

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



Computer

Reference

Term-II



Questions and Answers

Chapter-V

Computer Virus

A. Write T for True and F for False.

1. The computer virus never affects operating system of the computer. F
2. Boot sector virus affects boot sector of the hard disk T
3. There are only a few types of viruses and these are easily detectable. F
4. Worm replicate themselves in the system without human intervention. T
5. Spyware is a malicious software that collects user's information. T

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. A computer virus is a program.
2. Malware is a short form of malicious software.
3. Boot sector virus affects the boot sector of the hard disk.
4. A program virus infects executable program files.
5. Worms are self-replicating.

C. Tick the correct answer.

1. The virus infection generally
 - a. Corrupted Data
 - b. Reduce storage capacity
 - c. both a and b
2. Macros are present in
 - a. MS Office files
 - b. PDF files
 - c. exe files
3. Which software helps in identifying and preventing virus in a computer.
 - a. Spyware
 - b. Adware
 - c. Antivirus
4. Which malware is used to refer to the software that displays unwanted advertisements to the user of the computer?
 - a. Spyware
 - b. Adware
 - c. Worms
5. Which virus infects by disguising itself as useful application or program?
 - a. Boot sector Virus
 - b. Trojan
 - c. Worms

E. Answer the following

1. What is computer virus?

Computer virus is a software program or a piece of code that is designed to disrupt the normal working of a computer.

2. List any three symptoms which would indicate that a computer is affected with virus.

Indication of virus infection are.

1. The computer runs slower than usual.
2. Sometimes, the screen flickers.
3. The system crashes without any reason.

3. What are the various types of computer virus?

The various types of computer viruses are:

1. Boot sector virus
2. Program virus
3. Macro virus
4. Malwares: Trojan horse, Worms, Spyware and Adware.

4. What do you understand by the term Malware.

Malware is short form of “Malicious Software”. These are the program or applications which get installed on your computer without your knowledge and are designed to damage your computer system.

5. What is an Antivirus? Name some antivirus programs.

An antivirus is the software which is used to identify, remove and prevent virus and other malware from infecting your computer.

Some of the popular Antivirus Software's are:

1. Avast Antivirus
2. Norton Antivirus
3. AVG Antivirus
4. Avira Antivirus
5. Kaspersky Antivirus
6. McAfee Antivirus

Chapter-VI

Introduction to HTML

A. Write T for True and F for False.

1. HTML stands for Hyperbole Text Mark Language. **F**
2. HTML code document are opened in search engine **F**
3. One can create an HTML document using Notepad. **T**
4. The filename extension of an HTML document is .HTML. **T**
5. Google Chrome and Internet Explorer can display webpages. **T**

B. Tick the correct answers.

1. HTML is a language.
a. Markeup b. Mark c. **Markup**
2. Which of the following is not a browser?
a. Google Chrome b. **Yahoo** c. Internet Explorer
3. An HTML element contains:
a. Opening tag b. Closing tag c. **both a and b**
4. tag denotes the beginning and the end of a webpage.
a. **<html></html>** b. <head<</head> c. <body></body>
5. The text written inside the Tag will be shown on the title bar of the Web Brower.
a. Body b. Head c. **Title**

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. HTML is a **markup** language.
2. **HTML** is the most commonly used language to develop webpages.
3. **Notepad** program is used to type HTML code.
4. The tags do not need to be closed are called **empty** tags.
5. The tags that are in pair are called the **container** tags.

D. Answer the following.

1. What do you understand by HTML? Why is it used?

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. It is the language of the WWW used to develop webpages to exchange information easily on the web, because, it is the basic component of Internet.

2. Write the steps to create and save an HTML document.

Steps to Create an HTML document are:

1. Open Notepad. Type the HTML code in the notepad window.
2. Click on the File Menu. Click Save Option, save dialog box appears.
3. Type the name of your HTML document with the extension **.html**.
4. Click Save.

3. Write the steps to view the source code of an HTML document?

Steps to View your HTML file:

1. Double click or Right-click on the HTML file and select open option to select the browser from the list.
2. Your web page will be shown on the web browser.

4. Define tags. Give example.

HTML tags are special keywords that are enclosed in angle brackets(< >).

Example: <html>, <p>, and <h1> etc.

5. Differentiate between container and empty tags:

- a. **Container Tag:** container tags are made of pair of tags. Example: <html> </html> etc.
 - b. **Empty Tag:** The tags that do not need to be closed are called empty tags. Example:
, <Hr> etc.
6. What do you understand by heading tag?
 Heading tag are used to indicate section heading and sub heading within a document. HTML provides six levels of headings. These are h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6. Each level has its own predefined font sizes.

Chapter-VII

HTML Attributes

A. Write T for true and F for false

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The <body tag is given inside the <head> tag. | F |
| 2. tag is used to give line break. | F |
| 3. An attribute is placed inside the elements opening tag. | T |
| 4. Line break is an empty tag. | T |
| 5. The list numbering by default starts from 0. | F |

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. Attributes provides special characteristics to tags
2. The text attribute gives color to the text written on the webpage.
3. The font tag is used to change the style, size and color of HTML text element.
4. Ordered list is also known as numbered list
5. SRC attribute specifies the path of an image.

C. Tick the correct answer.

1. Which of the following are attributes of font tag?

a. Face	b. Size	c. Color	d. <u>All of these</u>
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2. The HTML tag to insert a blank line in a web page is

a. <u>
</u>	b. <BREAK>	c. <BL>	d. <BK>
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3. The size attribute of <HR> tag specifies

a. Height	b. Diameter	c. <u>Width</u>	d. Thickness
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4. Which attribute is used to change the numbering of a list?

a. Start	b. <u>Number</u>	c. Next	d. Start With
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D. Answer in one word/Sentence..

1. Which attribute is used to set the background color of a webpage?
 Bgcolor attribiute : <body bgcolor="name of color">SBMPPS</body>.
2. Which attribute is used to specify the path of an image?
 SRC(source) attribute:
3. Which attribute is used to draw a horizontal line in a webpage?
 HR attribute
4. Which tag is used to insert an image in the webpage
 Img tag:
5. Which tag is used to create hyper link?
 A (anchor) tag :

E. Answer the following.

1. What do you understand by HTML attribute?

An attribute is used to define a property to the HTML tags basic behavior and is placed inside the elements opening tag. All attributes are made up of two parts: a name and a value.

2. Differentiate between BGcolor and Background attribute.

a) BGcolor: The BGcolor attribute specifies background color of a webpage. Syntax: <body bgcolor="color name">SBMPPS</body>

b) Background: The background attribute is used to add a background image to a webpage. Syntax: <body background="filename">SBMPPS</body>

3. What do you understand by HR attributes?

The HR attribute is an empty tag used to draw a horizontal line in a webpage. The various attributes that can be used with the HR tag are: 1) Size 2) Width 3) Color.

4. What are the different types of lists supported by HTML?

- a) Ordered List
- b) Unordered List.

5. What are the different attributes of an image element?

The different attributes of an image element are SRC, ALT, Height, Width and Align.

6. How can we link web pages in HTML? What are the different types of links?

We can link web pages in HTML using anchor tag. The anchor tag creates hyper link, which when clicked opens related web page in the browser.

The different types of links are:

- 1. Internal Link
- 2. External Link.

Chapter-VIII

Ethics and Safety Measures in Computing

A. Write T for True and F for False.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Cyber bullying cause stress and problems to the victim. | T |
| 2. Addiction to Internet is useful. | F |
| 3. Norton software is a web browser. | F |
| 4. Internet is a boon and not a threat. | T |
| 5. It is legal to put a claim on other people's original work. | F |

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

- 1. **Encryption** is the process of transforming information into unreadable form.
- 2. Unwanted e-mails are called **spams**
- 3. **Plagiarism** is a literary theft in which users steal other people's original work.
- 4. **Patent** gives the owner of an invention legal right to use and sell their work.
- 5. Technical people who tamper with and access computer systems illegally are called **hacker**.

C. Answer the following.

1. State four disadvantages of the Internet.

Disadvantages of Internet are:











- a) Virus attacks
- b) Addiction to Internet.
- c) Spam

2. State for advantages of Internet.

Advantages of Internet are

- a) Communication and Sharing Information.
 - b) Information storage house.
 - c) Health and Fitness
 - d) Online services and E- commerce.
3. **What is Cyber bullying? How it be avoided?**
 Cyber bullying refers to targeting, humiliating, harassing or harming a person by another person through e-mails, mobile phones, or other networking sites using the Internet.
 To avoid, users should not disclose any private and sensitive information about oneself on the Internet.
4. **What is software piracy? How can it be avoided?**
 Software piracy refers to an act of copying and distributing any software illegally without buying the copyrights or license for it.
 To avoid, users should buy software directly from the manufacturer online.
5. **What is difference between Phishing and Spamming?**
Phishing : Phishing refers to an act of tricking people through e-mail or any kind of social networking sites
Spamming: Spams refers to bulk e-mails for commercial advertising purpose.
6. **State four safety measures while using the Internet.**
 1. Periodically erase the history from your web browser.
 2. Password should be strong, not less than 8 characters.
 3. Always ask your parents' permission before buying anything online.
 4. Change passwords regularly and do not reveal it to anyone.
7. **Explain Digital Footprint.**
 The information left behind on the Internet due to the users online activity is referred to as the users Digital Footprint.
Steps to protect your digital footprints are:
 1. Do not accept friend requests from strangers on social media.
 2. Do not log on to unsecure websites etc.

Shortcut Keys:

 +D	– Display desktop
 + M	– Minimize all window
 +Shift+M	- Restore minimized windows
 +E	- Open File explorer
 + L	– Lock computer or switch users
 + Tab	– Cycle through programs on taskbar with Aero Flip 3-D
 Or Ctrl+ Esc	– Open or Close start menu
 + F or F3	– Search for files or folders
 + + or -	- Zoom in or Out
 + Esc	– Exit magnifier

BIOS	Basic Input Output System
SMPS	Switch Mode Power Supply
CMOS	Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor
DVD	Digital Video Disk
CD	Compact Disk
I/O	Input/output
HDMI	High Definition Multimedia Interface
HDD	Hard Disk Drive
HTML	Hyper Text Markup Language
DNS	Domain Name System
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
CPU	Central Processing Unit
IC	Integrated Circuit
HTTPS	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure
ISP	Internet Service Provider
WWW	World Wide Web
E-Mail	Electronic Mail
OTP	One Time Password
QR Code	Quick Response Code
SMS	Short Message Service
PIN	Personal Identification Number
WiFi	Wireless Fidelity
GPS	Global Positioning System
KYC	Know Your Customer / Client
PAN	Permanent Account Number
CC	Carbon Copy
BCC	Blind Carbon Copy
SD Card	Secure Digital Card
CC TV	Closed Circuit Television
Virus	Vital Information Resources Under Seize
UDAI	Unique Identification Authority of India
ISI	Indian Standard Institute
SIM	Subscriber Identification Module
GPRS	General Packet Radio Services
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communication
USB	Universal Serial Bus
DP	Display Picture
PDF	Portable Document Format
PNG	Portable Network Graphics
JPEG	Joint Photographic Expert Group
GIF	Graphic Interchange Format
RAM	Random Access Memory
ROM	Read Only Memory
LAN	Local Area Network
PAN	Personal Area Network
CAN	Campus Area Network
MAN	Metropolitan Area Network
WAN	Wide Area Network
BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
Jio	Joint Implementation Opportunity

Expended Forms