# **Computer Awareness Quiz - Computer Languages**

Published on Tuesday, September 15, 2015

Computer awareness quiz for today :-



Q1. Binary means:	<b>Q1</b> .	<b>Bina</b>	ry m	eans:
-------------------	-------------	-------------	------	-------

- a) Three
- b) Four
- c) Two
- d) None of The Above

Show Answer

### Q2. The digits used in binary number system are \_\_\_\_and\_\_\_:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 0 and 1
- c) 0 and 9
- d) None of The Above

Show Answer

### Q3. Names, numbers and other information needed to solve a problem are called:

- a) Program
- b) Data
- c) Controls
- d) None of The Above

Show Answer

## Q4. The \_\_\_\_\_is a sequence of instructions that tells the computer how to process the data:

- a) program
- b) data
- c) controls
- d) None of The Above

Show Answer

#### Q5. Computer ICs work reliably because they are based on \_\_\_\_\_design:

- a) top bottom
- b) two stage
- c) two states
- d) None of The Above

effect: a) wave b) variations c) stage d) None of The Above Show Answer  27. A is a group of devices that store digital data: a) circuits b) register c) bit d) None of The Above  Show Answer  28 is an abbreviation for binary digit: a) bingit b) base c) bit d) None of The Above Show Answer  29. A byte is a string of bits: a) two b) ten c) eight d) None of The Above Show Answer  20. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  21. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  21. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal to and vice versa: a) binary b) decimal	06. When a tra	nsistor is cut off or saturated, transitoryhave almost n	0
a) wave b) variations c) stage d) Variations c) stage d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q7. A is a group of devices that store digital data: a) circuits b) register c) bit d) None of The Above  Show Answer  Q8 is an abbreviation for binary digit: a) bingit b) base c) bit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q9. A byte is a string of bits: a) two b) ten c) eight d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q10. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal to and vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above		noistor is cut on or saturated, transitorynave dimost i	U
2) variations 2) stage 3) None of The Above Show Answer  27. A is a group of devices that store digital data: 3) circuits b) register c) bit d) None of The Above  Show Answer  28 is an abbreviation for binary digit: 3) bingit 3) base 2) bit 4) None of The Above Show Answer  29. A byte is a string of bits: 3) two 2) ten 2) eight 4) None of The Above Show Answer  20. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: 3) block diagram 30) control unit 2) central processing unit 4) None of The Above Show Answer  20.1. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: 3) E 3) G 3) G 5) F 3) None of The Above Show Answer  20.2. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal to and vice versa: 3) binary 3) decimal 4) BBCD 4) None of The Above			
c) stage d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q7. Ais a group of devices that store digital data: a) circuits b) register c) bit d) None of The Above  Show Answer  Q8is an abbreviation for binary digit: a) bingit b) base c) bit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q9. A byte is a string ofbits: a) ten c) eight d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q10. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal toand vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	-,		
A) None of The Above Show Answer  Q7. Ais a group of devices that store digital data: a) circuits b) register c) bit d) None of The Above  Q8is an abbreviation for binary digit: a) bingit b) base c) bit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q9. A byte is a string ofbits: a) two b) ten c) eight d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q10. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E c) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal toand vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above			
Q7. Ais a group of devices that store digital data: a) circuits b) register c) bit d) None of The Above  Show Answer  Q8is an abbreviation for binary digit: a) bingit b) base c) bit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q9. A byte is a string ofbits: a) two c) ten c) eight d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q10. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal toand vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above		Ahove	
Q7. Ais a group of devices that store digital data: a) circuits b) register c) bit d) None of The Above  Show Answer  Q8is an abbreviation for binary digit: a) bingit b) base c) bit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q9. A byte is a string ofbits: a) two c) ten c) eight d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q10. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal toand vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	,	150VC	
Show Answer  QSis an abbreviation for binary digit: a) bingit b) base c) bit d) None of The Above Show Answer  QQ. A byte is a string ofbits: a) two b) ten c) eight d) None of The Above Show Answer  QQ. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  QQ. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  QQ. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal toand vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	Show Answer		
Show Answer  QSis an abbreviation for binary digit: a) bingit b) base c) bit d) None of The Above Show Answer  QQ. A byte is a string ofbits: a) two b) ten c) eight d) None of The Above Show Answer  QQ. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  QQ. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  QQ. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal toand vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	07 A is a	group of dovices that store digital data:	
Q8 is an abbreviation for binary digit: a) bingit b) base c) bit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q9. A byte is a string ofbits: a) two b) ten c) eight d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q10. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal toand vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above			
Q8is an abbreviation for binary digit: a) bingit b) base c) bit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q9. A byte is a string ofbits: a) two b) ten c) eight d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q10. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal toand vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	a) circuits b) re	gister of bit at Morie of The Above	
Q8is an abbreviation for binary digit: a) bingit b) base c) bit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q9. A byte is a string ofbits: a) two b) ten c) eight d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q10. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal toand vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above			
Q8is an abbreviation for binary digit: a) bingit b) base c) bit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q9. A byte is a string ofbits: a) two b) ten c) eight d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q10. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal toand vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above			
a) bingit b) base c) bit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q9. A byte is a string ofbits: a) two a) ten c) eight d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q10. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal toand vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	Show Answer		
a) bingit b) base c) bit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q9. A byte is a string ofbits: a) two a) ten c) eight d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q10. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal toand vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above			
a) bingit b) base c) bit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q9. A byte is a string ofbits: a) two a) ten c) eight d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q10. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal toand vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	08. is an	abbreviation for binary digit:	
b) base c) bit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q9. A byte is a string ofbits: a) two b) ten c) eight d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q10. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal toand vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above			
c) bit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q9. A byte is a string ofbits: a) two b) ten c) eight d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q10. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal toand vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	b) base		
d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q9. A byte is a string ofbits: a) two b) ten c) eight d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q10. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal toand vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	c) bit		
Show Answer  Q9. A byte is a string ofbits: a) two b) ten c) eight d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q10. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E c) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal toand vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above		Above	
Q9. A byte is a string ofbits: a) two b) ten c) eight d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q10. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal to and vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above			
a) two b) ten c) eight d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q10. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal toand vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above			
a) two b) ten c) eight d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q10. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal toand vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	09. A byte is a	string of bits:	
2) ten 2) eight 2) None of The Above Show Answer  Q10. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal toand vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above		<b>5</b>	
c) eight d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q10. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal toand vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above			
d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q10. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal to and vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above			
Q10. The control and arithmetic-logic sections are called: a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal to and vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above		Above	
a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal to and vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	Show Answer		
a) block diagram b) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal to and vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above			
co) control unit c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal to and vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	Q10. The contr	ol and arithmetic-logic sections are called:	
c) central processing unit d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal to and vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	a) block diagrar	1	
d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal to and vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	b) control unit		
Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal to and vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	c) central proce	ssing unit	
Q11. The hexadecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to: a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal to and vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	d) None of The	Above	
a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal to and vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	Show Answer		
a) E b) G c) F d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal to and vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above			
D) G C) F C) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal to and vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	Q11. The hexa	lecimal digits are 0 to 9 and A to:	
C) F  d) None of The Above  Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal to and vice versa:  a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	a) E		
d) None of The Above Show Answer  Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal toand vice versa: a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	b) G		
Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal toand vice versa:  a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	c) F		
Q12. The main advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion from hexadecimal toand vice versa:  a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	d) None of The	Above	
from hexadecimal toand vice versa:  a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	Show Answer		
from hexadecimal toand vice versa:  a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above			
from hexadecimal toand vice versa:  a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	Q12. The main	advantage of hexadecimal numbers is the case of conversion	
a) binary b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	_	_	
b) decimal c) BCD d) None of The Above	a) binary		
d) None of The Above	b) decimal		
d) None of The Above	c) BCD		
		Above	
	a) None of The		

- a) Base Coded Decimal
- b) Bilateral Coded Decimal
- c) Binary Coded Decimal
- d) None of The Above

Show Answer

### Q14. ASCII stands for:

- a) Asian Standard Code for Information Interchange
- b) American Standard Code for Information Interchange
- c) Associate Standard Code for Information Interchange
- d) None of The Above

Show Answer

### Q15. The ASCII code is a 7 bit code for:

- a) Letters
- b) Numbers
- c) Other Symbols
- d) All of The Above
- e) None of The Above

Show Answer