**CS101 MIDTERM SOLVED MCQ’S & SUBJECTIVE**

Question No: 1    ( Marks: 1 )    - Please choose one

  Ada, Countess of Lovelace developed first:

       ► Computer

       ► Website

       ► **Computer Program**

       ► Analytical engine

    Question No: 2    ( Marks: 1 )    - Please choose one

  Charles Babbage was a/an

       ► **Mathematician**

       ► Computer Scientist

       ► Physician

       ► Analyst

    Question No: 3    ( Marks: 1 )    - Please choose one

  Detailed plan, specifying the required resources and expected deliverables, is done in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ phase.

       ► **Planning**

       ► User Requirements

       ► Design

       ► Developer Specification

    Question No: 4    ( Marks: 1 )    - Please choose one

  A computer program that facilitates the communication between the computer and a peripheral device is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

       ► **Operating system**

       ► Utilities

       ► Language Translator

       ► Device Drives

    Question No: 5    ( Marks: 1 )    - Please choose one

  To start an ordered list from 20 instead of 1, we will write

       ► <OL begin = "20">

       ► <OL initiate = "20">

       ► **<OL start = "20">**

       ► <OL from = "20">

Question No: 6    ( Marks: 1 )    - Please choose one

  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the best known builder for supercomputers.

       ► Sun

       ► **Cray Research**

       ► Microsoft

       ► Apple

Question No: 7    ( Marks: 1 )    - Please choose one

  Using COLSPAN, number of rows of the current cell should extend itself

       ► Upward

**► Downward**

       ► Both Upward and Downward

       ► None of the given choice

Question No: 8    ( Marks: 1 )    - Please choose one

  Interactive forms are always placed between \_\_\_ tag-set

       ► TITLE

       ► HEAD

**► BODY**

       ► HTM

Question No: 9    ( Marks: 1 )    - Please choose one

  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ manages the HW and SW resources ( memory, disk drives etc) of the computer system, often invisibly.

       ► Explorer.exe

       ► System Files

       ► **Operating System**

       ► Application Software

Question No: 10    ( Marks: 1 )    - Please choose one

  Speakers fall into the hardware category.

       ► **True**

       ► False

Question No: 11    ( Marks: 1 )    - Please choose one

  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ software directly interacts with the hardware.

       ► Application software

       ► **System software**

       ► Dynamic software

       ► Distributed software

Question No: 12    ( Marks: 1 )    - Please choose one

  In spreadsheet, which of the following function is used to solve the equation ?

       ► =COUNTIF

**► =GoalSeek**

       ► None of the above

       ► =Sum

Question No: 13    ( Marks: 1 )    - Please choose one

  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  is known as the best feature in word processing.

       ► Cut

       ► Copy

       ► Paste

**► Undo**

Question No: 14    ( Marks: 1 )    - Please choose one

  In java script objects may have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ properties.

       ► Single

       ► Several

       ► Multiple

**► All of the given options**

Question No: 15    ( Marks: 1 )    - Please choose one

  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are great for showing parts of a whole that are generally expressed in percentages.

       ► Line Charts

    **► Pie Charts**

       ► Bar Charts

       ► None of the options described

Question No: 16    ( Marks: 1 )    - Please choose one

  Small Computer System Interface is

       ► Slower and harder to configure then serial and parallel ports

       ► Faster then USB

       ► Both first choices

       ► **Slower then USB but Faster then serial and parallel**

**Question No: 1      ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

**Vacuum tubes were replaced by \_\_\_**

**►** Punch cards

 ► Transistors

**►** Micro Processors

**►** Resistors

**Question No: 2      ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Hexadecimal number system is based on -------------------- digits

**►** 2

**►** 8

**►** 12

 **►** 16

**Question No: 3      ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Java script interact with user through\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**►** Special control

**►** Internet explorer

**►** Event handlers

**►** Java script does not interact with user

**Question No: 4      ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which one is correct for JavaScript?

 **►** onMouseOver

**►** OnMouseOver

**►** onmouseover

**►** All of the given

**Question No: 5      ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Programs that reside on Web servers and receive info that a user enters in a form, are known as:

**►** Server-Side Scripts

**►** Client-Side Scripts

**►** Super Scripts

**►** Form Scripts

**Question No: 6      ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The \_\_\_\_\_\_ is connected to all other modules of the microprocessor.

**►** Control unit

**►** Memory unit

**►** Floating Point unit

**►** Arithmetic and Logic unit

**Question No: 7      ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

WWW stands for:

**►** Wide World Web

**►** World Wide Web

**►** World White Web

**►** World Web Wide

**Question No: 8      ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Supercomputers are used in:

**►** Weather forecasting

**►** Aeroplane mnufacturing

**►** Atomic bomb experiments

**►** All of the given choices

**Question No: 9      ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which one of these is NOT an example of storage devices?

**►** Tape

**►** RAM

**►** Floppy

 **►** DVD

**Question No: 10      ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

To display a checkbox on the web page, we use \_\_\_ tag

**►** CHECKBOX

**►** CHECK

**►** INPUT

**►** INPUTBOX

**Question No: 11      ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Users communicate with the computer using a consistent user interface provided by the OS.

 **►** True

**►** False

**Question No: 12      ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

OO software is all about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**►** Behaviors

**►** Methods

**►** Properties

**►** Objects

**Question No: 13      ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Web standards are being developed by

**►** Mozilla

 **►** Microsoft

 **►** IBM

**►** World Wide Web Consortium

**Question No: 14      ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are great for showing parts of a whole that are generally expressed in percentages.

**►** Line Charts

 **►** Pie Charts

**►** Bar Charts

**►** None of the options described

**Question No: 15      ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

***A diode  is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_terminal device***

**►** Three

**►** Two

**►** One

 **►** None of above

**Question No: 16      ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

**Select the attribute of the <form> tag**

**►** Method

**►** Action

**►** Value

 **►** All of above

                Short Questions

Question No: 17    ( Marks: 2 )

  Write the major types of softwares with examples?

Software is the set of instructions which guides the computer hardware through their jobs. A computer is useless without software. We use different software to solve different problems. The types of software we need depend on the job we want to do.
There are basically two types of software's system software and application software. System software's are used to help the computer parts work together and also provide support to the application software. The most common type of system software is operating system.
Application software's are used to improve our work ability. Different application software's and system software's are used in daily life.

Question No: 18    ( Marks: 2 )

  What is the major difference between paragraph <p> and Line Break <BR> tags?

<p> tag is use to Insert paragraph breaks into the text of your HTML document  Note that this tag is special in that it does not require an ending tag.

The <br> tag inserts a single line break. The <br> tag is an empty tag which means that it has no end tag.

Question No: 19    ( Marks: 2 )

  Why PASCAL was designed and what is the problem with PASCAL?

    Pascal was originally intended primarily as a teaching language, but it has been more and more often recommended as a language for serious programming as well, for example, for system programming tasks and even operating systems.

Question No: 20    ( Marks: 3 )

  What are the key requirements of E-commerce Software?

There are more possible approaches depending to the specific context.
The information used for building a software system has more levels:
- Business process level (overall process of the customer business). This is the context where the future software system will be activated
- Business needs allocated to the software system
- System features that will satisfy those business needs
- System feature details as SRS

Question No: 21    ( Marks: 3 )

  Write down the pseudo code for the following flow chart.

Question No: 22    ( Marks: 5 )

  (a) Write down two positive features of client-side scripting.

Client-side scripting offers an easy way to provide additional functionality and flexibility to your project. HTML is very limited; its main purpose is to display and format content. It allows little or no interaction with the visitors of your site.
Scripting technologies like JavaScript, JScript, VBScript and others are used on many sites to add extra functionality to a web site. Ranging from simple mouse over image effects, animation, form field validation to complex dynamic menu systems, these scripts enhances the functionality and user experience.

(b) Discuss two deficiencies of JavaScript.

uestion No: 23    ( Marks: 5 )

   What are the key features of a word processor?

Insert text: Allows you to insert text anywhere in the document.

delete text: Allows you to erase characters, words, lines, or pages as easily as you can cross them out on paper.

cut and paste : Allows you to remove (cut) a section of text from one place in a document and insert (paste) it somewhere else.

copy : Allows you to duplicate a section of text.

page size and margins : Allows you to define various page sizes and margins, and the word processor will automatically readjust the text so that it fits.

search and replace : Allows you to direct the word processor to search for a particular word or phrase. You can also direct the word processor to replace one group of characters with another everywhere that the first group appears.

word wrap : The word processor automatically moves to the next line when you have filled one line with text, and it will readjust text if you change the margins.

print: Allows you to send a document to a printer to get hardcopy.

file management : Many word processors contain file management capabilities that allow you to create, delete, move, and search for files.

font specifications: Allows you to change fonts within a document. For example, you can specify bold, italics, and underlining. Most word processors also let you change the font size and even the typeface.

footnotes and cross-references: Automates the numbering and placement of footnotes and enables you to easily cross-reference other sections of the document.

graphics graphics: Allows you to embed illustrations and graphs into a document. Some word processors let you create the illustrations within the word processor; others let you insert an illustration produced by a different program.

headers , footers , and page numbering: Allows you to specify customized headers and footers that the word processor will put at the top and bottom of every page. The word processor automatically keeps track of page numbers so that the correct number appears on each page.

layout : Allows you to specify different margins within a single document and to specify various methods for indenting paragraphs.

macros : A macro is a character or word that represents a series of keystrokes. The keystrokes can represent text or commands. The ability to define macros allows you to save yourself a lot of time by replacing common combinations of keystrokes.

merges: Allows you to merge text from one file into another file. This is particularly useful for generating many files that have the same format but different data. Generating mailing labels is the classic example of using merges.

spell checker : A utility that allows you to check the spelling of words. It will highlight any words that it does not recognize.

tables of contents and indexes: Allows you to automatically create a table of contents and index based on special codes that you insert in the document.

thesaurus: A built-in thesaurus that allows you to search for synonyms without leaving the word processor.

**( Marks: 2 )**

**Explain briefly the different techniques that are used to embed JavaScript code in a web page?**

**Answer.,** Client-side JavaScript code is embedded within HTML documents in a number of ways:

* Between a pair of <script> and </script> tags
* From an external file specified by the src attribute of a <script> tag
* In an event handler, specified as the value of an HTML attribute such as onclick or onmouseover
* As the body of a URL that uses the special javascript: protocol

The following sections document each of these JavaScript embedding techniques in more detail. Together, they explain all the ways to include JavaScript in web pages -- that is, they explain the allowed structure of JavaScript programs on the client side.

**( Marks: 2 )**

 What is an interpreter? Write its one benifit over compiler.?

Answere

**Interpreter** is a program that executes instructions written in a high-level language

An interpreter translates high-level instructions into an intermediate form, which it then

executes. In contrast, a compiler translates high-level instructions directly into machine

language

Compiled programs generally run faster than interpreted programs.

       compilation stage during which the whole of the high-level code is translated into

machine instructions in one go. This process can be time-consuming if the program is

long.

The interpreter can immediately execute high-level programs, without waiting for the

completion of the translation process

The choice of which language to use can also depend on the:

-Type of computer the program is to run on,

- Expertise of the programmer

**Interpreters**: immediate response, but execute code slowly.

**Compilers**: Takes longer to compile, but super-fast execution.

**( Marks: 2 )**

***Whether response time of a microprocessor is greater or less than that of RAM?***

A **microprocessor** incorporates most or all of the functions of a computer's central processing unit (CPU) on a single integrated circuit (IC, or microchipThe first microprocessors emerged in the early 1970s and were used for electronic calculators, using binary-coded decimal (BCD) arithmetic in 4-bit words. Other embedded uses of 4-bit and 8-bit microprocessors, such as terminals, printers, various kinds of automation etc, followed soon after. Affordable 8-bit microprocessors with 16-bit addressing also led to the first general-purpose microcomputers from the mid-1970s on.

During the 1960's, computer processors were often constructed out of small and medium-scale ICs containing from tens to a few hundred transistors. The integration of a whole CPU onto a single chip greatly reduced the cost of processing power. From these humble beginnings, continued increases in microprocessor capacity have rendered other forms of computers almost completely obsolete (see history of computing hardware), with one or more microprocessors used in everything from the smallest embedded systems and [handheld devices](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Handheld_device) to the largest [mainframes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mainframe_computer) and supercomputers.

Since the early 1970s, the increase in capacity of microprocessors has been a consequence of Moore's Law, which suggests that the complexity of an integrated circuit, with respect to minimum component cost, doubles every two years

In the late 1990s, and in the high-performance microprocessor segment, heat generation ([TDP](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thermal_Design_Power)), due to switching losses, static current leakage, and other factors, emerged as a leading developmental constraint

**( Marks: 3 )**

**Write formula for the following expression**.

1)      If we want to add the value from cell C3 to C10 we can write

2)      If we want to add the value of C2 to the value of C4 and than multiply by C6 , the formula is written for

**1.answer formula**

**=sum(c3:c10) then  enter**

**=(c2+c10Xc6) then enter**

**( Marks: 5 )**

**What is software life cycle?**

SW Life-Cycle

The sequence of phases a SW goes through from the concept to decommissioning

It is important to think about all those phases before the design work starts

Thinking about the future phases generally results in:

Shorter delivery times

Reduced costs of development

A system of higher quality

**A Case in Point**

I didn’t discuss with the customer the specs of the HW & OS before developing a

particular e-commerce SW.

I wrote it for the HW/OS that was easily available to me.

Unfortunately that HW/OS combination differed from what was easily available to the

client Result: Huge amount of rework. Higher cost. Delayed delivery. Lower quality.

Therefore, now before designing a SW system, I first write down the installation manual,

and get it OK’d by the customer. I do the same with the Operation & Maintenance

manual as well.

**Question No: 23      ( Marks: 5 )**

Elaborate greedy algorithm definition with solid example in favour and one counter example?

 An algorithm that always takes the best immediate, or local solution while finding an

answer

Greedy algorithms may find the overall or globally optimal solution for some

optimization problems, but may find less-than-optimal solutions for some instances of

other problems

KEY ADVANTAGE: Greedy algorithms are usually faster, since they don't consider the

details of possible alternatives

**Greedy Algorithm: Counter Example**

During one of the international cricket tournaments, one of the teams intentionally lost a

match, so that they could qualify for the next round

If they had won that particular match, some other team would have qualified

This is an example of a non-greedy algorithm

**Greedy Algorithm: Example**

A skier skiing downhill on a mountain wants to get to the bottom as quickly as possible

What sort of an algorithm should the skier be using?

The greedy-algorithm approach will be to always have the skies pointed towards the

largest downhill slope (*dy*/*dx*), at all times

What is the problem with that approach?

In what situations that will be the best algorithm?

In which situations would it perform poorly?

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[](http://vustudents.ning.com/profile/malik12%22%20%5Co%20%22%2B%20M.Tariq%20Malik)[Permalink](http://vustudents.ning.com/xn/detail/3783342%3AComment%3A4875866%22%20%5Co%20%22Permalink%20to%20this%20Reply) Reply by [+ M.Tariq Malik](http://vustudents.ning.com/group/cs101introductiontocomputing/forum/topic/listForContributor?user=0lrhnllrdvalv) on January 14, 2015 at 8:54pm

CS101 Sample Midterm Papers Pattern:

Syllabus to be covered: Lecture 1-22.

MCQs (1 marks objective question)

Subjective (2, 3 & 5 marks descriptive questions)

Total Questions = 26
Total Marks = 40
Total MCQs of 1 Mark = 20
Short Subjective Question of 2 Marks = 2
Subjective Question of 3 Marks = 2
Subjective Questions of 5 Marks = 2

Q-1 As project manager what are parameters to write feasibility study report? (5 Marks)

Q-2 Name any two languages that can't run w/o interpreter? (LISP, BASIC i wrote) 2 marks

Q-3 Give six attributes of INPUT tag ? (3 marks)

Q-4 What are two ,most important parameters of Algorithim analysis (I wrote time and other is memory which i Forgot) (5 Marks)
Q-5 Steps for SW developer to make a program for an airline.
Q-6 HTML code 4 writing a text of 40 words and 5 rows.

My Today's Paper (MSBA Student)

Total Questions: 26

MCQs: 20

Total 2 Marks Questions: 2

Total 3 Marks Questions: 2

Total 5 Marks Questions: 2

Question # 19: What is Deterministic Algorithm? (2)

Question # 20: What is Architecture Design in SW Development? (2)

Question # 21: Greedy Algorithm is always right or not, Justify in your own words? (3)

Question # 22: How to block Popup Windows using Java Script? (3)

Question # 23: 5 tips for writing a good Pseudo Code? (5)

Question # 24: What are the OS core tasks? (5)

My Today's Paper
Shared by Izma Khan (VU MIT Student)
Total 26 questions.

20 were the Mcq,s

2 questions were the 2 marks

2 questions were the 3 marks

2 questions were the 5 marks

Subjective
Question No.1) A company requires a fire alarm (software system) that can generate alerts in case of emergency like short circuits or fire etc. keeping in view the types of programs, suggest what kind of program should be developed?

Question No.2) Identify the name of OS component which takes responsibilities of all essential operations like basic housekeeping, task scheduling, etc.

Question No.3) Write HTML code that generate an input filed with name text, 40 columns and 5 rows?

Q4uestion No.4) Can we use reserved words in a program as objects and variables name? Justify your answer.

Question No.5) A beginner learner of JavaScript puts very much effort to write the following piece of code in JavaScript. But despite of so much effort, program contains 5 errors at different places. You are required to find and write the errors with remarks.

Function throw ()

{

True= “true”

document.write(True);

10b=15;

Subjective
Q1) Suppose you are a project manager in Zee tec software house you have the responsibility to prepare the feasibility report? 2 marks
Q2) Highlight the 2 drawbacks of the java script? 2marks
Q3) Suppose a user click a mouse button on an object then some events occur in response against this action. Which programming technique use for this? 3 marks
Q4) Student A and student B han student B online study karta ha online study k Advantages btany thy. 3 marks
Q5) How spread sheet id helpful in doing a ‘’what-if’’ analysis in business? Define with example? 5 marks

Total 26 questions.
Another Today's Paper
Shared by MIT Student

20 were the Mcq,s

2 questions were the 2 marks

2 questions were the 3 marks

2 questions were the 5 marks

Subjective
1) Role of comments in coding (2marks)

2) define server side scripting (2marks)

3) A company is receiving complain by its customers that their pop-up window is big, how can the developers of the website make it small (3marks)

4) Tell about any 3 OSes (3marks)

5) Write output of following (5marks)

<html>

<head>

<script>

6) Write output of following (5marks)

<p> send e-mail to me </p>

<ol>

Read more at <http://vustudents.ning.com/group/cs101introductiontocomputing/forum/topics/cs101-all-current-mid-term-papers-fall-2014-past-mid-term-papers-#44oRMBh4PJlv8zu3.99>

**(CS101) Introduction to Computing Course Short Notes and short questions answers**

**Midterm papers**

**What is a client side script?**

It’s a small program that is a part of Webpage and run on the Clients, they interact with the user

to collect information or to accomplish the tasks. When it succeeded to collect the information

they pass the collected information to Server-Side Script.

**Advantages:**

Reduced Server Load

Reduced Network Traffic

Don’t send incomplete/incorrect/missing data to user’s browser.

**Disadvantages:**

Don’t work with all Browsers

Scripting may be turn off by user

Increases the complexity of the Webpage.

**What is JavaScript?**

It’s a programming language and designed to work with browsers developed by Netscape

and designed to develop small program called Client-Side Scripts and that can used in

HTML WebPages. JavaScript is a Case Sensitive language, and it is an interpreted language and

supports Event-Driven programming & it’s also a Object Based.

**Some Things That JavaScript Can’t Do:**

JavaScript can’t do **“Read” “Modify” “Rename” “Delete” “Create”**

**What Is Object?**

It is a named collection of methods and properties.

**Types of Object:**

There are three types of object

1 JavaScript objects (are part of JavaScript like window, document)

2 Browser objects ( are that objects that contain information about itself)

3 User-defined objects

**What Is Method?**

Methods are function that are used to manipulate with the Object like (window. close)

Here (window is a Object and close is a Method)

**What Is EVENT HANDLERS?**

Objects are made up of methods and properties, many object also have event handlers. “Events”

are action that occurs with user interaction with the internet browser.

**What Is Programming?**

A process in which we tell the computer what needs to be done or what to do.

**Types Of Programs:**

There are two types of programs

**1** Batch Programs

**2** Event – Driven Programs

**1) Batch Programs**:

These program starts automatically via a scheduler like

Initializing the internal data

Reading input data

After reading process that data

After processing print that data

**(Important) >** No user interaction on those types of programs

**2) Event – Driven Programs:**

These program starts with user interaction e.g. Microwave Oven, GUIs, Camera

**Events that user Does:** It’s when user click the mouse button

**Things the system itself Does**: It’s when system automatically updating the Clock

Loops

Conditions

**All Types Of Program Consist Of:**

Sequence of instruction

**Types Of Programming Languages:**

Machine Language (Low Level Programming Language)

Assembly Language

High – level Language (High Level Programming language)

Object Oriented Language

Database Query Language

Procedural Language

**Machine Language:**

Consist of numbers only & 0s and 1s and this language is not close to human language &

difficult to understand by the computer user. Each type of microprocessor has its own Machine

Language; this is only a language that a computer understands easily without any translation.

**Assembly Language:**

That type of language that lay between Machine Language and High-Level Language.

**High – Level Language:**

In High-Level language you write code in English language. This language is user

friendly, because user can understand the code easily e.g. C++, COBOL, V.B, FORTRAN.

**Object Oriented Language:**

In object oriented language work is done on the object action, this language is better than

Procedural Language e.g. JAVA, C++.

**Database Query Language:**

In Database Query Language records are kept in tables permanently and each table is

related with each other e.g. now a days SQL is used for this purpose.

**Procedural Language:**

In Procedural languages program is written in a sequence e.g. COBOL, FORTRAN.

**What Is Compiler?**

Compiler is a program that translates the whole program from bottom to top or top to

bottom at a time. It tells you all errors in your program at a time and it is faster than an

interpreter.

**What Is Interpreter?**

Interpreter is also a translator that translates the program line by line. It doesn’t translate

the whole program at a time. It doesn’t tell all errors in your program but it tells you line by line

and it is slow in speed.

**What Is Software Life – Cycle?**

It is a sequence of phases we can say that it’s a step of new born to death.

**Simple Software Life Cycle:**

Concept & Feasibility (what needs to be done, what should be in it, has any scope) User

Requirements (what user want in his website, possible solution needed, lose form) Developer

Specification (how much developer make, structured form) Planning (think & plan that how to

make it) Design (comes after reading developer specification)Implementation (design

is complete now it’s time for coding) Integrating & Testing Operation & Maintenance Retirement

**What is Variable?**

We can say that Variables are the References of DATA like (x < 6) here x is a Variable.

**What is Identifiers?**

These are the names used by JavaScript to refer to Variable.

**What is JavaScript Literals or JavaScript Data Types?**

A data or value that appears directly in a statement and it has several types some are

Numbers (e.g. 24, -32000, 9.230)

String (e.g. “”, “Umer”, “Where is She”) should be matching pair or in single or double quotes.

Booleans

Undefined

**Types of Operator:**

Arithmetic Operators (e.g. +, -, \*, /, %, ^)

Comparison Operator (e.g. a= =b, a!=b, a>b, a>=b, a<b, a<=b,)

Logical Operators (e.g. a && b, !a)

**What is Array?**

Array is an indexed list of elements; we can say that it is container that holds a value

**What is a Pseudo Code?**

Pseudo Code consists of short, English phrases used to explain specific tasks within a program's

algorithm.

**What is Website Navigation?**

The interface/controls that Website provide to the user for accessing the various parts of

Website.

**What is Computer Network?**

Computer network mean where multiple computers are connected together to share

information.

**Components of Computer Network:**

Computers

Network interface Cards (NIC) (NIC communicate over a network)

Hub (network traffic controller)

Cables (either electrical or optical)

Protocols (rules governing of communication over a network)

**What is Hub?**

Hub is a device that is used to connect several computers through a network, it has

several ports, and we can say that Hub is a network traffic controller. E.g. any computer on the

network wants to send message to other computer on the same network first send to Hub, now

Hub broadcast it to specific one.

**What is Packet?**

Packet is a smallest unit of data that is transmitted over a computer network. Any message that is

transferring over the network is broken into small packets and these packets travel independently

and each packet contains the following information:

Sender’s Address

Destination Address

Data

Error Recovery Information

**Types of Computer Network According to the Network Access policy:**

There are two types of computer networks according to network access policy.

Private Networks

Public Networks

Virtual Private Network

**1. Private Networks: -**

Organizations have many computers to connect them on the network, they usually

connect those computers via Private Network and these computers are restricted only authorized

computer access them. The purpose of these computers is to exchange the information to other

computers within the organization and to protect from the outsiders.

**2. Public Networks: -**

All networks that are not private are Public Networks. The communication

equipment used in these networks is generally used by the user.

**3. Virtual Private Network**

VPN is a secure, private network. VPN is use for public telecom infrastructure,

maintaining privacy through security procedures.

**Types of Computer Networks:**

There are three types of computer networks.

LAN (Local Area Network)

WAN (Wide Area Network)

MAN (Metropolitan Area Network)

**LAN (Local Area Network):**

Local area network is digital communication system in which you can connect a large

number of computers in a limited geographical area. Limited geographical area means less than 1

Km across.

**WAN (Wide Area Network)**

A wide area network is digital communication system; it connects the computer with a

great distance, typically across cities or even countries. E.g. ATM of bank

**MAN (Metropolitan Area Network)**

MAN is a network that interconnects user with computer resources in geographical area

or region, larger than that covered by a large LAN but the smaller than the area covered by a

WAN.

**Connecting LAN to other Network:**

There are some devices that connect LAN to other networks, these devices called special

purpose devices.

Routers

Bridges

Gateways

Modems

**What is Routers?**

Router is special purpose device that control the flow of data or you can say Traffic

Controller and he examines the destination to flow the information on efficient path.

**What is Bridges?**

Bridge is situated between 2 LAN’s means a separate connection, but similar network and

passes the information through LAN.

**What is Gateways?**

Gateway is more complex device than Bridge. Gateway is special purpose device that

translate between networks that are using different types of communication protocols.

**What is Modem?**

Modem is a special purpose device that connects two computers via Telephone line.

Modem stands for modulator or demodulator.

Modulator converts computer messages to electrical pulses (suitable) over a telephone line.

Demodulator converts electrical pulses received over telephone line into messages.

**Network Topologies:**

There are four types of network topologies.

Star

Ring

Bus

Point-to-Point / Peer-to-Peer

**What is Star Topology?**

It is designed with each node connected directly to a central network called Hub. Data on star

network passes through the Hub before continuing to its destination. If any of the local

computers fail, the remaining portion of the star network is unaffected. Multiple messages sent

simultaneously on star.

**What is Ring Topology?**

No server is required. In ring topology, computers are connected on a single circle of cable. It is

more reliable than the star network because communication is not dependent on a single host

computer.

**What is Bus Topology?**

No server is required for bus topology, in this topology the data or messages sent to one

computer to another computer directly, if any nodes goes down the rest of the network won’t

affected.

**What is P2P Topology?**

This type of topology is less expensive, have limited connectivity and used to connect

two LANs to form a WAN.

**Types of Networking Protocol:**

There is two types of networking protocols, these are

Ethernet protocol

Token Ring Protocol

**What is Ethernet Protocol?**

This type of protocol checks the shared connection before transmitting the message is it

in use or not.

**What is Token Ring Protocol?**

This protocol passes the special message through network called a Token. When any

computer receives the token has permission to send that packet or token to other one.

**Types of Communication Channels:-**

Wire (twisted pair, coaxial cable, optical fiber)

Wireless (laser, radio, cellular, satellite)

Key characteristics of these channel is Bandwidth

**What is Bandwidth?**

Capacity of carrying the data of communication and it is measured in bits e.g. (bps, kb/s,

Mb/s)

**What is Internet?**

Internet enables to share information with others from all over the world; it is very less

expensive utility and accessible to every humankind. Internet is accessible from every where of

the world and this is fastest growing technology. Internet is for public any one from any where

can access and do anything and intranet is for private, limited access.

**What is TCP/IP?**

TCP/IP stands for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. TCP breaks down the

message to sent over the internet into packets, when message reached to its destination TCP

convert it to its original form.

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**Tools that are Available on the Internet:**

Electronic mail (POP, SMTP) Post Office Protocol, Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

Instant messaging (MSN, YAHOO, ICQ, AOL)

Remote login (Telnet)

File transfer protocol (FTP)

Network news (nntp) Network News Transfer Protocol

World Wide Web (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol) www, http

VOIP (Voice over Internet Protocol)

**What is DNS?**

Domain Name System is the way where Internet domain names are located & translated

into IP addresses and they get updated continuously.

**What is SMTP?**

Simple mail transfer protocol is a protocol used to send or receive email messages over a

TCP/IP.

**What is POP3?**

Post office protocol is used for receiving email messages.

**What is VOIP?**

Voice over IP is tool, in this we can delivered the voice to one device to another using IP.

**Event Handling Functions:**

**What is Pixel?**

Pixel is a smallest image displays on a computer screen. Computer has the ability the change the

color of individual pixel.

**What is Dithering?**

In this scheme, pixels are used to simulate a color that is not present in the platelet.

**What is Aliasing?**

Computer screen consist of square-ish pixels & when we draw a single line, they don’t

show the single line show pixels in staircase this is aliasing. Aliasing can be managed by

reducing the size of pixel.

**What is Anti – Aliasing?**

OnClick

onDblClick

onMouseOver

onMouseDown

onFocus

OnBlur

onReset

onSubmit

onLoad

onUnload

Anti Aliasing is another technique used for managing the “Staircase” effect.

**What is Vector or Object Oriented Graphics?**

These graphics are independent in resolution, and are in small size, they can be moved

easily can be starched, duplicated, deleted. E.g. (swf, svg, wmf, ps)

**What is Bitmapped or Raster Graphics?**

These types of graphics are difficult to move, changing the resolution may cause lose some

pixels and these graphics are heavy in size e.g. gif, jpg, bmp

**Popular Formats on Web:**

Gif (Graphical Interchange Format)

Jpg (Joint Photographic Experts Group)

Swf (Shockwave Flash)

**What is (Artificial) Intelligent System?**

AI is a system that designed to perform complex task, and might work like human brain.

**What is Neural Networks?**

Used to make human brain, original inspiration was brain. Now it is use as computational

tool

**What is Fuzzy Logic?**

Fuzzy logic is a principles of the approximate reasoning and faculty that human faced

with linguistic ambiguity.

**What is In-Line JavaScript Event-Handling?**

Event handlers placed in the body portion of a webpage in form of HTML tags it has

three types.

Identifier of the event handler

the equal sign

Statement is enclosed with single or double quotes.

**What is Data Integrity?**

Integrity refers to maintaining the correctness and consistency of the data. Integrity can

compromised in many ways like (Typing errors, Transmission errors, Bugs, Viruses)

Correctness Free from all errors

Consistency No conflicts among related data

**Types of Integrity:**

There are four types of integrity

Type Integrity (used to specify the data type e.g. credit card 12 number)

Limit Integrity (used to limiting the data to specified ranges e.g. age of person shouldn’t be -ve)

Referential Integrity (used for reference of data that exist in the database)

Physical Integrity (used for backup)

**What is DBMS?**

Database Management System is SW that operates a database, DBMS take care of the

storage, retrieval, and the management of the data in large sets on a database. DBMS can add,

delete, modify, make queries and produce reports and also summarize the required contents.

**What is Database?**

Database is a collection of data that is organized in such a fashion that the computer can quickly

search for desired data. Database consists of a collection of interrelated computer files.

**What is Relational Database?**

Database consists of two or more related tables called relational databases.

**What is Primary Key?**

Primary key is a field that uniquely identifies the record, stored in a table.

**What is Queries?**

Queries are used to view, change, and analyze the data; queries can combine the data of

different tables.

**What is Forms?**

Forms can be used for entering, editing, or viewing the data.

**What is Reports?**

Reports are user friendly way of presenting the data and it is very effective tool.

**What is Data Mining?**

Data mining is process of analyzing large database to identify the patterns.

**What is Drones?**

Drones are computers with weak security schemes that are used by hackers for DoS attack.

**What is meant by DOS Attack?**

DOS means Denying of Service.

**What is Warfare?**

Warfare means to disable the enemy this is the main goal of warfare and that goal can be

achieved by killing off the communication systems of the enemy army.

**What is Website Spoofing?**

Website spoofing is the act of creating a website, as a hoax, with the intention of misleading

readers that the website has been created by a different person or organization. The objective

may be fraudulent, often associated with Pashing or e-mail spoofing. E.g. (give credit card

number to online shopping Website)

**What is Viruses?**

Viruses itself has no value they attached with other files to make them useless.

**Types of Viruses**

Malicious (harmful viruses, can destroy the private data and stop to doing useful work)

Neutral (not harmful viruses, just display an annoying message)

**What is semantic Web**

Semantic Web’s will be designed for computers to understand meaningfully.

**Q**

**What is the problem with Brute Force Strategy approach?**

Solution:-

Doesn’t scale well with the size of the problem

**Q**

**What is software design methodology?**

Solution:-

The set of (often flexible) rules and guidelines a team of developers follow to construct

reasonably complex SW systems

**Q**

**Brute Force Strategy approach?**

Doesn’t scale well with the size of the problem

**Q**

**What is software design methodology?**

The set of (often flexible) rules and guidelines a team of developers follow to construct

SW systems. The set of (often flexible) rules and guidelines a team of developers follow to

construct.

**Q**

**What is the name of HTML tag, that has Href attribute and What is the Purpose of Href?**

Solution:-

<A HREF = “action” > label </A>

It is used to to create Links between pages, or we can used it as “mailto” function.

Q3

**Write three characteristics of JavaScript.**

Solution:-

(1) JavaScript has numerous operators, classified in many categories.

(2) Terminate all JavaScript statements with a semicolon. It is not always necessary, but

Highly recommended.

(3) JavaScript ignores any extra white spaces or line breaks that you put in the code

(4) Although JavaScript allows variable declaration, it does not require it - except in the case

**Q**

**Give reasons why we need semantic web?**

Solution:-

Whereas, today’s Web’s content is designed for humans to read; the Semantic Web’s content

will be designed for computers to understand meaningfully. However, the

Semantic Web is not a replacement but an extension of the present Web, in which info is given

well defined meaning

**Q**

**What are the two key features of UNDO command in MS-Excel ?**

Solution:-

1. Allows you to recover from your mistakes

2. Allows you to experiment without risk Question No: 27 ( Marks: 1 )

**What is the Brute Force Strategy?**

Answer: A strategy in which all possible combinations are examined and best among them is

selected. Brute force (also known as brute force cracking) is a trial and error method used by

application programs to decode encrypted data such as passwords or Data Encryption

Standard (DES) keys, through exhaustive effort (using brute force) rather than employing

intellectual strategies.

**Question No: 28 ( Marks: 1 )**

**What is java script?**

Answer: JavaScript is an object-oriented scripting language used to enable programmatic

access to objects within both the client application and other applications.

It is primarily used in the form of client-side JavaScript, implemented as an integrated

component of the web browser, allowing the development of enhanced user interfaces and

dynamic websites

**Question No: 29 ( Marks: 2 )**

How can you explain control unit?

Answer: Control unit is a computerized part of the speech processor. Most of the controls,

such as program, volume and sensitivity, are located on the control unit.

**Question No: 30 ( Marks: 3 )**

How a designer makes Structured Design? Answer: Structured Design: Materials and member

type, size, and configuration to carry loads

in a safe and serviceable fashion.

In general, structural design implies the engineering of stationary objects such as buildings

and bridges, or objects that may be mobile but have a rigid shape such as ship hulls and aircraft

frames tructural design involves at least five distinct phases of work, project requirements,

materials, structural scheme, analysis, and design It is insufficient in most cases, for the designer

to consider a solution, a design. He should evaluate several alternate designs and choose the best

in the sense of maximizing such technical objectives as efficiency, reliability, and maintainability

while satisfying such design constraints as memory size and response time.

**Question No: 31 ( Marks: 5 )**

**What is Turing machine? Who invented it and also explain how a Turing test is conducted?**

Answer: A Turing machine is a theoretical device that manipulates symbols contained on a

strip of tape. Despite its simplicity, a Turing machine can be adapted to simulate the logic of

any computer algorithm, and is particularly useful in explaining the functions of a CPU inside

of a computer. The "Turing" machine was designed by Alan Turing in 1937.

The Turing test is a proposal for a test of a machine's ability to demonstrate intelligence. It

proceeds as follows a human judge engages in a natural language conversation with one

human and one machine, each of which tries to appear human. All participants are placed in

isolated locations. If the judge cannot reliably tell the machine from the human, the machine

is said to have passed the test. In order to test the machine's intelligence rather than its ability

to render words into audio, the conversation is limited to a text-only channel such as a

computer keyboard and screen. If a computer pass the test ,we can say that a machine can think.

**Question No: 32 ( Marks: 5 )**

**What are JavaScript literal and what are its types?**

Answer: The raw data that make up the root of data types are called "literals." These are, in

effect, literally what they represent themselves to be. Numbers, strings, and Boolean values

make up the core set of literals in JavaScript. Little mystery exists with literals, but important

differences exist between them. In JavaScript, data types include strings, which are simply

quoted characters, numbers, Boolean, Objects and even a type which has no value at all, Null.

Since JavaScript is a loosely typed language, you don't necessarily need to know what type of

data every value is (although it certainly helps).

Every piece of data in these categories is known as a value. When a value is referred to

outright in a statement, it is called a literal value. For the same reason people are identified by

names as opposed to "human" or "person", literal values can be named in order to make

repeated reference to them practical, efficient and readable. These names are called variables.

Literals can be of several types. Some of them are:

Array Literals

Boolean Literals

Floating-Point Literals

Integers

Object Literals

String Literals

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**Question No: 27 ( Marks: 1 )**

**Define URL**

URL(Uniform resource locator)

URL (Uniform Resource Locator, previously Universal Resource Locator) - is the

address of a file (resource) accessible on the Internet. The type of file or

resource depends on the Internet application protocol.

Examples of URLs: [http://vu.edu.pk](http://vu.edu.pk/)

[http://www.yahoo.com](http://www.yahoo.com/)

**Question No: 28 ( Marks: 1 )**

**What is Randomized Algorithm?**

Randomized Algorithm:

Any algorithm whose behavior is not only determined by the input, but also values produced by

a random number generator These algorithms are often simpler and more efficient than

deterministic algorithms for the same problem. And because of their simplicity they are easier to

analyze which is the most important thing in the decision making of an algorithm.

**Question No: 29 ( Marks: 2 )**

**What was the name of first super computer. When it was introduced?**

CRAY1 is the first computer and it was introduced in 1973

**Question No: 30 ( Marks: 3 )**

**How a designer makes Structured Design?**

Structured Design is known as a Top-down design.

The designed first conceives about the High level design and then further

designs the details of the high level design components and it goes on and on.

Making small changes in the functionality of the systems sometimes leads to

major re-design exercise. Structured design separates the functionality from

programs data and that’s why program’s designed by this methodology are

difficult to maintain.

**Question No: 31 ( Marks: 5 )**

**Why microprocessor uses the binary number system and not the decimal or any**

**other number system?**

The processor is the logic of a computer and functions comparably to a human central nervous

system, directing signals from one component to another and enabling everything to happen. A

microprocessor is made from miniaturized transistors and other circuit elements on a single

semiconductor integrated circuit (IC) . These are made up of semiconductor and silicon.

Microprocessors are composed of components which has only two states either 0 or 1. Binary

number system is also composed of these two states. Microprocessor till today only understand

the machine language and machine language is only based on binary number system. Even

today’s 64 bit microprocessors are also based on this technology.

**Question No: 32 ( Marks: 5 )**

**Why do we need an Interactive Form in a webpage?**

1. Interactive forms are used to gather user data and interact with the user.

2. Forms can be made interactive with the use of client side scripting and server

side sciprting.

3. In HTML, <FORM> </FORM> tag is used to insert the form in a web page and it

always lie in <BODY></BODY> html tag.

4. without form’s web site is only “READ ONLY”.

5. with the help of forms a user and can search the contents, place order for goods

and services.

6. Forms can be simple or very complex, based on the requirement.

7. forms can contain a single element or many e.g text area, buttons

**Question No: 27 ( Marks: 1 )**

**What is the key feature of batch programs?**

Batch files are useful for running a sequence of executables automatically

**Question No: 28 ( Marks: 1 )**

**13. Name two languages which are used for client side scripting?**

JAVASCRIPPT /NETSCAPE

**What is the purpose of MODEM?**

THE PURPOSE OF MODEM IS MODULATE AND DEMODULATE THE ELECTRONIC

ANALOG PULSES OF THE COMPUTER TO PULSES THE PHONE SYSTEM M CAN HANDEL.

**21. Question No: 30 ( Marks: 3 )**

**What is Home Page of a web site?**

The pages of a website can usually be accessed from a simple Uniform

Resource Locator (URL) called the homepage. The URLs of the pages

organize them into a hierarchy, although hyper linking between them

conveys the reader's perceived site structure and guides the reader's

navigation of the sit

**34. Question No: 32 (Marks: 5)**

**What is the difference between Interactive-mode and Batch-mode Application?**

**Software?**

Batch files are useful for running a sequence of executables automatically and are often

used by system administrators to automate tedious processes while interactive mode

applications attract the attention of user this kind of applications cannot execute until

User have interest to execute and complete the process.

**Question No: 27 ( Marks: 1 )**

**What is the key feature of object-oriented design?**

ANSWER: The key feature of object-oriented design is that it treats everything as object having

Properties and methods. These objects are separately treated and designed and once designed

it can be used in any other system. So once designed can be used many times.

**Question No: 28 ( Marks: 1 )**

**Write one purpose of using spreadsheets?**

ANSWERS: Purpose of spreadsheets is that it can do calculations on data accurately.

**Question No: 29 ( Marks: 2 )**

**List down two advantages of writing Pseudo Code**

Answers: The advantages of pseudo code are:

• It is quite similar to human language so easy to understand.

• It is close to real code so easy to write real code from it.

**Question No: 30 ( Marks: 3 )**

**How can we calculate total number of rows in the truth table?**

ANSWER: The formula for calculating number of rows in truth table is 2

n

Where n = number of inputs

**Question No: 31 ( Marks: 5 )**

**Differentiate between Vector graphics and Bit-mapped graphics**.

ANSWER:

VECTOR GRAPHICS

1. Treat everything as an object

2. Is resolution independent

3. Relatively small size

4. Example: Corel Draw

BIT MAPPED IMAGES

1. Treats everything as a bit map.

2. Resolution dependent

3. Large files

4. Example: Microsoft Paint

**Question No: 32 ( Marks: 5 )**

**Write differences between Shareware and trail ware software.**

ANSWER:

SHAREWARE

1. These are shared freely.

2. It is given without payment ahead of

time.

TRIALWARE

1. Software is offered for a trial period.

2. When the period is expired it is no

more in use.

**Question No: 31 ( Marks: 1 )**

**What does TCP/IP stand for?**

Transmission Control Protocol

**Question No: 32 ( Marks: 1 )**

**Why there is a need to use primary key in database?**

Primary Key is a field that uniquely identifies each record stored in a table

**Question No: 33 ( Marks: 2 )**

**What is image processing ?**

Image Processing:

A branch of computer science concerned with manipulating and enhancing computer

graphics

**Question No: 34 ( Marks: 2 )**

**Define testing with respect to programming..**

Testing: The tasks performed to determine the existence of defects

**Question No: 36 ( Marks: 3 )**

**What is difference between Design and System Architecture?**

A collection of elements which working together produces a result not achieved by the things

alone System Architecture The structure (in terms of components, connections, constraints) of a

product or a process

**Question No: 37 ( Marks: 3 )**

**Write JavaScript code to convert the number 236.2363611111556 into currency format and**

**JavaScript statement to show output.**

a = 236.2363611111556;

b = a.toString( ) ;

decimalPos = b.indexOf( ".", 0 ) ;

c = b.substring( 0, decimalPos + 3 ) ;

document.write( c ) ;

**Question No: 39 ( Marks: 5 )**

**What is a Relational Database? Give the names of any three RDBMS software. (2+3)**

**Relational Databases**

• Databases consisting of two or more related tables are called relational databases

• A typical relational database may have anywhere from 10 to over a thousand tables

• Each column of those tables can contain only a single type of data (contrast this

with spreadsheet columns!)

• Table rows are called records; row elements are called fields

• A relational database stores all its data inside tables, and nowhere else

• All operations on data are done on those tables or those that are generated by table

operations

• Tables, tables, and nothing but tables!

RDBMS

• Relational DBMS software

• Contains facilities for creating, populating, modifying, and querying relational

databases

• Examples:

–Access

–FileMaker Pro

–SQL Server

–Oracle

**Question No: 27 ( Marks: 1 )**

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Answer:. A strategy in which all possible combinations are examined and best among them is

selected. Brute force (also known as brute force cracking) is a trial and error method used by

application programs to decode encrypted data such as passwords or Data Encryption Standard

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Read more at http://vustudents.ning.com/group/cs101introductiontocomputing/forum/topics/cs101-midterm-papers#2shu27B6kyr1TPhB.99