

OICL AO Mains Computer Memory Based Paper (28 February 2026, Shift 1) Part - A

Q.1 In networking, the primary role of SMTP is to:

- A. File transfer
- B. Sending email
- C. Remote device control
- D. IP assignment
- E. Data encryption

Answer: B

Sol: SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) is **responsible for sending emails over the internet**. It operates at the application layer and handles the communication between mail servers.

Important Key Points:

1. SMTP ensures the delivery of outgoing mail between mail servers.
2. It is often used in conjunction with IMAP or POP3 to receive emails.

Knowledge Booster:

- File transfer is handled by FTP or SFTP.
- Remote control of devices is done using Telnet or SSH.
- IP assignment is managed by DHCP.
- Data encryption is managed by SSL/TLS, not SMTP.

Q.2 A spam is a/an:

- A. unsolicited e-mail
- B. application
- C. operating system
- D. newsgroup
- E. None of the above

Answer: A

Sol: **Spam** refers to **unsolicited e-mails** that are typically sent in bulk to a large number of recipients, usually for advertising or other unwanted purposes. These e-mails are not requested by the recipients and are often irrelevant or inappropriate.

Important Key Points:

1. **Spam:** It is commonly associated with **unsolicited emails** that flood inboxes with advertising or irrelevant content.
2. Spam can also refer to **unsolicited messages** in other forms, such as instant messaging or social media, but is most often linked to email.
3. Spam is generally seen as a nuisance and is often blocked or filtered by **email service providers** and **anti-spam tools**.

Knowledge Booster:

- **Application:** An application is a software program designed for a specific task (e.g., a word processor, browser, or media player), not related to spam.
- **Operating system:** An operating system is system software that manages hardware and software resources. It is not related to spam.
- **Newsgroup:** A newsgroup is a forum for discussions on a particular topic, not a form of spam. Newsgroups can sometimes be a source of spam, but the term itself refers to organized discussion groups.

Q.3 "Theft of login credentials by a fake login page" is an example of:

- A. Worm infection
- B. Phishing attack
- C. Antivirus
- D. Software update
- E. None of the above

Answer: B

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Sol: Creating a **fake login page** that looks like a legitimate website (bank, email, social media, etc.) to trick users into entering their username and password is the classic definition of a **phishing attack**.

Important Key Points:

1. **Phishing** is a social-engineering cyber attack that uses deception to steal sensitive information (login credentials, credit card details, etc.).
2. Fake login pages are usually delivered via fraudulent emails, SMS, or malicious links and are hosted on look-alike domains (e.g., gmail.com instead of gmail.com).
3. When the victim submits the form, credentials are sent directly to the attacker.
4. It is one of the most common and successful methods used by cybercriminals worldwide.

Knowledge Booster:

- (a) Worm infection → Self-replicating malware that spreads automatically across networks; it does **not** require a fake login page.
- (c) Antivirus → Security software that **protects** against threats, not an attack method.
- (d) Software update → Legitimate process to patch or improve programs; attackers sometimes disguise malware as fake updates, but the core technique here is the fake login page itself (phishing).

Q.4 Which of the following is the correct order of data hierarchy from smallest to largest?

- A. Bit, Byte, Kilobyte, Megabyte, Gigabyte, Terabyte, Petabyte
- B. Byte, Bit, Kilobyte, Megabyte, Gigabyte, Terabyte, Petabyte
- C. Bit, Byte, Megabyte, Kilobyte, Gigabyte, Petabyte, Terabyte
- D. Byte, Bit, Megabyte, Kilobyte, Gigabyte, Terabyte, Petabyte
- E. None of the above

Answer: A

Sol: The correct order of data hierarchy from smallest to largest is **Bit, Byte, Kilobyte, Megabyte, Gigabyte, Terabyte, Petabyte**. This represents the progression of data storage units, where each unit is approximately 1,024 times the size of the previous unit.

Important Key Points:

1. **Bit:** The smallest unit of data in a computer, representing either a 0 or a 1.
2. **Byte:** A collection of 8 bits. Commonly used to represent a single character (e.g., 'A' or '3').
3. **Kilobyte (KB):** Approximately 1,024 bytes.
4. **Megabyte (MB):** Approximately 1,024 kilobytes.
5. **Gigabyte (GB):** Approximately 1,024 megabytes.
6. **Terabyte (TB):** Approximately 1,024 gigabytes.
7. **Petabyte (PB):** Approximately 1,024 terabytes.

Knowledge Booster:

- A **bit** is the most basic unit of information in computing, used to store **binary data**.
- The **byte** is a standard unit used in almost every computer system, forming the foundation of data structures.
- **Data storage** devices like hard drives, SSDs, and cloud storage services are commonly measured in gigabytes or terabytes.
- With modern advancements, **petabytes** are becoming more common in large-scale computing and data storage applications.

Q.5 Which of the following shortcut keys is used to select all the content in a document?

- A. Ctrl + C
- B. Ctrl + X
- C. Ctrl + A
- D. Ctrl + S
- E. Ctrl + V

Answer: C

Sol: The shortcut key **Ctrl + A** is used to select all the content in a document, whether it's text, images, or other elements. This command works in most applications, including word processors, web browsers, and file explorers, allowing users to quickly highlight all content with a single key combination.

Important Key Points:

1. **Ctrl + A** is the universal shortcut for selecting everything in a document or window.
2. It saves time by avoiding the need to manually highlight content using the mouse.

Knowledge Booster:

- **Ctrl + C** is the shortcut for copying selected content.
- **Ctrl + X** is the shortcut for cutting selected content.
- **Ctrl + S** is used for saving the current document.
- **Ctrl + V** is the shortcut for pasting copied or cut content.