

SECTION 4: APPLICATION BASED QUESTIONS (UNSOLVED)

1.

Accounting Management	Calculating the profit - loss in an organization
Attendance System	Monitoring the teachers record for presence or absence
Payroll System	Computation of salary of employees in a factory
School Software	Managing records of fee collection in school
Reservation System	Booking for air tickets
Billing System	Road Toll Tax

2. Database Management System (DBMS)
3. Compression tool like WinZip
4. Cipher
5. Keep Backup of important data.

SECTION 5: SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (UNSOLVED)

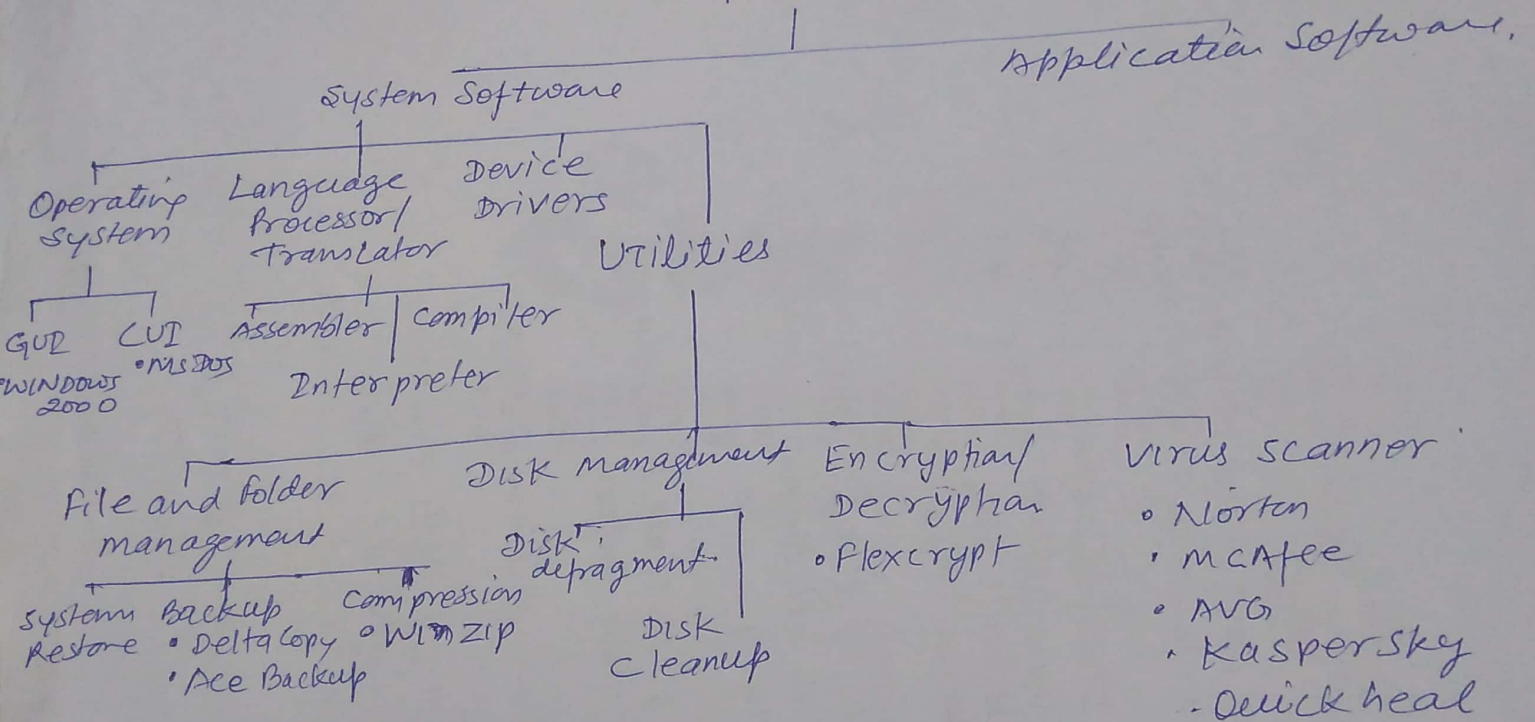
1. System software and application software
2. System software is a collection of one or more programs, which are designed to control the overall operation and performance of a computer system. System software acts as an interface between the user and the computer.
3. Disk Cleanup searches the computer hard disk for unnecessary files that are not being used for a long time and occupying huge amount of space. It helps to free up disk space by deleting these files which can be of the following types- Temporary internet files, Downloaded program files, Recycle bin files, Windows temporary files, etc.
4. Disk Defragmenter program rearranges all files and directories into one contiguous area of disk and consolidates the free space in one contiguous block.
5. Encryption is primarily used in defense services. It is even used in civilian systems, like Online Banking, E-commerce, Mobile Services, etc., to facilitate secret communication and privacy of data.
6. Flexcrypt is one of the most popular encrypting software, which can be downloaded free of charge from <http://www.flexcrypt.com/>.
7. Two examples of each:
 - a) Operating System – Windows, DOS
 - b) Desktop publishing package - PageMaker, In Design
 - c) Database Management System - MS-Access, Oracle
 - d) Backup software - Delta copy, Ace Backup
 - e) Antivirus Software – Norton AVG
 - f) Programming Language – Java, Python
8. One example of each:
 - a) CUI(Operating System) – DOS
 - b) GUI(Operating System) - Windows
 - c) Compression Software – WinZip
 - d) Multimedia Software - Windows Media Player

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- e) Presentation Software – MS-PowerPoint
9. Basic Language uses interpreter, C++ language uses compiler.
 10. Definitions:
 - a) Assembler – An assembler is a program used to translate mnemonic operation codes to their machine language equivalents.
 - b) Interpreter - An interpreter converts a program written in a High Level Language into the Machine language program line by line and simultaneously executes the converted line.
 - c) Compiler - A compiler is a computer program that transforms human readable source code of an entire computer program into the machine language code. It converts the entire program at one go.
 - d) Object code - The output of the compiler or interpreter after it translates the program.
 - e) Source code - A program written in a high-level language before being compiled or interpreted.
 - f) Program – A program is a set of instructions.

SECTION 6: LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (UNSOLVED)

SOFTWARE



Application Software.

General Purpose Application Software

Specific Purpose Application Software

Customised software

Word Processing
• MS Word
• Writer

Electronic spreadsheet
• Lotus 1-2-3
• MS Excel

Presentation Software
• MS PowerPoint
• Impress

Multimedia software
• Windows Media Player

DBMS
• MS Access
• Oracle

DTP
• PageMaker
• Corel Draw

(Accounting) TALLY

(Reservation) makemytrip

Payroll

School Inventory Billing Control

Types of APPS

