

Basic Information Technology Interview Questions And Answers Guide.



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Basic Information Technology Job Interview Preparation Guide.

Question # 1

Tell me what is the most appropriate software for calculating in computer?

Answer:-

Microsoft Office

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Question # 2

What is LASER?

Answer:-

Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 3

Complete Microcomputer system includes?

Answer:-

Microprocessor, memory, peripheral equipment.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 4

What is Windows in basic Information Technology?

Answer:-

A personal computer operating system from Microsoft.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 5

What is computer networking in basic Information Technology?

Answer:-

A system in which computers are connected to share information and resources.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 6

What is System Software in basic Information Technology?

Answer:-

The operating system and all the utilities that enable the computer to function.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 7

Tell me the other name of Main Memory?

Answer:-

Primary Memory

[Read More Answers.](#)

**Question # 8**

What is BASIC?

Answer:-

Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 9

Tell me what is Telemedicine?

Answer:-

A process of treatment through communication technologies.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 10

What is Monitor?

Answer:-

Monitor is an Output device.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 11

What is facebook?

Answer:-

Facebook is a social networking site.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 12

Explain OCR?

Answer:-

OCR(Optical Character Recognition) is a computer software designed to translate image of type written text.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 13

What is Virus in computer?

Answer:-

One kind of program, which is harmful to computer operation.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 14

Name two type of printers?

Answer:-

Dot Matrix printer and Laser printer.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 15

Name the common storage device?

Answer:-

Hard disk, Floppy disk, Compact disk.
Nowadays we also use DVD, USB, DVCD

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 16

What is CC' in case of E-mail?

Answer:-

CC stands for Carbon Copy.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 17

Where from the word 'Computer' is derived?

Answer:-

The word 'Computer' is derived from "Compute".

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**Question # 18**

What is the name of the first Computer Network?

Answer:-

ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Administration Network).

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 19

Do you know what is Adobe Photoshop?

Answer:-

Adobe Photoshop is a Graphics Software.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 20

What is YouTube?

Answer:-

YouTube is a famous video sharing site.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 21

Give some Example of programming languages?

Answer:-

C++, BASIC, PaSCAL, FORTRAN

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 22

What are the common output devices of computer?

Answer:-

Monitor, Printer, keyboard, mouse and Speaker etc.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 23

Do you know what is Cyber Super Weapon?

Answer:-

Cyber Super Weapon is a computer virus.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 24

What is Palmtop?

Answer:-

Palmtop is a kind of small computer.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 25

What is XO?

Answer:-

XO is a Tablet Pc.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 26

Tell me about some common abbreviations in it world?

Answer:-

CRT = Cathode Ray Tube

LCD = Liquid Crystal Diode

HTML = Hyper Text Markup Language

DOS = stands for Disc Operating System

ROM = Computer memory which never erased

Oracle = Data Base Program

Microsoft Excel = database program

Scanner = an Input Device

Nano Second = Processing speed of computer is measured in Nano Second

Binary = The computer uses in operations of mathematics-

Windows-7 = The latest version of MS Windows -



[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 27

What is the computer's own language?

Answer:-

Low level language which is written in binary.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 28

URL stands for?

Answer:-

Uniform resource locator.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 29

When Microprocessor was invented?

Answer:-

1971

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 30

Fat stands for?

Answer:-

File allocation table.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 31

What is Laptop?

Answer:-

Small portable computer.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 32

SIMM stands for?

Answer:-

Single Inline Memory Module.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 33

ROM stands for?

Answer:-

Read Only Memory.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 34

List the Input Devices:

Answer:-

- * Graphics Tablets
- * Cameras
- * Video Capture Hardware
- * Trackballs
- * Bar-code reader
- * Digital camera
- * Game-pad
- * Joystick
- * Keyboard
- * Microphone
- * MIDI keyboard
- * Mouse (pointing device)
- * Scanner
- * Webcam
- * Touch-pads
- * Pen Input
- * Microphone



* Electronic Whiteboard

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 35

List of output devices:

Answer:-

- * Monitor
- * Printers (all types)
- * Plotters
- * Projector
- * LCD Projection Panels
- * Computer Output Microfilm (COM)
- * Speaker(s)

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 36

List of both input OutPut devices:

Answer:-

- * Modems
- * Network cards
- * Touch Screen
- * Headsets (Headset consists of Speakers and Microphone.
- * Speaker act Output Device and Microphone act as Input device)
- * Facsimile (FAX) (It has scanner to scan the document and also have printer to Print the document)
- * Audio Cards / Sound Card

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 37

BIOS stands for?

Answer:-

Basic Input Output System.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 38

RAM stands for?

Answer:-

Random Access Memory.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 39

What is CompactFlash (CF)?

Answer:-

CompactFlash (CF) is a flash memory mass storage device used mainly in portable electronic devices. The format was specified and the devices were first manufactured by SanDisk in 1994. Compact Flash became the most successful of the early memory card formats, surpassing Miniature Card, Smart Media.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 40

What is Secure Digital Card (SD card)?

Answer:-

A Secure Digital (SD) card is a tiny memory card used to make storage portable among various devices, such as car navigation systems, cellular phones, eBooks, PDAs, smartphones, digital cameras, music players, camcorders, and personal computers.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 41

What is MiniSD Card?

Answer:-

Based on the SD standard memory card format, miniSD cards are smaller in size and are popular for use in mobile devices such as phones. They can be used with an adapter in full size SD card slots. The cards are about 22mm x 20mm in size, which is bit more than half the size of a full SD card.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 42

What is MicroSD?

Answer:-

microSD is a kind of removable flash memory card used for storing information. SD is an abbreviation of Secure Digital. The cards are used in mobile phones.



[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 43

What is MultiMediaCard (MMC)?

Answer:-

The MultiMediaCard (MMC) is a memory card standard used for solid-state storage. Unveiled in 1997 by SanDisk and Siemens AG, it is based on Toshiba's NAND-based flash memory, and is therefore much smaller than earlier systems based on Intel NOR-based memory such as Compact Flash.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 44

What is Sony Memory Sticks?

Answer:-

In addition to the original Memory Stick, this family includes the Memory Stick PRO, a revision that allows greater maximum storage capacity and faster file transfer speeds; Memory Stick Duo, a small-form-factor version of the Memory Stick (including the PRO Duo); and the even smaller Memory Stick Micro (M2).

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 45

What is SmartMedia?

Answer:-

SmartMedia is a flash memory card standard owned by Toshiba, with capacities ranging from 2 MB to 128 MB. Smart Media memory cards are no longer manufactured.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 46

What is xD-Picture Card?

Answer:-

xD-Picture Card is an obsolete flash memory card format, used in older digital cameras made by Olympus and Fujifilm. No modern cameras use the format. xD cards are available in capacities of 16 MiB up to 2 GiB.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 47

What is NAND in Information Technology?

Answer:-

A Boolean operator which gives the value zero if and only if all the operands have a value of one, and otherwise has a value of one (equivalent to NOT AND).

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 48

What is USB card reader?

Answer:-

A small USB plug-and-play device used to read, copy and backup data from portable flash memory cards such as an SD Card, MiniSD, MicroSD, SIM and others that are used in a wide variety of consumer electronics products.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 49

What is smart card?

Answer:-

A plastic card with a built-in microprocessor, used typically to perform financial transactions.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 50

What is Memory Card?

Answer:-

A small, flat flash drive used especially in digital cameras and mobile phones.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 51

What is RAID in Information Technology?

Answer:-

RAID (originally redundant array of inexpensive disks; now commonly redundant array of independent disks) is a data storage virtualization technology that combines multiple disk drive components into a logical unit for the purposes of data redundancy or performance improvement.

[Read More Answers.](#)



Question # 52

What is SATA?

Answer:-

Serial ATA (SATA) is a computer bus interface that connects host bus adapters to mass storage devices such as hard disk drives and optical drives.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 53

What is ATX?

Answer:-

ATX (Advanced Technology EXtended motherboard) The PC motherboard that superseded the Baby AT design. The ATX layout rotated the CPU and memory 90 degrees, allowing full-length expansions to be plugged into all sockets. The power supply blows air over the CPU rather than pulling air through the chassis.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 54

What is ATA Raid?

Answer:-

Using ATA (IDE) drives in a high-performance and/or fault tolerant configuration.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 55

What are Motherboard Jumpers?

Answer:-

Jumpers allow the computer to close an electrical circuit, allowing the electricity to flow certain sections of the circuit board. Jumpers consist of a set of small pins that can be covered with a small plastic box (jumper block) as shown in the illustration to the right. Below the illustration, is a picture of what the jumpers may look like on your motherboard. In this example, the jumper is the white block covering two of the three gold pins. Also, next to the pins is a silkscreen description of what the pins do, in this case when pins 1-2 are jumped the computer is operating normal, when 2-3 are jumped it is set into configuration mode, and when open the computer will be in recovery mode.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 56

What are Motherboard Connectors?

Answer:-

Every PC power supply has connectors that attach to the motherboard, providing power to the motherboard, processor, memory, chipset, integrated components (such as video, LAN, universal serial bus [USB], and FireWire), and any cards plugged into bus slots. These connectors are important; not only are these the main conduit through which power flows to your system, but attaching these connectors improperly can have a devastating effect on your PC, including burning up both your power supply and motherboard. Just as with the mechanical shape of the power supply, these connectors are usually designed to conform to one of several industry-standard specifications, which dictate the types of connectors used as well as the pinouts of the individual wires and terminals. Unfortunately, just as with the mechanical form factors, some PC manufacturers use power supplies with custom connectors or, worse yet, use standard connector types but with modified (incompatible) pin outs (meaning the signals and voltages are rearranged from standard specifications). Plugging a power supply with an incompatible pinout into a motherboard that uses a standard pinout (or vice versa) usually results in the destruction of either the board or the power supply-or both.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 57

What is Floppy disk connector?

Answer:-

The venerable 3.5-inch floppy disk drive survived for nearly two decades--an eternity in the tech universe. But unless you have a pile of old floppies, you won't need a floppy drive. And if you do find yourself needing a floppy drive, you can always pick up an external, USB-connected drive.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 58

What are computer I/O Devices?

Answer:-

In computing, input/output or I/O (or informally, io or IO) is the communication between an information processing system (such as a computer) and the outside world, possibly a human or another information processing system. Inputs are the signals or data received by the system and outputs are the signals or data sent from it. The term can also be used as part of an action; to "perform I/O" is to perform an input or output operation. I/O devices are used by a human (or other system) to communicate with a computer. For instance, a keyboard or mouse is an input device for a computer, while monitors and printers are output devices. Devices for communication between computers, such as modems and network cards, typically perform both input and output operations.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 59

What is hard disk drive (HDD)?

Answer:-

A hard disk drive (HDD) [b] is a data storage device used for storing and retrieving digital information using rapidly rotating disks (platters) coated with magnetic material. An HDD retains its data even when powered off.



[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 60

What is ATA?

Answer:-

ATA (Advanced Technology Attachment) is the official name that American National Standards Institute group X3T10 uses for what the computer industry calls Integrated Drive Electronics (IDE).

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 61

What is SATA in Information Technology?

Answer:-

Serial ATA (SATA) is a computer bus interface that connects host bus adapters to mass storage devices such as hard disk drives and optical drives.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 62

What is SCSI?

Answer:-

The Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) is a set of parallel interface standards developed by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for attaching printers, disk drives, scanners and other peripherals to computers. SCSI (pronounced "skuzzy") is supported by all major operating systems.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 63

What is SATA (Serial ATA)?

Answer:-

Serial ATA (SATA) is a computer bus interface that connects host bus adapters to mass storage devices such as hard disk drives and optical drives.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 64

What is USB?

Answer:-

USB (Universal Serial Bus) is the most popular connection used to connect a computer to devices such as digital cameras, printers, scanners, and external hard drives. USB is a cross-platform technology that is supported by most of the major operating systems. On Windows, it can be used with Windows 98 and higher.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 65

What is SAS (Serial attached SCSI)?

Answer:-

Serial Attached SCSI (SAS) is a point-to-point serial protocol that moves data to and from computer storage devices such as hard drives and tape drives. SAS replaces the older Parallel SCSI (Small Computer System Interface, pronounced "scuzzy") bus technology that first appeared in the mid-1980s.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 66

What is TFT (thin-film-transistor)?

Answer:-

A thin-film-transistor liquid-crystal display (TFT LCD) is a variant of a liquid-crystal display (LCD) that uses thin-film transistor (TFT) technology to improve image qualities such as addressability and contrast.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 67

What is LCD (liquid crystal display)?

Answer:-

LCD (liquid crystal display) is the technology used for displays in notebook and other smaller computers. Like light-emitting diode (LED) and gas-plasma technologies, LCDs allow displays to be much thinner than cathode ray tube (CRT) technology.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 68

What is CRT (cathode ray tube)?

Answer:-

A cathode ray tube (CRT) is a specialized vacuum-tube in which images are produced when an electron beam strikes a phosphorescent surface. Most desktop computer displays make use of CRTs. The CRT in a computer display is similar to the "picture tube" in a television receiver.



[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 69

What is Atom Computer?

Answer:-

Atom Computer is a newly developing technology start-up dedicated to pushing the limits of computer form-factors.

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Question # 70

What is Tablet Computer?

Answer:-

A small portable computer that accepts input directly on to its screen rather than via a keyboard or mouse.

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Question # 71

What is Smart Phone?

Answer:-

A mobile phone that performs many of the functions of a computer, typically having a touchscreen interface, Internet access, and an operating system capable of running downloaded apps.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 72

What is KeyBoard?

Answer:-

A panel of keys that operate a computer or typewriter.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 73

What is Mouse?

Answer:-

A small handheld device which is moved across a mat or flat surface to move the cursor on a computer screen.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 74

What is CMOS?

Answer:-

A technology for making low power integrated circuits.
A chip built using CMOS technology.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 75

What is BIOS?

Answer:-

A set of computer instructions in firmware which control input and output operations.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 76

What is WiMax (Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access)?

Answer:-

WiMAX (Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access) is a wireless communications standard designed to provide 30 to 40 megabit-per-second data rates, with the 2011 update providing up to 1 Gbit/s for fixed stations.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 77

What is WiFi (Wireless Fidelity)?

Answer:-

A facility allowing computers, smartphones, or other devices to connect to the Internet or communicate with one another wirelessly within a particular area.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 78



What is HotSpot?

Answer:-

Tethering is when you turn your smartphone into a mobile Wi-Fi hotspot and share your phone's 3G/4G data connection. Once you've turned tethering on, any device with a wireless connection can connect to the internet via your smartphone's connection.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 79

What is a router in networking?

Answer:-

A router is an electronic device and/or software that connects at least two networks and forwards packets among them according to the information in the packet headers and routing tables. Routers are fundamental to the operation of the Internet and other complex networks (such as enterprise-wide networks).

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 80

What is a Motherboard?

Answer:-

A printed circuit board containing the principal components of a computer or other device, with connectors for other circuit boards to be slotted into.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 81

What is an AGP Slot?

Answer:-

The Accelerated Graphics Port (often shortened to AGP) is a high-speed point-to-point channel for attaching a video card to a computer's motherboard, primarily to assist in the acceleration of 3D computer graphics. Originally it was designed as a successor to PCI type connections.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 82

What is a PIC Slot?

Answer:-

Designed by Intel, Compaq and Digital, the PCI bus first appeared in PCs in 1993 and co-existed with the ISA bus for many years. Later, motherboards had only PCI slots and one specialized slot for the display adapter; first AGP and then PCI Express.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 83

What is an ISA (eye-suh) Slot?

Answer:-

Pronounced "eye-suh," ISA accepted plug-in cards for sound, display, hard drives and other connectivity. Originally called the "AT bus" and introduced with the IBM PC AT in 1984, the AT/ISA bus extended the PC bus from 8 to 16 bits. For several years, motherboards provided a mix of both 8-bit and 16-bit ISA slots.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 84

What is a PCI Express Slot?

Answer:-

This Asus Z87 motherboard has four x1 and three x16 PCIe slots and no PCI. The x16 slots accept x16, x8 or x4 cards. (Image courtesy of ASUSTek Computer Inc.) The AGP slot gave way to an x16 PCI Express slot for the display adapter (graphics card).

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 85

What is a Slot?

Answer:-

In computers, a slot, or expansion slot, is an engineered technique for adding capability to a computer in the form of connection pinholes (typically, in the range of 16 to 64 closely-spaced holes) and a place to fit an expansion card containing the circuitry that provides some specialized capability, such as video.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 86

What is EISA?

Answer:-

The Extended Industry Standard Architecture (in practice almost always shortened to EISA and frequently pronounced "eee-suh") is a bus standard for IBM PC compatible computers.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 87



What is MAC (Macintosh)?

Answer:-

The Macintosh (often called "the Mac") was the first widely-sold personal computer with a graphical user interface (GUI) and a mouse. Apple Computer introduced the Macintosh in an ad during Super Bowl XVIII, on January 22, 1984, and offered it for sale two days later.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 88

What is MCA?

Answer:-

Micro Channel architecture, or the Micro Channel bus, was a proprietary 16- or 32-bit parallel computer bus introduced by IBM in 1987 which was used on PS/2 and other computers until the mid-1990s. Its name is commonly abbreviated as "MCA", although not by IBM.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 89

What is VESA?

Answer:-

VESA, or the Video Electronics Standards Association, is an international non-profit corporation standards body for computer graphics formed in 1988 by NEC Home Electronics, maker of the Multi Sync monitor line, and eight video display adapter manufacturers: ATI Technologies, Genoa Systems, Orchid Technology, Renaissance GRX, STB Systems, Tecmar, Video 7 and Western Digital/Paradise Systems.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 90

What is PCMCIA Slot?

Answer:-

The Type I and II cards work in a Type III slot and a Type I card will work in a Type II slot. (On the other hand, the thicker cards can't be fitted into the slots for the thinner cards.) The PCMCIA standard is most commonly applied to portable PCs but it can also be used on desktop computers.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 91

What is Memory Slot?

Answer:-

A memory slot, memory socket, or RAM slot is what allows computer memory (RAM) to be inserted into the computer. Depending on the motherboard, there may be 2 to 4 memory slots (sometimes more on high-end motherboards) and are what determine the type of RAM used with the computer. The most common types of RAM are SDRAM and DDR for desktop computers and SODIMM for laptop computers, each having various types and speeds. In the picture below, is an example of what memory slots may look like inside a desktop computer. In this picture, there are three open available slots for three memory sticks.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 92

What is CD ROM?

Answer:-

A compact disc used as a read-only optical memory device for a computer system.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 93

What is Floppy Drive?

Answer:-

Floppy disks are read and written by a floppy disk drive (FDD). Floppy disks, initially as 8-inch (200 mm) media and later in 5 1/4-inch (133 mm) and 3 1/2-inch (90 mm) sizes, were a ubiquitous form of data storage and exchange from the mid-1970s well into the 2000s.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 94

What is DVD ROM?

Answer:-

DVD ROM (Digital versatile disc-read only memory) used in a computer for displaying data.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 95

What is Super Drive?

Answer:-

The Super Drive Reads and Writes both CDs and DVDs. In addition, it is a dual format, dual layer burner, which means it can handle both plus and minus media types and burn the high capacity (9 GB) DVDs.

[Read More Answers.](#)

**Question # 96**

What is Hardware Drivers?

Answer:-

A driver is software that allows your computer to communicate with hardware or devices. Without drivers, the hardware you connect to your computer-for example, a video card or a printer-won't work properly.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 97

What is Combo Drive?

Answer:-

Combo Drive Read and Writes CDs, but only reads DVDs.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 98

What is Flash Drive?

Answer:-

A USB flash drive, also known under a variety of other names, [a] is a data storage device that includes flash memory with an integrated Universal Serial Bus (USB) interface. USB flash drives are typically removable and re-writable, and physically much smaller than an optical disc.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 99

What is RAM (random access memory)?

Answer:-

RAM (pronounced ramm) is an acronym for random access memory, a type of computer memory that can be accessed randomly; that is, any byte of memory can be accessed without touching the preceding bytes. RAM is the most common type of memory found in computers and other devices, such as printers.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 100

What is CPU (central processing unit)?

Answer:-

CPU (pronounced as separate letters) is the abbreviation for central processing unit. Sometimes referred to simply as the central processor, but more commonly called processor, the CPU is the brains of the computer where most calculations take place.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 101

What is ROM (Read-only memory)?

Answer:-

Read-only memory (ROM) is a class of storage medium used in computers and other electronic devices.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 102

What is Hard Drive?

Answer:-

A disk drive used to read from and write to a hard disk.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 103

What is HD Card?

Answer:-

A graphics card is a device installed in a computer that consists of a graphics processing unit designed to help process and display images, especially 3D graphics. Graphics cards help take the processing strain off the main processor, and can contain their own memory to take the strain off the system RAM.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 104

What is computer scanner?

Answer:-

A device that scans documents and converts them into digital data.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 105

What are Computer Icons?

**Answer:-**

A computer icon is a pictogram displayed on a computer screen in order to help the user navigate a computer system or mobile device. The icon itself is a small picture or symbol serving as a quick, "intuitive" representation of a software tool, function or a data file accessible on the system.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 106

What is Computer Power Cable?

Answer:-

A power supply unit (PSU) converts mains AC to low-voltage regulated DC power for the internal components of a computer. Modern personal computers universally use a switched-mode power supply. Some power supplies have a manual selector for input voltage, while others automatically adapt to the supply voltage.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 107

What is Printer?

Answer:-

A machine for printing text or pictures, especially one linked to a computer.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 108

What is Daisy Wheel Printers?

Answer:-

Daisy wheel printing is an impact printing technology invented in 1969 by David S. Lee at Diablo Data Systems. It uses interchangeable pre-formed type elements, each with typically 96 glyphs, to generate high-quality output comparable to premium typewriters such as the IBM Selectric, but two to three times faster.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 109

What is 3D printing?

Answer:-

3D printing or additive manufacturing is a process of making three dimensional solid objects from a digital file. The creation of a 3D printed object is achieved using additive processes. In an additive process an object is created by laying down successive layers of material until the entire object is created.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 110

What is virtual printer?

Answer:-

A virtual printer is a piece of computer software whose user interface and API resemble that of a printer driver, but which is not connected with a physical computer printer.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 111

What is Laser printer?

Answer:-

A printer linked to a computer producing good-quality printed material by using a laser to form a pattern of electrostatically charged dots on a light-sensitive drum, which attract toner (or dry ink powder). The toner is transferred to a piece of paper and fixed by a heating process.

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Question # 112

What is Dye-sublimation printers?

Answer:-

A dye-sublimation printer (or dye-sub printer) is a computer printer which employs a printing process that uses heat to transfer dye onto materials such as a plastic, card, paper, or fabric.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 113

what is Impact printers?

Answer:-

Impact printer refers to a class of printers that work by banging a head or needle against an ink ribbon to make a mark on the paper. This includes dot-matrix printers, daisy-wheel printers, and line printers.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 114

What is Dot-matrix printers?



Answer:-

Dot matrix printing or impact matrix printing is a type of computer printing which uses a print head that moves back and forth, or in an up and down motion, on the page and prints by impact, striking an ink-soaked cloth ribbon against the paper, much like the print mechanism on a typewriter.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 115

What is Line printers?

Answer:-

A machine that prints output from a computer a line at a time rather than character by character.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 116

What is Plotters?

Answer:-

The plotter is a computer printer for printing vector graphics. In the past, plotters were used in applications such as computer-aided design, though they have generally been replaced with wide-format conventional printers. A plotter gives a hard copy of the output. It draws pictures on paper using a pen.

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Question # 117

What is LED (light-emitting diode)?

Answer:-

A light-emitting diode (LED) is a semiconductor device that emits visible light when an electric current passes through it. The light is not particularly bright, but in most LEDs it is monochromatic, occurring at a single wavelength.

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Question # 118

What is Data Cable?

Answer:-

A data cable is any media that allows base-band transmissions (binary 1,0s) from a transmitter to a receiver. Coaxial cable is sometimes used as a base-band digital data cable, such as in serial digital interface and thick-net and thin-net.

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Question # 119

What is DOS (Disk Operating System)?

Answer:-

DOS (Disk Operating System) was the first widely-installed operating system for personal computers. Earlier, the same name had been used for an IBM operating system for a line of business computers.

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Question # 120

What is Nano Second?

Answer:-

One thousand-millionth of a second.

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Question # 121

What is binary system?

Answer:-

A system in which information can be expressed by combinations of the digits 0 and 1.

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Question # 122

What is Modems?

Answer:-

A combined device for modulation and demodulation, for example, between the digital data of a computer and the analogue signal of a telephone line.

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Question # 123

What is Network cards?

Answer:-

A Network interface card, NIC, or Network card is an electronic device that connects a computer to a computer network, usually a LAN. It is considered a piece of



computer hardware.

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Question # 124

What is Facsimile (FAX)?

Answer:-

It has scanner to scan the document and also have printer to Print the document.

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Question # 125

What is Projector?

Answer:-

A device that is used to project rays of light, especially an apparatus with a system of lenses for projecting slides or film on to a screen.

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Question # 126

What is LCD Projection Panels?

Answer:-

A Projection panel is a device that, although no longer in production, was used as a data projector is today.

It works with an overhead projector (OHP). The panel consists of a translucent LCD, and a fan to keep it cool. The projection panel sits on the bed of the OHP, and acts like a piece of OHT transparency. The panels have a VGA input, and sometimes Composite (RCA) and S-Video.

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Question # 127

What is Computer Output Microfilm (COM)?

Answer:-

Component Object Model (COM) is a binary-interface standard for software components introduced by Microsoft in 1993. It is used to enable inter-process communication and dynamic object creation in a large range of programming languages.

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Question # 128

What is MIDI keyboard?

Answer:-

A MIDI keyboard is typically a piano-style user interface keyboard device used for sending MIDI signals or commands over a USB or MIDI cable to other devices connected and operating on the same MIDI protocol interface.

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Question # 129

What is Bar-code reader?

Answer:-

A barcode reader (or barcode scanner) is an electronic device for reading printed barcodes. Like a flatbed scanner, it consists of a light source, a lens and a light sensor translating optical impulses into electrical ones.

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Question # 130

What is Trackballs?

Answer:-

A small ball that is set in a holder and can be rotated by hand to move a cursor on a computer screen.

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Question # 131

Do not bug them by following up please!

Answer:-

So, your interview is over? Another important thing to know at this stage is that while it is considered polite to drop a thank you e-mail, bugging them up with a phone call everyday is not going to help. No company would like to let a good candidate get lost. They will dig out your contact details if they want to hire you. So, just drop a thank you e-mail and wait for them to come back.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 132

Must prepare well for your HR interview!

Answer:-

More than 50% candidates flunk it. So, you did well during your technical test? You think the job is yours? No. You still have HR interview to face and more than



50% candidates flunk the HR interview. HR interviews are conducted to understand the character of the person and see if he would fit into the corporate culture. So, make sure that you are able to understand the reason behind each question that is thrown at you and take a correct approach to answer it.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 133

While conducting interview talk positive and be enthusiastic!

Answer:-

Avoid talking negative things about your last job or boss in the interview. Talking badly about the previous employer reflects badly on your attitude. Make sure that you show your enthusiasm for the position you are being interviewed for and that you are really interested in working here. If you stay dull, the employer will take it as lack of interest and eliminate you for being a misfit.

It is important to make a list of your strengths and achievements in the last positions you have held. They give you the confidence and help you in demonstrating yourself as a strong contender for the position.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 134

You must prepare yourself for aptitude tests, skill tests, on the spot programming!

Answer:-

The interview process at most of the places these days comprises of a test to check your aptitude, vocabulary, technical skills etc. You may also be required to do some on the spot programming. Most of the people get eliminated in this round itself for lack of preparation. If you want to really get the job, you need to prepare yourself well to clear this round of interview.

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Question # 135

Must prepare and show your communication skills!

Answer:-

One of the most important qualities recruiters look for in candidates is their ability to communicate clearly. This means "how good is the candidate at explaining and understanding things. Software development is more of a team work wherein you are required to interact regularly with your team and people from client's team. So, it is extremely important that you know the common language well " which in most cases is English. So, ensure that you work on your English by regularly reading the newspapers and other good books. Also, make sure that you are well prepared to take up a vocabulary or grammar test if the need arises during the interview.

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Question # 136

Before going try to research the company and the domain!

Answer:-

It is extremely important to research the company, gain some know how about its business and the technologies it works on. Going unprepared demonstrates your lack of interest in the position.

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Question # 137

Do not tell lies ever!

Answer:-

With so many social networking sites being in place and the companies having access to private investigators it is extremely easy for the employer to verify everything you said during the interview. So, while you have the right to remain silent, make sure that you do not falsify your candidature at any point of time. You might get the job by telling lies but the day they are exposed, the only door left open for you will be the exit door.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 138

Try to exhibit your knowledge about various facets of software development!

Answer:-

On most of the occasions, you will be interviewed only for one position - developer, team lead, project manager or tester for example. It will work in your favour if you exhibit your knowledge about other related facets of the position too. For e.g. if you are appearing for a developer's position, it would help if you also discuss about leading the team, managing the project, testing the software or developing other people in your team. This will make you a stronger candidate for the position as most of the people would just discuss what they have been called for and go back. So, you can get a cutting edge here.

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