Chapter 3: Computer Virus

Brain Developer

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Disrupts 2. Speed, Destruction 3. Boot Sector 4. Program File 5. Antivirus

B. Write T for True and F for False.

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

C. Select the correct option.

1. b 2. c 3. c 4. a 5. c

D. Application-based questions.

1. Antivirus 2. Program File

E. Answer the following questions.

1. A computer virus is a program or a set of programs that disrupts the normal functioning of a computer. Boot
sector and program file are types of computer virus.

2. Following three are possible symptoms of virus in a computer:

• Computer starts doing things on its own, like moving the cursor all by itself, randomly opening and
closing the windows, etc.

• Computer may shut down and restart frequently.

• Malfunctioning may be noticed in several applications.

3. The Trojan horse, at first glance will appear to be a useful software but actually damage the computer,
once it is installed. Users on the receiving end of a Trojan horse are usually tricked into opening them.
Trojans have different behaviour once they gain access into the system.

4. Sweeper is a form of virus that looks like an antivirus program and the user unintentionally downloads it.

This virus comes from malicious website to install the malicious code on the computer. Once installed, it creates a variety of harmless, fake malware files in the computer, which get automatically started when the user logs in to Windows.

5. Spyware is a type of malicious software that gains entry into a system and monitors the user without his knowledge.

6. Following are the three steps required to protect your computer from a virus attack:

• Install a firewall on your system to control the incoming and outgoing network traffic.

• Always scan the pen drive before copying the files.

• Avoid downloading and installing pirated software from the internet.

7. Antivirus is a computer program, which is designed to identify, prevent, and remove viruses from a computer. McAfee, AVG Antivirus, and Quick Heal are examples of antivirus.

Chapter 8: Advanced Features of HTML

Brain Developer

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. List 2. Unordered 3. Border-spacing 4.Reversed 5. <img>

B. Write T for True and F for False.

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

C. Select the correct option.

1. a 2.b 3. c 4. b 5. a

D. Application-based questions.

1. border-collapse

2. <ol type = "i" start= "3">

E. Answer the following questions.

1. The <Ul> tag is used to create an unordered list. It is commonly used when the items are not required to be displayed in any particular sequence. The list begins and ends with the <ul> and tags, respectively.
The <ol> tag is used to display the list of items in a specific order. An ordered list indents and gives a number to each item in the list, that is why it is also known as the Numbered list. The list begins and ends with the <ol> and tags, respectively.
2. The <img> tag is used to add images in an HTML web page. It is an empty tag and requires different attributes to be specified with it. These attributes for the <img> tag tell the browser how to layout the page so that the text can flow properly around the image.
Alt attribute: Sometimes a browser on the user's computer does not display images due to some reasons (may be because of slow connection or error in the src attribute). In that case, you can display the text to provide a description about the image. The Alt attribute lets you specify the text as an alternate to the image.
3. To create a table in HTML, the <table> tag is used. Each table begins with a <table> tag and ends with a </table> tag. Each row in a table begins with the <tr> table row tag and ends with the </tr> tag. The rows must always be inside the <table> tag. The columns contain cells; each of which begins with the <td> table data tag and ends with the </td>. The <td> tag must always be present inside the row tags <tr>.
4. In HTML, the anchor <a> tag is used to mark the text as a hyperlink, which a user can click to display the document anchored to it. Being a container tag, it requires closing tag to mark the end of the text or image.

5. Every form uses a form element, which begins with the <form> tag and ends with the </form> tag.
The <input> tag is used to create the form elements.