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100 Computer Awareness Questions for SSC Exams

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Computer Awareness Questions are important for SSC CGL Exam, SSC CHSL Exam and other exams like SBI, IBPS etc. In this e-book, we will be discussing some of the computer related questions that will be beneficial for the aspirants.

Q1. Which type of memory allows simultaneous read and write operations?
A) RAM
B) ROM
C) Cache
D) EEPROM
Answer: C) Cache
Explanation: Cache memory supports fast read and write simultaneously, speeding up CPU access.

Q2. Which of the following storage devices uses magnetic surfaces for data storage?
A) SSD
B) HDD
C) Blu-ray
D) Flash Drive
Answer: B) HDD
Explanation: Hard Disk Drives store data on magnetic platters, unlike SSDs which use flash memory.

Q3. Which of the following is NOT an example of system software?
A) Compiler
B) Operating System
C) Utility Program
D) MS Excel
Answer: D) MS Excel
Explanation: MS Excel is application software, while OS, compilers, and utilities are system software.

Q4. Which layer of the OSI model handles error detection and correction?
A) Network Layer
B) Transport Layer
C) Data Link Layer
D) Session Layer
Answer: C) Data Link Layer
Explanation: The Data Link Layer is responsible for error detection and correction at frame level.

Q5. Which protocol is used to send emails?
A) HTTP
B) SMTP
C) FTP
D) POP3
Answer: B) SMTP
Explanation: Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) is used for sending emails, while POP3/IMAP are for receiving.

Q6. What does BIOS stand for?
A) Basic Input Output System
B) Binary Input Output System
C) Basic Internal Operating System
D) Binary Internal Output Service
Answer: A) Basic Input Output System
Explanation: BIOS initializes hardware during booting and provides runtime services for OS.

Q7. Which of the following memory is directly accessible by the CPU?

A) Virtual Memory
B) RAM
C) Cache
D) Secondary Storage
Answer: C) Cache
Explanation: Cache memory lies closest to CPU and is directly accessible, making processing faster.
Q8. Which one is a non-volatile memory?
A) RAM
B) ROM
C) Cache
D) Registers
Answer: B) ROM
Explanation: ROM retains data even when power is switched off.
Q9. Which SQL command is used to remove a table permanently?
A) DELETE
B) DROP
C) TRUNCATE
D) REMOVE
Answer: B) DROP
Explanation: DROP deletes the entire table structure permanently, while DELETE/TRUNCATE affect only records.
Q10. Which generation of computers used Integrated Circuits (ICs)?
A) First
B) Second
C) Third
D) Fourth
Answer: C) Third
Explanation: The third generation computers (1965–1971) used ICs, replacing transistors.
Q11. In networking, which device works at the Data Link Layer?
A) Router
B) Switch
C) Hub
D) Gateway
Answer: B) Switch
Explanation: Switches operate at Data Link Layer (Layer 2) of OSI model for MAC address-based forwarding.
Q12. Which of these is an example of open-source database software?
A) Oracle
B) MySQL
C) MS Access
D) IBM DB2
Answer: B) MySQL
Explanation: MySQL is free and open-source, while Oracle and others are commercial.
Q13. Which memory unit is the fastest in a computer?
A) RAM
B) Registers
C) Cache
D) Hard Disk
Answer: B) Registers
Explanation: Registers are part of CPU, the fastest memory for temporary data storage.
Q14. In networking, which protocol ensures secure communication over the web?
A) HTTP
B) HTTPS
C) FTP
D) SMTP
Answer: B) HTTPS

Explanation: HTTPS adds SSL/TLS encryption to HTTP, ensuring secure web communication.

Q15. Which of the following storage has the highest capacity?
A) Blu-ray Disc
B) DVD
C) SSD
D) Hard Disk
Answer: D) Hard Disk
Explanation: Hard Disks can store terabytes of data, whereas optical discs have limited capacity.

Q16. Which command in DOS is used to list all files in a directory?
A) LIST
B) DIR
C) SHOW
D) VIEW
Answer: B) DIR
Explanation: The DIR command lists files and folders in a directory.

Q17. Which type of computer virus disguises itself as legitimate software?
A) Worm
B) Trojan Horse
C) Spyware
D) Rootkit
Answer: B) Trojan Horse
Explanation: A Trojan looks like legitimate software but harms the system once executed.

Q18. Which type of database stores data in rows and columns?
A) Hierarchical
B) Network
C) Relational
D) Object-oriented
Answer: C) Relational
Explanation: Relational Databases (RDBMS) store data in structured rows and columns using tables.

Q19. Which part of the computer is known as the "brain"?
A) Hard Disk
B) RAM
C) CPU
D) GPU
Answer: C) CPU
Explanation: The CPU controls and processes instructions, so it's called the brain of computer.

Q20. Which memory type is used in Pen Drives?
A) Flash Memory
B) Magnetic Disk
C) Optical Memory
D) Cache
Answer: A) Flash Memory
Explanation: Pen Drives use Flash Memory (EEPROM) which is non-volatile and rewritable.

Q21. Which of the following is an example of volatile memory?
A) ROM
B) Flash Memory
C) RAM
D) Hard Disk
Answer: C) RAM
Explanation: RAM loses its data when the power is switched off, making it volatile memory.

Q22. Which device converts digital signals to analog signals for transmission over telephone lines?
A) Router

B) Modem
C) Switch
D) Hub
Answer: B) Modem
Explanation: A modem modulates and demodulates signals for communication over telephone lines.
Q23. Which layer of OSI model is responsible for logical addressing?
A) Data Link Layer
B) Network Layer
C) Transport Layer
D) Physical Layer
Answer: B) Network Layer
Explanation: Network Layer provides logical addressing (IP addresses) for routing packets across networks.
Q24. Which type of RAM allows data to be written and read at any location in the same time?
A) SRAM
B) DRAM
C) ROM
D) Cache
Answer: A) SRAM
Explanation: SRAM (Static RAM) allows faster access and simultaneous read/write without refreshing.
Q25. Which command is used to remove a directory in DOS?
A) RMDIR
B) DELDIR
C) REMDIR
D) REMOVE
Answer: A) RMDIR
Explanation: RMDIR (or RD) is used to delete empty directories in DOS/Windows.
Q26. Which type of network covers a small geographic area like a single building?
A) LAN
B) WAN
C) MAN
D) PAN
Answer: A) LAN
Explanation: Local Area Network (LAN) is used in a small area like offices or buildings.
Q27. Which of the following is a high-level programming language?
A) Assembly
B) Machine Code
C) C++
D) Binary
Answer: C) C++
Explanation: C++ is high-level, human-readable language, whereas Assembly and Machine Code are low-level.
Q28. Which memory type is used to speed up CPU access to frequently used data?
A) ROM
B) Cache
C) Virtual Memory
D) Secondary Storage
Answer: B) Cache
Explanation: Cache memory stores frequently accessed data for quick CPU access.
Q29. Which of these protocols is used to transfer files over the Internet?
A) FTP
B) SMTP
C) HTTP
D) SNMP

Answer: A) FTP
Explanation: File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is specifically used to transfer files between systems.
Q30. Which type of memory cannot be erased or reprogrammed easily?
A) PROM
B) EPROM
C) EEPROM
D) RAM
Answer: A) PROM
Explanation: PROM (Programmable ROM) can be programmed only once; others can be erased and rewritten.
Q31. Which of the following is a volatile memory type used in computers?
A) ROM
B) SSD
C) RAM
D) CD-ROM
Answer: C) RAM
Explanation: RAM is volatile; data is lost when power is off, unlike ROM or SSD.
Q32. In database, which key uniquely identifies a record?
A) Foreign Key
B) Primary Key
C) Candidate Key
D) Composite Key
Answer: B) Primary Key
Explanation: Primary Key uniquely identifies each record in a table.
Q33. Which device is used to connect multiple networks and route packets?
A) Switch
B) Router
C) Hub
D) Modem
Answer: B) Router
Explanation: Routers forward data packets between networks based on IP addresses.
Q34. Which command is used to create a new folder in DOS?
A) MKDIR
B) CREATE
C) NEWFOLDER
D) FOLDER
Answer: A) MKDIR
Explanation: MKDIR (or MD) is used to create a new directory in DOS or Windows.
Q35. Which memory is faster: SRAM or DRAM?
A) DRAM
B) SRAM
C) ROM
D) Flash
Answer: B) SRAM
Explanation: SRAM is faster than DRAM because it doesn't require refreshing.
Q36. Which of the following is used for high-speed data transfer between CPU and memory?
A) USB
B) PCI
C) Cache
D) SSD
Answer: C) Cache
Explanation: Cache acts as a high-speed buffer between CPU and main memory.
Q37. Which of the following is non-volatile and retains data permanently?
A) RAM
B) Registers

C) ROM
D) Cache
Answer: C) ROM
Explanation: ROM stores permanent instructions and is non-volatile.
Q38. Which layer in OSI model manages end-to-end communication between applications?
A) Session Layer
B) Transport Layer
C) Network Layer
D) Data Link Layer
Answer: B) Transport Layer
Explanation: Transport Layer ensures reliable end-to-end communication, handling segmentation and error checking.
Q39. Which type of memory is implemented using flip-flops?
A) DRAM
B) SRAM
C) ROM
D) Virtual Memory
Answer: B) SRAM
Explanation: SRAM uses flip-flops to store bits, making it fast and stable without refreshing.
Q40. Which type of computer virus replicates itself and spreads without user action?
A) Trojan Horse
B) Worm
C) Spyware
D) Adware
Answer: B) Worm
Explanation: Worms self-replicate and spread automatically, unlike Trojans which need user action.
Q41. Which type of memory is used to store the BIOS in a computer?
A) RAM
B) ROM
C) Cache
D) Virtual Memory
Answer: B) ROM
Explanation: BIOS is stored in ROM because it needs to be permanent and non-volatile.
Q42. Which of the following is a hardware device used to connect multiple computers in a network?
A) Hub
B) Switch
C) Router
D) All of the above
Answer: D) All of the above
Explanation: Hub, Switch, and Router are network devices connecting multiple computers; their roles vary (Hub/Switch: LAN; Router: network interconnection).
Q43. Which type of memory is directly addressed by the CPU using memory addresses?
A) Secondary Memory
B) Cache
C) RAM
D) Registers
Answer: C) RAM
Explanation: CPU uses memory addresses to access RAM directly for read/write operations.
Q44. Which of the following storage devices has no moving parts?
A) Hard Disk Drive
B) SSD
C) Floppy Disk

D) CD-ROM
Answer: B) SSD
Explanation: SSDs use flash memory with no mechanical parts, unlike HDDs and optical disks.

Q45. Which SQL command is used to modify existing records in a table?
A) UPDATE
B) ALTER
C) MODIFY
D) CHANGE
Answer: A) UPDATE
Explanation: UPDATE command modifies existing rows; ALTER changes table structure.

Q46. Which of the following is a layer-3 device in OSI model?
A) Switch
B) Hub
C) Router
D) Bridge
Answer: C) Router
Explanation: Routers operate at the Network Layer (Layer 3) to route packets based on IP addresses.

Q47. Which memory is used for temporary storage of instructions and data during program execution?
A) ROM
B) RAM
C) Cache
D) Virtual Memory
Answer: B) RAM
Explanation: RAM temporarily stores data and instructions for quick CPU access during execution.

Q48. Which type of cache is closest to the CPU?
A) L1 Cache
B) L2 Cache
C) L3 Cache
D) L4 Cache
Answer: A) L1 Cache
Explanation: L1 Cache is built into the CPU chip and provides the fastest access to data.

Q49. Which of the following is a non-volatile memory that can be electrically erased and reprogrammed?
A) RAM
B) PROM
C) EEPROM
D) Cache
Answer: C) EEPROM
Explanation: EEPROM retains data without power and can be electrically erased/reprogrammed.

Q50. Which of the following commands in SQL is used to retrieve data?
A) INSERT
B) SELECT
C) UPDATE
D) DELETE
Answer: B) SELECT
Explanation: SELECT command retrieves data from database tables; INSERT adds, UPDATE modifies, DELETE removes.

Q51. Which generation of computers introduced microprocessors?
A) Third
B) Fourth
C) Fifth
D) Sixth
Answer: B) Fourth
Explanation: Fourth-generation computers (1971 onwards) used microprocessors.

Q52. Which protocol is used for transferring web pages securely?
A) HTTP
B) HTTPS
C) FTP
D) SMTP
Answer: B) HTTPS
Explanation: HTTPS adds encryption (SSL/TLS) to HTTP for secure web communication.

Q53. Which type of memory is fastest among these?
A) RAM
B) Cache
C) SSD
D) Hard Disk
Answer: B) Cache
Explanation: Cache memory is faster than RAM and storage devices because it is closer to CPU.

Q54. Which of the following is a widely used relational database software?
A) Oracle
B) MySQL
C) MS SQL Server
D) All of the above
Answer: D) All of the above
Explanation: Oracle, MySQL, and MS SQL Server are popular relational database systems.

Q55. Which of the following viruses attaches itself to executable files?
A) Worm
B) Boot Sector Virus
C) File Infector Virus
D) Trojan

Answer: C) File Infector Virus
Explanation: File infector viruses attach to executable files and spread when the program runs.

Q56. Which memory type is used in smartphones for permanent storage?
A) RAM
B) ROM
C) Flash Memory
D) Cache
Answer: C) Flash Memory
Explanation: Smartphones use non-volatile flash memory to store apps and data permanently.

Q57. Which of the following is used to connect two different networks?
A) Switch
B) Router
C) Hub
D) Repeater
Answer: B) Router
Explanation: Routers connect and route data between separate networks using IP addresses.

Q58. Which SQL statement is used to remove all records from a table without deleting the table?
A) DROP
B) DELETE
C) TRUNCATE
D) REMOVE
Answer: C) TRUNCATE
Explanation: TRUNCATE deletes all data but keeps table structure intact; DROP deletes the table itself.

Q59. Which of the following memory types is non-volatile but can be reprogrammed electrically?
A) SRAM
B) DRAM
C) EEPROM
D) Cache
Answer: C) EEPROM
Explanation: EEPROM retains data without power and can be rewritten electrically.

Q60. Which computer component performs arithmetic and logical operations?
A) ALU
B) CU
C) RAM
D) Cache
Answer: A) ALU
Explanation: The Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) executes arithmetic and logical operations in CPU.

Q61. Which memory type is used to store frequently used instructions for faster CPU access?
A) RAM
B) Cache
C) ROM
D) Hard Disk
Answer: B) Cache
Explanation: Cache memory stores frequently used instructions and data for quick CPU access, speeding up processing.

Q62. Which of the following is a volatile memory?
A) ROM
B) Flash Memory
C) RAM

D) EEPROM
Answer: C) RAM
Explanation: RAM loses its data when the computer is turned off, making it volatile.
Q63. Which layer of the OSI model provides end-to-end communication and reliability?
A) Session Layer
B) Transport Layer
C) Network Layer
D) Application Layer
Answer: B) Transport Layer
Explanation: Transport Layer ensures reliable end-to-end communication with error checking and flow control.
Q64. Which of the following is a type of non-volatile memory?
A) DRAM
B) SRAM
C) ROM
D) Cache
Answer: C) ROM
Explanation: ROM retains stored data even when power is off, making it non-volatile.
Q65. Which protocol is used to transfer files from a server to a client?
A) SMTP
B) FTP
C) HTTP
D) IMAP
Answer: B) FTP
Explanation: FTP (File Transfer Protocol) is used for transferring files between client and server.
Q66. Which storage device is fastest for random access?
A) HDD
B) SSD
C) DVD
D) Magnetic Tape
Answer: B) SSD
Explanation: SSDs use flash memory, providing faster random access than HDDs and optical media.
Q67. Which SQL command is used to remove a table permanently?
A) DELETE
B) DROP
C) TRUNCATE
D) REMOVE
Answer: B) DROP
Explanation: DROP deletes the entire table structure permanently, while DELETE/TRUNCATE only remove records.
Q68. Which type of network covers a large geographic area, often across cities or countries?
A) LAN
B) MAN
C) WAN
D) PAN
Answer: C) WAN
Explanation: Wide Area Network (WAN) connects multiple local or metropolitan networks across long distances.
Q69. Which generation of computers introduced artificial intelligence concepts?
A) Third
B) Fourth
C) Fifth
D) Sixth
Answer: C) Fifth

Explanation: Fifth-generation computers (1980s onward) aimed to use AI, natural language processing, and expert systems.

Q70. Which of the following is an example of optical storage?
A) SSD
B) Hard Disk
C) CD-ROM
D) Flash Drive
Answer: C) CD-ROM
Explanation: CD-ROMs store data using laser-based optical technology.

Q71. Which of the following viruses requires a host program to spread?
A) Worm
B) Trojan
C) File Infector
D) Boot Sector Virus
Answer: C) File Infector
Explanation: File infector viruses attach to executable files and spread when the host program runs.

Q72. Which command in DOS lists all files including hidden ones?
A) LIST
B) DIR /A
C) SHOW
D) VIEW
Answer: B) DIR /A
Explanation: DIR /A lists all files, including hidden and system files, in DOS/Windows.

Q73. Which type of memory is made using transistors and flip-flops?
A) DRAM
B) SRAM
C) ROM
D) Cache
Answer: B) SRAM
Explanation: SRAM uses flip-flops and transistors, providing fast access without refreshing like DRAM.

Q74. Which memory is called "read-only" but can be programmed once after manufacturing?
A) ROM
B) PROM
C) EPROM
D) EEPROM
Answer: B) PROM
Explanation: PROM can be programmed once after manufacture but cannot be erased or modified.

Q75. Which network device forwards data based on MAC addresses?
A) Router
B) Switch
C) Hub
D) Gateway
Answer: B) Switch
Explanation: Switches operate at the Data Link Layer and forward frames using MAC addresses.

Q76. Which storage device is ideal for backups due to high durability and low cost?
A) SSD
B) Hard Disk
C) Magnetic Tape
D) Flash Drive
Answer: C) Magnetic Tape
Explanation: Magnetic tapes offer large storage at low cost, suitable for archival backups.

Q77. Which memory type is used as an extension of RAM by the operating system?

A) ROM
B) Cache
C) Virtual Memory
D) Registers
Answer: C) Virtual Memory
Explanation: Virtual memory uses disk space to extend RAM, allowing larger programs to run.
Q78. Which of the following languages is used for creating web pages?
A) C++
B) Java
C) HTML
D) Python
Answer: C) HTML
Explanation: HTML is a markup language for designing and structuring web pages.
Q79. Which type of virus disguises itself as legitimate software to trick users?
A) Worm
B) Trojan Horse
C) Spyware
D) Adware
Answer: B) Trojan Horse
Explanation: Trojans appear legitimate but perform malicious activities when executed.
Q80. Which of the following memory types is fastest for CPU access?
A) RAM
B) Cache
C) Registers
D) ROM
Answer: C) Registers
Explanation: Registers are inside CPU, providing the fastest temporary storage for computation.
Q81. Which memory type is permanent and cannot be modified after manufacturing?
A) RAM
B) ROM
C) Cache
D) Registers
Answer: B) ROM
Explanation: ROM stores permanent instructions and retains data even when power is off.
Q82. Which device connects two different networks and directs packets based on IP addresses?
A) Switch
B) Router
C) Hub
D) Repeater
Answer: B) Router
Explanation: Routers operate at the Network Layer and route data between separate networks using IP addresses.
Q83. Which of the following is a type of non-volatile memory used in USB drives?
A) SRAM
B) DRAM
C) Flash Memory
D) Cache
Answer: C) Flash Memory
Explanation: USB drives use non-volatile flash memory, which retains data without power.
Q84. Which SQL command is used to modify the structure of a table?
A) UPDATE
B) ALTER
C) MODIFY
D) TRUNCATE

Answer: B) ALTER
Explanation: ALTER is used to change table structure, such as adding or deleting columns.
Q85. Which type of memory requires periodic refreshing to retain data?
A) SRAM
B) DRAM
C) ROM
D) Cache
Answer: B) DRAM
Explanation: Dynamic RAM (DRAM) stores data in capacitors and needs constant refreshing.
Q86. Which protocol is used for sending email over the Internet?
A) SMTP
B) FTP
C) HTTP
D) POP3
Answer: A) SMTP
Explanation: SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) is used for sending emails; POP3/IMAP are for receiving.
Q87. Which type of virus spreads without user intervention?
A) Trojan
B) Worm
C) File Infector
D) Macro Virus
Answer: B) Worm
Explanation: Worms self-replicate and propagate automatically across networks.
Q88. Which type of cache memory is located inside the CPU?
A) L1
B) L2
C) L3
D) L4
Answer: A) L1
Explanation: L1 Cache is built into the CPU, providing the fastest access to frequently used data.
Q89. Which of the following is an example of magnetic storage?
A) SSD
B) HDD
C) Flash Drive
D) CD-ROM
Answer: B) HDD
Explanation: Hard disks use magnetic platters to store data, unlike SSDs or optical media.
Q90. Which memory type is called "read/write memory"?
A) RAM
B) ROM
C) PROM
D) EPROM
Answer: A) RAM
Explanation: RAM allows both reading and writing of data, unlike ROM which is read-only.
Q91. Which network device operates at the OSI Transport Layer?
A) Switch
B) Router
C) Hub
D) None
Answer: D) None
Explanation: Transport Layer is handled by software protocols (TCP/UDP), not hardware devices.
Q92. Which type of storage is most suitable for permanent archival backups?
A) SSD

B) Magnetic Tape
C) Hard Disk
D) RAM
Answer: B) Magnetic Tape
Explanation: Magnetic tapes are cost-effective, durable, and suitable for long-term archival storage.
Q93. Which type of memory is used to extend RAM using hard disk space?
A) Cache
B) ROM
C) Virtual Memory
D) Registers
Answer: C) Virtual Memory
Explanation: Virtual memory uses disk storage to act as additional RAM, allowing larger programs to run.
Q94. Which SQL command is used to remove all rows from a table but keep its structure?
A) DELETE
B) TRUNCATE
C) DROP
D) REMOVE
Answer: B) TRUNCATE
Explanation: TRUNCATE clears all data but retains table schema; DROP removes the table entirely.
Q95. Which device amplifies signals to extend network distance?
A) Switch
B) Router
C) Repeater
D) Hub
Answer: C) Repeater
Explanation: Repeaters regenerate and amplify signals, extending the range of a network.
Q96. Which memory is fastest for temporary data storage within CPU?
A) RAM
B) Cache
C) Registers
D) Virtual Memory
Answer: C) Registers
Explanation: Registers are inside CPU, providing immediate access to operands and instructions.
Q97. Which network topology requires a central device to connect all nodes?
A) Ring
B) Star
C) Bus
D) Mesh
Answer: B) Star
Explanation: In star topology, all nodes are connected to a central hub or switch.
Q98. Which protocol is used to retrieve emails from the server?
A) SMTP
B) IMAP
C) FTP
D) HTTP
Answer: B) IMAP
Explanation: IMAP retrieves emails from the server and allows management of messages directly on the server.
Q99. Which generation of computers introduced integrated circuits?
A) First
B) Second
C) Third

D) Fourth

Answer: C) Third

Explanation: Third-generation computers (1965–1971) used ICs, replacing transistors for efficiency.

Q100. Which type of memory is used in CPU for temporary instruction storage?

A) RAM

B) Cache

C) Registers

D) ROM

Answer: C) Registers

Explanation: Registers store instructions and data temporarily inside the CPU for immediate processing.

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