

## CS-101 - Virtual University MGT-101 Short Question Preparation

Q1. Define Primary key and Queries

**Ans 1: Primary Key**

Primary key is a field that uniquely identifies each record stored in a table.

**Ans 2: Queries**

Queries are used to view, change, and analyze data. They can be used to combine data from different table and extract the exact data that is desired.

Q2. What is a compiler? Write its one benefit over interpreter.

**Ans 1:** Compiler translates the program written in a HLL in one go. The translated code is then used by the uP whenever the program needs to be run. In contrast of interpreter, a compiler translates high-level instructions directly into machine Language. Compiled programs generally run faster than interpreted programs.

Q3. Suppose we have a big project. Draw hierarchy of the people involved in the project?

**Ans 1:** Please ignore small lines relating Sub Teams to subordinates due to shortage of time. ABCD etc are connected directly to Team Lead 1,2 & 3 accordingly.

Q4. What is the database?

**Ans 1:** Data base is a collection of organized data in a proper way that computer can quickly search for any desired data item, its an easy way of allowing of manipulation of data, they are design in such a way that access to any desired data can be identified and reached quickly and easy, they are generally consist of collection of interrelated files.

Q5. What is meant by semantic error ?

**Ans 1:** It is an error which a developer encounters when a statement is executed but it was not intended by him (the developer). Such errors are very difficult to locate during testing. Mostly these occur during abnormal circumstances. It may be referred as the logical error.

Q6. What is an Array?

**Ans 1:** An indexed list of elements

Q7. Elaborate Rester Graphics with examples.

**Ans 1:** Raster graphics are digital images created or captured (for example, by scanning in a photo) as a set of samples of a given space. A raster file is usually larger than a vector graphics image file. A raster file is usually difficult to modify without loss of information. Examples of raster image file types are: BMP, TIFF, GIF, and JPEG files.

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Q8. What is a packet in the network environment? What kind of information does it contain?

**Ans 1:**

- Packet is data chopped up into pieces in a network environment.
- These packets contain information about which computer sent the data and where the data is going.
- If a packet runs into a problem during its trip, it can attempt to find another route. When all the packets get where they are going, the recipient computer puts them together again.

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Q9. How DoS attack is a cyber crime? For what cyber crime can be used?

**Ans 1:** DoS stands for Decline of Service and it is a cyber crime as it jams and in some cases shut down the targeted computer by sending too much unnecessary data packets to it which ultimately exceeds the normal processing eventually results the computer or server to stuck and unable to provide services to others. It can be used to destroy the fame and diminishing of no of users requesting information and services from that particular server or computer.

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Q10. Why the quality of image in dithering scheme is not good?

**Ans 1:** In this scheme, pixels of alternating colors are used to simulate a color that is not present in the platelet. For example, red and green pixels can be alternated to give the impression of bright yellow. The quality of the displayed image is poorer.

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