Ans: Introduction to Types of Computer Hardware. The hardware of the computer system includes monitor, CPU, keyboard, mouse, printer, sound system, RAM, hard disk and many more. Hardware is used for taking input data from the user, store the data and display the output and execute the commands given by an individual.

2. Explain the various secondary storage devices in detail.

Ans: Secondary memory refers to storage devices, such as hard drives and solid state drives. It may also refer to removable storage media, such as USB flash drives, CDs, and DVDs. Unlike primary memory, secondary memory is not accessed directly by the CPU.

3. What is the difference between Supercomputer and Mainframe Computer?

Ans: Let's see the difference between Supercomputer and Mainframe Computer:

S.NO	SUPERCOMPUTER	MAINFRAME COMPUTER
1.	Supercomputers are used for large and complex mathematical computations.	While Mainframe computers are used as a storage for large database and serve as a maximum number of users simultaneously.
2.	Supercomputer's speed is more than Mainframe computer. It can execute billions of instructions within a second.	Mainframe computer's speed is comparatively less than Supercomputers. In this millions of instructions are executed simultaneously.
3.	Supercomputers are the largest computers.	Mainframe computers are smaller than supercomputers in size.
4.	Supercomputers are the most costly in the world.	Mainframe computers are less costly than supercomputers.
5.	In the present, the supercomputers have Linux and their variant operating systems.	While Mainframe computers can have multiple operating systems simultaneously.
6.	Super computers are mostly purpose-built for one or a few specific institutional tasks.	Mainframe computers are built to handle a large variety of tasks.
7.	Seymour Cray invents the Supercomputer.	The first successful mainframe computer is invented by IBM.
8.	Supercomputers can have a processing speed in the range of 100 to 900 MIPS.	Whereas Mainframe computers can have a processing speed in the range of 3-4 MIPS to as high as 100 MIPS.

BHARTIYA SKILL DEVELOPMENT UNIVERSITY

Registration No.: .....

School of Computing Skills

Session: 2020-21 (Winter Semester)

B. Voc. 1st Semester,

1st In-Sem. Examination

Course Code: ITN1104 **Time: 1 Hour**

Course Name: Basics of Networking **Max. Marks: 20**

Instructions: Attempt all the three sections.

Section – A

05X01 = 05 Marks

Objective type questions, each question carries 01 mark.

Choose the correct option:

1. The term HTTP stands for?

   (a) Hyper terminal tracing program
   (b) Hypertext tracing protocol
   (c) Hypertext transfer protocol
   (d) Hypertext transfer program

2. The term WAN stands for?

   (a) Wide Area Net
   (b) Wide Access Network
   (c) Wide Area Network
   (d) Wide Access Net

3. The term LAN stands for?

   (a) Local Area Net
   (b) Local Area Network
   (c) Local Array Network
   (s) Local Array Net

4. In the layer hierarchy as the data packet moves from the upper to the lower layers, headers are _____

   (a) Added
   (b) Removed
   (c) Rearranged
   (d) Modified

5. A list of protocols used by a system, one protocol per layer, is called _____

   (a) Protocol architecture
   (b) Protocol stack
   (c) Protocol suite
   (d) Protocol system

Section – B

03X02 = 06 Marks

Short answer type questions, each question carries 02 marks.

1. What is a Computer Network? Give some examples.
2. What is a protocol? Explain.
3. What is a stack?

Section – C

03X03 = 09 Marks

Essay type questions, each question carry 03 marks.

1. Explain Internet Protocol Stack.
2. Explain packet switching and circuit switching.
3. Explain TDM and FDM.

Registration No.: .....

School of Computing Skills
Session: 2020-21 (Winter Semester)
B. Voc. 1st Semester,
1-In-Sem. Examination

Course Code: ITN1104
Course Name: Basics of Networking

Time: 1 Hour
Max. Marks: 20

Answers

Section A

Q1. C

Q2. C

Q3. B

Q4. A

Q5. B

Section B

Q1. a set of autonomous computers that are hooked together somehow so that they can communicate with each other

Q2. : the rules used for communication between two parties

Q3. a pile of things, usually with one thing on top of another

Section C

Q1. Application: supports end-user services and network applications

HTTP, SMTP, DNS, FTP, NTP

Transport: end to end data transfer

TCP, UDP

Network: routing of datagrams from source to destination

IPv4, IPv6, BGP, RIP

Data Link: channel access, framing, flow/error control, hop by hop basis

PPP, Ethernet, IEEE 802.11b

Physical: transmission of bits

Q2. §All bits travel same path; stay in same order

§Designed for transmission of data

§Variable-size packets permitted

§Wide range of access technologies

§Wide range of user and application behaviour

§Bursty, variable bandwidth required by apps

§Aggregation of traffic at routers/switches
Transmission links shared on stat mux basis

Q3. §Static channel allocation mechanism

§Divides a fixed resource among N concurrent users

§Done in the time domain (i.e., turn-taking, time slots)

§Give each user all of the channel part of the time

§Examples:

§Static channel allocation mechanism

§Divides a fixed resource among N concurrent users

§Done in the frequency domain (i.e., Hertz) (Hz)

§Give each user part of the channel all of the time

§Examples:

—Radio stations; TV channels; WiFi channels