

INTI INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

FOUNDATION IN SCIENCE
CSC1214 BASIC COMPUTING
FINAL EXAMINATION: FEBRUARY 2016 SESSION

Instructions: This paper consists of TWO (2) sections. **SECTION A** consists of TWENTY FIVE (25) multiple-choice questions. **SECTION B** consists of FOUR (4) essay questions. All questions in the two respective sections carry equal marks.

SECTION A: Answer ALL Questions.

1. Which of the following is **NOT** a hardware component.
 - (A) LINUX
 - (B) Air mouse
 - (C) RAID
 - (D) Hard disk
 - (E) Microfilm

2. A type of computer that provide services and resources to a group of connected computers. This statement best describe a/an _____ computer.
 - (A) embedded
 - (B) mainframe
 - (C) server
 - (D) super
 - (E) desktop

3. Which of the following is a part of Central Processing Unit (CPU)?
 - (A) Tape
 - (B) Motherboard
 - (C) CMOS
 - (D) ALU
 - (E) ROM

4. A/an _____ is an encrypted code that attaches to an electronic message to verify the identity of the sender.
 - (A) password
 - (B) digital signature
 - (C) digital storage
 - (D) passphrase
 - (E) captcha

5. Approximately how many bytes make one Megabyte?
- (A) One thousand bytes
 - (B) One million bytes
 - (C) Ten thousand bytes
 - (D) One hundred bytes
 - (E) One tera bytes
6. Which of the following best describes the purpose of database software?
- (A) Perform statistical analysis
 - (B) Create illustrations
 - (C) Create tables
 - (D) Organizes data
 - (E) Create organization chart
7. The _____ is the core of the operating system that manage memory and devices, maintains the internal clock, runs programs, and assigns the resources.
- (A) firmware
 - (B) driver
 - (C) platform
 - (D) Kernel
 - (E) mainframe
8. In the machine cycle, the _____ operation obtains a program or application instruction or data item from memory.
- (A) executing
 - (B) decoding
 - (C) processing
 - (D) Storing
 - (E) Fetching
9. Which of the following are the functions of cookie?
- I. Stores user's password
 - II. Determine the number of bits a computer can transmit at one time
 - III. Target advertisements
 - IV. Track how often users visits a website
- (A) I and IV
 - (B) II, III and IV
 - (C) I, II, and III
 - (D) II, III, and IV
 - (E) I, III and IV

10. Which of the following is **NOT** an antivirus software?
- (A) Avira
 - (B) Oracle
 - (C) Norton
 - (D) Panda
 - (E) Kaspersky
11. The technique of swapping items between memory and storage is called _____.
- (A) swapping
 - (B) thrashing
 - (C) spoofing
 - (D) buffering
 - (E) paging
12. A scam where a perpetrator attempts to obtain your personal and financial information via spoofing is known as _____.
- (A) pharming
 - (B) phishing
 - (C) spam
 - (D) noise
 - (E) botnet
13. What kind of software that allows users to organize data in rows and columns and perform calculations on the data.
- (A) Presentation
 - (B) Database
 - (C) Spreadsheet
 - (D) Project management
 - (E) Word processing
14. This is a software used to process instructions and coordinate between devices used.
- (A) Word processing
 - (B) Communication
 - (C) Operating system
 - (D) Utility
 - (E) Database management
15. The information about data in a database is known as _____.
- (A) hyperdata
 - (B) metadata
 - (C) teradata
 - (D) dictionary data
 - (E) super data

16. A _____ tool searches unnecessary files and removes them.
- (A) disk defragmenter
 - (B) uninstaller
 - (C) disk cleanup
 - (D) backup
 - (E) file manager
17. _____ is a machine independence program.
- (A) High level language
 - (B) Low level language
 - (C) Assembly language
 - (D) Machine language
 - (E) Binary language
18. A _____ is a destructive program disguised as a real program.
- (A) pop-up ad
 - (B) rootkit
 - (C) trojan horse
 - (D) worm
 - (E) back door
19. The highest level in the hierarchy of data organization is called _____.
- (A) data bank
 - (B) data file
 - (C) data field
 - (D) data base
 - (E) data mart
20. Which of the following is a classic programming language?
- (A) C#
 - (B) FORTRAN
 - (C) F#
 - (D) Delphi
 - (E) C++
21. ASCII and EBCDIC are the popular character coding systems. What is EBCDIC stands for?
- (A) Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code
 - (B) Extended Bit Code Decimal Interchange Code
 - (C) Extended Bit Case Decimal Interchange Code
 - (D) Extended Binary Case Decimal Interchange Code
 - (E) Exponential Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code

22. Processed data is known as _____.
- (A) information
 - (B) words
 - (C) field
 - (D) file
 - (E) character
23. Algorithm and flow chart can help programmer to _____.
- (A) know the memory capacity
 - (B) identify the base of a number system
 - (C) direct the output to a printer
 - (D) rectify the program bugs
 - (E) specify the problem completely and clearly
24. What is a compiler?
- (A) A compiler does a conversion line by line as the program is running.
 - (B) A compiler converts the whole of a higher level program code into machine code in one step
 - (C) A compiler is a general purpose language providing very efficient execution
 - (D) A compiler is a program that contains the code to be converted to machine language
 - (E) None of the above
25. _____ is magnetically coated ribbon of plastic that is capable of storing large amounts of data and information at a low cost.
- (A) Microfiche
 - (B) Server
 - (C) NAS
 - (D) Tape
 - (E) Solid state drive

SECTION B: Answer any THREE (3) Questions only.**Question 1**

- a) Provide **TWO (2)** examples of Web programming language. (2 marks)
- b) Explain on **TWO (2)** types of programming languages. Provide **TWO (2)** examples for each type of the programming language. (8 marks)
- c) Explain the **SIX (6)** phases in the Program Development. (12 marks)
- d) List **THREE (3)** features of Web 2.0. (3 marks)

Question 2

- a) What is application software? List **FOUR (4)** category of the application software. (5 marks)
- b) Give **TWO (2)** examples for each of the category you listed in Question 2 (a). (8 marks)
- c) Name **TWO (2)** types of system software. (2 marks)
- d) Explain on the following:
i) Single tasking operating system
ii) Multitasking operating system (4 marks)
- e) List **THREE (3)** types of operating system. Provide **ONE (1)** example for each one of them. (6 marks)

Question 3

- a) What is cybercrime? (1 mark)
- b) Define the following terms:
i) Hackers
ii) Crackers
iii) Script kiddies
iv) Cyberextortionists
v) Cyberterrorist (5 marks)
- c) Computers are prone to Internet and networks attacks. Describe **FOUR (4)** symptoms of an infected computer. (8 marks)
- d) Explain the following encryption algorithms:
i) Transposition
ii) Substitution
iii) Expansion
iv) Compaction (8 marks)
- e) Define a backup. (1 mark)
- f) List **TWO (2)** categories of backup. (2 marks)

Question 4

- a) What does it means by the term “access time” for secondary storage devices? Briefly explain **THREE (3)** factors that affect the access time. (8 marks)
- b) Database Management System (DBMS) is used to store data in a centralized location. State **FIVE (5)** advantages of database approach compared to the traditional file processing approach. (5 marks)

- c) Define the following terms:
- i) Pointing stick
 - ii) Input
 - iii) Output
 - iv) User response
- (4 marks)
- d) Differentiate between volatile and nonvolatile memory.
- (4 marks)
- e) What is cloud storage? List **TWO (2)** advantages of cloud storage.
- (4 marks)

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CSC1214 (F)/FEB2016/Amirul Azuani Romle