

Class Notes

Class: IX

Topic: Ch-4 Basic computer Operation(windows OS)

Subject: Information Technology

Q1. A **Folder** can contain file as well as sub folders.

Q2. What are files? What for do you need files?

Ans- A program or document store on a disk. We need file to store data such as text, image, audio, video etc.

Q3.What are folders? What are subfolders?

Ans- A folder is a container that holds one or more files and folder. A folder stored inside another folder is called subfolder.

Q4. What is the difference between copying and moving file and folders?

Ans-When a files or folder is copied, then it is duplicated at target location. i.e file is available at original & target location.

When a file or folder is moved, then it is removed from original location and placed at target location

Q5.When a folder is copied to another place do the subfolders in the folder also get copied?

Ans- Yes it get copied.

Q6. Give procedure to create a new folder in Windows OS.

Ans- Go to desired location then right click select new->folder->write a name

Q7 a) A folder can be opened by double clicking on **Folder**.

b) To delete a file command to be clicked from edit menu is **Delete**.

c) To rename a file , either **Rename** command from **Organize** menu is used or **Rename** command from shortcut menu is clicked.

Q8. While copying files

a) Use the **Copy** and **Paste** options from the computer window's organize button to copy a file to new location.

b) Click the **Cut** option at the organize button drop-down list to move a file.

c) To copy, move or delete a file without using the organize button, right click the file to display the **shortcut/Popup** menu.

Q9. While deleting files

a) When you delete a file , it is automatically sent to **Recycle Bin**.

b) To open the Recycle Bin window, double click the **Recycle Bin**.

c) When you restore a file from Recycle Bin, it is sent back to it's **Original** location.

d) Files are **Permanently** deleted when you empty the Recycle Bin.

Q10. What are the shortcut keys for

a) Cut operation **Ctrl+X** b) Copy Operation **Ctrl+C** c)Paste operation **Ctrl+V**

Q11. What is the utility of clipboard area in memory?

Ans: Short term storage area that data when we cut or copied.

Note:- Q2-Q6,Q11 Write on note book . Q1, Q7-10 Mark on text book.

Class Notes

Class: IX

Topic: Ch-5 Working with LINUX OS(Ubuntu)

Subject: Information Technology

Q1. What is the name of panel the houses the most used applications in Linux?

Ans- Favourites panel

Q2. **rmdir** command is used to remove the directory

Q3. **rm** command is used to remove files

Q4. In Linux everything is stored as

Ans- option a) file

Q5. What is Terminal emulator?

Ans- It is a program that allows the use of the terminal in a graphical environment. Through a terminal window we can use Linux commands.

Q6. User Tom wants to work in the home directory of user Riya. He can easily do this by changing to home directory of Riya(/home/Riya).Comment

Ans- Tom van not access Riya user's home directory content which is located at /home/Riya

Q7. Write appropriate command for these :

- List all the files in a directory **ls**
- Change to new directory **cd**
- Create a new directory **mkdir**
- Delete a folder **rmdir**
- Change to home directory **cd~**

Check point:

- Linux** is an open source operating system such as Ubuntu, Red Hat, Linux Mint, Fedora, Debian etc.
- Terminal emulator** is a program that allows the use of the terminal in a graphical environment. Through a terminal window we can use Linux commands.
- Linux directory structure (some directory as follows)
 - /** - Is root directory where the directory structure begins.
 - /etc**- Contain configuration files for system
 - /home**- Where the users keep their personal files.
 - /root** – super user home directory.
 - /usr** – store user application
 - /bin** – store important program for system
- Some basic Linux commands(All commands are in lowercase. It is case sensitive)
 - pwd** – show current directory.
 - mkdir**- create new directory.
 - rmdir**- delete directory
 - touch**- create empty file
 - rm**- delete a file
 - cd**- change directory to anther directory
 - ls**- List conent of a folder
 - cd~** - Switch to home directory.

Note:- This chapter(ch-5) need not to write on note book, mark on book and learn.

