

CHERM MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

Unit-1 electronic devices

- Who introduced currents law?**
 - Gustav Kirchhoff
 - Henry
 - Charles Denial
 - Both b and c
- Which of the following is the first law of Kirchhoff?**
 - KCL
 - KVL
 - Current law
 - Both a and c
- Which of the following is the second law of Kirchhoff?**
 - KCL
 - KVL
 - Current law
 - Both a and c
- Which of the following Kirchhoff laws says that adding multiple voltages to a loop equals 0?**
 - KCL
 - KVL
 - Voltage law
 - Both b and c
- Which of the following Kirchhoff's laws states that the sum of the currents coming in and going out of a node is equal?**
 - KCL
 - KVL
 - Voltage law
 - Both b and c
- Which formula defines KCL, where i_1 , i_2 , and i_3 , i_4 represent outgoing currents from a circuit node?**
 - $i_1 + i_2 = i_3 + i_4$
 - $i_1 + i_3 = i_2 + i_4$
 - $i_1 - i_2 = i_3 - i_4$
 - $i_4 - i_1 = i_2 + i_3$
- With the help of Kirchhoff's Current Law (KCL) and Kirchhoff's Voltage Law (KVL), you can find equivalent and of different conductors.**
 - Current, Frequency
 - Current, Voltage
 - Resistance, Current
 - Resistance, Voltage
- The current law formulated by Kirchhoff only applies to**
 - Junction in a network
 - Closed loops in a network
 - Electric circuits
 - Electronic circuits
- Nodal analysis is based on**
 - KCL
 - KVL
 - Both
 - Law of conservation of energy
- Over any closed loop, the sum of the voltages is**
 - 0V
 - infinity
 - 1 V
 - 2 V
- The P— type semiconductor the majority and minority charge carriers are**
 - Proton and electron
 - electron and proton
 - electron and holes
 - Holes and electron

CHERM MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

12. **N-type semiconductors are:**

- a. Negatively charged
- b. Produced when Indium is added as an impurity to Germanium
- c. Produced when phosphorous is added as an impurity to silicon
- d. None of the above

13. **Semiconductor has a**

- a. Negative temperature coefficient of resistance
- b. Positive temperature coefficient of resistance
- c. Constant temperature coefficient of resistance
- d. None of these

14. **In a p type semiconductor, the majority carriers are**

- a. Holes
- b. Electrons
- c. Positive ions
- d. Negative ions

15. **When a PN junction is biased toward the forward**

- a. It offers a low resistance and the large current flows through it
- b. It was a high resistance and small current flows through it
- c. It act as an insulator and no current flows through it
- d. The width of the depletion layer increases.

16. **When a PN junction is reverse biased**

- a. The beat of the depletion layer increases
- b. It offers the high resistance
- c. A small current flow through it because of minority careers
- d. All of these

17. **A semiconductor has how many types of flow?**

- a. 1
- b. 3
- c. 2
- d. 4

18. **Which of the following best describes a semiconductor of the n-type?**

- a. Neutral
- b. Positively charged
- c. Negatively charged
- d. Has many holes

19. **A p-type semiconductor contains holes and**

- a. Positive ions
- b. Negative ions
- c. Pentavalent atoms
- d. Donor atoms

20. **Which of the following cannot move?**

- a. Holes
- b. Free electrons
- c. Ions
- d. Majority carriers

CHERM MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

21. **Diffusion of electrons across the junction of an unbiased diode produces**
- a. Forward bias
 - b. Reverse bias
 - c. Breakdown
 - d. **The depletion layers**
22. **When a PN junction is forward biased**
- a. **Depletion region decreases**
 - b. Minority carriers are not attracted.
 - c. Holes and electrons away from junction
 - d. All of above.
23. **In which one of the following diodes the cut-in voltage is large?**
- a. Schottky diode
 - b. **PN diode**
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of the above
24. **For rectification, which of the following diodes is used?**
- a. Zener diode
 - b. **PN junction diode**
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of the above.
25. **The doping level is low in which of the following diodes:**
- a. Zener diode
 - b. **PN junction diode**
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of the above
26. **What are the applications of the PN junction diode?**
- a. Can be used as a photodiode.
 - b. Can be used as solar cell
 - c. Can be used as rectifiers
 - d. **All of the above**
27. **The reverse bias PN junction capacitance increases when decreased?**
- a. **Reverse bias**
 - b. Forward bias
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of the above
28. **In a PN junction the potential barrier is due to the charges on either side of the junction, these charges are**
- a. Majority carriers
 - b. Minority carriers
 - c. Both (a) and (b)
 - d. **Fixed donor and acceptor ions**

CHERM MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

29. **The capacitance of a reverse biased PN junction**
- a. Increases as reverse bias is increased
 - b. Decreases as reverse bias is increased
 - c. **Increases as reverse bias is decreased**
 - d. Is insignificantly low
30. **It is referred to as if the battery's positive terminal is connected to the diode's anode.**
- a. **Forward biased**
 - b. Reverse biased
 - c. Equilibrium
 - d. Schottky barrier
31. Which semiconductor device allows current to flow in one direction and block it in the others?
- a. **Diode**
 - b. Transistor
 - c. Capacitor
 - d. Register

CHERM MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

CHAPTER -2

BASIC OF COMPUTER SYSTEM

1. What is the full form of CPU?

- a. Computer processing unit
- b. Central power unit
- c. **Central Processing Unit**
- d. Control Processing Unit

2. What is the name of the circuit board that contained within the processor of computer?

- a. **Motherboard**
- b. Central processing unit
- c. Microprocessor
- d. Chipboard

3. Which device allows you to enter data and instructions into a Computer?

- a. **Input device**
- b. Output device
- c. ALU
- d. CPU

4. Which one of the following are input devices?

- a. Mouse, keyboard, monitor, Joystick
- b. Mouse, keyboard, printer, Light pen
- c. **Mouse, keyboard, Trackball, Touch Screen, Microphone**
- d. All

5. A keyboard's number of function keys is.

- a. 14
- b. **12**
- c. 13
- d. 15

6. Ctrl, Shift, and Alt are know as..... keys.

- a. Function
- b. **Modifier**
- c. Alphanumeric
- d. Adjustment

7. Mouse is

- a. **Pointing and drop device**
- b. Cursor-control device
- c. Monitoring device
- d. Both a and b

8. The OMR stands for

- a. **Optical Mark Recognition**
- b. Optical Magnetic Reader
- c. Only Mark Recognition
- d. Optical Markup Recognition

9. The MICR stands for

- a. **Magnetic Ink Card Reader**
- b. Magnetic Ink Code Recognition
- b. Meta Ink Character Recognition
- d. None of these

CHERM MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

10. **The most common input devices are-**

- a. Microphone, printer
- b. Scanner, monitor
- c. Digital camera, speaker
- d. Keyboard, mouse

11. **The slate shaped object below mouse is called**

- a. Mouse cover
- b. Mouse pad
- c. Mouse port
- d. Mouse conductor

12. **A keyboard is this kind of device**

- a. Black
- b. Input
- c. Output
- d. Word Processing

13. **Which input device allow only voice communication?**

- a. Microphone
- b. Webcam
- c. Voice recognition
- d. All of Above

14. **Which is the least expensive type of monitor?**

- a. CRT monitors
- b. TFT monitors
- c. LED monitor
- d. LCD monitor

15. **What is the function of ALU?**

- a. Used to perform arithmetic operations
- b. Used to perform arithmetic operations
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

16. **Which of the following are the components of a microprocessor?**

- a. ALU
- b. Register array
- c. Control Unit
- d. All of the above

17. **LCD monitors often have a smaller refresh rate than**

- a. CRT monitors
- b. Grayscale monitors
- c. Monochrome monitors
- d. Plasma displays

CHERM MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

18. Which of the following is true regarding a monitor's refresh rate?

- a. As long as the graphics adapter can refresh the image at a particular rate, the attached monitor can accommodate that refresh rate.
- b. The refresh rate is normally expressed in MHz.
- c. The refresh rate is normally selected by using the controls on the front panel of the monitor.
- d. As you lower the resolution, the maximum refresh rate allowed tends to increase.

19. What is the name of an LCD's single, fixed resolution?

- a. Native resolution
- b. Default resolution
- c. Burned-in resolution
- d. Reference rate

CHERM MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

CHAPTER -3

Overview on System's Core

1. **BIOS is used**
 - a. By operating system
 - b. By interpreter
 - c. By compiler
 - d. By application software
2. **What is bootstrapping calling?**
 - a. Cold boot
 - b. Cold hot strap
 - c. cold hot boot
 - d. Hot boot
3. **BIOS stand for**
 - a. Basic intuitive output set
 - b. Basic organization system
 - c. basic input output system
 - d. basic industry operation
4. **The storage in is the basic input output system (BIOS).**
 - a. RAM
 - b. ROM
 - c. The CPU
 - d. The hard drive
5. **What is motherboard?**
 - a. The main circuit board which connect all the component.
 - b. Scanner and other things are part of motherboard
 - c. Keyboard otherwise known as motherboard
 - d. It is a type of file server
6. **The main circuit board of the system unit is also called the**
 - a. Bus board
 - b. Motherboard
 - c. Daughterboard
 - d. chipboard
7. **Where does the keyboard controller support program reside on the motherboard?**
 - a. DRAM
 - b. RAM
 - c. HDD
 - d. ROM
8. **In motherboard PCI stand for**
 - a. Peripheral components interconnect
 - b. Peripheral components internet
 - c. Peripheral common Interconnect
 - d. None
9. **The backbone of computer is called**
 - a. Hard disk
 - b. CPU
 - c. Motherboard
 - d. None

CHERM MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

10. Computer expansion slots connects the interface cards to the
- a. Ports
 - b. Motherboard
 - c. Controller board
 - d. None
11. The PCI follows a set of standards primarily used in PC's.
- a. Intel
 - b. Motorola
 - c. IBM
 - d. SUN
12. The PCI BUS's most important feature is
- a. Low-cost connectivity
 - b. Plug and Play capability
 - c. Expansion of Bandwidth
 - d. None of the mentioned
13. The PCI BUS supports address space/s.
- a. I/O
 - b. Memory
 - c. Configuration
 - d. All of the mentioned
14. In an unregulated power supply, if input A.C. voltage increases, the output voltage
- a. Increases
 - b. Decreases
 - c. Remains the same
 - d. None of the above
15. A regulated DC power supply is also known as a
- a. Linear power supply
 - b. Dual power supply
 - c. Hyper power supply
 - d. None of the above
16. Hard disk are organized as
- a. Cylinders
 - b. Tracks
 - c. Cylinders and tracks
 - d. Master boot record
17. Hard disk drive arestorage devices.
- a. Flash
 - b. Floppy disk
 - c. Nonvolatile
 - d. None of the above
18. Which of the following can hold data at least one GB?
- a. Hard disk
 - b. CD-ROM
 - c. Floppy disk
 - d. None of these
19. The full form of HDD is
- a. Hard disk drive
 - b. Hard digital drive
 - c. High disk drive
 - d. high digital drive

CHERM MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

20. This is a permanent storage device .
- a. Cache
 - b. Monitor
 - c. RAM
 - d. Hard disk
21. Which is a type of Hard disk?
- a. SSD (Solid state Drive)
 - b. HD (Hard Disk Drive).
 - c. Storage device
 - d. Both A and B
22. Which of the following is a secondary storage device? .
- a. Hard disk
 - b. RAM
 - c. USB
 - d. None of these
23. Which of the following storage devices can store maximum amount of data?
- a. Floppy disk
 - b. Magneto optic disk
 - c. Hard disk
 - d. Compact Disk
24. Internal hard disk is
- a. Removable but not fixed
 - b. Removable
 - c. Not fixed
 - d. Fixed
25. The main memory of the computer is also called
- a. Hard-disk
 - b. Primary storage
 - c. Secondary storage
 - d. internal memory
26. Which of the following called as motherboard
- a. Central board
 - b. System board
 - c. compute board
 - d. mouse board
27. The rectification is a process of converting
- a. Alternating current into direct quantity
 - b. Alternating voltage into direct quantity
 - c. Alternating current or voltage into direct quantity
 - d. None of the above
28. The efficiency of linear power supply is around
- a. 10-20%
 - b. 15-20%
 - c. 30-40%
 - d. 20-30%
29. Hard disk can have..... heads.
- a. One
 - b. Two
 - c. More than two.
 - d. Only one

CHERM MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

chapter -4 Troubleshooting Techniques

1. What is the first step in troubleshooting technique?

- a. *Identify the problem*
- b. *Test the solution*
- c. *Gathering the information*
- d. *implement the solution*

2. What is the purpose of isolating the problem during troubleshooting?

- a. *To prevent problem from spreading*
- b. *To identify the root cause to the problem*
- c. *To document the problem*
- d. *To develop a solution to the problem*

3. What is the purpose of testing the solution during the troubleshooting?

- a. *To verify that problem has been resolved*
- b. *To identify the root cause of the problem*
- c. *To document the problem*
- d. *To develop a solution to the problem*

4. What is the purpose of documenting the troubleshooting process?

- a. *To provide the record of the problem and its solution*
- b. *To prevent the problem from occurring again*
- c. *To identify the root cause of the problem*
- d. *To develop the solution to the problem*

5. What is the most important factor to consider when developing a solution to a problem?

- a. Cost
- b. Time
- c. Effectiveness
- d. convenience

6. When determining if the problem is related to hardware or software, which of the following is one of the most important question to ask?

- a. Is the compute plugged in
- b. What operating system are you using
- c. Have you recently install any new hardware or software
- d. Does the monitor error

CHERM MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

7. Which of the following error message might you receive when there is a problem with RAM?

- a. Memory address error
- b. Memory parity error
- c. Memory test fails
- d. All of the above

8. Which of the following could be used to fix the windows start up problem?

- a. Use good configuration
- b. Used CMOS to change setting to default
- c. Use a bootable disk from an earlier version of you operating system
- d. use safe mode

9. A user complain that his pc crashes during windows XP start up which of the following would be you suggest for him to correct the problem?

- a. Change his CMOS setting
- b. Enable VGA mode from windows advanced option
- c. Use last known good configuration
- d. Boot into Safe Mode

10. A user complains that they cannot hear any sound on their computer. What are some simple things you should consider concerning this problem?

- a. Defective graphic card
- b. Volume not up on the monitor
- c. Power cable to speaker not connected
- d. Bad cable connection

11. Which of the following could cause a computer to run slow?

- a. Malfunction in the hardware
- b. Viruses
- c. Corrupt program running
- d. All of the above

12. What should you suspect if you have a drive that fills up too fast?

- a. Defective driver electronic
- b. Drive partition wrong
- c. large Cluster sizes
- d. CMOS setting are not configured

13. When running disk management and receive this status “online error” , it could mean?

- a. Disk operating normally
- b. Disk is functional but missing a valid signature
- c. The OS detected I/O error with disk
- d. The system recognizes the disk as functional with valid signature, but lack a record it.

CHERM MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

14. What is the easiest way to correct a problem on a user's workstation?

- a. Reboot the computer
- b. Reinstall the OS
- c. Reconfigure the workstation hardware setting
- d. Create a new user profile

15. Which area of the network are good places to start your troubleshooting ?

- a. Eliminate user error on the workstation
- b. Check the network cable
- c. Check the power cable
- d. All of the above

16. In order to troubleshoot a PC, which of the following be the logical first step?

- a. Check the computer CMOS
- b. Define the circumstance of the problem
- c. Call the vendor
- d. Define what application are being used

17. When attempt to fix a broken monitor, which step would you take first?

- a. Check its connection to the computer and power source
- b. Use a meter to check the CRT and internal circuitry for continuity
- c. Power down the monitor, then turn it on again to see if that corrects the problem.
- d. Power down the compute then turn it again to see if that correct the problem

18. In the OS, what does "BOOTING" mean?

- a. Restart the computer
- b. To scan
- c. install the program
- d. to turn off

19. Primary boot process is otherwise called

- a. POST
- b. Formatting
- c. loading the OS
- d. Scandisk

CHERM MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

20. If you turn on a PC and the system unit is clearly ON, but the monitor is dark, the problem could be that:
- a. The monitor is not turn ON
 - b. The monitor is not plugged in
 - c. The monitor is not connected to the PC
 - d. Any or all of the above
19. In the troubleshooting the power supply, which test is carried out by keeping the power supply ON?
- a. Cold
 - b. Continuity
 - c. Hot
 - d. Impedance

Unit: 5 Repaired and maintenance

1. Maintenance consists of the following action.
- a. Replace of components
 - b. Repair of component
 - c. Service of component
 - d. All of the above
2. The following is scheduled maintenance
- a. Overhauling of machine
 - b. Cleaning of tank
 - c. Whitewashing of building
 - d. All of the above
3. Which of the following is not an essential condition that should be taken care of regularly?
- a. Size
 - b. Age
 - c. Oils used
 - d. Location
4. Which of the following items is not included in the category of safety equipment?
- a. Vacuum reliever
 - b. Temperature reliever
 - c. Alarms
 - d. Flashback arresters
5. In computer is the process of starting a computer.
- a. Safe Mode
 - b. Booting
 - c. Starting
 - d. None
6. The maintenance manual provides
- a. Construction process
 - b. Accurate details of alternations
 - c. Operation of completed structure
 - d. All of these
7. Is there anything on the computer you can actually touch?
- a. Software
 - b. Hardware
 - c. Application
 - d. None

CHERM MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

8. Maintenance is the

- a. Combination of all technical, administrative and managerial actions during the life cycle Hardware
- b. Combination of Hardware
- c. Combination of hardware and software
- d. None

9. Computer maintenance means

- a. Keeping your computers and laptops in a good condition
- b. Combination of hardware
- c. Combination of hardware and software
- d. None

10. What is the standard form of WI-FI?

- a. Wired Fidelity
- b. Wired Function
- c. Wireless Fidelity
- d. None of the above Care

11. The range of the WI-FI is around

- a. 50 meters
- b. 60 meters
- c. 70 meters
- d. 80 meters

12. In which year the WI-FI technology is designed?

- a. 1997
- b. 1999
- c. 1998
- d. 2000

13. In a power system, the rate of rise of restriking voltage depends upon

- a. Circuit power factor only
- b. Both (a) and (c) above
- c. Switching condition only
- d. None of these

14. In an unregulated power supply, if load current increases, the output voltage.....

- a. Remains the same
- b. Decreases
- c. Increases
- d. None of the above

15. On a video monitor, which of the following is the smallest visual element?

- a. Character
- b. Pixel
- c. Byte
- d. Bit

16. Which of the following groups contains extensions for graphical files?

- a. JPG, GPX, GCM
- b. GIF, TCE, WMF
- c. TCP, JPG, BMP
- d. JPG, GIF, BMP

17. How many bits are in a single nibble?

- a. 2
- b. 4
- c. 8
- d. 1

CHERM MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

18. Graphics can be

- a. Simulation
- b. Drawing
- c. Movies, photographs
- d. All of the above

19. The following are the parts of interactive computer graphics:

- a. A monitor
- b. Display controller
- c. Frame buffer
- d. All of the above

20. What is a pixel mask?

- a. A string containing only O's
- b. A string containing only 1's
- c. A string containing two O's
- d. A string containing both 1's and O's

21. An image with a greater number of pixels is called

- a. Better
- b. Worst
- c. Smaller
- d. None of the above

22. Aspect Ratio can be defined as

- a. The ratio of the vertical points to horizontal points
- b. Of pixels
- c. Both (a) & (b)
- d. None of the above

23. RGB color model is used for

- a. Painting
- b. Sketching
- c. Printing
- d. Computer display

24. What is the process of displaying 3D on a 2D display?

- a. Resolution
- b. Projection
- c. Rasterization
- d. Transformation

25. What is Digital Image Processing?

- a. It's an application that alters digital videos
- b. It's a software that allows altering digital pictures
- c. It's a system that manipulates digital medias
- d. It's a machine that allows altering digital images

26. Which of the following is an illustration of digital image processing?

- a. Computer Graphics
- b. Pixels
- c. Camera Mechanism
- d. All of the mentioned

27. What are the names of the various color image processing categories?

- a. Pseudo-color and multi-color processing
- b. Half-color and pseudo-color processing
- c. Full-color and pseudo-color processing
- d. Half-color and full-color processing

CHERM MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

28. Which of the following fact is correct for an image?

- a. An image is the multiplication of illumination and reflectance component
- b. An image is the subtraction of reflectance component from illumination component
- c. An image is the subtraction of illumination component from reflectance component
- d. An image is the addition of illumination and reflectance component

29. Which of the following is defined by the number of pixels present in the frame buffer?

a. Resolution

- b. Depth
- c. Both a. and b
- d. None of the above ?

30. Optical mouse was introduced by

- a. Microsoft, 1999
- b. IBM, 1920
- c. Dell, 1829
- d. Intel, 1930

31. Default pointing device of a laptop is

- a. Optical mouse
- b. Sensitive screen
- c. Touchpad
- d. Tapped

32. Which of the following refers to the term C.O.P. of refrigeration?

- a. Cooling for Performance
- b. Coefficient of Performance
- c. Capacity of Performance
- d. Co-efficient of Plant

33. Mechanical Ventilation is classified into

- a. Positive Pressure Ventilation
- b. Negative Pressure Ventilation
- c. Both a and b
- d. Neither a nor b

34. What is the purpose of local exhaust system?

- a. Controls radiation of heat
- b. Provides local cooling
- c. Removes contaminants from work
- d. Provides air supply

35. Direct Action Virus is also known as

- a. Multipartite Virus
- b. Non-resident Virus
- c. Polymorphic Virus
- d. Boot Sector Virus

36. Antivirus software is an example of

- a. A security utility
- b. An operating system
- c. An office suite
- d. Business software

37. An anti virus is

- a. Application
- b. Computer
- c. Program code
- d. Company name

38. The first computer virus is

- a. HARLIE
- b. PARAM
- c. The Famous
- d. Creeper

CHERM MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

39. A virus is made up of

- a. Protein coat and nucleic acid
- b. Protein coat and mitochondria
- c. Nucleic acid and cell membrane
- d. Nucleic acid, cell wall and cell membrane

40. What does ISO stands for?

- a. International Software Organization
- b. Industrial Software Organization
- c. International Standards Organization
- d. Industrial Standards Organization

41. Which of following are Computer preventive maintenance?

- a. Cleaning your computer hardware.
- b. Downloading the latest drivers for your hardware.
- c. Downloading the latest updates for your computer software.
- d. All of above.

42. Which of following are power protection device?

- a. Surge suppressor
- b. Phone line surge protectors
- c. Line conditioner
- d. All of above

43. Which of below mentioned reason don't satisfy the reason why people create virus?

- a. Protection
- b. Identity theft
- C. Pranks
- d. Research purpose

44. Virus that delete all the files after it infects

- a. Multipartite virus
- b. Polymorphic virus
- c. Overwrite virus
- d. Non resident virus

(note: An overwrite virus infects files by overwriting their content, which results in the deletion of the original data in those files. This type of virus does not increase the size of the file and can completely erase all information, making it impossible to recover the data.)

45. Network layer firewall works as a

- a. Frame filter
- b. Packet filter
- C. Content filter
- d. Virus filter

46. Which of following are/is not a firewall

- a. Packet filtering firewall
- b. Dual homed gateway firewall
- c. Screen host filter
- d. Dual host filter

47. Basic problems in computer

- a. Connection problem of input and output devices.
- b. Internet connection problem
- c. Virus
- d. all of above

48. How can't we cool the processor?

- a. Fan
- b. Heat sink
- c. By using ice
- d. Thermal pad or paste

49. Which of following are not the computer virus?

- a. Macro virus
- b. Boot sector virus
- C. Rhino virus
- d. File virus

CHERM MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

Unit:6 Backup and Recovery

1. The purpose of backup is:

- a. To restore a computer to an operational state following a disaster
- b. To restore small numbers of files after they have been accidentally deleted
- c. To restore one among many versions of the same file for multiple backup environment
- d. **All of the mentioned**

2. The source data can be backed up:

- a. On the same device
- b. On another device
- c. At some other location
- d. **All of the mentioned**

3. Which of the following backup methods uses the least amount of space?

- a. Full backup
- b. **Incremental backup**
- c. Differential backup
- d. All of the mentioned

4. Which of the following statements are true?

- a. Data can be recovered fastest in online backup
- b. Tape library is an example of nearline storage
- c. Data recovery can take hours for offline backup
- d. **All of the mentioned**

5. Which RAID level provides the best performance and data protection?

- a. RAID 0
- b. RAID 1
- c. RAID 5
- d. **RAID 6**

6. Remote backup site is sometimes called the:

- a. Primary site
- b. **Secondary site**
- c. Ternary site
- d. Main site

7. Identify a method of verifying a backup of critical files?

- a. **Have one of the files restored**
- b. Check a report of all backed up files
- c. Have the files backed up to disk instead of tape
- d. Make multiple copies of critical files

CHERM MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

8. What are the primary benefits of local backups?

- a. **Speed**
- b. Cost
- c. Safety
- d. Geographic diversity

9. When backing up data, which of the following is the best practice?

- a. **Back up your data to an external device or digital media**
 - b. Back up your data to a folder on the same internal drive you use daily
 - c. Back up your data to the same partition containing the OS
 - d. Back up data without encryption
-

10. What important liability must be considered when using cloud storage?

- a. **Data security**
 - b. Data transfer speed
 - c. Data integrity
 - d. Data recovery
-

11. What is the process for retrieving important files and folders from a backup on another medium?

- a. **Data restoration**
 - b. Data backup
 - c. Data integrity
 - d. Data verification
-

12. Which of the following methods does not constitute recovery?

- a. Deferred update
 - b. Immediate update
 - c. **Two-phase commit**
 - d. Recovery management
-

13. Point out the correct statement.

- a. **To create an image backup of an active system, you may need to stop all applications**
- b. To create an incremental backup of an active system, you may need to stop all applications
- c. Differential backup allows a system to do what is referred to as a bare metal restore
- d. **All of the mentioned**

14. Which of the following backups are faster and more efficient from a storage perspective?

- a. Point-in-time
- b. **Incremental**
- c. Reverse Delta backup
- d. All of the mentioned

15. What does RAID stand for?

CHERM MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

- a. Redundancy Array of the Independent Disk
- b. Redundancy Array of the Interdependent Disk
- c. Redundancy Array of the Independent Disc
- d. Redundancy Array of the Inversion Disk

19. Which of the following is the RAID scheme?

- a. RAID 1
 - b. RAID 2
 - c. RAID 3
 - d. All of the above
-

17. Which one of the following is present in the RAID levels?

- a. The hardware consists of a set of hard disk drives.
 - b. Using this technology, each separate disk is seen as a logical disk by the operating system.
 - c. Arrays are based on physical drives, so data can be distributed across them.
 - d. All of the above
-

18. Which one of these is characteristic of RAID 5?

- a. Distributed parity
- b. No Parity
- c. All parity in a single disk
- d. Double Parity

19. For RAID 1, how many disks are required at the bare minimum?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 4
- d. 5

Answer: b. 2 (RAID 1 requires at least two disks to mirror data.)

CHERM MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

22. Which of the following RAID levels offers the most space on the disk that can be used?

- a. RAID 1
- b. RAID 0**
- c. RAID 5
- d. RAID 6

Answer: b. RAID 0 (RAID 0 uses all available disk space for data, as it lacks redundancy/parity.)

23. There are ____ detection mechanisms in RAID 0.

- a. Error
- b. No Error**
- c. Life
- d. No Life

Answer: b. No Error (RAID 0 does not have any built-in error or redundancy mechanisms.)

24. RAID level 0 allows data to be spread across ____ disk(s), i.e., the data can be striped.

- a. One
- b. Two
- c. Three
- d. Multiple**

Answer: d. Multiple (RAID 0 requires at least two, but is generally configured with multiple disks for striping.)

25. What is the minimum number of disks required for a configuration of RAID level 5?

- a. Three**
- b. Four
- c. Five
- d. Two

Answer: a. Three (RAID 5 requires a minimum of three disks to distribute both data and parity.)