

Basic Information Technology Job Interview Questions And Answers



Interview Questions Answers

<https://interviewquestionsanswers.org/>

About Interview Questions Answers

Interview Questions Answers . ORG is an interview preparation guide of thousands of Job Interview Questions And Answers, Job Interviews are always stressful even for job seekers who have gone on countless interviews. The best way to reduce the stress is to be prepared for your job interview. Take the time to review the standard interview questions you will most likely be asked. These interview questions and answers on Basic Information Technology will help you strengthen your technical skills, prepare for the interviews and quickly revise the concepts.

If you find any **question or answer** is incorrect or incomplete then you can **submit your question or answer** directly with out any registration or login at our website. You just need to visit [Basic Information Technology Interview Questions And Answers](#) to add your answer click on the *Submit Your Answer* links on the website; with each question to post your answer, if you want to ask any question then you will have a link *Submit Your Question*; that's will add your question in Basic Information Technology category. To ensure quality, each submission is checked by our team, before it becomes live. This [Basic Information Technology Interview preparation PDF](#) was generated at **Wednesday 29th November, 2023**

You can follow us on FaceBook for latest Jobs, Updates and other interviews material.
www.facebook.com/InterviewQuestionsAnswers.Org

Follow us on Twitter for latest Jobs and interview preparation guides.
<https://twitter.com/InterviewQA>

If you need any further assistance or have queries regarding this document or its material or any of other inquiry, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Best Of Luck.

Interview Questions Answers.ORG Team
<https://InterviewQuestionsAnswers.ORG/>
Support@InterviewQuestionsAnswers.ORG



Basic Information Technology Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

What is Trackballs?

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 2:

What is Bar-code reader?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 3:

What is MIDI keyboard?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 4:

What is Computer Output Microfilm (COM)?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 5:

What is LCD Projection Panels?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 6:

What is Projector?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 7:

What is Facsimile (FAX)?

**Ans:**

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 8:

What is Network cards?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 9:

What is Modems?

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 10:

What is binary system?

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 11:

What is Nano Second?

Ans:

One thousand-millionth of a second.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 12:

What is DOS (Disk Operating System)?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 13:

What is Data Cable?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 14:

What is LED (light-emitting diode)?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 15:

What is Plotters?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 16:

What is Line printers?

Ans:

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



[View All Answers](#)

Question - 17:

What is Dot-matrix printers?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 18:

what is Impact printers?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 19:

What is Dye-sublimation printers?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 20:

What is Laser printer?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 21:

What is virtual printer?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 22:

What is 3D printing?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 23:

What is Daisy Wheel Printers?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 24:

What is Printer?

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 25:

What is Computer Power Cable?

Ans:

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.



[View All Answers](#)

Question - 26:

What are Computer Icons?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 27:

What is computer scanner?

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 28:

What is HD Card?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 29:

What is Hard Drive?

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 30:

What is ROM (Read-only memory)?

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 31:

What is CPU (central processing unit)?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 32:

What is RAM (random access memory)?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 33:

What is Flash Drive?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 34:

What is Combo Drive?

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 35:**

What is Hardware Drivers?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 36:

What is Super Drive?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 37:

What is DVD ROM?

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 38:

What is Floppy Drive?

Ans:

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-inch (133 mm) and 3-inch (90 mm) sizes, were a ubiquitous form of data storage and exchange from the mid-1970s well into the 2000s.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 39:

What is Memory Slot?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 40:

What is PCMCIA Slot?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 41:

What is VESA?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 42:

What is MCA?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 43:

What is MAC (Macintosh)?

Ans:

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.



[View All Answers](#)

Question - 44:

What is EISA?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 45:

What is Slot?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 46:

What is PCI Express Slot?

Ans:

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).

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 47:

What is ISA(eye-suh) Slot?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 48:

What is PIC Slot?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 49:

What is AGP Slot?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 50:

What is Motherboard?

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 51:

What is router in networking?

Ans:

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).

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 52:

What is HotSpot?

Ans:

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.



[View All Answers](#)

Question - 53:

What is WiFi (Wireless Fidelity)?

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 54:

What is WiMax (Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access)?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 55:

What is BIOS?

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 56:

What is CMOS?

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 57:

What is Mouse?

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 58:

What is KeyBoard?

Ans:

A panel of keys that operate a computer or typewriter.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 59:

What is Smart Phone?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 60:

What is Tablet Computer?

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 61:

What is Atom Computer?

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 62:



What is CRT (cathode ray tube)?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 63:

What is LCD (liquid crystal display)?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 64:

What is TFT (thin-film-transistor)?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 65:

What is SAS (Serial attached SCSI)?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 66:

What is USB?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 67:

What is SATA (Serial ATA)?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 68:

What is SCSI?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 69:

What is SATA in Information Technology?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 70:

What is ATA?

Ans:

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).

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 71:

What is hard disk drive (HDD)?



Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 72:

What are computer I/O Devices?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 73:

What is Floppy disk connector?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 74:

What are Motherboard Connectors?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 75:

What are Motherboard Jumpers?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 76:

What is ATA Raid?

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 77:

What is ATX?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 78:

What is SATA?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 79:



What is RAID in Information Technology?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 80:

What is Memory Card?

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 81:

What is smart card?

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 82:

What is USB card reader?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 83:

What is NAND in Information Technology?

Ans:

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).

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 84:

What is xD-Picture Card?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 85:

What is SmartMedia?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 86:

What is Sony Memory Sticks?

Ans:

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).

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 87:

What is MultiMediaCard (MMC)?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 88:

What is MicroSD?



Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 89:

What is MiniSD Card?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 90:

What is Secure Digital Card (SD card)?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 91:

What is CompactFlash (CF)?

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 92:

RAM stands for?

Ans:

Random Access Memory.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 93:

BIOS stands for?

Ans:

Basic Input Output System.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 94:

List of both input OutPut devices:

Ans:

- * 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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 95:

List of output devices:

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 96:

List the Input Devices:

Ans:



- * 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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 97:

ROM stands for?

Ans:

Read Only Memory.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 98:

SIMM stands for?

Ans:

Single Inline Memory Module.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 99:

What is Laptop?

Ans:

Small portable computer.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 100:

Fat stands for?

Ans:

File allocation table.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 101:

When Microprocessor was invented?

Ans:

1971

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 102:

URL stands for?

Ans:

Uniform resource locator.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 103:

What is the computer's own language?

Ans:

Low level language which is written in binary.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 104:

Tell me about some common abbreviations in it world?



Ans:

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 -

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 105:

What is XO?

Ans:

XO is a Tablet Pc.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 106:

What is Palmtop?

Ans:

Palmtop is a kind of small computer.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 107:

Do you know what is Cyber Super Weapon?

Ans:

Cyber Super Weapon is a computer virus.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 108:

What are the common output devices of computer?

Ans:

Monitor, Printer, keyboard, mouse and Speaker etc.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 109:

Give some Example of programming languages?

Ans:

C++, BASIC, PaSCAL, FORTRAN

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 110:

What is YouTube?

Ans:

YouTube is a famous video sharing site.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 111:

Do you know what is Adobe Photoshop?

Ans:

Adobe Photoshop is a Graphics Software.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 112:

What is the name of the first Computer Network?

Ans:

ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Administration Network).

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 113:



Where from the word 'Computer' is derived?

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 114:

What is CC' in case of E-mail?

Ans:

CC stands for Carbon Copy.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 115:

Name the common storage device?

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 116:

Name two type of printers?

Ans:

Dot Matrix printer and Laser printer.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 117:

What is Virus in computer?

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 118:

Explain OCR?

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 119:

What is facebook?

Ans:

Facebook is a social networking site.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 120:

What is Monitor?

Ans:

Monitor is an Output device.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 121:

Tell me what is Telemedicine?

Ans:

A process of treatment through communication technologies.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 122:

What is BSIC?

Ans:

Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 123:**

Tell me the other name of Main Memory?

Ans:

Primary Memory

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 124:

What is System Software in basic Information Technology?

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 125:

What is computer networking in basic Information Technology?

Ans:

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

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 126:

What is Windows in basic Information Technology?

Ans:

A personal computer operating system from Microsoft.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 127:

Complete Microcomputer system includes?

Ans:

Microprocessor, memory, peripheral equipment.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 128:

What is LASER?

Ans:

Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 129:

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

Ans:

Microsoft Office

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 130:

While conducting interview talk positive and be enthusiastic!

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 131:

Must prepare well for your HR interview!

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 132:



Before going try to research the company and the domain!

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 133:

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

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 134:

Do not bug them by following up please!

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 135:

Do not tell lies ever!

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 136:

Must prepare and show your communication skills!

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 137:

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

Ans:

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.

[View All Answers](#)

Non-Technical Most Popular & Related Interview Guides

- 1 : [Training And Development Interview Questions and Answers.](#)
- 2 : [CV Writing Tips Interview Questions and Answers.](#)
- 3 : [All Jobs Interview Questions and Answers.](#)
- 4 : [Marketing Communication Interview Questions and Answers.](#)
- 5 : [Jobs Help Interview Questions and Answers.](#)
- 6 : [Handle Gap in Your Job Interview Questions and Answers.](#)
- 7 : [Strength Analyse Interview Questions and Answers.](#)
- 8 : [Candidates Can Ask Interview Questions and Answers.](#)
- 9 : [Online Data Entry Operator Interview Questions and Answers.](#)

Follow us on FaceBook

www.facebook.com/InterviewQuestionsAnswers.Org

Follow us on Twitter

<https://twitter.com/InterviewQA>

For any inquiry please do not hesitate to contact us.

Interview Questions Answers.ORG Team

[https://InterviewQuestionsAnswers.ORG/
support@InterviewQuestionsAnswers.ORG](https://InterviewQuestionsAnswers.ORG/support@InterviewQuestionsAnswers.ORG)