**Subject:** Information Technology **Topic:** Basics of Information Technology **Name of the Teacher**: Mrs.Jayashree Mundhe Date:10/04/2020

## FYJC ARTS/COMMERCE

1. IT stands for		
2. ICT stands for		
<ol> <li>can be any character, text, word, number or raw facts.</li> <li>unit helps users to enter data and commands into a computer system.</li> <li>Write examples of input unit:</li> </ol>		
6 unit is the back bone of computers.		
7. Types of Memory :		
8 memory is internal memory of the computer.		
9 holds the data and instruction on which computer is currently working.		
10. Types of Primary Memory :		
11 is known as read /write memory.		
12. RAM is also called as " Memory".		
13 is a Permanent Type memory.		
14. ROM is also called as " Memory".		
15 is an external memory of the computer.		
16. The secondary storage devices are :		
17 is a binary digit that holds only one of two values : 0 or 1.		
18. A group of bits is called a nibble.		
19. A group of bits is called a byte.		
20. A set of instructions given to the computer is known as a		
21 refers to the software which releases code in public domain for anyone to use.		
22 software is used by the proprietary and has a closely guarded code.		
23. Write Operating Systems for Personal Computers :		
24. Write Operating Systems for Mobile Phones :		
25 is one of the most popular GNU/Linux distribution.		
26. There are two main ways to interact with the computer :		
27. GUI stands for		
28. CLI stands for		
29. The is when the user interacts with the computer using images,icons, and dialog boxes.		
30. The is when user interacts with the computer using text.		
31. List the directories used in GNU/Linux :		
32. List all commands used in GNU/Linux :		
33. Types of networks :		
34 architecture is the design of a computer network.		
35. The most widely used types of network architecture are		
36 means connecting computer to any other computer anywhere in the world.		
37. A is a set of rules that governs the communications between computers on a network.		
38. Examples of Protocols are-		
39 breaks down the message into packets and sends them out into the network.		
40 protocol translates network address into terms understood by humans and vice-versa.		
41 protocol can automatically assign internet addresses to computers and users.		
42 protocol is used to transfer and manipulate files on the internet.		
43 is an internet-based protocol for sending and receiving web pages.		
44 protocol for receiving e-mail messages from server on the Internet.		
45 protocol used for Internet chat and other communications.		

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46 protocol used for receiving e-mail from remote mail servers.  47 protocol for sending e-mail messages to the Server on the Internet.	
48. List Careers in IT:  49. List Recent trends in IT:	
50.	operating systems are usually free of charge, free to distribute, and they are open source.

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