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CONTENTS

Chapter No	Title	P. No	Month
UNIT I - FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPUTER AND WORKING WITH A TYPICAL OPERATING SYSTEMS (WINDOWS & LINUX)			
1.	Introduction to Computers	1-18	June
2.	Number Systems	19-49	June
3.	Computer Organization	50-67	June
4.	Theoretical Concepts of Operating System	68-82	July
5.	Working with Windows Operating System	83-100	July
UNIT II - ALGORITHMIC PROBLEM SOLVING			
6.	Specification and Abstraction	101-110	July
7.	Composition and Decomposition	111-122	August
8.	Iteration and recursion	123-128	August
UNIT III - INTRODUCTION TO C++			
9.	Introduction to C++	129-166	September
10.	Flow of Control	167-188	September
11.	Functions	189-210	October
12.	Arrays and Structures	211-226	October
UNIT IV - OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING WITH C++			
13.	Introduction to Object Oriented Programming Techniques	227-234	October
14.	Classes and objects	235-252	November
15.	Polymorphism	253-262	November
16.	Inheritance	263-282	December
UNIT V - COMPUTER ETHICS AND CYBER SECURITY			
17.	Computer Ethics and Cyber Security	283-293	December
18.	Tamil Computing	294-297	December
Govt. Supplementary Exam September 2020 Question Paper is given.		298-300	

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UNIT-1

FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPUTER AND WORKING WITH A TYPICAL OPERATING SYSTEMS (WINDOWS & LINUX)

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS

CHAPTER SNAPSHOT

- * 1.1. Introduction to Computers
- * 1.2. Generations of Computers
- * 1.3. Sixth Generation Computing
- * 1.4. Data and Information
- * 1.5. Components of a Computer
- 1.5.1. Input Unit
- 1.5.2. Central Processing Unit
- 1.5.3. Output Unit
- 1.5.4. Memory Unit
- 1.5.5. Input and Output devices
- * 1.6. Booting of Computer

EVALUATION

SECTION - A

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. First generation computers used *[HY. 2019]*
(a) Vacuum tubes (b) Transistors
(c) Integrated circuits (d) Microprocessors
[Ans. (a) Vacuum tubes]
2. Name the volatile memory
(a) ROM (b) PROM
(c) RAM (d) EPROM
[Ans. (c) RAM]
3. Identify the output device *[Mar. 2020]*
(a) Keyboard (b) Memory
(c) Monitor (d) Mouse
[Ans. (c) Monitor]
4. Identify the input device *[FMT 2018]*
(a) Printer (b) Mouse
(c) Plotter (d) Projector
[Ans. (b) Mouse]
5. Output device is used for printing building plan.
(a) Thermal printer (b) Plotter
(c) Dot matrix (d) inkjet printer
[Ans. (b) Plotter]
6. Which one of the following is used to in ATM machines
(a) Touch Screen (b) Speaker
(c) Monitor (d) Printer
[Ans. (a) Touch Screen]
7. When a system restarts which type of booting is used.
(a) Warm booting (b) Cold booting
(c) Touch boot (d) Real boot.
[Ans. (a) Warm booting]
8. Expand POST *[FMT 2018] ; [Sep. 2020]*
(a) Post on self Test
(b) Power on Software Test
(c) Power on Self Test
(d) Power on Self Text
[Ans. (c) Power on Self Test]
9. Which one of the following is the main memory?
(a) ROM (b) RAM
(c) Flash drive (d) Hard disk
[Ans. (b) RAM]
10. Which generation of computer used IC's?
(a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth
[Ans. (c) Third]

SECTION - B

VERY SHORT ANSWERS

1. What is a computer?

- Ans. (i)** A computer is an electronic device that manipulates information, or data. It has the ability to store, retrieve, and process data.
- (ii)** Computer works faster than human being and given the values more accuracy and reliable

2. Distinguish between data and information.

[FMT 2018]

Ans.	Data	Information
	Data is defined as an unprocessed collection of raw facts, suitable for communication, interpretation or processing.	Information is a collection of facts from which conclusions may be drawn.
	(Eg) 134, 16, 'Kavitha', 'C'	(Eg) Kavitha is 16 years old.

3. What are the components of a CPU? [Sep. 2020]

Ans. The CPU has three components which are Control unit, Arithmetic and logic unit (ALU) and Memory unit.

4. What is the function of an ALU? [Mar. 2020]

- Ans. (i)** The ALU performs arithmetic operations.
- (ii)** The result of an operation is stored in internal memory of CPU.
- (iii)** The logical operations of ALU promote the decision making ability of a computer.

5. Write the functions of control unit.

Ans. The control unit controls the flow of data between the CPU, memory and I/O devices. It also controls the entire operation of a computer.

6. What is the function of memory?

Ans. The primary memory is used to temporarily store the programs and data when the instructions are ready to execute. The secondary memory is used to store the data permanently.

7. Differentiate Input and Output unit.

Ans.	Input Unit	Output Unit
	Input unit is used to feed any form of data to the computer, which can be stored in the memory unit for further processing.	An output unit is any hardware component that conveys information to users in an understandable form.
	Example : Keyboard, mouse etc.	Example : Monitor, Printer etc.

8. Distinguish Primary and Secondary memory.

Ans.	Primary Memory	Secondary memory
	It is used to temporarily store the programs and data when the instructions are ready to execute.	It is used to store the data permanently.
	It is volatile, the content is lost when the power supply is switched off. Eg. RAM.	It is non-volatile, the content is available even after the power supply is switched off. Eg. ROM, CD-ROM, DVD ROM.

SECTION - C

SHORT ANSWERS

1. What are the characteristics of a computer?

- Ans. (i)** Computer is the powerful machine.
- (ii)** It can perform large number of tasks.
- (iii)** The main capacities of computer are work length, speed accuracy, diligence, versatility memory and automation and lots of more tasks.

2. Write the applications of computer.

- Ans.** The various applications of computers are,
- (i)** Business
 - (ii)** Education
 - (iii)** Marketing
 - (iv)** Banking
 - (v)** Insurance
 - (vi)** Communication
 - (vii)** Health care
 - (viii)** Engineering - Robotics, Nano technology, Bio Engineering

3. What is an input device? Give two examples.

Ans. Input device is used to feed any form of data to the computer, which can be stored in the memory unit for further processing.

Example: Keyboard, Mouse, Scanner, Fingerprint scanner, Track Ball, Retinal Scanner, Light pen etc.

4. Name any three output devices.

- Ans.** (i) Monitor (ii) Printer
(iii) Plotter (iv) Speaker
(v) Multimedia projectors are the output devices.

5. Differentiate optical and Laser mouse. [HY. 2018]

Optical Mouse	Laser Mouse
Measures the motion and acceleration of pointer.	Measures the motion and acceleration of pointer.
It uses light source instead of ball to judge the motion of the pointer.	Laser Mouse uses Laser Light.
Optical mouse is less sensitive towards surface.	Laser Mouse is highly sensitive and able to work on any hard surface.

6. Write short note on impact printer. [Mar. 2019]

Ans. Impact printers :

- (i) These printers print with striking of hammers or pins on ribbon. These printers can print on multi-part (using carbon papers) by using mechanical pressure. For example, Dot Matrix printers and Line matrix printers are impact printers.
- (ii) A Dot matrix printer that prints using a fixed number of pins or wires.
- (iii) Line matrix printers use a fixed print head for printing.

7. Write the characteristics of sixth generation.

- Ans.** (i) In the Sixth Generation, computers could be defined as the era of intelligent computers based on Artificial Neural Networks.
- (ii) One of the most dramatic changes in the sixth generation will be the explosive growth of Wide Area Networking.
 - (iii) Natural Language Processing (NLP) is a component of Artificial Intelligence (AI).
 - (iv) It provides the ability to develop the computer program to understand human language.

8. Write the significant features of monitor.

Ans. Monitor:

- (i) Monitor is the most commonly used output device to display the information. It looks like a TV.

- (ii) Pictures on a monitor are formed with picture elements called PIXELS.
- (iii) Monitors may either be Monochrome which display text or images in Black and White or can be color, which display results in multiple colors.
- (iv) There are many types of monitors available such as CRT (Cathode Ray Tube), LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) and LED (Light Emitting Diodes).
- (v) The video graphics card helps the keyboard to communicate with the screen.
- (vi) It acts as an interface between the computer and display monitor.

SECTION - D

EXPLAIN IN DETAIL

1. Explain the basic components of a computer with a neat diagram. [Govt. MQP; FMT-2018; Mar. 2019]

Ans. Components of a Computer :

The computer is the combination of hardware and software. Hardware is the physical component of a computer like motherboard, memory devices, monitor, keyboard etc., while software is the set of programs or instructions. Both hardware and software together make the computer system to function. Every task given to a computer follows an Input-process - output cycle (IPO cycle).



- (i) **Input unit :** Input unit is used to feed any form of data to the computer, which can be stored in the memory unit for further processing.

Example : keyboard, mouse etc.

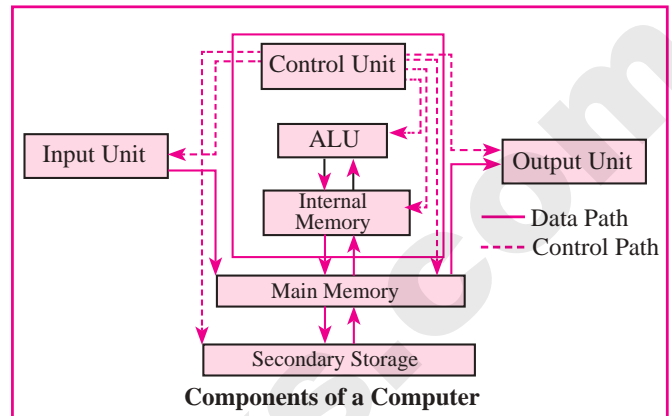
- (ii) **Central Processing Unit :** CPU is the major component which interprets and executes software instructions. It also control the operation of all other components such as memory, input and output units.

(iii) **Arithmetic and Logic Unit :** The ALU is a part of the CPU where various computing functions are performed on data. The ALU performs arithmetic operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and logical operations.

(iv) **Control Unit :** The control unit controls the flow of data between the CPU, memory and I/o devices. It also controls the entire operation of a computer.

(v) **Output Unit :** An output unit is any hardware component that conveys information to users in an understandable form. Example : Monitor, Printer etc.


(vi) **Memory Unit :** The Memory Unit is of two types which are primary memory and secondary memory. The primary memory is used to temporarily store the programs and data when the instructions are ready to execute. The secondary memory is used to store the data permanently. The Primary Memory is volatile, that is, the content is lost when the power supply is switched off. The Random Access Memory (RAM) is an example of a main memory. The Secondary memory is non volatile, that is, the content is available even after the power supply is switched off. Hard disk, CD-ROM and DVD ROM are examples of secondary memory.



2. Discuss the various generations of computers.

[QY. 2018; June 2019; Mar. 2020]

S.N	Generation	Period	Main Component used	Merits/ Demerits
1	First Generation	1940-1956	Vaccum tubes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Big in size ❑ Consumed more power ❑ Malfunction due to overheat ❑ Machine Language was used
<p>First Generation Computer - ENIAC, EDVAC, UNIVAC 1 ENIAC weighed about 27 tons, size 8 feet × 100 feet × 3 feet and consumed around 150 watts of power</p>				
2.	Second Generation	1956-1964	Transistors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Smaller compared to First Generation ❑ Generated Less Heat ❑ Consumed less power compared to first generation ❑ Punched cards were used ❑ First operating system was developed - Batch Processing and Multiprogramming Operating System ❑ Machine language as well as Assembly language was used.
<p>Second Generation Computers - IBM 1401, IBM 1620, UNIVAC 1108</p>				
3.	Third Generation	1964-1971	Integrated Circuits (IC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Computers were smaller, faster and more reliable ❑ Consumed less power. ❑ High Level Languages were used

Third Generation Computers - IBM 360 series, Honeywell 6000 series				
4.	Fourth Generation	1971-1980	Microprocessor Very Large Scale Integrated Circuits (VLSI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Smaller and Faster. ❑ Microcomputer series such as IBM and APPLE were developed. ❑ Portable Computers were introduced.
5.	Fifth Generation	1980-till date	Ultra Large Scale Integration (ULSI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Parallel Processing ❑ Super conductors ❑ Computers size was drastically reduced. ❑ Can recognize Images and Graphics ❑ Introduction of Artificial Intelligence and Expert Systems ❑ Able to solve high complex problems including decision making and logical reasoning
6.	Sixth Generation	In future		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Parallel and Distributed computing ❑ Computers have become smarter, faster and smaller ❑ Development of robotics ❑ Natural Language Processing ❑ Development of Voice Recognition Software

3. Explain the following :

- a. Inkjet Printer b. Multimedia projector c. Bar code / QR code Reader

Ans. a) Inkjet Printers:

- (i) Inkjet Printers use colour cartridges which combined Magenta, Yellow and Cyan inks to create color tones. A black cartridge is also used for monochrome output. Inkjet printers work by spraying ionised ink at a sheet of paper.
- (ii) They use the technology of firing ink by heating it so that it explodes towards the paper in bubbles or by using piezoelectricity in which tiny electric currents controlled by electronic circuits are used inside the printer to spread ink in jet speed.
- (iii) An Inkjet printer can spread millions of dots of ink at the paper every single second.

b) Multimedia Projectors:

- (i) Multimedia projectors are used to produce computer output on a big screen.
- (ii) These are used to display presentations in meeting halls or in classrooms.

c) Bar Code / QR Code Reader:

- (i) A Bar code is a pattern printed in lines of different thickness. The Bar code reader scans the information on the bar codes transmits to the Computer for further processing.
- (ii) The system gives fast and error free entry of information into the computer.

QR (Quick response) Code:

The QR code is the two dimension bar code which can be read by a camera and processed to interpret the image.

GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1 MARK

- How many types of Booting process in system ?
(a) 3 (b) 2 [QY. 2018]
(c) 5 (d) 4 [Ans. (b) 2]
- Which of the following is a Third generation computers? [Govt.MQP-2018]
(a) Vacuum tubes (b) Transistor
(c) Integrated Circuits (d) Microprocessor
[Ans. (b) Transistor]
- Which one of the following is Biometric Device? [QY. 2018]
(a) Scanner (b) Fingerprint Scanner
(c) Light Pen (d) Mouse
[Ans. (b) Fingerprint Scanner]
- Identify the Input device [FMT 2018]
(a) Printer (b) Mouse
(c) Plotter (d) Projector
[Ans. (b) Mouse]
- Expansion of GUI is [QY. 2018]
(a) Graphics User Interface
(b) Graphical User Information
(c) Geographical User Information
(d) Graphical User Interface
[Ans. (d) Graphical User Interface]
- Which generation of computer used Transistors?
(a) First (b) Second [June 2019]
(c) Third (d) Fourth
[Ans. (b) Second]
- Plotter is a _____ device. [QY. 2019]
(a) storage (b) input
(c) output (d) memory
[Ans. (c) output]
- Line printers are capable of printing much more than _____ lines per minute. [QY. 2019]
(a) 1000 (b) 1200 (c) 1500 (d) 1300
[Ans. (a) 1000]
- Which Generations of computer used ULSI?
(a) Third (b) Fourth [HY. 2018]
(c) Fifth (d) Sixth
[Ans. (c) Fifth]

2 MARKS

- Expand (i)BIOS (ii)ENIAC (iii)RAM (iv)ALU [Govt.MQP-2018]
Ans. (i) BIOS - Basic Input Output System.
(ii) ENIAC - Electronic Numerical Integrator And Calculator.
(iii) RAM - Random Access Memory
(iv) ALU - Arithmetic and Logic unit
- Give examples for Impact and Non impact printers. [FMT 2018]
Ans. Impact : Dot Matrix printer and line dot matrix printer.
Non - Impact : Laser printer and Inkjet printer.
- Write short note on registers. [FMT 2018]
Ans. Registers are the high-speed temporary storage locations in the CPU. Hence, their contents can be handled much faster than the contents of memory.
- Write Demerits of Artificial Intelligence. [QY. 2018]
Ans. (i) Machines need repairing and maintenance which need plenty of cost.
(ii) The increasing number of machines leading to unemployment and job security issues.
- Write notes on fifth generation computers. [QY. 2019]
Ans. (i) Parallel Processing
(ii) Super conductors
(iii) Computers size was drastically reduced.
(iv) Can recognise Images and Graphics
(v) Introduction of Artificial Intelligence and Expert Systems
(vi) Able to solve high complex problems including decision making and logical reasoning

3 MARKS

- Write the mechanism of laser mouse. [FMT 2018]
Ans. (i) Measures the motion and acceleration of pointer.
(ii) Laser mouse uses laser light.
(iii) Laser mouse is highly sensitive and able to work on any hard surface.

2. Write the sequence of steps in boot process? (or) Explain the types of booting in computer.

[Govt.MQP, FMT-2018]

Ans. Booting process is of two types.

- (i) Cold Booting (ii) Warm Booting [HY. 2019]

(i) Cold Booting: When the system starts from initial state i.e. it is switched on, we call it cold booting or Hard Booting. When the user presses the Power button, the instructions are read from the ROM to initiate the booting process.

(ii) Warm Booting: When the system restarts or when Reset button is pressed, we call it Warm Booting or Soft Booting. The system does not start from initial state and so all diagnostic tests need not be carried out in this case. There are chances of data loss and system damage as the data might not have been stored properly. Differentiate optical mouse and laser mouse.

3. Write notes on multimedia projector.

[QY. 2019]

Ans. (i) Multimedia projectors are used to produce computer output on a big screen.

(ii) These are used to display presentations in meeting halls or in classrooms.

4. How Finger Print Scanner Working?

[QY. 2018]

Ans. Finger print Scanner: Fingerprint Scanners is a fingerprint recognition device used for computer security, equipped with the fingerprint recognition feature that uses biometric technology. Fingerprint Reader / Scanner is very safe and convenient device for security instead of password, that is vulnerable to fraud and is hard to remember.

5 MARKS

1. Short answer on the following:

[QY. 2018]

- a) Data b) Hardware c) Natural Language Processing
d) Types of Memory e) Bit

Ans. (a) Data : The term data comes from the word datum, which means a raw fact. The data is a fact about people, places or some objects.

(b) Hardware : Hardware is the physical component of a computer like motherboard, memory devices, monitor, keyboard etc.,

(c) Natural Language Processing : Natural Language Processing is a method used in artificial intelligence to process and derive meaning from the human language.

(d) Types of Memory : The memory unit is of two types - Primary memory, Secondary memory.

(e) Bit : Machine language is a collection of binary digits or bits that the computer reads and interprets.

2. Differentiate Impact Printers and Non-Impact Printers.

[QY. 2019]

Ans.	Impact Printers	Non-Impact Printers
1.	It uses ribbons / carbon papers to leave the impressions on the paper.	It use ink cartridges and the impressions appear on the paper with the flow of ink.
2.	The quality of printing is a draft quality.	The quality of printing is a high quality.
3.	Striking Mechanism used to produce output.	No striking mechanism used to produce output.
4.	Faster speeds around 250 words per second,	Slower speeds around 1 page per seconds.
5.	Example : Dot Matrix printers and line matrix printers	Example : Laser printers and Inkjet printers.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS 1 MARK

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTIONS FOR THE BELOW QUESTIONS.

1. Which of the following led us today to extremely high speed calculating device?

- (a) Laptop (b) Tabulating Machine
(c) Abacus (d) ENIAC

[Ans. (c) Abacus]

2. In which year the concept of the analytical engine was invented?

- (a) 1837 (b) 1910 (c) 1991 (d) 1836

[Ans. (a) 1837]

3. Which of the following period the first generation computers belongs?

- (a) 1956-1963 (b) 1940-1956
(c) 1964-1971 (d) 1980-1990

[Ans. (b) 1940-1956]

4. Which of the following is not a first generation computers?

- (a) ENIAC (b) EDVAC
(c) UNIVAC 1 (d) IBM1401

[Ans. (d) IBM1401]

5. Which component used in third generation computers?

- (a) Vacuum Tubes (b) Transistors
(c) IC (d) Microprocessor

[Ans. (c) IC]

6. In which generation, the Voice Recognition software developed?

- (a) Sixth (b) Fourth (c) Third (d) Second

[Ans. (a) Sixth]

7. Which generation gave a start to parallel computing?

- (a) fourth (b) fifth (c) sixth (d) seventh

[Ans. (c) sixth]

8. Which of the following is not a form of parallel computing?

- (a) bit level (b) instruction level
(c) task parallelism (d) Robotics

[Ans. (d) Robotics]

9. Which of the following holds the data and instructions during the processing?

- (a) Input unit (b) output unit
(c) Memory unit (d) Software

[Ans. (c) Memory unit]

10. Which unit does the processing of data?

- (a) CPU (b) Registers
(c) Input unit (d) Output unit

[Ans. (a) CPU]

11. Which of the following is the heart of the computer?

- (a) CPU (b) HDD (c) SDD (d) ANN

[Ans. (a) CPU]

12. Which of the following operations of ALU promote decision -making ability of a computer?

- (a) Logical (b) Relational
(c) Arithmetic (d) Binary

[Ans. (a) Logical]

13. Which of the following is not a non volatile memory?

- (a) ROM (b) Hard disk
(c) CD-ROM (d) RAM

[Ans. (d) RAM]

14. Who invented the computer mouse?

- (a) Douglas Engelbart (b) Bill English
(c) Apple Lisa (d) Henry Babbage

[Ans. (a) Douglas Engelbart]

15. Which device works like a xerox machine?

- (a) Retinal scanner (b) OCR
(c) OMR (d) Scanner

[Ans. (d) Scanner]

16. Which device is very safe and convenient for security instead of password?

- (a) Scanner (b) Fingerprint Scanner
(c) Track ball (d) Retinal Scanner

[Ans. (b) Fingerprint Scanner]

17. Which of the following device uses CCD Electronic chip?

- (a) OCR (b) BCR
(c) Voice Input Systems (d) Digital Camera

[Ans. (d) Digital Camera]

- 18. In which device the keys are arranged in a cluster?**
(a) Keyboard (b) Keyer
(c) Barcode Reader (d) Touch Screen
[Ans. (b) Keyer]
- 19. Who was the inventor of the electronic digital computer?**
(a) John Vincent Atanasoft
(b) J. Presper Eckert
(c) John Mauchly
(d) Charles babbage
[Ans. (a) John Vincent Atanasoft]
- 20. Which company developed first digital computer?**
(a) Atanasoft Berry Computer
(b) AT & T bell
(c) IBM
(d) Microsoft
[Ans. (a) Atanasoft Berry Computer]
- 21. Which of the following are the computer systems inspired by the biological neural networks?**
(a) NLP (b) IBM
(c) Robotics (d) ANN [Ans. (d) ANN]
- 22. Which of the following has become the dominant paradigm in computer architecture?**
(a) Parallel computing
(b) parallel processing
(c) Multi tasking
(d) Multi processing [Ans. (a) Parallel computing]
- 23. Which of the following concerned with the interactions between computers and human language?**
(a) Artificial Neurons
(b) Neural network
(c) Artificial intelligence
(d) Natural language processing
[Ans. (c) Artificial intelligence]
- 24. Which of the following is the logical machine which interprets and executes software instructions?**
(a) CPU (b) ALU
(c) Control Unit (d) Memory Unit
[Ans. (a) CPU]
- 25. How many classification of memories in memory unit?**
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) more than 2
[Ans. (a) 2]
- 26. How many types of Keyboards used to input the data?**
(a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 5
[Ans. (a) 3]
- 27. How many types of pointing device are there?**
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 1 (d) Many
[Ans. (a) 2]
- 28. Which mouse has as many as 12 buttons?**
(a) Laser (b) Optical
(c) Mechanical (d) Both a and b
[Ans. (a) Laser]
- 29. Which printer do not use striking mechanism for printer?**
(a) Inkjet (b) Laser
(c) Thermal (d) All of these
[Ans. (d) All of these]
- 30. Which device is used to produce computer output on a big screen?**
(a) Monitor (b) LED
(c) Projector (d) Monochrome Monitor
[Ans. (c) Projector]
- 31. Which of the following is the diagnostic testing sequence of the computer hardware?**
(a) POST (b) BIOS (c) MAR (d) MBR
[Ans. (a) POST]
- 32. Which of the following issue an error message if any computer hardware not defected?**
(a) BIOS (b) BUS (c) RAM (d) POST
[Ans. (a) BIOS]
- 33. Which device produce graphical output on papers?**
(a) Scanner (b) Touch Screen
(c) Plotter (d) Track ball
[Ans. (c) Plotter]
- 34. Which code checks partition table for an active partition in a computer?**
(a) MBR (b) Marse (c) Binary (d) Object
[Ans. (a) MBR]

35. Which of the following is a type of computation in which many calculations are carried out simultaneously?

- (a) NLP (b) ANN
(c) Parallel Processing (d) Parallel Computing

[Ans. (d) Parallel Computing]

36. Which of the following devices not stores the date permanently?

- (a) HDD (b) SSD
(c) Tape Drives (d) RAM

[Ans. (d) RAM]

37. Which of the following devices stores the data permanently?

- (a) HDD (b) Tape drives
(c) SSD (d) All of these

[Ans. (d) All of these]

38. Who assisted Douglas Engelbart to invent the mouse?

- (a) Berry (b) Steve Kirsch
(c) Bill English (d) Bill Gates

[Ans. (c) Bill English]

39. Which device is used to enter information directly into the computer's memory?

- (a) Keyboard (b) Scanner
(c) Mouse (d) Plotter

[Ans. (b) Scanner]

40. Which device used CCD chip?

- (a) Light pen (b) Scanner
(c) Microphone (d) Digital Camera

[Ans. (d) Digital Camera]

41. Which device is used to input by pressing one or more switches?

- (a) Keyboard (b) Mouse
(c) Touch Screen (d) Keyer

[Ans. (d) Keyer]

42. How many types of monitors are there?

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) Many

[Ans. (b) 3]

43. Which of the following is an impact printers

- (a) Inkjet (b) Fax
(c) Dot Matrix (d) Laser

[Ans. (c) Dot Matrix]

II. MATCH LIST I WITH LIST II AND SELECT THE CORRECT ANSWER USING THE CODES GIVEN BELOW.

1.

	List I		List II
(i)	Expert System	1	Second Generation
(ii)	Batch Processing	2	Fourth Generation
(iii)	NLP	3	Six Generation
(iv)	Introduction of Laptop	4	Fifth Generation

Codes:

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------|-------|------|
| | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (a) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (b) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (c) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |

[Ans. (a) (i)-4, (ii)-1, (iii)-3, (iv)-2]

2.

	List I		List II
(i)	EDVAC	1	Second Generation Computer
(ii)	APPLE	2	Fifth Generation Computer
(iii)	IBM 1620	3	First Generation Computer
(iv)	Expert System	4	Fourth Generation Computer

Codes:

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------|-------|------|
| | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (a) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (b) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (c) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

[Ans. (d) (i)-3, (ii)-4, (iii)-1, (iv)-2]

3.

	List I		List II
(i)	Out device	1	Executes Instruction
(ii)	CPU	2	Delivers the data processed by CPU
(iii)	Memory	3	Retrieve the data is possible
(iv)	Mass Storage Device	4	Temporarily stores data

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|------|-------|------|
| (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (a) 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (b) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

[Ans. (b) (i)-2, (ii)-1, (iii)-4, (iv)-3]

4.

	List I		List II
(i)	Used to feed data to the computer	1	CPU
(ii)	Controls the operation of memory Unit	2	ALU
(iii)	Computing functions are performed on data	3	Control Unit
(iv)	Controls the flow of data between memory unit and I/O Units.	4	Input Unit

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|------|-------|------|
| (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (a) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

[Ans. (a) (i)-4, (ii)-1, (iii)-2, (iv)-3]

5.

	List I		List II
(i)	First generation	1	Integrated Circuits
(ii)	Second generation	2	Microprocessor
(iii)	Third generation	3	Transistors
(iv)	Fourth generation	4	Vacuum tubes

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|------|-------|------|
| (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |

[Ans. (c) (i)-4, (ii)-3, (iii)-1, (iv)-2]

6.

	List I		List II
(i)	Input unit	1	I/o devices
(ii)	Memory unit	2	Monitor
(iii)	Control unit	3	Rom
(iv)	Output unit	4	Keyboard

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|------|-------|------|
| (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |

[Ans. (c) (i)-4, (ii)-3, (iii)-1, (iv)-2]

7.

	List I		List II
(i)	Information	1	Motherboard
(ii)	Hardware	2	Set of programs
(iii)	Data	3	Convey some meaning
(iv)	Software	4	Set of raw facts

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|------|-------|------|
| (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |

[Ans. (b) (i)-3, (ii)-1, (iii)-4, (iv)-2]

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION AND FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. The first calculating device is

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| (a) ENIAC | (b) Analytical Engine |
| (c) EDVAC | (d) Abacus |

[Ans. (d) Abacus]

2. The component used in second generation computers is

- (a) Transistors
- (b) ICs
- (c) Vacuum tubes
- (d) Microprocessors

[Ans. (a) Transistors]

3. The Second generation computers belongs to period

- (a) 1940-1956
- (b) 1956-1964
- (c) 1980-1990
- (d) 1964-1971

[Ans. (b) 1956-1964]

4. The fourth generation belongs to

- (a) 1940-1956
- (b) 1971-1980
- (c) 1964-1971
- (d) 1980-1990

[Ans. (b) 1971-1980]

5. The component used in fourth generation computers are

- (a) ICS
- (b) Transistors
- (c) VLSI
- (d) Vacuum tube

[Ans. (c) VLSI]

6. Laptops, Notebook, Tablets are belongs to generation computers.

- (a) First
- (b) Second
- (c) Third
- (d) Fourth

[Ans. (d) Fourth]

7. The fifth generation computers belongs to

- (a) 1971-1980
- (b) 1980- till date
- (c) 1964-1971
- (d) 1940-1956

[Ans. (b) 1980-till date]

8. Name the software introduced in fifth generation computers

- (a) Artificial Neural Networks
- (b) Artificial Intelligence
- (c) Robotics
- (d) Natural language processing

[Ans. (b) Artificial Intelligence]

9. Robotics developed in generation.

- (a) Third
- (b) Fourth
- (c) Fifth
- (d) Sixth

[Ans. (d) Sixth]

10. ENIAC was invented by

- (a) John Vincent
- (b) Cliff Berry
- (c) Presper Eckert, John Mauchly
- (d) Earl R Johnson and Atanasoff

[Ans. (c) Presper Eckert, John Mauchly]

11. Expand NLP

- (a) National Language Problem
- (b) Natural Language Processing
- (c) Network Language Program
- (d) Network Local Processing

[Ans. (b) Natural Language Processing]

12. NLP is a component of

- (a) Expert systems
- (b) Robotics
- (c) Parallel computing
- (d) Artificial Intelligence

[Ans. (d) Artificial Intelligence]

13. Every task given to a computer-follows a(n) cycle.

- (a) BPO
- (b) IPO
- (c) ANN
- (d) NLP

[Ans. (b) IPO]

14. Expansion of CPU is

- (a) Control processing unit
- (b) Central processor unique
- (c) Central processing unit
- (d) Control processor unit

[Ans. (c) Central processing unit]

15. Expansion of ALU is

- (a) Arithmetic Logical Unit
- (b) Accumulator Logical Unit
- (c) Arithmetic Language Unit
- (d) None of these

[Ans. (a) Arithmetic Logical Unit]

16. The memory unit is of kinds.

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 2
- (d) 5

[Ans. (c) 2]

17. Optical Mouse invented in the year

- (a) 1968
- (b) 1973
- (c) 1988
- (d) 1981

[Ans. (c) 1988]

18. Laser mouse has as many as buttons.

- (a) 10
- (b) 11
- (c) 12
- (d) 3

[Ans. (c) 12]

19. Expansion of CCD is

- (a) Coupled Changed Device
- (b) Changed Coupled Device
- (c) Changed Couple Device
- (d) Camera changed Divider

[Ans. (b) Changed Coupled Device]

- 20. Expansion of CPS is**
(a) Character Per Second (b) Copy Per Second
(c) Code Per Second (d) Character Per Screen
[Ans. (a) Character Per Second]
- 21. The first computer monitor was released in the year**
(a) 1980 (b) 1983 (c) 1963 (d) 1973
[Ans. (d) 1973]
- 22. The expansion of VLSI is**
(a) Verified Logical Scale Integrated Circuits
(b) Very Logical Small Integer Circuits
(c) Very Large Scale Integrated Circuits
(d) Volatile Large Scale Integrated Circuits
[Ans. (c) Very Large Scale Integrated Circuits]
- 23. The first digital computer name was**
(a) EDVAC (b) UNIVACI
(c) ENIAC (d) IBM 1620
[Ans. (c) ENIAC]
- 24. Artificial neurons are organized in**
(a) Nodes (b) Layers
(c) Signals (d) Units
[Ans. (b) Layers]
- 25. The conversion of data to information is called**
(a) Data Digitization
(b) Data Processing
(c) Data Management
(d) All of these
[Ans. (b) Data Processing]
- 26. A set of instructions given to the computer is called**
(a) Information (b) Data
(c) Input (d) Program
[Ans. (d) Program]
- 27. The mechanical mouse introduced in the year**
(a) 1978 (b) 1988 (c) 1968 (d) 1958
[Ans. (c) 1968]
- 28. The Red, Green or Blue led used mouse in invented by**
(a) John Mauchly
(b) Steve Kirsch
(c) Henry babbaje
(d) Presper Eckert
[Ans. (b) Steve Kirsch]
- 29. The expansion of USB is**
(a) Universal Serial Bus
(b) Uniform Serial Bus
(c) Uniform Serious Bus
(d) Universal Serial BIOS
[Ans. (a) Universal Serial Bus]
- 30. The expansion of CRT is**
(a) Cathode Ray Tube
(b) Cathode Radio Tube
(c) Cathode Ray Technology
(d) Cathode Radio Technology
[Ans. (a) Cathode Ray Tube]
- 31. The expansion of LCD is**
(a) Liquid Cathode Diodes
(b) Liquid Cluster Display
(c) Liquid Crytal Display
(d) Live Extract Display
[Ans. (b) Liquid Cluster Display]
- 32. The expansion of LED is**
(a) Light Extract Display
(b) Light Emitting Diodes
(c) Liquid Emitting Diodes
(d) Liquid Extract Display
[Ans. (c) Liquid Emitting Diodes]
- 33. The first compute Monitor was released in the year**
(a) 1974 (b) 1972 (c) 1971 (d) 1973
[Ans. (d) 1973]
- 34. The expansion of VGA is**
(a) Visual Graphics Adapter
(b) Video Graphics Adapter
(c) Video Graphics Array
(d) Voice Graphics Array
[Ans. (c) Video Graphics Array]
- 35. An error will half the boot process found in**
(a) BIOS (b) POST
(c) HDD (d) I/O System
[Ans. (b) POST]
- 36. The process of loading an OS in a computer RAM is known as**
(a) POST (b) BIOS
(c) Booting (d) All of these
[Ans. (c) Booting]

IV. PICK THE ODD ONE OUT.

1. (a) Keyboard (b) Mouse
(c) Track Ball (d) Monitor

[Ans. (d) Monitor]

Reason : Monitor is the most commonly used output device to display the information. Other three are examples of input device.

2. (a) Mechanical Mouse (b) Laser Mouse
(c) Plotter (d) Optical Mouse

[Ans. (c) Plotter]

Reason : Plotter is an output device that is used to produce graphical output on papers other three are types of mouse.

V. WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT CORRECTLY MATCHED?

1. (a) Impact printers – Dot Matrix printer
(b) Non-Impact printers – Laser printer
(c) Hardware – Keyboard
(d) Software – CPU

[Ans. (d) Software – CPU]

2. (a) Second generation – Transistors
(b) Third generation – Integrated circuits
(c) Fourth generation – Vacuum tubes
(d) Fifth generation – ULSI

[Ans. (c) Fourth generation – Vacuum tubes]

VI. CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT.

1. **Assertion (A) :** Computers have now become an indispensable part of our lives.

Reason (R) : Computers have revolutionized our lives with their accuracy and speed of performing a job, it is truly remarkable.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

[Ans. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)]

2. **Assertion (A) :** CPU is the major component which interprets and executes software instructions.

Reason (R) : The ALU is a part of the CPU where various computing functions are performed on data.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

[Ans. (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)]

3. **Assertion (A) :** Microphone serves as a voice Input device.

Reason (R) : Digital camera uses a CCD electronic chip.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

[Ans. (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)]

VII. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT.

1. Which of the following statements are true?

- (i) Machine language programs are done in first generation
(ii) Third generation computers are not more reliable
(iii) Voice recognition software developed in fifth generation computer
(iv) Micro processors are used in fourth generation computer
(a) Only (i)
(b) Only (i) and (iv)
(c) Only (iii) and (iv)
(d) Only (i) (iii) and (iv)

[Ans. (b) Only (i) and (iv)]

VERY SHORT ANSWERS

2 MARKS

1. Name the first generation computers.

Ans. ENIAC, EDVAC, UNIVAC 1.

2. Name the Second generation computers.

Ans. IBM 1401, IBM 1620, UNIVAC 1108.

3. Name the Third generation computers.

Ans. IBM 360 Series, Honeywell 6000 series.

4. Name the softwares introduced in fifth generation computers.

Ans. (i) Artificial Intelligence
(ii) Expert Systems

5. Name the types of computer introduced in Fourth generation computers.

Ans. (i) Microcomputer
(ii) Portal Computers.

6. Write the developments of Sixth generation computers.

Ans. (i) Parallel Computing
(ii) Artificial Neural Networks
(iii) Robotics
(iv) Natural Language Processing

7. What is NLP?

Ans. Natural Language Processing is the ability of a computer program to understand human language. It is a component of artificial intelligence.

8. What is the use of Microphone?

Ans. Microphone serves as a voice Input device. It captures the voice data and send it to the Computer.

9. Write a note on Digital Camera.

Ans. It captures images / videos directly in the digital form. It uses a CCD (Charge Coupled Device) electronic chip. When light falls on the chip through the lens, it converts light rays into digital format.

10. What is use of VGA?

Ans. The screen monitor works with the VGA (Video Graphics Array). The video graphics card helps the keyboard to communicate with the screen. It acts as an interface between the computer and display monitor. Usually the recent motherboard incorporates built in video card.

11. Write the two main categories of Printer.

Ans. Printers are divided into two main categories:

- (i) Impact Printers
- (ii) Non Impact printers

12. What is booting a computer?

Ans. Booting a computer is to load an operating system into the computer's main memory or random access memory (RAM).

13. What makes Charles Babbage the father of computing?

Ans. Charles Babbage radical ideas and concept of the Analytical Engine (It contained an ALU, basic flow control and integrated memory) makes him the father of computing.

14. What is the goal of neural network approach?

Ans. The original goal of the neural network approach was to solve problems in the same way that a human brain would. Over time, attention focused on matching specific mental abilities, leading to deviations from biology.

15. Write the tools in which nano technology was born.

Ans. The right tools, such as the scanning tunneling microscope (STM) and the atomic force microscope (AFM), the age of nano-technology was born.

16. Define IPO Cycle.

Ans. The functional components of a computer performs. Every task given to a computer follows an Input-Process- Output Cycle (IPO cycle).

17. Name the different keys available in the keyboard.

Ans. There are different set of keys available in the keyboard such as character keys, modifier keys, system and GUI keys, enter and editing keys, function keys, navigation keys, numeric keypad and lock keys.

18. Which device is used to draw a lines?

Ans. Light Pen is an input device which is used to draw lines or figures on a computer screen. It is touched to the CRT screen where it can detect faster on the screen as it passes.

19. Define Pixels.

Ans. Pictures on a monitor are formed with picture elements called PIXELS.

20. Name the types of Monitors available.

Ans. The types of monitors available such as CRT (Cathode Ray Tube), LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) and LED (Light Emitting Diodes).

21. How the data travel through control bus?

Ans. The data travel in both unidirectional and bidirectional due to the internal connection within the computer architecture.

22. Name the type of registers essential for instruction execution.

- Ans.** (i) Program counter
(ii) Instruction Register
(iii) Memory Address Registers
(iv) Memory Buffer Register
(v) Accumulator

23. Expand (a) MAR (b) MBR

- Ans.** (a) MAR - Memory Address Register
(b) MBR - Memory Buffer Register

24. Why POST is essential?

Ans. If the hardware is not detected, a particular pattern of beeps will inform about the error. An error found in the POST is usually fatal (that is, it causes current program to stop running) and will halt the boot process, since the hardware check is absolutely essential for the computer's functions.

25. What does reboot mean?

Ans. It means to reload the operating system.

26. Write the limitations of impact printer.

- Ans.** (1) It is slow as compared to non-impact printers
(2) It is not best suited for graphics
(3) It is not possible to obtain colour output.

SHORT ANSWERS

3 MARKS

1. Write a note Vacuum tube.

- Ans.** (i) Vacuum tubes contain electrodes for controlling electron flow and were used in early computers as a switch or an amplifier.
(ii) Vacuum tubes are big in size and consumed more power.

2. Define Transistor.

- Ans.** (i) The transistor ("transfer resistance") is made up of semi-conductors.
(ii) It is a component used to control the amount of current or voltage used for amplification/modulation or switching of an electronic signal.

3. Define Punched cards.

Ans. Punch cards also known as Hollerith cards are paper cards containing several punched or perforated holes that were punched by hand or machine to represent data.

4. Differentiate Dot Matrix Printer and Laser Printer.

Ans.	Dot Matrix Printer	Laser Printer
	Printing speed is slow.	Printing speed is high.
	Suitable for black and white printing.	Suitable of colour printing.
	It makes noise while printing.	It is silent while printing.

5. What is Machine language?

- Ans.** (i) Machine language is a collection of binary digits or bits that the computer reads and interprets.
(ii) In first generation, machine language was used.

6. What is Integrated circuits?

- Ans.** (i) IC is short for Integrated Circuit or Integrated Chip.
(ii) The IC is a package containing many circuits, pathways, transistors, and other electronic components all working together to perform a particular function or a series of functions.

7. What is Robotics?

- Ans. (i)** Robot is a term coined by Karel Capek in the 1921 play RUR (Rossum's Universal Robots).
- (ii)** It is used to describe a computerized machine designed to respond to input received manually or from its surroundings.

8. What is Nano-technology?

Ans. Nano-technology, is an engineering, science, and technology that develops machines or works with one atom or one molecule that is 100 nanometers or smaller.

9. Write a note on Touch Screen.

- Ans. (i)** A touch screen is a display device that allows the user to interact with a computer by using the finger.
- (ii)** It can be quite useful as an alternative to a mouse or keyboard for navigating a Graphical User Interface (GUI).
- (iii)** Touch screens are used on a wide variety of devices such as computers, laptops, monitors, smart phones, tablets, cash registers, and information kiosks.
- (iv)** Some touch screens use a grid of infrared beams to sense the presence of a finger instead of utilizing touch-sensitive input.

10. Define POST.

- Ans. (i)** POST (Power-On Self-Test) is the diagnostic testing sequence that a computer's basic input/output system runs to determine if the computer keyboard, random access memory, disk drives and other hardware are working correctly.
- (ii)** If the necessary hardware is detected and found to be operating properly, the computer begins to boot.

LONG ANSWERS

5 MARKS

1. Explain any two input and output devices.

Ans. Input Devices :

- (i) Scanner:** Scanners are used to enter the information directly into the computer's memory. This device works like a xerox machine. The scanner converts any type of printed or written

information including photographs into a digital format, which can be manipulated by the computer.

- (ii) Finger print Scanner:** Finger print Scanner is a fingerprint recognition device used for computer security, equipped with the fingerprint recognition feature that uses biometric technology. Fingerprint Reader / Scanner is a very safe and convenient device for security instead of using passwords, which is vulnerable to fraud and is hard to remember.

Output Devices :

- (i) Monitor:** Monitor is the most commonly used output device to display the information. It looks like a TV. Monitors may either be Monochrome which display text or images in Black and White or can be color, which display results in multiple colors. There are many types of monitors available such as CRT (Cathode Ray Tube), LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) and LED (Light Emitting Diodes). The video graphics card helps the keyboard to communicate with the screen. It acts as an interface between the computer and display monitor.
- (ii) Plotter:** Plotter is an output device that is used to produce graphical output on papers. It uses single color or multi color pens to draw pictures.

2. Explain in detail the different types of Mouse.

- Ans. (i) Mechanical Mouse :** A small ball is kept inside and touches the pad through a hole at the bottom of the mouse. When the mouse is moved, the ball rolls. This movement of the ball is converted into signals and sent to the computer.
- (ii) Optical Mouse:** Measures the motion and acceleration of pointer. It uses light source instead of ball to judge the motion of the pointer. Optical mouse has three buttons. Optical mouse is less sensitive towards surface.
- (iii) Laser Mouse:** Measures the motion and acceleration of pointer. Laser Mouse uses Laser Light. Laser Mouse is highly sensitive and able to work on any hard surface.

3. Explain Impact Printers with an Example.

Ans. Impact Printers :

- (i) These printers print with striking of hammers or pins on ribbon. These printers can print on multi-part (using carbon papers) by using mechanical pressure.
- (ii) For example, Dot Matrix printers and Line matrix printers are impact printers.
- (iii) A Dot matrix printer that prints using a fixed number of pins or wires. Each dot is produced by a tiny metal rod, also called a “wire” or “pin”, which works by the power of a tiny electromagnet or solenoid, either directly or through a set of small levers.
- (iv) It generally prints one line of text at a time. The printing speed of these printers varies from 30 to 1550 CPS (Character Per Second).

4. Explain Non-Impact printers with an examples.

Ans. Non-Impact Printers :

- (i) These printers do not use striking mechanism for printing. They use electrostatic or laser technology.
- (ii) Quality and speed of these printers are better than Impact printers. For example, Laser printers and Inkjet printers are non-impact printers.

Laser Printers :

- (i) Laser printers mostly work with similar technology used by photocopiers.
- (ii) It makes a laser beam scan back and forth across a drum inside the printer, building up a pattern. It can produce very good quality of graphic images.

Inkjet Printers:

- (i) Inkjet Printers use colour cartridges which combined Magenta, Yellow and Cyan inks to create color tones.
- (ii) A black cartridge is also used for monochrome output. Inkjet printers work by spraying ionised ink at a sheet of paper.
- (iii) They use the technology of firing ink by heating it so that it explodes towards the paper in bubbles or by using piezoelectricity in which tiny electric currents controlled by electronic circuits are used inside the printer to spread ink in jet speed.
- (iv) An Inkjet printer can spread millions of dots of ink at the paper every single second.



CHAPTER 2

NUMBER SYSTEMS

CHAPTER SNAPSHOT

Part I - Number Systems

- * 2.1 Number Systems - Introduction
- * 2.2 Data Representations
- * 2.3 Different Types of Number Systems
 - 2.3.1 Decimal Number System
 - 2.3.2 Binary Number System
 - 2.3.3 Octal Number System
 - 2.3.4 Hexadecimal Number System
- * 2.4 Number System Conversions
 - 2.4.1 Decimal to Binary Conversion
 - 2.4.2 Decimal to Octal Conversion
 - 2.4.3 Decimal to Hexadecimal Conversion
 - 2.4.4 Conversion of fractional Decimal to Binary
 - 2.4.5 Binary to Decimal Conversion
 - 2.4.6 Binary to Octal Conversion
 - 2.4.7. Binary to Hexadecimal Conversion
 - 2.4.8 Conversion of fractional Binary to Decimal equivalent
 - 2.4.9. Octal to Decimal Conversion
 - 2.4.10 Octal to Binary Conversion
 - 2.4.11 Hexadecimal to Decimal Conversion
 - 2.4.12 Hexadecimal to Binary Conversion
- * 2.5 Binary Representation for Signed Numbers
 - 2.5.1 Signed Magnitude representation
 - 2.5.2 1's Complement representation
 - 2.5.3 2's Complement representation
- * 2.6 Binary Arithmetic
 - 2.6.1 Binary Addition
 - 2.6.2 Binary Subtraction

- * 2.7 Representing Characters in Memory
 - 2.7.1 Binary Coded Decimal (BCD)
 - 2.7.2 American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)
 - 2.7.3 Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC)
 - 2.7.4 Indian Standard Code for Information Interchange (ISCII)
 - 2.7.5 Unicode

Part II - Boolean Algebra

- * 2.8. Boolean Algebra - Introduction
 - 2.8.1 Binary valued quantities
 - 2.8.2 Logical Operations
 - 2.8.3 Truth Table
 - 2.8.4 AND operator
 - 2.8.5 OR operator
 - 2.8.6 NOT operator
 - 2.8.7 NAND operator
 - 2.8.8 NOR operator
- * 2.9. Basic Logic Gates
 - 2.9.1 AND Gate
 - 2.9.2 OR Gate
 - 2.9.3 NOT Gate
 - 2.9.4 NOR Gate
 - 2.9.5 Bubbled AND Gate
 - 2.9.6 NAND Gate
 - 2.9.7 Bubbled OR Gate
 - 2.9.8 XOR Gate
 - 2.9.9 XNOR Gate

EVALUATION

SECTION - A

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Which refers to the number of bits processed by a computer's CPU?
(a) Byte (b) Nibble
(c) Word length (d) Bit
[Ans. (c) Word length]
2. How many bytes does 1 KiloByte contain?
(a) 1000 (b) 8
(c) 4 (d) 1024 [Ans. (d) 1024]
3. Expansion for ASCII
(a) American School Code for Information Interchange
(b) American Standard Code for Information Interchange
(c) All Standard Code for Information Interchange
(d) American Society Code for Information Interchange
[Ans. (b) American Standard Code for Information Interchange]
4. 2^{50} is referred as
(a) Kilo (b) Tera
(c) Peta (d) Zetta
[Ans. (c) Peta]
5. How many characters can be handled in Binary Coded Decimal System?
(a) 64 (b) 255
(c) 256 (d) 128 [Ans. (a) 64]
6. For 1101_2 the equivalent Hexadecimal equivalent is?
(a) F (b) E
(c) D (d) B
[Ans. (c) D]
7. What is the 1's complement of 00100110?
(a) 00100110 (b) 11011001
(c) 11010001 (d) 00101001
[Ans. (b) 11011001]
8. Which amongst this is not an Octal number?
[Sep. 2020]
(A) 645 (B) 234 (C) 876 (D) 123
[Ans. (c) 876]

SECTION - B

VERY SHORT ANSWERS

1. What is data?
Ans. The term data comes from the word datum, which means a raw fact. The data is a fact about people, places or some objects.
2. Write the 1's complement procedure.
Ans. Step 1: Convert given Decimal number into Binary
Step 2: Check if the binary number contains 8 bits, if less add 0 at the left most bit, to make it as 8 bits.
Step 3: Invert all bits (i.e. Change 1 as 0 and 0 as 1).
3. Convert $(46)_{10}$ into Binary number.

2	46	↑
2	23 - 0	
2	11 - 1	
2	5 - 1	
2	2 - 1	
2	1 - 0	

Ans. $2 \ 1 \ -0$
 Answer - $46_{10} = (101110)_2$
4. We cannot find 1's complement for $(28)_{10}$. State reason. [QY. 2019]
Ans. $(28)_{10}$ is positive number. 1's Complement represent signed numbers (Negative numbers) only. So, $(28)_{10}$ cannot find 1's complement.
5. List the encoding systems that represents characters in memory. [FMT 2018]
Ans. (i) BCD – Binary Coded Decimal.
(ii) EBCDIC – Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code.
(iii) ASCII – American Standard Code for Information Interchange.
(iv) Unicode.
(v) ISCII - Indian Standard Code for Information Interchange.

SECTION - C

SHORT ANSWERS

1. What is radix of a number system? Give example.

Ans. A numbering system is a way of representing numbers. Each number system is uniquely identified by its base value or radix. Radix or base is the count of number of digits in each number system. Radix or base is the general idea behind positional numbering system.

Example :

- Binary Number System - Radix 2
- Octal Number System - Radix 8
- Decimal Number System - Radix 10
- Hexadecimal Number System - Radix 16.

2. Write note on binary number system.

- Ans. (i)** There are only two digits in the Binary system, namely, 0 and 1. The numbers in the binary system are represented to the base 2 and the positional multipliers are the powers of 2.
- (ii)** The left most bit in the binary number is called as the Most Significant Bit (MSB) and it has the largest positional weight.
- (iii)** The right most bit is the Least Significant Bit (LSB) and has the smallest positional weight.

3. Convert $(150)_{10}$ into Binary, then convert that Binary number to Octal. [FMT 2018]

Ans. $150_{10} = ?$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \overline{) 150} \\
 \underline{75} \quad -0 \\
 2 \overline{) 37} \quad -1 \\
 \underline{18} \quad -1 \\
 2 \overline{) 9} \quad -0 \\
 \underline{4} \quad -1 \\
 2 \overline{) 4} \quad -1 \\
 \underline{2} \quad -0 \\
 2 \overline{) 2} \quad -0 \\
 \underline{1} \quad -0
 \end{array}$$

$150_{10} = (10010110)_2$

$10010110_2 = ?$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \overline{10} & \overline{010} & \overline{110} \\
 \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\
 2 & 2 & 6
 \end{array}$$

$10010110_2 = 226_8$.

4. Write short note on ISCII.

- Ans. (i)** ISCII is the system of handling the character of Indian local languages. This as a 8-bit coding system.
- (ii)** Therefore it can handle 256 (2^8) characters. This system is formulated by the department of Electronics in India in the year 1986-88 and recognized by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).
- (iii)** Now this coding system is integrated with Unicode.

5. Add a) $-22_{10} + 15_{10}$ b) $20_{10} + 25_{10}$

Ans. (a) $-22_{10} + 15_{10}$ [Govt.MQP; HF. 2018]

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \overline{) 22} \\
 2 \overline{) 11} \quad -0 \\
 2 \overline{) 5} \quad -1 \\
 2 \overline{) 2} \quad -1 \\
 \underline{1} \quad -0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \overline{) 15} \\
 2 \overline{) 7} \quad -1 \\
 2 \overline{) 3} \quad -1 \\
 2 \overline{) 1} \quad -1
 \end{array}$$

$(1111)_2 \Rightarrow (00001111)_2$

$(10110)_2 \Rightarrow (00010110)_2$

1's complement = 11101001

2's complement = 11101010

$(-22)_{10} + (15)_{10} = 11101001$

00001111
11110001

(b) $20_{10} + 25_{10}$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \overline{) 20} \\
 2 \overline{) 10} \quad -0 \\
 2 \overline{) 5} \quad -0 \\
 2 \overline{) 2} \quad -1 \\
 \underline{1} \quad -0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \overline{) 25} \\
 2 \overline{) 12} \quad -1 \\
 2 \overline{) 6} \quad -0 \\
 2 \overline{) 3} \quad -0 \\
 \underline{1} \quad -1
 \end{array}$$

$= (10100)_2 = (11001)_2$

8 bit format of $20_{10} = 00010100$

8 bit format of $25_{10} = 00011001$

$20_{10} + 25_{10} = \underline{00101101}$

$20_{10} + 25_{10} = 00101101_2$

SECTION - D

EXPLAIN IN DETAIL

1. a) Write the procedure to convert fractional Decimal to Binary
b) Convert $(98.46)_{10}$ to Binary

[FMT 2018 ; Sep.2020]

Ans. a) The method of repeated multiplication by 2 has to be used to convert such kind of decimal fractions. The steps involved in the method of repeated multiplication by 2:

Step 1: Multiply the decimal fraction by 2 and note the integer part. The integer part is either 0 or 1.

Step 2: Discard the integer part of the previous product. Multiply the fractional part of the previous product by 2. Repeat Step 1 until the same fraction repeats or terminates (0).

Step 3: The resulting integer part forms a sequence of 0s and 1s that become the binary equivalent of decimal fraction.

Step 4: The final answer is to be written from first integer part obtained till the last integer part obtained.

b) 98.46_{10}

1. Integer part

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 98} \\ 2 \overline{) 49} - 0 \\ 2 \overline{) 24} - 1 \\ 2 \overline{) 12} - 0 \\ 2 \overline{) 6} - 0 \\ 2 \overline{) 3} - 0 \\ 1 - 1 \end{array}$$

2. Fractional part

$$0.46 \times 2 = 0.92 = 0$$

$$0.92 \times 2 = 1.84 = 1$$

$$0.84 \times 2 = 1.68 = 1$$

$$0.68 \times 2 = 1.36 = 1$$

$$0.36 \times 2 = 0.72 = 0$$

$$0.72 \times 2 = 1.44 = 1$$

$$98.46_{10} = (1100010.011101\dots)_2$$

2. Find 1's Complement and 2's Complement for the following Decimal number. a) -98 b) -135

Ans. a) -98

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 98} \\ 2 \overline{) 49} - 0 \\ 2 \overline{) 24} - 1 \\ 2 \overline{) 12} - 0 \\ 2 \overline{) 6} - 0 \\ 2 \overline{) 3} - 0 \\ 1 - 1 \end{array}$$

$$= 98_{10} = 1100010$$

$$8 \text{ bit format of } 98_{10} = 01100010$$

$$1\text{'s complement} = 10011101$$

$$\text{Add 1 bit} = \quad +1$$

$$2\text{'s complement} = \underline{\underline{10011110}}$$

b) **-135**

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 135} \\ 2 \overline{) 67} - 1 \\ 2 \overline{) 33} - 1 \\ 2 \overline{) 16} - 1 \\ 2 \overline{) 8} - 0 \\ 2 \overline{) 4} - 0 \\ 2 \overline{) 2} - 0 \\ 1 - 0 \end{array}$$

$$135_{10} = 10000111$$

$$1\text{'s complement} = 01111000$$

$$\text{Add 1 bit} = \quad +1$$

$$2\text{'s complement} = \underline{\underline{01111001}}$$

3. a) Add $1101010_2 + 101101_2$

[Sep. 2020]

- b) Subtract $1101011_2 - 111010_2$

Ans. a) $1101010_2 + 101101_2$

$$1101010$$

$$+101101$$

$$\underline{\underline{10010111}}$$

$$= 10010111_2$$

- b) $1101011_2 - 111010_2$

[HF. 2018]

$$1101011$$

$$-111010$$

$$\underline{\underline{110001}}$$

$$= 110001_2$$

WORKSHOP

1. Identify the number system for the following numbers.

Ans.	S.No	NUMBER	NUMBER SYSTEM
	1.	$(1010)_{10}$	Decimal Number system
	2.	$(1010)_2$	Binary Number System
	3.	$(989)_{16}$	Hexadecimal Number System
	4.	$(750)_8$	Octal Number System
	5.	$(926)_{10}$	Decimal Number System

2. State whether the following numbers are valid or not. If invalid, give reason.

Ans.	S.No	STATEMENT	YES / NO	REASON (IF INVALID)
	1.	786 is an Octal number	No	In. octal number, the allowable digits is between 0 and 7
	2.	101 is a Binary number	No	No Radix is mentioned
	3.	Radix of Octal number is 7	No	Radix of octal number is 8

3. Convert the following Decimal numbers to its equivalent Binary, Octal, Hexadecimal.

1) 1920 2) 255 3) 126

Ans. 1) $1920_{10} = ?_2$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \overline{) 1920} \\
 \underline{2 \quad 960 - 0} \\
 2 \quad \underline{480 - 0} \\
 2 \quad \underline{240 - 0} \\
 2 \quad \underline{120 - 0} \\
 2 \quad \underline{60 - 0} \\
 2 \quad \underline{30 - 0} \\
 2 \quad \underline{15 - 0} \\
 2 \quad \underline{7 - 1} \\
 2 \quad \underline{3 - 1} \\
 1 \quad \underline{1 - 1} \\
 \hline
 1920_{10} = 1111000000_2
 \end{array}$$

$$1920_{10} = ?_8$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 8 \overline{) 1920} \\
 \underline{8 \quad 240 - 0} \\
 8 \quad \underline{30 - 0} \\
 \hline
 3 - 6
 \end{array}$$

$$1920 = 3600_8$$

[Mar. 2019]

$$\begin{array}{r}
 16 \overline{) 1920} \\
 \underline{16 \quad 120 - 0} \\
 \hline
 7 - 8
 \end{array}$$

$$= 1920_{10} = 780_{16}$$

2) 255_{10}

[Mar. 2019]

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \overline{) 255} \\
 \underline{2 \quad 127 - 1} \\
 2 \quad \underline{63 - 1} \\
 2 \quad \underline{31 - 1} \\
 2 \quad \underline{15 - 1} \\
 2 \quad \underline{7 - 1} \\
 2 \quad \underline{3 - 1} \\
 2 \quad \underline{1 - 1} \\
 \hline
 11111111_2
 \end{array}$$

$$255_{10} = 11111111_2$$

$$255_{10} = ?_8$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 8 \overline{) 255} \\
 \underline{8 \quad 31 - 7} \\
 \hline
 3 - 7
 \end{array}$$

$$255_{10} = 377_8$$

$$255_{10} = ?_{16}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 16 \overline{) 255} \\
 \underline{16 \quad 15 - 15} \\
 \hline
 15 - F
 \end{array}$$

$$255_{10} = FF_{16}$$

3) 126_{10}

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 126 \\ \hline & 63 - 0 \\ 2 & 31 - 1 \\ \hline & 15 - 1 \\ 2 & 7 - 1 \\ \hline & 3 - 1 \\ 2 & 1 - 1 \end{array}$$

$$126_{10} = 1111110_2$$

$$126_{10} = ?_8$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 8 & 126 \\ \hline & 15 - 6 \\ 8 & 1 - 7 \end{array}$$

$$126_{10} = 176_8$$

$$126_{10} = ?_{16}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 16 & 126 \\ \hline & 7 - 14 \\ \hline & 14 - E \end{array}$$

$$126_{10} = 7E_{16}$$

4. Convert the given Binary number into its equivalent Decimal, Octal and Hexadecimal number.

1) 101110101 2) 1011010 3) 10101111

Ans. 1) 101110101

Decimal Equivalent :

$$= 1 \times 2^8 + 0 \times 2^7 + 1 \times 2^6 + 1 \times 2^5 + 1 \times 2^4 + 0 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$$

$$= 256 + 64 + 32 + 16 + 4 + 1 = 373_{10}$$

Octal Equivalent :

$$= \begin{array}{ccc} \overline{101} & \overline{110} & \overline{101} \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 5 & 6 & 5 \end{array}$$

$$= 565_8$$

Hexadecimal Equivalent :

$$= \begin{array}{ccc} \overline{10} & \overline{1110} & \overline{101} \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 1 & 7 & 5 \end{array}$$

$$= 175_{16} ; 10110101_2 = 373_{10} = 565_8 = 175_{16}$$

2) 1011010₂

Decimal Equivalent :

$$= 1 \times 2^6 + 0 \times 2^5 + 1 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0$$

$$= 64 + 16 + 8 + 2 = 90_{10}$$

Octal Equivalent :

$$= \begin{array}{ccc} \overline{10} & \overline{110} & \overline{110} \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{array}$$

$$= 132_8$$

Hexadecimal Equivalent :

$$= \begin{array}{cc} \overline{101} & \overline{1010} \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 5 & 10 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 5 & A \end{array}$$

$$= 5A_{16}$$

$$1011010_2 = 90_{10} = 132_8 = 5A_{16}$$

3) 10101111

Decimal Equivalent :

$$= 1 \times 2^8 + 0 \times 2^7 + 1 \times 2^6 + 0 \times 2^5 + 1 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$$

$$= 256 + 64 + 16 + 8 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 351_{10}$$

Octal Equivalent :

$$= \begin{array}{ccc} \overline{101} & \overline{011} & \overline{111} \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 5 & 3 & 7 \end{array}$$

$$= 537_8$$

Hexadecimal Equivalent :

$$= \begin{array}{ccc} \overline{10} & \overline{101} & \overline{1111} \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 1 & 5 & 15 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 1 & 5 & F \end{array}$$

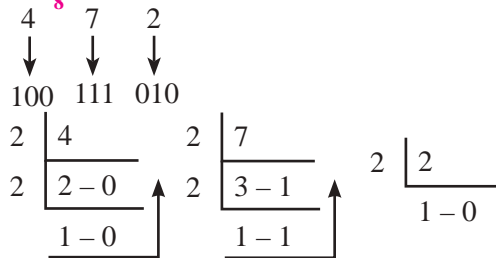
$$= 15F_{16}$$

$$10101111_2 = 351_{10} = 537_8 = 15F_{16}$$

5. Convert the following Octal numbers into Binary numbers. (A) 472 (B) 145 (C) 347 (D) 6247 (E) 645

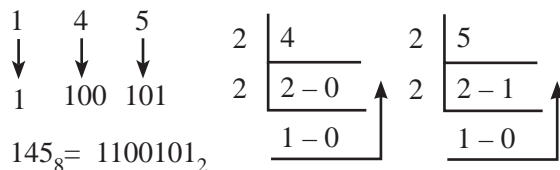
[Sep. 2020]

Ans. (A) 472_8



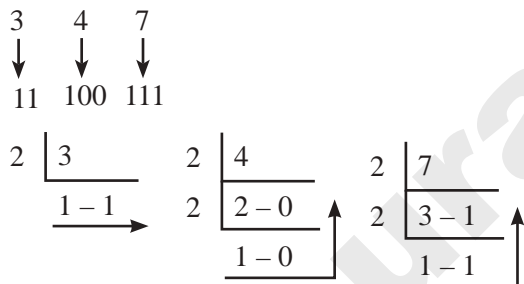
$$472_8 = 100111010_2$$

(B) 145_8



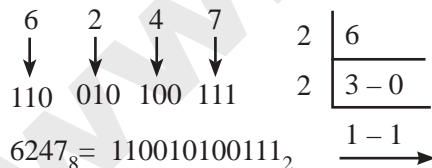
$$145_8 = 1100101_2$$

(C) 347_8



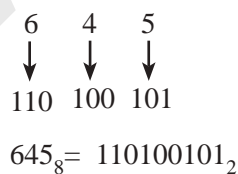
$$347_8 = 11100111_2$$

(D) 6247_8



$$6247_8 = 110010100111_2$$

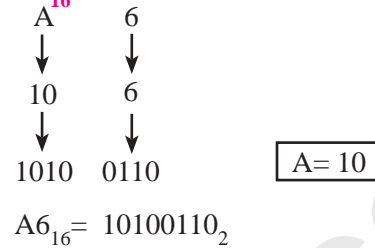
(E) 645_8



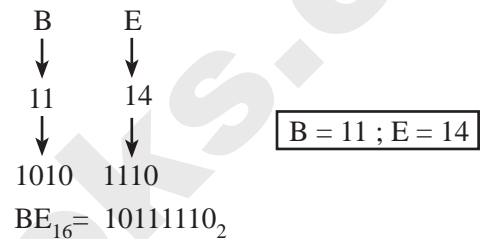
$$645_8 = 110100101_2$$

6. Convert the following Hexadecimal numbers to Binary numbers (A) A6 (B) BE (C) 9BC8 (D) BC9

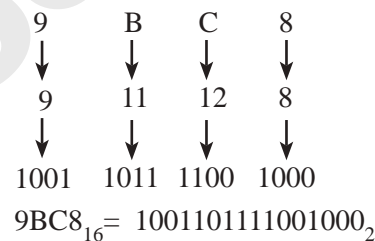
Ans. (A) $A6_{16}$



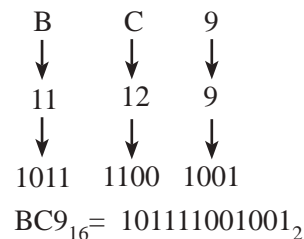
(B) BE_{16}



(C) $9BC8_{16}$



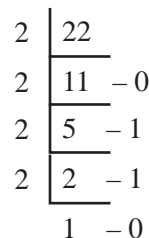
(D) $BC9_{16}$



7. Write the 1's complement number and 2's complement number for the following decimal numbers: (A) 22 (B) -13 (C) -65 (D) -46

[Sep. 2020]

Ans. (A) 22



Binary equivalent of + 22 = 10110
8 bit format = 00010110

(B) - 13

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 13 \\ \hline 2 & 6 \quad -1 \\ \hline 2 & 3 \quad -0 \\ \hline & 1 \quad -1 \end{array}$$

Binary equivalent of + 13 = 1101
 8 bit format = 00001101
 1's complement = 11110010
 Add 1 to LSB = +1
 2's complement of -13 = 11110011

(C) - 65

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 65 \\ \hline 2 & 32 \quad -1 \\ \hline 2 & 16 \quad -1 \\ \hline 2 & 8 \quad -1 \\ \hline 2 & 4 \quad -1 \\ \hline 2 & 2 \quad -0 \\ \hline 2 & 1 \quad -0 \end{array}$$

Binary equivalent of + 65 = 1000001
 8 bit format = 01000001
 1's complement = 10111110
 Add 1 to LSB = +1
 2's complement of -65 = 10111111

(D) - 46

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 46 \\ \hline 2 & 23 \quad -0 \\ \hline 2 & 11 \quad -1 \\ \hline 2 & 5 \quad -1 \\ \hline 2 & 2 \quad -1 \\ \hline & 1 \quad -0 \end{array}$$

Binary equivalent of + 46 = 101110
 8 bit format = 00101110
 1's complement = 11010001
 Add 1 to LSB = +1
 2's complement of -46 = 11010010

8. Perform the following binary computations:

- (A) $10_{10} + 15_{10}$ (B) $-12_{10} + 5_{10}$
 (C) $14_{10} - 12_{10}$ (D) $(-2_{10}) - (-6_{10})$.

Ans. (A) $10_{10} + 15_{10}$

Binary equivalent of 10 and 15
 $10_{10} = 00001010$
 $15_{10} = 00001111$
 $25_{10} = \underline{00011001}$

(B) $-12_{10} + 5_{10}$

Binary addition of -12 and 5
 $12_{10} = 00001100$
 1's complement = 11110011
 Add 1 to LSB = +1
 2's complement = 11110100
 $-12_{10} = 11110100$
 $5_{10} = 00000101$
 $-7_{10} = \underline{11110011}$

(C) $14_{10} + 12_{10} = 14_{10} + (-12)_{10}$

$12_{10} = 00001100$
 1's complement = 11110011
 2's complement = 11110100
 Binary addition of $14 - 12_{10}$
 $14_{10} = 00001110$
 $-12_{10} = 11110100$
 $2_{10} = \underline{00000010}$

(D) $-(2_{10}) - (-6_{10}) = -2_{10} + 6_{10}$

(-2_{10}) :
 8 bits = 00000010
 1's complement = 11111101
 = +1
 2's complement = 11111110
 $-2 = 11111110$
 $+6 = 00000110$
 $+4 = \underline{10000010}$

PART - II - BOOLEAN ALGEBRA

EVALUATION

SECTION - A

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

- Which is a basic electronic circuit which operates on one or more signals?
(a) Boolean algebra (b) Gate
(c) Fundamental gates (d) Derived gates
[Ans. (b) Gate]
- Which gate is called as the logical inverter?
(a) AND (b) OR [Mar. 2019, 2020]
(c) NOT (d) XNOR
[Ans. (c) NOT]
- $A + A = ?$
(a) A (b) 0
(c) I (d) A [Ans. (a) A]
- NOR is a combination of? [FMT 2018]
(a) NOT(OR) (b) NOT(AND)
(c) NOT(NOT) (d) NOT(NOR)
[Ans. (a) NOT(OR)]
- NAND is called as Gate
(a) Fundamental Gate (b) Derived Gate
(c) Logical Gate (d) Universal gate
[Ans. (d) Universal gate]

SECTION - B

VERY SHORT ANSWERS

- What is Boolean Algebra?

Ans. Boolean algebra is a mathematical discipline that is used for designing digital circuits in a digital computer. It describes the relation between inputs and outputs of a digital circuit. Example : $X = A + B$.

- Write a short note on NAND Gate.

Ans. (i) The NAND gate operates an AND gate followed by a NOT gate.

- (ii)** It acts in the manner of the logical operation "AND" followed by inversion. The output is "false" if both inputs are "true", otherwise, the output is "true".

- Draw the truth table for XOR gate.

Ans. The truth table for XOR gate is

Input		Output
A	B	C
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

- Write the associative laws.

Ans. Associative

$$A + (B + C) = (A + B) + C$$

$$A \cdot (B \cdot C) = (A \cdot B) \cdot C$$

- What are derived gates? [June 2019]

Ans. NAND, NOR, XOR and XNOR are derived gates which are derived from the fundamental logical gates.

SECTION - C

SHORT ANSWERS

- Write the truth table of fundamental gates.

Ans. The fundamental gates are AND, OR, NOT gates

- (i) AND Gate Truth Table :** [Mar. 2020]

A	B	A.B
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

- (ii) OR Gate Truth Table :**

A	B	A+B
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

(iii) NOT Gate Truth Table :

A	\bar{A}
0	1
1	0

2. Write a short note on XNOR gate.

Ans. The XNOR (exclusive - NOR) gate is a combination XOR gate followed by an inverter. Its output is "true" if the inputs are the same, and "false" if the inputs are different. In simple words, the output is 1 if the input are the same, otherwise the output is 0.

The truth table for XNOR Gate is

Input		Output
A	B	C
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

3. Reason out why the NAND and NOR are called universal gates?

Ans. NAND and NOR gates are called Universal gates, because the fundamental logic gates can be realized through them.

4. Give the truth table of XOR gate.

Ans.

A	B	$A \oplus B$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

5. Write the De Morgan's law.

Ans. De Morgan's
 $\overline{A + B} = \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}$
 $\overline{(A \cdot B)} = \bar{A} + \bar{B}$

SECTION - D

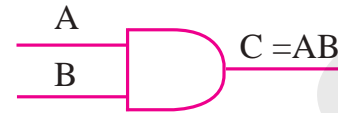
EXPLAIN IN DETAIL

1. Explain the fundamental gates with expression and truth table. [FMT; QY. 2018]

Ans. A gate is basic electronic circuit which operates on one or more signals to produce an output signal. There are three fundamental gates namely AND, OR and NOT.

AND Gate :

The AND gate can have two or more input signals and produce an output signal. In boolean algebra, a variable can take either of the values '0' or '1'. The logical symbol of the AND gate is AND gate is



Logic symbol of AND Gate

In boolean algebra the multiplication sign stands for the AND operation. Therefore, the output of the AND gate is

$$C = A \cdot B \text{ or}$$

simply $C = AB$

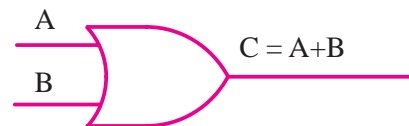
The truth table for AND Gate is

Input		Output
A	B	C
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

The truth table for AND Gate

OR Gate :

The OR gate gets its name from the face that it behaves like the logical inclusive "OR". The output is "true" if either or both of the inputs are "true". If both inputs are "false" then the output is "false". In otherwords the output will be 1 if and only if one or both inputs are 1; otherwise, the output is 0. The logical symbol of the OR gate is



Logic symbol of OR Gate

The OR gate output is

$$C = A \text{ OR } B$$

We use the + sign to denote the OR function. Therefore,

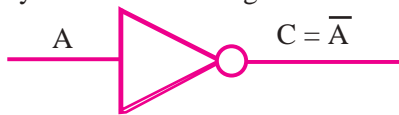
$$C = A + B$$

The truth table for OR gate is

Input		Output
A	B	C
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	1	1

NOT Gate :

The NOT gate, called a logical inverter, has only one input. It reverses the logical state. In other words the output C is always the complement of the input. The logical symbol of the NOT gate is



Logic symbol of NOT Gate

The boolean function of NOT gate is

$$C = \text{NOT } A$$

In boolean algebra, the overbar stands for NOT operation. Therefore, $C = \overline{A}$

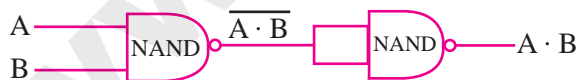
The truth table for NOT gate is

Input	Output
A	C
1	0
0	1

2. How AND and OR can be realized using NAND and NOR gate.

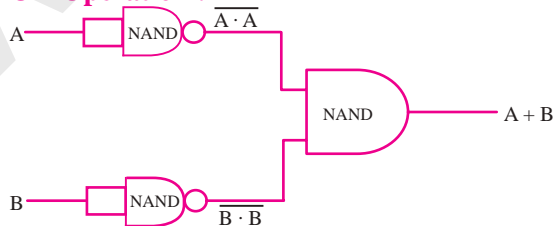
Ans. (i) AND and OR operation from NAND gates are shown below.

NAND gates AND Operation :



$$A \cdot B = (A \text{ NAND } B) \text{ NAND } (A \text{ NAND } B)$$

OR Operation :



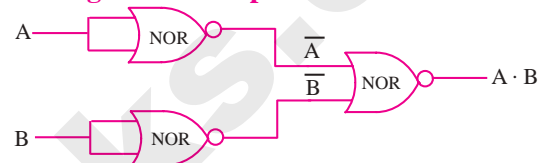
$$A + B = (A \text{ NAND } A) \text{ NAND } (B \text{ NAND } B)$$

The truth table for NAND Gate is

Input		Output
A	B	C
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

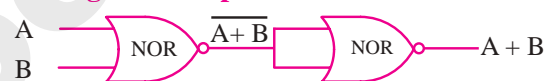
(ii) AND and OR operation from NOR gates are shown below.

NOR gates AND Operation :



$$A \cdot B = (A \text{ NOR } A) \text{ NOR } (B \text{ NOR } B)$$

NOR gate OR Operation :



$$A + B = (A \text{ NOR } B) \text{ NOR } (A \text{ NOR } B)$$

The truth table for NAND Gate is

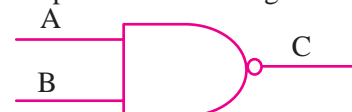
Input		Output
A	B	C
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

3. Explain the Derived gates with expression and truth table.

Ans. NAND, NOR, XOR and XNOR are derived gates which are derived from the fundamental gates.

(i) NAND Gate : The NAND gate operates an AND gate followed by a NOT gate. It acts in the manner of the logical operation "AND" followed by inversion. The output is "false" if both inputs are "true", otherwise, the output is "true"

The output of the NAND gate is $C = \overline{(A \cdot B)}$

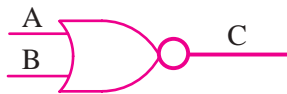


Logic Symbol of NAND Gate

The truth table for NAND gate is

Input		Output
A	B	C
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

- (ii) **NOR Gate** : The NOR gate circuit is an OR gate followed by an inverter. Its output is "true" if both inputs are "false" Otherwise, the output is "false".



Logic symbol of NOR Gate

The output of NOR gate is $C = \overline{A + B}$

Read this as "C equals NOT of A OR B" or "C equals the complement of A OR B".

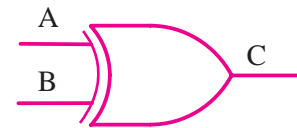
The truth table for NOR gate is

Input		Output
A	B	C
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

- (iii) **XOR Gate** : The XOR (exclusive - OR) gate acts in the same way as the logical "either/or." The output is "true" if either, but not both, of the inputs are "true". The output is "false" if both inputs are "false" or if both inputs are "true." In boolean algebra, exclusive - OR operator \oplus or "encircled plus".

Hence $C = A \oplus B$

The logical symbol of XOR gate is



Logic Symbol of XOR Gate

The truth table of XOR gate is

Input		Output
A	B	C
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

- (iv) **XNOR Gate** : The XNOR (exclusive - NOR) gate is a combination XOR gate followed by an inverter.

The logical symbol of XNOR gate is




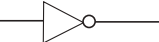



Logic Symbol of XNOR Gate

The truth table for XNOR Gate is

Input		Output
A	B	C
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1 MARK

1. How many memory size in Tera Bytes contain?
[QY. 2018]
(a) 2^{10} (b) 2^{30}
(c) 2^{40} (d) 2^{50} [Ans. (c) 2^{40}]
2. $A.A=?$ [QY. 2018]
(a) A (b) 0
(c) 1 (d) \bar{A} [Ans. (a) A]
3. Which one of the following coding system is integrated with Unicode? [Govt.MQP-2018]
(a) BCD (b) ASCII
(c) EBCDIC (d) ISCII [Ans. (d) ISCII]
4. NOR is a combination of [FMT 2018]
(a) NOT(OR) (b) NOT(AND)
(c) NOT(NOT) (d) NOT(NOR) [Ans. (a) NOT(OR)]
5. For 1100_2 What is the Hexadecimal equivalent [HF. 2018]
(a) D (b) C (c) A (d) B [Ans. (b) C]
6. $(10100110)_2 = (\underline{\quad})_{16}$ [QY. 2018]
(a) A5 (b) B5
(c) A6 (d) B6 [Ans. (c) A6]
7. NAND and NOR Gates are called as [QY. 2018]
(a) Fundamental Gates
(b) Logical Gates
(c) Universal Gates
(d) Electronic Gates [Ans. (c) Universal Gates]
8. $\overline{\bar{A}} = \underline{\quad}$ [QY. 2019]
(a) \bar{A} (b) 1 (c) 0 (d) A [Ans. (d) A]
9. Which one is XOR gate? [QY. 2019]
(a)  (b) 
(c)  (d) 
[Ans. (c) 

2 MARKS

1. Give ASCII codes for the characters A and Z?
Ans. ASCII codes for the characters [Govt.MQP-2018]
A = 65 ; Z = 90
2. $(8888)_8$ Is it Exactly Octal Number? State the Reason. [QY. 2018]
Ans. No. the numerals used in base 8 are 0 through 7, So 8888 is not a valid base 8 number.
3. Expand (i) EBCDIC (ii) BCD (iii) ASCII (iv) DLNN (v) ISCII [QY. 2018]
Ans. (i) EBCDIC - Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code
(ii) BCD - Binary Coded Decimal
(iii) ASCII - American Standard Code for Information Interchange.
(iv) DLNN - Dynamic Learning Neural Network.
(v) ISCII - Indian Standard Code for Information Interchange
4. Expand the following :1. Bit 2. MSB [FMT 2018]
Ans. (i) Bit - Binary Digit
(ii) MSB - Most significant Bit
5. Perform binary addition for the following $(-21)_{10} + (5)_{10}$ [FMT 2018]
Ans. $(-21)_{10} + (5)_{10} - 21 = 10101_2$
1's complement = 00010101
2's complement = 11101010
 $\quad\quad\quad + 1$
11101011
 $5_{10} = 101_2$
 $(-21)_{10} + (5)_{10} = 11101011$
 $\quad\quad\quad 00000101$
 $- 16_{10} \text{ Result} = \underline{11110000}$

2	21
2	10 - 1
2	5 - 0
2	1 - 0

6. Convert 340_{10} to its equivalent Binary, Octal and Hexadecimal. [June 2019]

Ans. $340_{10} = ?_2$

```

2 | 340
  | 170 - 0
2 | 85 - 0
  | 42 - 1
  | 21 - 0
  | 10 - 1
  | 5 - 0
  | 2 - 1
  | 1 - 0
    
```

$$340_{10} = 101010100_2$$

$340_{10} = ?_8$

```

8 | 340
  | 42 - 4
  | 5 - 2
    
```

$$340_{10} = 524_8$$

$340_{10} = ?_{16}$

```

16 | 340
    | 21 - 4
    | 1 - 5
    
```

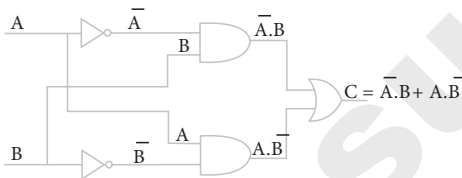
$$340_{10} = 154_{16}$$

7. What is BCD? [QY. 2019]

Ans. **BCD** : Binary Coded Decimal is a 4-bit code used to represent the numeric data alone. For example, a number like 9 can be represented using Binary Coded Decimal as 1001_2 . Binary Coded Decimal is mostly used in simple electronic devices like calculators and microwaves.

8. $C = \bar{A} \cdot B + A \cdot \bar{B} \rightarrow$ Draw the logic circuit. [QY. 2019]

Ans. The logic circuit of XOR gate is



9. Convert the given binary number $(11.011)_2$ into its decimal equivalent. [Mar. 2020]

$(11.011)_2$

Integer part $(11)_2 = 3$

2^1	2^0	2^{-1}	2^{-2}	2^{-3}
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
1	1	.	0	1
1	1	.	0	1

$$3 + .(0 \times 0.5 + 1 \times 0.25 + 1 \times 0.125)$$

$$= 3.375$$

$$(11.011)_2 = (3.375)_{10}$$

10. (a) State whether the following numbers are valid or not, if invalid write reason.

(i) $(796)_8$

Invalid. In octal number, the allowable digits be tween 0 and 7.

(ii) $(7GE)_{16}$

Invalid. Hexadecimal numbers are used as a shorthand form of binary sequence.

(iii) $(11110)_2$

Valid.

(b) Write the number system for the following numbers.

(i) $(926)_{10}$ (ii) $(ABC)_{16}$ (iii) $(450)_8$

(i) Decimal Number system

(ii) Hexadecimal Number System

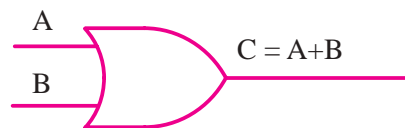
(iii) Octal Number System

3 MARKS

1. $C = A+B$ This expression belongs to which Operator? Draw the Diagram and Truth Table. [QY. 2018]

Ans. $C = A + B$ expression belongs to OR Gate operator.

Diagram :



Truth table :

Input		Output
A	B	C
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

2. Find 2's complement of -35 [Govt.MQP-2018]

Ans. -35

```

2 | 35
  | 17 - 1
  | 8 - 1
  | 4 - 0
  | 2 - 0
  | 1 - 0
    
```

Binary equivalent of $+22 = 100011$

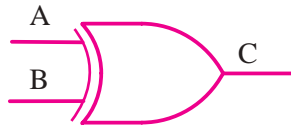
8 bit format = 00100011

1's complement = 11010101

2's complement $-35 = \underline{\underline{11011101}}$

3. Write the truth table and draw logic symbol of XOR gate. [Mar. 2019]

Ans. **XOR Gate** : The logical symbol of XOR gate is



The truth table of XOR gate is

Input		Output
A	B	C
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

4. Explain byte, bit, nibble. [QY., HY. 2019]

Ans. **Byte** : Byte is a group of 8 bits which is used to represent a character. A byte is considered as the basic unit of measuring the memory size in the computer.

Bit : The most basic unit of information in a digital computer is called a bit. A bit is a binary digit which can be 0, or 1.

Nibble : A nibble is half a byte, which is usually a grouping of 4 bits. Word is the number of bits a processor can bundle (read/write) at a time.

5. What is word length? [HY. 2019]

Ans. The term word length is used as the measure of the number of bits in each word. For example, a word can have a length of 16 bits, 32 bits and 64 bits.

5 MARKS

1. Convert the following to binary, then convert the binary number to hexadecimal [Govt.MQP-2018]

(a) 456 (b) 855

Ans. (a) 456 Binary Number

	Quotient	Remainder
456/2	228	0
228/2	114	0
114/2	57	0
57/2	28	1
28/2	14	0

14/2	7	0
7/2	3	1
3/2	1	1
1/2	0	1

Binary Number = $(111001000)_2$

Hexadecimal Number = $(1C8)_{16}$

(b) 855

	Quotient	Remainder
855/2	427	1
427/2	213	1
213/2	106	1
106/2	53	0
53/2	26	1
26/2	13	0
13/2	6	1
6/2	3	0
3/2	1	1
1/2	0	1

Binary Number = $(1101010111)_2$

Hexadecimal Number = $(357)_{16}$

2. Convert the followings: [QY. 2018]

(i) $(65)_{10} = ()_2$

(ii) $(5AF)_{16} = ()_2$

(iii) $(12.29)_{10} = ()_2$

(iv) $(452)_8 = ()_2$

(v) $(1100101)_2 = ()_8$

Ans. (i) $(65)_{10} = ()_2$

2	65	
2	32 - 1	
2	16 - 0	
2	8 - 0	
2	4 - 0	
2	2 - 0	
	1 - 0	

$(65)_{10} = (1000001)_2$

(ii) $(5AF)_{16} = ()_2$

$= (10110101111)_2$

5AF
 \bigwedge
 1455

(iii) $(12.29)_{10} = ()_2$

1. Integer Part

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 12} \\ 2 \overline{) 6} \quad -0 \\ 2 \overline{) 3} \quad -0 \\ \hline 1 \quad -1 \end{array}$$

2. Fractional Part

$$\begin{aligned} 0.29 \times 2 &= 0.58 = 0 \\ 00.58 \times 2 &= 1.16 = 1 \\ (12.29)_{10} &= 1100.0100_2 \dots \end{aligned}$$

(iv) $(452)_8 = ()_2$

$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \downarrow \\ 100 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \downarrow \\ 101 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \downarrow \\ 010 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 2} \\ 1 \quad -0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 4} \\ 2 \overline{) 2} \quad -0 \\ 1 \quad -0 \end{array}$
100101010_2			$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 5} \\ 2 \overline{) 2} \quad -1 \\ 1 \quad -0 \end{array}$	

(v) $(1100101_2) = ()_8 = 145_8$

3. Add the following using 2's Complement.

(i) $-18 + -25$ (ii) $-63 + -14$ [QY. 2018]

Ans. (i) $-18 + (-25)$

$18_{10} = 00010010$

1's complement = 11101101

2's complement = $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \hline 11101110 \end{array}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 18} \\ 2 \overline{) 9} \quad -0 \\ 2 \overline{) 4} \quad -1 \\ 2 \overline{) 2} \quad -0 \\ \hline 1 \quad -0 \end{array}$$

-25

$-25_{10} = 00011001$

1's complement = 11100110

2's complement = $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \hline 11100111 \end{array}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 25} \\ 2 \overline{) 12} \quad -1 \\ 2 \overline{) 6} \quad -0 \\ 2 \overline{) 3} \quad -0 \\ \hline 1 \quad -1 \end{array}$$

$-18_{10} = 11101110$

$-25_{10} = 11100111$

$\begin{array}{r} \hline 111010101 \end{array}$

(ii) $-63 + (-14)$

$63_{10} = 00111111$

1's complement = 11000000

2's complement = $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \hline 11000001 \end{array}$

$-14 = 00001110$

1's complement = 11110001

2's complement = $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \hline 11110010 \end{array}$

$-63 -14 = 11000001$

11110010

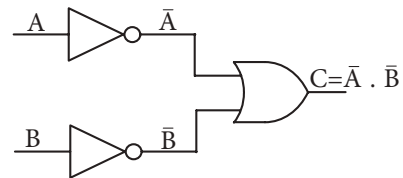
$\begin{array}{r} \hline 110110011 \end{array}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 63} \\ 2 \overline{) 31} \quad -1 \\ 2 \overline{) 15} \quad -1 \\ 2 \overline{) 7} \quad -1 \\ 2 \overline{) 3} \quad -1 \\ \hline 1 \quad -1 \\ 2 \overline{) 14} \\ 2 \overline{) 7} \quad -0 \\ 2 \overline{) 3} \quad -1 \\ \hline 1 \quad -1 \end{array}$$

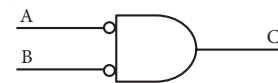
4. Prove DeMorgan's First Law using truth table. [QY. 2019]

Ans. **Bubbled AND Gate** : The Logic Circuit of Bubbled

AND Gate.



In the above circuit, inverters on the input lines of the AND gate gives the output as $C = (A \cdot B)$.



This circuit can be redrawn as the bubbles on the inputs, where the bubbles represent inversion.

We refer this as bubbled AND gate. Let us analyse this logic circuit for all input possibilities.

If $A = 0$ and $B = 0$ $C = (0 \cdot 0) = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$

If $A = 0$ and $B = 1$ $C = (0 \cdot 1) = 1 \cdot 0 = 0$

If $A = 1$ and $B = 0$ $C = (1 \cdot 0) = 0 \cdot 1 = 0$

If $A = 1$ and $B = 1$ $C = (1 \cdot 1) = 0 \cdot 0 = 0$

Here the truth table is

Input		Output
A	B	C
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

In other words the circuits are interchangeable.

Therefore $(A + B) = A \cdot B$

5. Which establishes the De Morgan's first theorem.

Convert: (i) $8BC_{16} = ()_2$ (ii) $6213_8 = ()_2$

(iii) $255_{10} = ()_{16}$ (iv) Add: $-22_{10} + 15_{10}$ [QY. 2019]

(v) -98_{10} - write the 2's complement.

Ans. (i) $(8BC)_{16} = ()_2$ [Mar. 2019]

8	B	C
↓	↓	↓
1000	1011	1100

$$8BC_{16} = (100010111100)_2$$

(ii) $(6213)_8 = ()_2$ [Mar. 2019]

6	2	1	3
↓	↓	↓	↓
110	010	001	011

$$(6213)_8 = (110010001011)_2$$

(iii) 255_{10}

$$255_{10} = 377_8$$

$$255_{10} = ?_{16}$$

16	255	15 - F
	15 - 15	

$$255_{10} = FF_{16}$$

(iv) $-22_{10} + 15_{10}$

2	22		2	15	
2	11	-0	2	7	-1
(1111) ₂	=	(0000)	2	3	-1
(10110) ₂	=	(000)	2	1	-1
1's complement		=	11101001		

2's complement = 11101010

$(-22)_{10} + (15)_{10} = 11101001$

$$= \frac{00001111}{11111001}$$

(v) -98

2	98	
2	49	-0
2	24	-1
2	12	-0
2	6	-0
2	3	-0
		1 - 1

$$= 98_{10} = 1100010$$

8 bit format of $98_{10} = 01100010$

1's complement = 10011101

Add 1 bit = +1

2's complement = 10011110

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER 1 MARK

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTIONS FOR THE BELOW QUESTIONS.

- How the information entered in a computer?
(a) Knowledge (b) data
(c) ASCII Value (d) BCD [Ans. (b) data]
- Which establishment done convention using groups of 8 bits as a basic unit of storage medium?
(a) Apple (b) Microsoft
(c) IBM (d) D E L L [Ans. (c) IBM]
- Who coined the term byte?
(a) Charles Babbage (b) John von newmann
(c) Werner Buchholz (d) Herman Hollerith
[Ans. (c) Werner Buchholz]
- How many standard number system are there to use?
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 8 (d) 16
[Ans. (b) 4]
- Which of the following is not a standard number system?
(a) Pentagon (b) Hexadecimal
(c) Decimal (d) Binary
[Ans. (a) Pentagon]
- What are the two symbols used in Binary number system?
(a) 0, 1 (b) +, -
(c) 2, 4 (d) $2^0, 2^1$ [Ans. (a) 0, 1]
- How many parameters can be considered to know the magnitude of the number?
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 3 (d) 5
[Ans. (c) 3]
- Which is used to measure the number of bits in each word?
(a) Word length (b) length
(c) Size (d) word size
[Ans. (a) Word length]
- How many ways are there to represent signed binary number?
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 1 (d) 6
[Ans. (c) 1]

- In binary numbers, the signed negative number has a prefix?
(a) - (b) 0 (c) 1 (d) 2
[Ans. (c) 1]
- How many unique symbols in Octal number system?
(a) 4 (b) 16 (c) 2 (d) 8
[Ans. (d) 8]
- How many procedures are there to convert from decimal to binary?
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 8 (d) 3
[Ans. (a) 2]
- How many common coding schemes are used to represent a character?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
[Ans. (c) 4]
- How many coding schemes are used to represent character in India?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
[Ans. (a) 2]
- Which complement performs the logical negation on each individual bit?
(a) Signed (b) Unsigned
(c) 2's (d) 1's
[Ans. (b) Unsigned]
- Which of the following is not a common coding schemes to represent a character?
(a) BCD (b) Unicode
(c) ASCII Code (d) Byte code
[Ans. (d) Byte code]
- Which of the following programs uses ASCII code?
(a) only C (b) only C++
(c) both C, C++ (d) Java
[Ans. (c) both C, C++]
- Which of the programs used Unicode?
(a) C (b) C++
(c) Java (d) None of these
[Ans. (c) Java]
- Which of the following is the idea behind positional numbering systems?
(a) Absolute Value (b) Place Volume
(c) Radix (d) All of these
[Ans. (c) Radix]

20. Which is an elementary building block of the digital circuit?

- (a) Gate (b) Digital gate
(c) Logic gate (d) Physical gate

[Ans. (c) Logic gate]

21. Which one of the following are fundamental logic gates?

- (a) NAND, NOR, NOT (b) AND, OR, NOT
(c) NAND, XOR, XNOR (d) AND, XOR, NOT

[Ans. (b) AND, OR, NOT]

22. Which one of the following are called universal gates?

- (a) AND, OR, NOT
(b) XOR AND XNOR
(c) NAND and NOR
(d) NAND and AND [Ans. (c) NAND and NOR]

23. Which digit is not allowed in hexadecimal number system?

- (a) G (b) B (c) E (d) D
[Ans. (a) G]

24. Which coding scheme is used to LCD?

- (a) Unicode (b) ASCII
(c) EBCDIC (d) BCD [Ans. (d) BCD]

25. How many parameters are considered to find the magnitude of a number?

- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 2 (d) 5
[Ans. (a) 3]

II. MATCH LIST I WITH LIST II AND SELECT THE CORRECT ANSWER USING THE CODES GIVEN BELOW.

1.

	List I		List II
(i)	Binary Number System	1	Base 16
(ii)	Hexa Decimal Number System	2	Base 8
(iii)	Decimal Number System	3	Base 2
(iv)	Octal Number System	4	Base 10

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|------|-------|------|
| (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (a) 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (b) 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (c) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |

[Ans. (c) (i)-3, (ii)-1, (iii)-4, (iv)-2]

2.

	List I		List II
(i)	0 to 9, A o F	1	Binary
(ii)	0, 1	2	Hexadecimal
(iii)	0 to 9	3	Octal
(iv)	0 to 7	4	Decimal

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|------|-------|------|
| (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (a) 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (b) 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |

[Ans. (c) (i)-3, (ii)-4, (iii)-1, (iv)-2]

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION AND FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. **Data means**

- (a) a set of values (b) a set of information
(c) a set of records (d) a set of files

[Ans. (a) a set of values]

2. **The singular form of data is**

- (a) Record (b) File
(c) Datum (d) Values

[Ans. (c) Datum]

3. **"75% of Men likes cricket" is**

- (a) Information (b) data
(c) knowledge (d) Record

[Ans. (c) knowledge]

4. **The processed data is called**

- (a) Information (b) Knowledge
(c) datum (d) files

[Ans. (a) Information]

5. **In a computer, a data is converted into**

- (a) ASCII form (b) BCD form
(c) Binary form (d) Octal form

[Ans. (c) Binary form]

- 6. The most basic unit of information in a digital computer is called a**
(a) word (b) data
(c) nibble (d) bit [Ans. (d) bit]
- 7. Expansion of BIT is**
(a) BASIC DIGITS
(b) BINARY DIGIT
(c) BINARY INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(d) BASE DIGIT [Ans. (b) BINARY DIGIT]
- 8. 1 Byte = bits .**
(a) 8 (b) 16 (c) 1024 (d) 512
[Ans. (a) 8]
- 9. 4 bits =**
(a) Bit (b) Byte (c) Nibble (d) Word
[Ans. (c) Nibble]
- 10. A word can have a length of**
(a) 2,5,10 bits (b) 15,25,50 bits
(c) 16,32,64 bits (d) 64,128,255 bits
[Ans. (c) 16,32,64 bits]
- 11. A number system can be derived from a**
(a) bit (b) byte
(c) base or radix (d) nibble or word
[Ans. (c) base or radix]
- 12. The Radix of Hexadecimal is**
(a) 6 (b) 10 (c) 16 (d) 8
[Ans. (c) 16]
- 13. A Latin prefix Deci means**
(a) 2 (b) 8 (c) 16 (d) 10
[Ans. (d) 10]
- 14. The base value of a number is also known as**
(a) length (b) radix
(c) data (d) Position
[Ans. (b) radix]
- 15. Each binary digit weight is expressed as a power of**
(a) 1 (b) 0 (c) 0, 1 (d) 2
[Ans. (d) 2]
- 16. Expansion of MSB is**
(a) Most Sign Bit
(b) Most Significant Bit
(c) Medium Signal Bit
(d) Most Significant Byte
[Ans. (b) Most Significant Bit]
- 17. Expansion of LSB is**
(a) Least Significant Byte
(b) Least Sign Bit
(c) Least Significant Bit
(d) Left Significant Bit
[Ans. (c) Least Significant Bit]
- 18. The decimal value of 1010.01_2 is**
(a) 10.5 (b) 10.25
(c) 10.05 (d) 10.025
[Ans. (b) 10.25]
- 19. The left most bit on the binary digit carries the largest weight is called**
(a) LSB (b) MSB
(c) Word (d) Byte [Ans. (b) MSB]
- 20. The Right most bit on the binary digit carries the smallest weight is called**
(a) LSB (b) MSB (c) RMB (d) LMB
[Ans. (a) LSB]
- 21. The most commonly used number system is**
(a) Binary (b) Hexademical
(c) Decimal (d) Octal
[Ans. (c) Decimal]
- 22. Repeated division method is also known as**
(a) Expansion method (b) Divide by 2 method
(c) Double dabble method
(d) None of these [Ans. (c) Double dabble method]
- 23. The decimal equivalent of 0.011_2 is**
(a) 0.6875 (b) 0.1875
(c) 0.1785 (d) 0.5 [Ans. (b) 0.1875]
- 24. The 4 bit binary equivalent of -5 is**
(a) 1101 (b) 0101 (c) 1100 (d) -101
[Ans. (a) 1101]
- 25. 1's complement of 1001_2 is**
(a) 1001_2 (b) 0111_2
(c) 0110_2 (d) 1010_2 [Ans. (c) 0110_2]
- 26. The most popular way of representing negative numbers in computer systems is**
(a) 1's complement (b) Signed bit
(c) 2's complement (d) All of these
[Ans. (c) 2's complement]
- 27. The 2's complement of 1100_2 is**
(a) 0011_2 (b) 0100_2
(c) 0001_2 (d) 1100_2
[Ans. (b) 0100_2]

- 28. BCD is bit code**
(a) 16 (b) 8 (c) 4 (d) 2
[Ans. (c) 4]
- 29. Enhanced BCD is bit code.**
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8
[Ans. (c) 6]
- 30. EBCDIC primarily used in computers.**
(a) IBM (b) APPLE
(c) PENTIUM (d) LAPTOP
[Ans. (a) IBM]
- 31. EBCDIC uses bit coding scheme.**
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 8 (d) 16
[Ans. (c) 8]
- 32. The total number of characters coded using EBCDIC is**
(a) 32 (b) 64 (c) 128 (d) 256
[Ans. (d) 256]
- 33. Unicode is a bit code.**
(a) 8 (b) 4 (c) 16 (d) 32
[Ans. (c) 16]
- 34. The Tamil alphabets have**
(a) soup (b) grantha
(c) numerals (d) All of these
[Ans. (d) All of these]
- 35. The number of Tamil glyphs is about**
(a) 255 (b) 128 (c) 170 (d) 256
[Ans. (c) 170]
- 36. ISCII has been used by**
(a) IBM (b) Apple
(c) Microsoft (d) IBM & Apple
[Ans. (d) IBM & Apple]
- 37. TSCII is proposed by**
(a) IWG - TSC (b) Apple
(c) IBM (d) Microsoft
[Ans. (a) IWG - TSC]
- 38. Entire Tamil alphabets handled by the coding schemes**
(a) EBCDIC (b) ASCII
(c) ISCII (d) TSCII
[Ans. (d) TSCII]
- 39. Binary Multiplication is possible with**
(a) 0 and 1 (b) 0 and 0
(c) 1 and 1 (d) All the above
[Ans. (d) All the above]
- 40. The base of an octal number system is represented by**
(a) 2 (b) 8 (c) 7 (d) None
[Ans. (b) 8]
- 41. To convert an hexadecimal number to trinary equivalent, each hexadecimal digit is expressed as**
(a) 3 bits form (b) 4 bits form
(c) 8 bits form (d) 2 bits form
[Ans. (b) 4 bits form]
- 42. Sixteen raised to the power zero is equivalent to**
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 16 (d) 0 and 1
[Ans. (b) 1]
- 43. An octal number system uses the digits from**
(a) 0 to 8 (b) 1 to 8 (c) 0 to 7 (d) 1 to 7
[Ans. (c) 0 to 7]
- 44. In a hexadecimal number system 'B' represents the digit is**
(a) 11 (b) 12 (c) 14 (d) 13
[Ans. (a) 11]
- 45. The binary equivalent of a hexadecimal digit C is repressed by**
(a) 1010 (b) 1011 (c) 1101 (d) 1100
[Ans. (d) 1100]
- 46. The hexadecimal equivalent of 1011 is**
(a) 14 (b) 15 (c) 11 (d) 12
[Ans. (c) 11]
- 47. The base value is also known as**
(a) Absolute (b) Place
(c) Radix (d) System
[Ans. (c) Radix]
- 48. A logic gate is a building block of a**
(a) digital circuit (b) digital computer
(c) digital memory (d) digital voltage
[Ans. (a) digital circuit]
- 49. At any moment, logic gate takes one of..... conditions.**
(a) octal (b) binary
(c) decimal (d) logical
[Ans. (b) binary]
- 50. The fundamental logic are**
(a) five (b) four
(c) two (d) three [Ans. (d) three]

51. The NOR gate circuit is an

- (a) OR gate followed by an inverter
- (b) inverter followed by OR gate
- (c) NOR gate followed by an inverter
- (d) XOR gate followed by an inverter

[Ans. (a) OR gate followed by an inverter]

IV. PICK THE ODD ONE OUT.

1. (a) Unicode (b) Decimal
(c) Octal (d) Hexadecimal

[Ans. (a) Unicode]

Reason : The popular coding scheme after ASCII is Unicode. Other three are different types of number systems.

2. (a) AND (b) OR
(c) XNOR (d) NOT

[Ans. (c) XNOR]

Reason : The XNOR gate is a combination of XOR gate followed by an inverter. Other three are fundamental gates.

V. WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT CORRECTLY MATCHED?

1. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Bit – 0 or 1
- (b) Nibble – 4 bits
- (c) Byte – 8 bits
- (d) Kilobyte – 240 bytes

[Ans. (d) Kilobyte – 240 bytes]

2. (a) Decimal base value – 10
(b) Binary base value – 4
(c) Octal base value – 8
(d) Hexadecimal base value – 16

[Ans. (b) Binary base value – 4]

VI. CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT.

1. Assertion (A) : The data is a fact about people, places or some objects.

Reason (R) : Computer handles data in the form of '0' or '1'.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

[Ans. (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)]

2. Assertion (A) : Radix or base is the general idea behind positional numbering system.

Reason (R) : A hexadecimal number is represented using base 8.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

[Ans. (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false]

3. Assertion (A) : Computers can handle both positive (unsigned) and negative (signed) numbers.

Reason (R) : The simplest method to represent negative binary numbers is called signed magnitude.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

[Ans. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)]

4. Assertion (A) : ISCII is the system of handling the character of Indian local languages.

Reason (R) : This system is formulated by the department of Electronics in India in the year 1986-88.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

[Ans. (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)]

VII. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT.

- The ASCII code equivalent to the uppercase letter 'A' is 65.
 - The EBCDIC coding system is formulated by International Business Machine (IBM).
 - ISCI is a 8-bit coding system
 - (i) is correct
 - (ii) is correct
 - (i) and (ii) are correct
 - (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

[Ans. (d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct]

- Boolean algebra is a mathematical discipline that is used for designing digital circuits in a digital computer.
 - Boolean algebra makes use of variables and operations.
 - The AND operator is defined in Boolean algebra by the use of the colon (:) operator.
 - (i) is correct
 - (i) and (ii) are correct
 - (i) and (iii) are correct
 - (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

[Ans. (b) (i) and (ii) are correct]

VIII. POINT OUT THE WRONG STATEMENT IN THE FOLLOWING.

- Decimal number system is the oldest and most popular number system used in our day to day life.
 - Each octal digit has its own positional value or weight as a power of 10.
 - Hexadecimal or Hex numbers are used as a shorthand form of binary sequence.
 - (ii) is wrong
 - (i) and (ii) are wrong
 - (i) and (iii) are wrong
 - (i), (ii) and (iii) are wrong

[Ans. (a) (ii) is wrong]

VERY SHORT ANSWERS

2 MARKS

- List the types of information stored in a computer.

Ans. (i) Numbers
(ii) Text
(iii) Graphics
(iv) Animations
(v) Audio
(vi) Video etc.

- Name the four types of Number system.

Ans. (i) Decimal Number system
(ii) Binary Number system
(iii) Octal Number system
(iv) Hexadecimal Number system

- Write the radix of Decimal, Binary, Octal, Hexadecimal Number systems.

Ans. The radix of Decimal is 10, Binary is 2, Octal is 8 and Hexadecimal is 16.

- What is information?

Ans. Information is a set of processed data.

- What is knowledge? Give example.

Ans. Knowledge is identified from the information.

Example : 10% of Men around the worlds likes football.

- How the data classified based of their size?

Ans. Bits, Nibble, Bytes and Word.

- What is a number system?

Ans. A number system is a set of digits used to represent the values derived from a common base or radix.

- Why do we need Radix or Base for the number system?

Ans. Radix (or Base) is the general idea behind positional numbering systems. In the numbering system, any numeric value will be represented through increasing powers of a radix (or base).

- Which parameters are used to determine the magnitude of a number or the value of each digit in a number?

Ans. (i) Absolute value
(ii) Place value or positional value
(iii) Base value

10. Convert $(128)_8 \rightarrow (?)_{10}$

Ans. $(128)_8$

$$(128)_8 = 1 \times 8^2 + 2 \times 8^1 + 8 \times 8^0 = 64 + 16 + 8$$

$$(128)_8 = 88_{10}$$

11. Which number system is called positional value system?

Ans. Decimal, octal, binary and hexadecimal number systems are called Positional value system.

12. Name the frequently used number system.

Ans. Decimal number system is the frequently used number system.

13. How many procedures for converting from decimal to binary?

Ans. (i) There are two procedures for converting from decimal to binary.

(ii) They are

Expansion Method

Repeated division by 2.

14. What is double dabble method?

Ans. The conversion of decimal number into the binary using Repeated-division method is called double dabble method.

15. Convert 101101_2 to its decimal equivalents using double dabble method.

Ans. The Left Most Bit (LSB) : 1

$$\text{Multiply by 2, add next bit } (2 \times 1) + 0 = 2$$

$$\text{Multiply by 2, add next bit } (2 \times 0) + 1 = 5$$

$$\text{Multiply by 2, add next bit } (2 \times 5) + 1 = 11$$

$$\text{Multiply by 2, add next bit } (2 \times 11) + 0 = 22$$

$$\text{Multiply by 2, add next bit } (2 \times 22) + 1 = 45$$

$$(101101)_2 = 45_{10}$$

16. How the binary number represented by signed and unsigned bit?

Ans. In binary, a negative number may be represented by prefixing a digit 1 to the number while a positive number may be represented by prefixing a digit 0.

17. What does the complement of a number refers?

Ans. The term complement refers to a part which together with another makes up a whole. The one's complement performs the logical negation on each individual bit.

18. Write the one's complement of 1010_2 and 100101_2 ?

Ans. (i) One's complement of 1010_2 is 0101_2 (replace 1 by 0 and 0 by 1)

(ii) One's complement of 100101_2 is 011010_2

19. What is use of coding scheme?

Ans. The coding scheme is used to represent a character in the bits.

20. What is BCD?

Ans. Binary Coded Decimal is a 4-bit code used to represent the numeric data alone.

21. What is Standard BCD?

Ans. A standard Binary Coded Decimal, an enhanced format of Binary Coded Decimal, is a 6-bit representation scheme which can represent non-numeric characters.

22. If a user types 256 (in Decimal) using BCD coding. What is the number stored in the memory of the computer?

Ans. The number stored as 001001010110.

23. What is EBCDIC?

Ans. Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC) is an 8-bit character-coding scheme used primarily on IBM computers.

24. Name any four languages which supports ISCII.

Ans. (i) Devanagari **(ii)** Tamil

(iii) Telugu **(iv)** Kannada

25. Convert 1010100.011_2 to decimal number.

Ans. 1010100.0112

$$= 1 \times 2^6 + 0 \times 2^5 + 1 \times 2^4 + 0 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^{-1} + 1 \times 2^{-2} + 1 \times 2^{-3}$$

$$= 64 + 0 + 16 + 0 + 4 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0.25 + 0.125$$

$$= 84.325_{10}$$

26. What is TSCII?

Ans. Tamil Standard Code for Information Interchange is the Tamil encoding scheme designed to handle the entire Tamil alphabet. TSCII is proposed by Internet Working Group for the Tamil Standard Code (IWG-TSC)

27. What is sign bit?

Ans. The sign bit indicates the sign of a number and determines whether the numerical value is positive or negative.

28. Convert 22.25_{10} to binary

Ans. Integer part Fractional part

2	22	$0.25 \times 2 = 0.50$	0
2	11 - 0	$0.50 \times 2 = 1.00$	1
2	5 - 1		
2	2 - 1		
	1 - 0		

$= 10110.01_2$

29. Convert 11011110101110_2 to hexadecimal

Ans. 11011110101110_2

Group in fours	11	0111	1010	1110
Convert each number	3	7	A	E

$= 37AE_{16}$

30. Convert $4A8C_{16}$ to binary

Ans. Given 4 A 8 C

Convert each Digit	0100	1010	1000	1100
--------------------	------	------	------	------

$= 100101010001100_2$

31. Convert 72905_{10} to hexadecimal

Ans. Successive Division Remainders Hex Notation

16	72905	9	9
16	4556	12	C
16	284	12	C
16	17	1	1
	1	1	1

$= 9CC11_{16}$

SHORT ANSWERS

3 MARKS

1. Why is the number conversion necessary?

Ans. The number conversion is necessary because the user enters the data into the computer in decimal form only and the computer is then expected to convert the decimal number to other number system which it understands.

2. $(300)_{10} \rightarrow (?_2) \rightarrow (?_8) \rightarrow (?_{16})$

Ans.

2	300		8	300		16	300
2	150 - 0	↑	8	37 - 4	↑	16	18 - 12
2	75 - 0			4 - 5			1 - 2
2	37 - 1						
2	18 - 1						
2	9 - 0						
2	4 - 1						
2	2 - 0						
	1 - 0						

$(300)_{10} \rightarrow (100101100)_2 \rightarrow (454)_8 \rightarrow (12C)_{16}$

3. $(101010)_2 \rightarrow (?_{16}) \rightarrow (?_{10})$

Ans. 101010_2

$= 0010 \ 1010$

$= 2 \quad 10$

$= 2 \quad A$

$(101010)_2 = (2A)_{16}$

$(101010)_2 = (1 \times 2^5) + (0 \times 2^4) + (1 \times 2^3) + (0 \times 2^2) + (1 \times 2^1) + (0 \times 2^0)$

$= 32 + 0 + 8 + 0 + 2 + 0 = 42_{10}$

$(101010)_2 = (2A)_{16} = (42)_{10}$

4. Perform the following expressions.

(i) $(FACE)_{16} = (?_2)$ (ii) $(COFFEE)_{16} = (?_2)$

Ans. (i) $(FACE)_{16}$

F	A	C	E
↓	↓	↓	↓
1110	1111	1010	1110

$(FACE)_{16} = (1111101011001110)_2$

(ii) $(COFFEE)_{16}$

C	0	F	F	E	E
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
1100	0000	1111	1111	1110	1110

$(COFFEE)_{16} = (110000001111111111101110)_2$

5. Complete the following Octal numbers.

365, 366, 367,,,

Ans. $(365)_8 = 3 \times 8^2 + 6 \times 8^1 + 5 \times 8^0$
 $= 192 + 48 + 5 = (245)_{10}$

$(366)_8 = 3 \times 8^2 + 6 \times 8^1 + 6 \times 8^0$
 $= 192 + 48 + 6 = (246)_{10}$

$(367)_8 = 3 \times 8^2 + 6 \times 8^1 + 7 \times 8^0$
 $= 192 + 48 + 7 = (247)_{10}$

In decimal form, the given sequence will be 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250. To complete the sequence of Octal number, we need to find the octal equal of 248, 249 and 250.

$$(248)_{10} = \begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{)248} \\ 8 \overline{)31} \\ \underline{3} \\ \end{array}$$

$$(249)_{10} = \begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{)249} \\ 8 \overline{)31} \\ \underline{3} \\ \end{array}$$

$$(250)_{10} = \begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{)250} \\ 8 \overline{)31} \\ \underline{3} \\ \end{array}$$

So the sequence is 365, 366, 367, 370, 371, 372.

6. Describe the parameters are used to determine the value of each digit in a number.

Ans. (i) The absolute value is the magnitude of a digit in a number.

(ii) For example, the digit 5 in 7458 has an absolute value of 5 according to its value in the number line.

(iii) The place value of a digit in a number refers to the position of the digit in that number such as tens, hundreds, and thousands.

(iv) The total value of a number is the sum of the absolute value x place value of each digit that the number consists of.

(v) The base value of a number is also known as the radix, which depends on the type of the number systems that are being used.

(vi) The value of any number depends on the radix.

7. Write a note on Decimal Number system.

Ans. (i) The term Decimal is derived from a Latin prefix deci, which means ten.

(ii) The Decimal number system has ten digits ranging from 0-9.

(iii) Because this system has ten digits. It is also called as a base ten number system or denary number system.

(iv) Decimal number should always be written with a subscript 10.

8. Describe binary number system.

Ans. (i) Computers use binary number system for counting and arithmetic operations.

(ii) The number system has base 2 and it uses 2 digits 0 and 1.

(iii) A string which have any combination of these two digits is called binary number. It would be written as $(1001)_2$.

9. Describe Octal Number system.

Ans. (i) The octal number system is playing a vital role in digital computer work.

(ii) The octal number system has a base of 8. It means that it has eight unique symbols such as 0,1 ,2 ,3,4,5 ,6 and 7.

(iii) Thus, each digit of an octal number can have any value from 0 to 7.

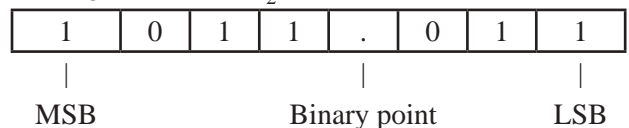
10. What is MSB, LSB and Binary point? Give example.

Ans. (i) MSB (Most Significant Bit) – The left most bit carries the largest weight and hence, is called the MSB.

(ii) LSB (Least Significant Bit) – The right most bit carries the smallest weight and hence, is called the LSB.

(iii) Binary Point – It is used to separate the integer and fractional part of the binary number.

Eg. $(1011.011)_2$



11. Write a note on hexadecimal number system.

Ans. (i) The base or radix is 16. Thus it has 16 possible digit symbols. It uses the digits 0 to 9 plus the letters A, B, C, D, E and F (with respect to 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15).

(ii) It is generally used in micro computers.
Eg. $(ABC)_{16}$.

12. Write the three common ways of representing a signed binary number?

Ans. In computer technology, there are three common ways of representing a signed Binary number.

- (i)** Prefixing an extra sign bit to a Binary number.
- (ii)** Using one's complement.
- (iii)** Using two's complement.

13. What are the advantages of two's complement number?

Ans. The most popular way of representing negative numbers in computer systems is two's complement. The advantages of using this method are :

- (i)** There are no two ways of representing a zero as in the case with the above two methods.
- (ii)** Addition and subtraction can be performed effectively.

14. Write the steps to find 2's complement.

Ans. Step 1 : Find 1's complement (Replace 1 by 0 and 0 by 1)

Step 2 : Add 1 to the 1's complement.

15. Find the answer for the following

- (a) $1011_2 + 111_2$ (b) $100_2 + 1_2$

Ans. (a) $1011_2 + 111_2$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1011 \\ + 111 \\ \hline 10010_2 \end{array} \quad 1011_2 + 111_2 = 10010_2$$

- (b) $100_2 - 1_2$

$$\begin{array}{r} 012 \\ \cancel{1} \cancel{0} \cancel{0} \\ + -1 \\ \hline 011 \\ \hline 100_2 - 1_2 = 011_2 \end{array}$$

16. What is use of BCD?

Ans. (i) Binary Coded Decimal is mostly used in simple electronic devices like calculators and microwaves.

(ii) This is because it makes it easier to process and display individual numbers on their Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) screens.

17. Write the common coding schemes.

Ans. The common coding schemes are:

- (i)** Binary Coded Decimal (BCD),
- (ii)** Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC) and
- (iii)** American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII).
- (iv)** Unicode

18. What negative value does 1001 1011 represent?

Ans. The 2's complement of 10011011 is 01101010 This represents a 101_{10} . Therefore $10011011_2 = -101_{10}$

19. Convert B2F₁₆ to octal.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ans. } B2F_{16} &= 1011\ 0010\ 1111 \text{ (Convert to binary)} \\ &= 101\ 100\ 101\ 111 \text{ (Group bits by 3s)} \\ &= 5457_8 \text{ (Convert to octal)} \end{aligned}$$

20. Add the binary numbers 110101₂ and 101111₂

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Ans.} \quad 110101 \\ + \quad 101111 \\ \hline 1100100 \end{array}$$

21. Subtract 101111 from 110101

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Ans.} \quad 110101 \\ - \quad 101111 \\ \hline 000110 \end{array}$$

22. Multiply 111 with 101

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Ans.} \quad 111 \times 101 \\ \quad 111 \\ \quad 000 \\ \hline 100111 \end{array}$$

23. Complete the sequence of following binary numbers :

100, 101, 110, _____, _____, _____, _____

Ans. 100, 101, 110, 111, 1000, 1001, 1010

24. Complete the sequence of following octal numbers:

525, 526, 527, _____, _____, _____

Ans. 525, 526, 527, 530, 531, 532

25. Complete the table.

1. $0 + \underline{\quad} = 0$
2. $\underline{\quad} + 0 = 1$
3. $1 + 1 = \underline{\quad}$
4. $0 + 1 = \underline{\quad}$

Ans. 1. 0 2. 1 3. 1 4. 1

26. Complete the table.

1. $0 - 0 = \underline{\quad}$
2. $\underline{\quad} - 0 = 1$
3. $1 - 1 = \underline{\quad}$
4. $0 - 1 = \underline{\quad}$

Ans. 1. 0 2. 1 3. 0 4. 1

27. Complete the table.

1. $0 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$
2. $1 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$
3. $1 \times \underline{\quad} = 0$
4. $\underline{\quad} \times 0 = 0$

Ans. 1. 0 2. 1 3. 0 4. 0

28. Complete the table.

1. $0 \div \underline{\quad} = 0$
2. $0 \div 1 = \underline{\quad}$
3. $1 \div \underline{\quad} = 1$
4. $0 \div 1 = \underline{\quad}$

Ans. 1. 0 2. 0 3. 1 4. Infinite

29. Answer the following.

1. A real number consists of _____ part and _____ part
2. 1's complement of 110012 = _____
3. ASCII stands for _____
4. $4793 = 0.4793 \times \underline{\quad}$

Ans. 1. Integral and Fraction
2. 00110_2
3. American standard code for information interchange
4. 10^4

30. Answer the following.

1. In a decimal to binary conversion, the first remainder is known as _____ and last remainder is _____.
2. The binary system consists of _____ and _____.
3. The hexadecimal number system uses the digits from _____ and _____.
4. $2^\circ = \underline{\quad}$

Ans. 1. LSB and MSB 2. 0 and 1
3. 0 and F 4. 1

31. ADD $FACE_{16} + 8973_{16}$

Ans.

1 1 1		16	17
F A C E	E+3 = 14+3 = 17 so		1-1
8 9 7 3			
1 8 4 4 1	1+C+7 = D+7 = 13+7 = 20	16	20
	1+A+9 = B+9 = 11+9 = 20		1-4
	1+F+8 = F+9 = 15+9 = 24	16	24
			1-8

32. Add $71A3_{16} + 142B_{16}$

Ans.

7 1 A 3	3 + B = 3 + 11 = 14 = E
= 1 4 2 B	A + 2 = 10 + 2 = 12 = C
8 5 C E	

33. Name the different types of operations that can be performed in Binary arithmetics.

Ans. 1. Addition 3. Multiplication
2. Subtraction 4. Division

34. How will you convert decimal number into Octal number?

Ans. The Conversion of a decimal number to an octal number can be performed by successively dividing number by 8 and collect the remainder from top to bottom. The remainders also must be taken in octal.

35. How will you convert decimal number into hexadecimal number?

Ans. The conversion of the given decimal number into a hexadecimal number requires the application of hex-dabble method which is similar to the double-dabble method with the exception that one has to successively divide the given number by 16 instead of 2.

36. Illustrate with an example how binary fraction converted into decimal?

Ans. To find the decimal equivalent of binary fraction, take the sum of the product of each digit value (0 to 1) and its positional value. To illustrate:

2^{-1}	2^{-2}	2^{-3}	2^{-4}
0	1	0	1

$$\begin{aligned} &= (0 \times 2^{-1}) + (1 \times 2^{-2}) + (0 \times 2^{-3}) + (1 \times 2^{-4}) \\ &= 0 + 0.25 + 0 + 0.0625 \\ &= 0.375 \end{aligned}$$

LONG ANSWERS

5 MARKS

1. Explain Unicode.

- Ans. (i)** Unicode is the newest concept in digital coding. In Unicode, every number has a unique character.
- (ii)** Unicode is the universal character encoding standard used for representation of text for computer processing.
- (iii)** It can be used to store and process all significant current and past languages. Unicode provides a unique hex encoded number for every character.
- (iv)** Unicode is a 16 bit code, which allows for about 65,000 different representations. This is enough to encode the popular Asian languages (Chinese, Korean, Japanese, etc.).
- (v)** It also turns out that ASCII codes are preserved. Therefore, conversion between ASCII and Unicode is a simple method (take all one byte ASCII codes and zero-extend them to 16 bits).
- (vi)** This will be the Unicode version of the ASCII characters. The C, C++ programs use the ASCII Code, and Java programs have already used Unicode. The Unicode Standard has been adopted by industry leaders such as Apple, HP, IBM, Microsoft, Oracle, SAP, Sun, Sybase, and Unisys. Unicode is required by web users and modern standards.

2. What is number system? Describe different number systems in detail.

Ans. A number system is a set of digits used to represent the values derived from a common base or radix.

Decimal Number System :

- (i)** The term Decimal is derived from a Latin prefix deci, which means ten.

- (ii)** The Decimal number system has ten digits ranging from 0-9. Because this system has ten digits.
- (iii)** It is also called as a base ten number system or denary number system.
- (iv)** Decimal number should always be written with a subscript 10.

Binary Number System :

- (i)** The decimal number system is not convenient to implement in digital system.
- (ii)** For instance, it is very difficult to design electronic equipment so that it can work with 10 different voltage levels (each one representing one decimal character, 0 through 9).
- (iii)** On other hand, it is very easy to design simple, accurate electronic circuits that operate with only 2 voltage levels.
- (iv)** For this reason, almost every digital system utilizes the binary number system (base 2) as the basic number system of its operation;
- (v)** In a binary system, there are only two symbols or possible digit values, 0 and 1.

Octal Number System :

- (i)** The octal number system is playing a vital role in digital computer work.
- (ii)** The octal number system has a base of 8.
- (iii)** It means that it has eight unique symbols such as 0,1 ,2 ,3,4,5 ,6 and 7.
- (iv)** Thus, each digit of an octal number can have any value from 0 to 7.
- (v)** The places to the left of the octal point are positive powers of 8 and places to the right are negative powers of 8.

Hexadecimal Number System :

- (i)** The hexadecimal system uses base 16 in digital systems.
- (ii)** It has 16 possible symbols.
- (iii)** It uses the digits 0 through 9 plus the letters A, B, C, D, E and F as the 16 different symbols.
- (iv)** Hexadecimal System is a positional value system, wherein each hexadecimal digit has its own value or weight expressed as a power of 16.

3. Explain the following terms in detail. (1) ASCII (2) BCD (3) EBCDIC

Ans. (i) ASCII : American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) is a 7-bit code, which means that only 128 (2^7) characters can be represented. This coding scheme with which it is possible to represent 256 characters. This 8-bit coding scheme is referred to as an 8-bit American standard code for information interchange. The symbolic representation of letter A using this scheme is $1000001_2(65_{10})$.

It is a character encoding standard developed several decades ago to provide a standard way for digital machines to encode characters. The ASCII code provides a mechanism for encoding alphabetic characters, numeric digits, and punctuation marks.

(ii) BCD : Binary Coded Decimal is a 4-bit code used to represent the numeric data alone. For example, a number like 9 can be represented using Binary Coded Decimal as 1001_2 . Binary Coded Decimal is mostly used in simple electronic devices like calculators and microwaves. This is because it makes it easier to process and display individual numbers on their Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) screens.

A Standard Binary Coded Decimal, an enhanced format of Binary Coded Decimal, is a 6-bit representation scheme which can represent non-numeric characters. This allows 64 characters to be represented.

(iii) EBCDIC : Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC) is an 8-bit character-coding scheme used primarily on IBM computers. A total of 256 (28) characters can be coded using this scheme.

4. Suppose a number system has been designed with radix 10 with symbols (ordered from small to large) A, B, C, D, G, H, I, L, M, N. Convert the following number to equivalent hexadecimal number; (INDIAN)₁₀.

Ans. A, B, C, D, G, H, I, L, M, N are presents 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 respectively of decimal number system (base 10) so, $(INDIAN)_{10} = (693609)_{10}$

To find its hexadecimal equivalent.

16	693609	
16	43350	- 9
16	2709	- 6
16	169	- 5
	10	- 9

↑

Thus $(INDIAN)_{10} = (693609)_{10} = (A9569)_{16}$

5. Explain the following terms in detail. (a) ISCII (b) TSCII

Ans. (a) ISCII. (Indian Script Code for Information Interchange)

(i) In order to encode Indian languages on computers, a common standard for coding Indian scripts is developed which is called as ISCII. In 1991, the Bureau of Indian Standards adopted the Indian Standard Code for Information Interchange (ISCII).

(ii) ISCII standard is evolved by a standardization committee during 1986-88. The ISCII document is available as IS13194:1991 from the BIS offices.

(iii) Assamese, Bengali (Bangla), Devanagari, Gujarati, Gurmukhi, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya, Tamil, and Telugu are supported in ISCII. ISCII has been used by IBM for PC-DOS, Apple for ILK, and several companies are developing products and solutions based on this representation.

(b) TSCII. (Tamil Standard Code for Information Interchange)

- (i)** Tamil Standard Code for Information Interchange is the Tamil encoding scheme designed to handle the entire Tamil alphabet. TSCII is proposed by Internet Working Group for the Tamil Standard Code (IWG-TSC).
- (ii)** The Tamil alphabets have soup (247), grantha characters (13) and the Tamil numerals (13). The number of unique Tamil glyphs to consider is about 170. Since the number of slots available in upper-ASCII segment (#128-255) is much less than the required slot for each character in Tamil.
- (iii)** Therefore, few Tamil alphabets are to be included in the native form, and the others are generated using modifiers (several keystrokes in sequence).

6. Write the steps for converting Decimal to Binary numbers.

Ans. Steps for Decimal to Binary Conversion.

- Step 1:** Divide the decimal number which is to be converted by two which is the base of the binary number.
- Step 2:** The remainder which is obtained from step 1 is the least significant bit of the new binary number.
- Step 3:** Divide the quotient which is obtained from the step 2 and the remainder obtained from this is the second least significant bit of the binary number.
- Step 4:** Repeat the process until the quotient becomes zero.
- Step 5:** The last remainder obtained from the division is the most significant bit of the binary number. Hence, arrange the number from the most significant bit to the least significant bit (i.e., from bottom to top)

