

Computer Aptitude Important Questions -1

1. The brightness level of daylight:
A) Varies in an analogue way
B) Must be represented as a 0 state at midnight
C) Varies in a digital way
D) Changes its logic state at noon each day

Answer: A) Varies in an analogue way

2. Which of the following best describes daylight brightness variation?
A) Step changes
B) Binary states
C) Continuous variation
D) Instant transitions

Answer: C) Continuous variation

3. An analogue change in daylight brightness means:
A) It changes suddenly at fixed times
B) It changes smoothly and continuously
C) It has only two possible states
D) It cannot be measured

Answer: B) It changes smoothly and continuously

4. The code where all successive numbers differ from their preceding number by a single bit is:

- A) Binary code
- B) BCD
- C) Excess-3
- D) Gray

Answer: D) Gray

5. What is another name for Gray code?

- A) Binary coded decimal
- B) Reflected binary code
- C) Excess-3 code

D) Unicode

Answer: B) Reflected binary code

6. Why is Gray code used in rotary encoders and position sensors?

A) Because it is easy to convert to decimal

B) To minimize errors during transitions

C) It represents alphabetic characters

D) It is compatible with ASCII

Answer: B) To minimize errors during transitions

7. One Gigabyte is equal to:

(A) 1,024 bytes

(B) 1,073,741,824 bytes

(C) 1,048,576 bytes

(D) 1,048,676 bytes

Correct Answer: B

8. How many **Megabytes** are there in **1 Gigabyte** (binary definition)?

(A) 1,000 MB

(B) 1,024 MB

(C) 1,048 MB

(D) 1,073 MB

Correct Answer: B

9. The value **1,073,741,824 bytes** corresponds to:

(A) 1 Kilobyte

(B) 1 Megabyte

(C) 1 Gigabyte

(D) 1 Terabyte

Correct Answer: C

10. In binary measurement, **1 GB = 1024³ bytes**. The exponent '3' indicates:

(A) 3 bytes in a GB

(B) Repeated multiplication of 1024 three times

(C) Only 3 significant digits

(D) Conversion to decimal system

Correct Answer: B

11. Which of the following statements is **true** about a Gigabyte? www.myeducationwire.com

(A) It is smaller than a Megabyte

- (B) It equals exactly 1 billion bytes in decimal units
- (C) It equals 1,073,741,824 bytes in binary units
- (D) It is larger than a Terabyte

Correct Answer: C

12. What does **EBCDIC** stand for?

- (A) Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code
- (B) Extended Binary Coded Digital Interchange Code
- (C) Extended Binary Case Decimal Interchange Code
- (D) Extended Bit Coded Decimal Interchange Code

Correct Answer: A

13. EBCDIC is primarily used in:

- (A) IBM mainframes and midrange computers
- (B) Modern smartphones
- (C) UNIX-based servers
- (D) Web browsers

Correct Answer: A

14. How many bits are used in each EBCDIC character?

- (A) 6 bits
- (B) 7 bits
- (C) 8 bits
- (D) 16 bits

Correct Answer: C

15. Which type of computers uses the 8-bit code called **EBCDIC**?

- (A) Mini Computers
- (B) Micro Computers
- (C) Mainframe Computers
- (D) Super Computers

Correct Answer: C

16. Which of the following codes is most widely used in **microcomputers**, instead of EBCDIC?

- (A) ASCII
- (B) Binary Coded Decimal (BCD)
- (C) Unicode
- (D) Baudot Code

Correct Answer: A

17. In $x = 10 - 4 / 2$; what will be the value of x?

- (A) 3
- (B) 8
- (C) 4
- (D) 6

Correct Answer: B

18. Which operator has higher precedence in C-like languages?

- (A) +
- (B) *
- (C) -
- (D) =

Correct Answer: B

19. A relational database consists of a collection of:

- (A) Tables
- (B) Fields
- (C) Records
- (D) Keys

Correct Answer: A

20. In a relational database, a **table** is also referred to as a:

- (A) Attribute
- (B) inter-related Relation
- (C) Tuple
- (D) Column

Correct Answer: B

21. In a relational database, **rows** are also known as:

- (A) Tuples
- (B) Attributes
- (C) Fields
- (D) Keys

Correct Answer: A

22. The smallest unit of data in a table, where a row and column intersect, is called a:

- (A) Field
- (B) Record
- (C) Cell
- (D) Tuple

Correct Answer: C

23. In relational databases, **columns** are referred to as:

- (A) Tuples
- (B) Attributes
- (C) Keys
- (D) Entities

Correct Answer: B

24. The logical design of a database is called:

- (A) Instance
- (B) Schema
- (C) Relation
- (D) Attribute

Correct Answer: B

25. Department (dept name, building, budget) and Employee (employee_id, name, dept name, salary). Here the dept_name attribute appears in both the relations. Here using common attributes in relation schema is one way of relating _____ relations.

- (A) Attributes of common
- (B) Tuple of common
- (C) Tuple of distinct
- (D) Attributes of distinct

Correct Answer - (D) Attributes of distinct

26. Using the same attribute name in different relations to establish a link is primarily done in:

- A. Entity-Relationship mapping
- B. Functional dependency elimination
- C. Normalization
- D. Referential integrity enforcement

Answer: D