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Software Questions for IBPS Clerk, SBI Clerk and IBPS RRB

Software Quiz 2

Directions: Study the following question carefully and choose the right answer.

1. When you turn on the computer, the boot routine will perform this test—

- A. RAM test B. Disk drive test C. Memory test D. Power-on-self-test
- E. None of these

2. MS-Word is an example of —

- A. Operating System B. Application software C. Processing device
- D. Input device E. None of these

3. The function of an assembler is

- A. To convert basic language into machine language
- B. To convert high level language into machine language
- C. To convert assembly language into machine language
- D. To convert assemble language into high level language
- E. None of these

4. The set of instructions which tells a computer what to do is called

- A. matter B. instructor C. compiler D. program E. debugger

5. What is backup?

- A. Connect his network to more component
- B. Copy to save a data from original source to other destination
- C. Filter an old data from new data
- D. Access data from tape
- E. None of these

6. Repair for known software bug, which is generally available free of cost on internet is called

- A. Version
- B. Patch
- C. Tutorials
- D. FAQ
- E. None of these

7. is a process of searching bugs in software.

- A. Compiling
- B. Testing
- C. Running
- D. Debugging
- E. None of these

8. Each component of computer is either

- A. hardware or software
- B. software or CPU/RAM
- C. application software
- D. input device or output devices
- E. None of these

9. An error in a program which cause wrong result is called a

- A. bug
- B. byte
- C. attributes
- D. init problem
- E. None of these

Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D	B	C	D	B	B	D	A	A

Explanations:

1.

A power-on self-test (POST) is a process performed by firmware or software routines immediately after a computer or other digital electronic device is powered on.

The results of tests run by the POST may be displayed on a panel that is part of the device, output to an external device, or stored for future retrieval by a diagnostic tool. Since a self-test might detect that the system's usual human-readable display is non-functional, an indicator lamp or a speaker may be provided to show error codes as a sequence of flashes or beeps. In addition to running tests, the POST process may also set the initial state of the device from firmware.



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Diskette Drive B : None                Serial Port(s) : 3F0 2F0
Pri. Master Disk : LBA,ATA 100, 250GB Parallel Port(s) : 370
Pri. Slave Disk : LBA,ATA 100, 250GB DDR at Bank(s) : 0 1 2
Sec. Master Disk : None
Sec. Slave Disk : None

Pri. Master Disk HDD S.M.A.R.T. capability ... Disabled
Pri. Slave Disk HDD S.M.A.R.T. capability ... Disabled

PCI Devices Listing ...
Bus Dev Fun Vendor Device SUID SSID Class Device Class IRQ
-----
0 27 0 8086 2668 145B A005 0403 Multimedia Device 5
0 29 0 8086 2658 145B 2658 0C03 USB 1.1 Host Cntrlr 9
0 29 1 8086 2659 145B 2659 0C03 USB 1.1 Host Cntrlr 11
0 29 2 8086 265A 145B 265A 0C03 USB 1.1 Host Cntrlr 11
0 29 3 8086 265B 145B 265A 0C03 USB 1.1 Host Cntrlr 5
0 29 7 8086 265C 145B 5006 0C03 USB 1.1 Host Cntrlr 9
0 31 2 8086 2651 145B 2651 0101 IDE Cntrlr 14
0 31 3 8086 266A 145B 266A 0C05 SMBus Cntrlr 11
1 0 0 10DE 0421 10DE 0479 0300 Display Cntrlr 5
2 0 0 1283 8212 0000 0000 0180 Mass Storage Cntrlr 10
2 5 0 11AB 4320 145B E000 0200 Network Cntrlr 12
ACPI Controller 9

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2.

MS-Word is an example of Application software.

MS-Word: Microsoft Word or MS-WORD (often called Word) is graphical word processing application software that users can type with. It is made by the computer company Microsoft. The purpose of the MS Word is to allow the users to type and save documents.

3.

An assembler is a program that converts assembly language into machine code. It takes the basic commands and operations from assembly code and converts them into binary code that can be recognized by a specific type of processor.

4.

The set of instructions which tells a computer what to do is called program.

Program: In computing, a program is a specific set of ordered operations for a computer to perform. In the modern computer the program contains a one-at-a-time sequence of instructions that the computer follows. Typically, the program is put into a storage area accessible to the computer. The computer gets one instruction and performs it and then gets the next instruction.

Hence, A program is also a special kind of "data" that tells how to operate on "application or user data."

5.

A backup is a copy of one or more files created as an alternate in case the original data is lost or becomes unusable. For example, you may save several copies of a research paper on your hard drive as backup files in case you decide to use a previous revision. Better yet, you could save the backups to a USB flash disk, which would also protect the files if the hard drive failed.

6.

A patch is a piece of software designed to update a computer program or its supporting data, to fix or improve it. This includes fixing security vulnerabilities and other bugs, with such patches usually called bugfixes or bug fixes, and improving the usability or performance.

7.



Software testing is a process of executing a program or application with the intent of finding the software bugs.

Difference between testing and Debugging:

Big difference is that debugging is conducted by a programmer and the programmers fix the errors during debugging phase. Testers never fix the errors, but rather find them and return to programmer.

Testing	Debugging
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1. Testing always starts with known conditions, uses predefined methods, and has predictable outcomes too.	1. Debugging starts from possibly unknown initial conditions and its end cannot be predicted, apart from statistically.
2. Testing can and should definitely be planned, designed, and scheduled.	2. The procedures for, and period of, debugging cannot be so constrained.
3. It proves a programmer's failure.	3. It is the programmer's vindication.
4. It is a demonstration of error or apparent correctness.	4. It is always treated as a deductive process.
5. Testing as executed should strive to be predictable, dull, constrained, rigid, and inhuman.	5. Debugging demands intuitive leaps, conjectures, experimentation, and some freedom also.
6. Much of the testing can be done without design knowledge.	6. Debugging is impossible without detailed design knowledge.
7. It can often be done by an outsider.	7. It must be done by an insider.
8. Much of test execution and design can be automated.	8. Automated debugging is still a dream for programmers.
9. Testing purpose is to find bug.	9. Debugging purpose is to find cause of bug.

8.

Each component of computer is either hardware or software.

Computer: A computer is generally defined as a programmable machine. The two principal characteristics of a computer are: it responds to a specific set of instructions in a well-defined manner and it can execute a prerecorded list of instructions (a program).

Modern computers are electronic and digital. The actual machinery — wires, transistors, and circuits — is called hardware; the instructions and data are called software.

9.

In computer technology, a bug is a coding error in a computer program. The process of finding bugs before program users do is called debugging. Debugging starts after the code is first written and continues in successive stages as code is combined with other units of programming to form a software product, such as an operating system or an application.



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