



<p>How does optical storage technology work?</p>	<p>Which register is responsible for storing intermediate result from each calculation, at the end of each Fetch-Decode-Execute cycle?</p>	<p>What are the 4 layers of a network?</p>
<p>What will 'i' be if 'n' is assigned the value of 7?</p> <pre>graph TD; A[i = 0] --> B[/GET n/]; B --> C{n > 5}; C -- N --> D[/DISPLAY i/]; C -- Y --> E["n = n - 1
i = i + 1"]; E --> C;</pre>	<p>Consider an array of elements "array = [5,4,3,2,1]" , what are the steps of insertions done while doing an insertion sort on the array?</p>	<p>How many colours can a 3 bit image hold?</p>



<p>How does optical storage technology work?</p> <p>A powerful laser burns 'pits' into the disc's shiny surface ('land'). A less powerful laser reads the data by shining onto the disc's surface. If the laser hits a pit, it doesn't reflect directly and is recognised as a 1. If the laser hits land, it reflects directly and is recognised as a 0. This way data (0/1) can be written to and read from a disc.</p>	<p>Which register is responsible for storing intermediate result from each calculation, at the end of each Fetch-Decode-Execute cycle?</p> <p>Accumulator</p>	<p>What are the 4 layers of a network?</p> <p>Application Layer Transport Layer Network Layer Data Link and Physical Layer</p>
<p>What will 'i' be if 'n' is assigned the value of 7?</p> <pre>graph TD; A[i = 0] --> B[/GET n/]; B --> C{n > 5}; C -- Y --> D[n = n - 1
i = i + 1]; D --> C; C -- N --> E[/DISPLAY i/];</pre> <p>2</p>	<p>Consider an array of elements "array = [5,4,3,2,1]" , what are the steps of insertions done while doing an insertion sort on the array?</p> <p>4 5 3 2 1 3 4 5 2 1 2 3 4 5 1 1 2 3 4</p> <p>5</p>	<p>How many colours can a 3 bit image hold?</p> <p>8</p>