

Test questions on the discipline "Information technology in pharmacy"

Part 1 (III semester)

1 Levels of data presentation in the Database:

- 1.external, conceptual, internal (physical)
- 2.binary, decimal, hexadecimal
- 3.text, graphic, graph, network
- 4.modular, structural, object-oriented
- 5.graphic, structured

2 Some of the objects identified by one or more classification criteria are

- 1.degree of classification
- 2.classification level
- 3.classification grouping
- 4.depth of classification
- 5.classification of values

3 Assignment of symbols (codes) of various objects of a certain nomenclature according to the established rules based on the alphabet adopted for this is

- 1.coding system
2. classification system
- 3.nomenclature
- 4.coding process
- 5.decoding

4 A list of all objects of any population, ordered by any classification criterion, is

1. classification system
- 2.coding system
- 3.coding process
- 4.nomenclature
- 5.classification

5 An attribute whose value uniquely identifies each tuple (table row) is about ...

- 1.the relationship diagram
- 2.a step-by-step reversible process of decomposition (decomposition) of the original DB relations into other, smaller and simpler relations
- 3.key attribute (key) of the relationship
- 4.A named characteristic of an object, a logically indivisible element of information, characterized by a large number of atomic values
- 5.order of relations by classification

6 A system consisting of an information fund and a set of procedures, such as the procedure for managing the system, updating (primary input) of information, searching for information, processing information, issuing information and allows you to accumulate, store, correct and issue information, is

- 1.information system
2. classification system
- 3.coding system
- 4.operating system
5. system of relations

7 Set type classes in the network data model CODDSIL:

- 1.monomial, polynomial, singular
- 2.modular, structural, object-oriented
- 3.binary, decimal, hexadecimal
- 4.external, conceptual, internal (physical)
- 5.graphic, structured

8 Varieties of classification systems:

- 1.mathematical, instrumental, simulation
- 2.associative, synonymous, specific

3. documentary, factual, mixed
4. hierarchical, multidimensional (descriptor and faceted), non-hierarchical (including with alphabetic-subject classification)
5. hierarchical, structural, sequential

9 The main stages of the information process are

1. reading, writing, playing, viewing, listening
2. inspection, verification, certification, normalization, standardization
3. admission, training, exam, certification, qualification
4. collection (introduction) and transmission of information, storage of information, search for information, transmission and delivery (output) of information
5. collection, formatting, destruction

10 According to the mode of information dissemination, information systems are subdivided into

1. systems (more precisely, subsystems) of information support (SIS) and systems that have an independent purpose and scope
2. documentary, factual, mixed (documentary-factual), lexicographic, video, audio, hypertext systems and multimedia systems
3. information retrieval systems (IRS) and data processing systems (DPS)
4. systems with the mode of selective dissemination of information, systems with the mode of retrospective search (RS), integral systems operating both in the selective dissemination of information mode and in the RP mode
5. manual, mechanized and automated

11 Kinds of keys (key attributes):

1. simple, fully constituent, semi-part
2. binary, decimal, hexadecimal
3. modular, structural, object oriented
4. Single term, polynomial, singular
5. structured, sequential, encrypted

12 "Data" in information technology is

1. numeric values
2. the results of observations, fixed in a certain form, are not yet used, but only stored
3. knowledge
4. information
5. set of letters

13 "Attitude" in information technology is

1. a named set of homogeneous values
2. subset, Cartesian derived domains
3. element of the relationship (a unique set of attribute values), corresponds to a row of the table with data
4. a named column of a table (relationship) defined on some domain
5. relationship of classification types

14 WWW is

1. file service on the Internet
2. a system on the Internet, designed for hypertext linking of text and multimedia documents
3. program for remote access to a computer Internet
4. email
5. browsers

15 The number of steps in the classification system used is

1. depth of classification
2. classification level
3. classification grouping
4. level of classification
5. the value of the classification

16 A set of data has such qualities as integration, model, interconnectedness, independence of the description of data from application programs - this is

1. classification system
2. data model
3. database
4. nomenclature
5. operating system

17 Types of data distribution strategies:

1. certification, normalization, standardization, unification
2. data integration, maximum possible independence of application programs from data
3. use of numerical data, data encoding, data verification, data utility
4. centralization, dismemberment, duplication, mixed
5. normalization, data integration, mixed

18 Information resources are

1. paper, iron, ferrites, semiconductors, plastics
2. scientific theories and discoveries, patents and inventions, economic and mathematical models, designs of machines, products, technological processes, information about the subsoil, waters, etc.
3. computers, CDs, DVDs, floppy disks
4. sounds, smells, words, signs
5. signals, impulses, gestures

19 The most common network data model is the

1. HTML
2. ER - model
3. CODASIL
4. Object - LINKS
5. WWW

20 Internet is

1. network of networks, works on TCP / IP protocols
2. international network
3. internal network
4. local network
5. a network where only browsers are used

21 The physical material of information carriers is ...

1. red, green, blue, yellow
2. large, small (mini), micro, super
3. air, water, electricity, electromagnetic field
4. paper, iron, ferrites, semiconductors, plastics
5. numbers, letters, signals

22 Types of addresses on the Internet

1. simple, compound
2. Single-term, polynomial
3. binary, decimal
4. digital, domain
5. literalized, coded

23 Each born node in a hierarchical data model can be subordinated to ... output (s) nodes (y)

1. not less than two
2. multiple
3. one
4. zero or one
5. three

24 A set of information, economic and mathematical methods and models, technical, software, technological tools and specialists, designed to process information and make management decisions.

- 1.automated information system
- 2.information system
- 3.economic information system
- 4.automatic AIS
- 5.database

25 When did personal computers appear?

- 1.in the 60s
- 2.in the 70s
- 3.in the 80s
- 4.in the 90s
- 5.in the 2000s

26 When did the information obtained from the information system come to be used for periodic reporting on many dimensions?

- 1.in the 50s
- 2.in the 60s
- 3.in the 70s
- 4.in the 80s
- 5.in the 90s

27 What IS subsystem is characterized by the combination of linguistic means for the formalization of a natural language, the construction and combination of information units in the course of communication of the AIT personnel with the means of computer technology?

- 1.software
- 2.linguistic support
- 3.mathematical software
- 4.technical support
- 5.operating support

28 Who Designed the First Mechanical Calculating Machine?

1. Babbage
2. Hollerith
3. Pascal
4. Bush
5. Pythagoras

29 A flowchart representation of an algorithm is:

- 1.verbal way of writing algorithms
- 2.graphic way of representing algorithms
- 3.pseudocode
- 4.programmed way of recording algorithms
- 5.numeric way of writing algorithms

30 The specialist uses it to enter information and commands into the expert system and receive output information from it.

- 1.knowledge bank
- 2.interpreter
- 3.interface
- 4.System creation module
5. keyboard

31 The system of economic, legal and organizational relations in the field of trade in products of intellectual labor is

- 1.market of information products and services
- 2.the market of intellectual labor
- 3.economic market

4. market of legal relations
5. agricultural market

32 What form of presentation of algorithms does not exist? (Multiple answers)

1. verbal
2. literal
3. graphic
4. program
5. by color

33 Information Systems produce information that is taken into account by a person and does not immediately turn into a series of concrete actions belong to the class

1. information and computing
2. give advice
3. managers
4. information retrieval
5. recording

34 Information technology data processing is intended for

1. work in the environment of the information management system and is used when the tasks to be solved are not highly structured
2. solution of well-structured problems for which the necessary input data are available and algorithms and other standard procedures for their processing are known
3. an expert assessment of the situation, makes the necessary analysis and issues the results in the form of an output document of the established form
4. Decision support by modeling the development of the firm
5. adjusting the work of programs in the operating system

35 Information Systems (IS), which perform all information processing operations without human intervention, belong to the class

1. automated
2. manual
3. Give advice
4. automatic
5. super computers

36 The set of mathematical methods, models, algorithms and programs for the implementation of the goals and objectives of the information system, as well as the normal functioning of the complex of technical means is

1. technical support
2. organizational support
3. legal support
4. math and software
5. economic support

37 When did the first information systems appear?

1. in the 50s
2. in the 60s
3. in the 70s
4. in the 80s
5. in the 90s

38 The property in which the algorithm must represent the process of solving the problem as a sequential execution of simple steps (stages)

1. discreteness
2. the question of certainty
3. effectiveness
4. massness
5. resolution

- 39 The set of technical means intended for the operation of the information system, as well as accompanying documentation for these means and technological processes are
- 1.technical support
 - 2.information support
 - 3.legal support
 - 4.math and software
 - 5.Software
- 40 an interconnected set of means, methods and personnel used to store, process and issue information in order to achieve a set goal is
- 1.computer
 - 2.algorithm
 - 3.information system
 - 4.information
 - 5.number system
- 41 A method of writing algorithms is a description of the sequential stages of data processing, in which the algorithm is set in arbitrary presentation in natural language
- 1.program code
 - 2.pseudocode
 - 3.verbal description
 - 4.graphic presentation
 - 5.numeric display
- 42 Individual documents and individual arrays of documents, documents and arrays of documents in information systems are
- 1.information resources
 - 2.information services
 - 3.information culture
 - 4.information
 - 5.information relations
- 43 What AIS function in the spheres of industrial and agro-industrial complexes, in construction, in transport?
- 1.Territorial AIS
 - 2.intersectoral AIS
 - 3.industrial AIS
 4. territorial AIS
 - 5.international AIS
- 44 When information systems become a strategic source of information and are used at all levels of an organization of any profile.
- 1.in the 50s
 - 2.in the 60s
 - 3.in the 70s
 - 4.in the 80s
 - 5.in the 90s
- 45 The set of methods and means that regulate the interaction of workers with technical means and among themselves in the development and operation of an information system is
- 1.technical support
 2. organizational support
 - 3.legal support
 - 4.math and software
 - 5.economic support
- 46 Indicate a requirement that information technology does not have to meet. Choose one answer:
- 1.provide a high degree of dismemberment of the entire information processing process into stages (phases), operations, actions

2. include the entire set of elements necessary to achieve the goal
3. be of regular nature
4. perform all actions without human intervention
5. Perform actions with human participation

47 Check the correct definition. The system is ...

1. the set of elements or parts related to each other with the external environment, the functioning of which is aimed at obtaining a specific useful result
2. An interconnected set of tools, methods and personnel used to store, process and issue information in order to achieve the set goal
3. the set of information, economic and mathematical methods and models, technical, software, technological means and specialists, intended for information processing and management decision-making
4. system of programs for the computer
5. there is no right answer

48 Which subsystem is a set of design solutions in terms of volumes, placement, forms of organization of information circulating in AIT?

1. information support
2. linguistic support
3. technical support
4. mathematical software
5. operating support

49 What subsystem is not included in the structure of the information system? (Multiple answers)

1. organizational
2. logistic
3. information
4. program
5. economic

50 Which answer option lists all the basic structures of the algorithm?

1. branching, loop, unconditional branch
2. trip, loop with precondition, loop with fast condition
3. sequencing, branching, loop
4. loop, unconditional jump, subroutines
5. loop, unconditional jump

51 Property, which means that in a finite number of steps the algorithm should lead to the solution of the problem

1. discreteness
2. certainty
3. effectiveness
4. massness
5. determination

52 The system of economic, legal and organizational relations in the field of trade in products of intellectual labor is

1. market of information products and services
2. the market of intellectual labor
3. economic market
4. market of legal relations
5. the intellectual property market

53 A set of related data, organizational rules based on general principles of describing, storing and manipulating data are

1. information
2. knowledge
3. culture
4. database

5.classification

54 Property, which means that each rule of the algorithm must be clear and unambiguous

- 1.discreteness
2. certainty
- 3.effectiveness
- 4.massness
- 5.uniformity

55 Property, which means that the algorithm for solving the problem is used for a whole class of problems that differ only in the initial data

- 1.discreteness
2. certainty
- 3.effectiveness
- 4.massness
- 5.uniformity

56 Information technology data processing is intended for

- 1.work in the environment of the information management system and is used when the tasks to be solved are not highly structured
- 2.solution of well-structured problems for which the necessary input data are available and algorithms and other standard procedures for their processing are known
3. an expert assessment of the situation, makes the necessary analysis and issues the results in the form of an output document of the established form
- 4.decision support by modeling the development of the firm
- 5.there is no right answer

57 Name of the first electronic computer created by a group of engineers commissioned by the US military

1. "ENIMAK"
2. "ENIAC "
3. "EDSAK"
4. "UNIVAC"
5. "IUPAC"

58 The set of technical means intended for the operation of the information system, as well as the accompanying documentation for these means and technological processes are

- 1.technical support
- 2.information support
- 3.legal support
- 4.math and software
- 5.software

59 A method of writing algorithms is a description of the sequential stages of data processing, in which the algorithm is set in an arbitrary presentation in natural language

- 1.program code
- 2.pseudocode
- 3.verbal description
- 4.graphic presentation
- 5.digital representation

60 What subsystem is a set of technical means (means of collecting, registering, transmitting, processing, displaying, multiplying information) that ensure the operation of AIT?

- 1.linguistic support
- 2.technical support
- 3.organizational support
- 4.mathematical software
- 5.operating support

61 When information systems become a strategic source of information and are used at all levels of an organization of any profile.

- 1.in the 50s
- 2.in the 60s
- 3.in the 70s
- 4.in the 80s
- 5.in the 90s

62 The totality of a unified system of classification and coding of information, unified documentation systems, schemes of information flows circulating in an organization, as well as a methodology for constructing databases is

- 1.technical support
- 2.information support
- 3.legal support
- 4.math and software
- 5.Software

63 What subsystem includes a set of programs that implement the functions and tasks of AIT and ensure the stable operation of complexes of technical means?

- 1.mathematical software
- 2.software
- 3.organizational support
- 4.linguistic support
- 5.information support

64 IPs produce information that is taken into account by a person and does not immediately turn into a series of concrete actions belong to the class

- 1.information and computing
- 2.give advice
- 3.managers
4. information retrieval
- 5.formatting

65 The collection of individual parts of the system, which are called subsystems, form

- 1.subsystem
- 2.provides a subsystem
- 3.the structure of the information system
- 4.software
- 5.operating support

66 What AIS are specialized systems of functional bodies for managing the national economy (banking, financial, procurement, statistical, etc.)?

- 1.Cross-industry AIS
- 2.Industrial AIS
- 3.Territorial AIS
- 4.Local AIS
- 5.Structured AIS

67 Information system that perform all information processing operations without human intervention belong to the class

- 1.automated
- 2.manual
- 3.Give advice
- 4.automatic
- 5.formatting

68 The set of mathematical methods, models, algorithms and programs for the implementation of the goals and objectives of the information system, as well as the normal functioning of the complex of technical means is

- 1.technical support
2. organizational support
- 3.legal support
- 4.math and software
- 5.information support

69 Any object that is simultaneously considered both as a single whole and as a set of dissimilar elements combined in the interests of achieving the set goals is

- 1.system
- 2.algorithm
- 3.data
- 4.information
- 5.coding

70 Network, connects a number of computers in an area limited to one room, building or business

1. global computer network
- 2.linear computer network
- 3.local computer network
- 4.regional computer network
- 5.world network

71 What are links in a hypertext document for?

1. for communication with other hypertext structures ;
2. to go from one page to another;
- 3.to read network messages
- 4.for editing information
- 5.there is no right answer

72) Can I move files from one computer to another using the Internet?

1. you can;
2. it is impossible;
3. you can, but not all files;
4. possible, but limited amount of information;
5. it is possible, but no more than 255 GB of information;

73) What is the name of the means by which you can copy information to your computer?

1. protocol for receiving information;
2. folder transfer protocol;
3. file transfer protocol;
4. clipboard protocol;
5. IP protocol;

74) Is it currently possible to create hypertext editors with a human face?

- 1.possibly;
2. impossible;
3. possible only partially;
- 4.Possible 3D graphics
5. 2D graphics possible

75) Microwave communication:

1. allows you to connect two computers with each other;
2. allows you to send radio signals from one computer to another;
3. Allows you to connect networks to each other without wires ;
4. allows you to send ultrasonic vibrations from one computer to another;
5. there is no correct answer;

76) What are repeaters for?

1. to receive information;
2. to receive the signal, amplify it and transmit it to the next station ;

3. for data transmission
4. to save information;
5. to format information;

77) Providers are:

1. internet service providers ;
2. means of information transmission;
3. programs for communication on the Internet
4. browsers;
5. WWW;

78) What opportunity does remote access give us?

1. makes it possible to connect to any computer;
2. makes it possible to connect to any computer connected to the Internet;
3. makes it possible to connect to a computer on the Internet, but not to everyone ;
4. makes it possible to control any computer not connected to the Internet;
5. there is no correct answer;

79) What is hypertext?

1. it is a way of organizing text, graphics and other data in which data items are linked;
2. text with inserted words (commands) of markup, referring to other places in this text, other documents and pictures ;
3. it is a text that is sent by e-mail;
4. this is a text sent over the Internet;
5. it is a program for printing text

80) The World Wide Web System or WWW for short is:

1. global system of information transmission;
2. global information retrieval system;
3. global system for the dissemination of hypertext information ;
4. program on the computer
5. this is a browser

81) Communication or network protocols are called: Choose one of 5 answer options

1. the rules for connecting to the network
2. the rules for the interaction of computer devices
3. the rules for disconnecting computers from the network
4. the rules for the interaction of computers in the network
5. the rules for connecting computer devices

82) Each packet - a piece of information transmitted through the network contains. Choose some of 5 answer options

1. Serial number of the portion
2. Text
3. Sender's address
4. Viruses
5. Recipient's address

83) Peer-to-peer is called a network: Choose one of 5 answer options

1. where one host computer is the server and the others are workstations
2. acceptable to a large number of computers
3. where centralized resource management takes place
4. where all computers have the same power
5. where all computers are equal

84) There are the following types of computer networks: Choose several of 5 answer options

1. City network
2. Personal network
3. District network

4. Global network
5. Local network

85) When transmitting data over a network ... Choose a few of 5 answer options

1. All information is transmitted in one file
2. Packets can only be transmitted one way
3. The message is divided into small portions - packages
4. Packets are sequentially transmitted over the network
5. Packets can be transmitted in different ways

86) Network architecture can be ... Please choose some of the 5 answer options

1. Server
2. Peer-to-peer
3. Client
4. Client-server room
5. Double rank

87) The concept of "communication" means: Choose several of 5 answer options

- 1.message
- 2.communication
- 3.transfer
- 4.distribution
- 5.receiving

88) Select the item that lists only network protocols:

- 1.Ethernet, TCP / IP, Bluetooth, Hi-Fi, Avast
2. WAP, Ethernet, TCP / IP, Bluetooth, Windows
3. Ethernet, TCP / IP, MS-DOC, Bluetooth, Opera
- 4.Ethernet, TCP / IP, HTTP, TCP, IMAP, SMTP
5. WAP, Ethernet, WWW

89) On the client-server network:

- 1.the server controls access to shared resources
2. some devices are only clients, others are only servers
- 3.the client controls access to shared resources
- 4.all computers are equal
5. everything is correct

90. How many bits is one byte:

- 1.12
 - 2.24
 - 3.8
 - 4.64
 - 5.124
- *****

91. What is the name of the smallest unit of information:

- 1.byte
 - 2.bit
 - 3.KB
 4. MB
 5. GB
- *****

92. One KB contains:

- 1.1024 bytes
 - 2.256 bit
 - 3.124 MB
 - 4.64 bytes
 - 5.678 bit
- *****

93. One MB contains:

- 1.256 KB
- 2.124 bytes
- 3.124 bit
- 4.648 bytes
- 5.1024 Kbytes

94. Adding machine, a mechanical device for performing four arithmetic operations, invented:

1. Wilhelm Leibniz
2. Blaise Pascal
3. Charles Babidge
4. Konrad Zuse
5. John Mauchly

95. The punched card, with the help of which the program is entered into the computer memory, suggested:

1. John von Neumann
2. Charles Babidge
3. Wilhelm Leibniz
4. Blaise Pascal
5. Prespert Eckert

96. The first programmer to work with punched cards:

1. Ada Lovelace
2. Blaise Pascal
3. Howard Aiken
4. Maurice Wilkes
5. John von Neumann

97. How information is presented in a computer:

- 1.in the form of images
- 2.numeric only
- 3.in the form of sounds
- 4.in the form of texts
- 5.in decimal notation

98. As Charles Babidge suggested introducing a program into the computer's memory:

- 1.with a modem
- 2.with monitor
- 3.with a punch card
- 4.with keyboard
- 5.with joystick

99. What is the name of the number system, in which the semantic meaning of a digit depends on its position in the number:

- 1.dependent
- 2.positional
- 3.non-positional
- 4.independent
- 5.Roman

100. What binary number is decimal number 23

- 1.1111
- 2.10111
- 3.11000
- 4.1010
- 5.11001

101. What is an algorithm:

- 1.command system

2. Clear sequence of commands to the performer
3. sequence of clearly defined rules
4. A clear sequence of commands to the performer, based on the initial data, leads to the desired result
5. sequence of precise, understandable, clear commands

102. What properties should an algorithm have:

1. determinism, efficiency
2. definiteness, effectiveness, mass character
3. versatility, efficiency
4. intelligibility, clarity, finiteness
5. limb, limitation

103. What is the name of the set of techniques for naming and recording numbers:

1. numerous law
2. coding system
3. number system
4. user manual
5. leadership

104. Determine what decimal number is one binary number 101:

- 15
- 2.7
- 3.9
- 4.11
- 5.3

105. What is the sum of numbers 10001 and 1111 in the binary system:

1. 10011
2. 100000
3. 1111111
4. 101010
5. 11100

106. In the name of what great mathematician the term algorithm is named:

1. John von Neumann
2. Charles Babbage
3. Muhammad al-Khwarizmi
4. Wilhelm Leibniz
5. Ada Lovelace

107. What was the name of the special boards that were used for counting in the 5th century BC:

1. Adding machine
2. Computer
3. Computer
4. Abacus
5. ENIAC

108. Who in 1823 invented the first automatic calculating machine with programmed control - "Analytical machine":

1. John von Neumann
2. Ada Lovelace
3. Blaise Pascal
4. Gottfried Leibniz
5. Charles Babbage

109. Who built the Mark-1 machine on the basis of electromechanical relays:

1. John Mauchly
2. Howard Aiken
3. Presper Eckert

4. Konrad Eckert
5. John von Neumann

110. The first computer, which embodied the principles of von Neumann, was built in 1949: (by whom?)

1. Konrad Zuse
2. Charles Babbage
3. Howard Aiken
4. Maurice Wilkes
5. Blaise Pascal

111. Under the leadership of a scientist, the first domestic computers were created in 1951-52:

- 1.S. A. Lebedeva
- 2.G. Goldstein
- 3.A.Berks
- 4.P. L. Chebysheva
5. Ch. Babija

112. What will be the result if you convert the decimal number 12 to the binary number system:

- 1.1010
- 2.0001
- 3.1100
- 4.1001
- 5.110010

113. Data entry in the block diagram is indicated by:

- 1.triangle
- 2.square
- 3.parallelogram
- 4.Rectangle
- 5.Rhombus

114. What is the basis of the binary number system:

- 1.P = 2
- 2.P = 5
3. P = 10
- 4.P = 1
- 5.P = 0

115. A digit of the binary number system is stored in an elementary memory cell and is called:

1. Byte
- 2.KB
3. Bit
4. MB
5. GB

116. What are the numbers, the variety of data consists of, the computer processes:

- 1.8 and 16
- 2.10 and 20
- 3.0 and 1
- 4.255 and 256
- 5.0 and 9

117. Checking the fulfillment of a condition in the block diagram is indicated by:

- 1.triangle
- 2.square
- 3.parallelogram
- 4.Rectangle
- 5.Rhombus

118. Performing arithmetic operations in the block diagram is indicated by:

- 1.triangle
- 2.square
- 3.rhombus
- 4.rectangle
- 5.parallelogram

119. A computer is:

- 1.device for inputting output data into computer memory
2. storage device
3. manipulator for connecting to the Internet system
- 4.universal device for input, transmission, storage and processing of information
- 5.CD drive

120. Definition of information:

- 1.information - texts, drawings, photographs, electrical signals
- 2.information - information about the world around it is presented in the form of text, picture, sound
- 3.information - information about someone or something, presented in the form of signs and signals
4. information - we receive information through television, newspapers, books, etc.
- 5.information - reliable, complete, clear information about the surrounding world

121. Amount of information:

- 1.determined by the number of bytes or bits required to binary encode this information
- 2.determined by the number of characters in the message
- 3.determined by the number of words in the message
- 4.determined by the number of acquaintances
- 5.determined by the number of letters, numbers in the message

122. The program is:

- 1.sequence of instructions executive for solving the assigned tasks
- 2.ordered sequence of actions for a computer, an algorithm for solving a problem
- 3.area of smallest memory that can accommodate collections of values of the same type
- 4.sequence of actions for a computer, an algorithm for solving any problem
- 5.information presented in a formal form, which provides the possibility of its storage, processing and transmission

123. What is a shortcut:

- 1.small file containing a link to which is provided by the shortcut object
- 2.which container containing folders, documents, programs
- 3.a special area of memory that is used to transfer data between applications and documents
- 4.color picture representing a folder, program, document in Windows
- 5.extension of the file name - document

124. What is the clipboard:

- 1.small file containing a link to which is provided by the shortcut object
- 2.a certain container that contains folders, documents, programs
- 3.a special area of memory that is used to transfer data between applications and documents
- 4.color picture representing a folder, program, document in Windows
- 5.extension of the document file name

125. Email is:

- 1.regular letter, send not via mail, but using some electronic equipment
- 2.Message sent only via LAN
- 3.a letter in which you can forward text information
- 4.network service that allows you to exchange text e-mails over the Internet
- 5.a letter in which you can send animation objects, drawings, sounds

126. The most popular Internet service:

1. Archie

2. E-mail
3. Wais
4. FTP
5. Gopher

127. Domain is:

- 1.the common part of the name in groups of computers on the Internet, it defines the location of the computer and the category of the organization - the owner
- 2.special username that he uses in chats
- 3.a computer that provides over the network the data necessary for the operation of programs
- 4.A set of web pages owned by an individual or organization and hosted on any web server
- 5.a document, along with ordinary text and graphic information, containing a link to other documents, and these links are embedded in text fragments or graphic objects of this document

128. Networks, nodes that are located at a short distance from each other, do not use general purpose communication facilities are called:

- 1.service
- 2.functional
- 3.local
- 4.global
- 5.network

129. What a global network can include:

- 1.Any wide area network can include other wide area networks
- 2.Any wide area network can include functional networks
- 3.Any global network can include other global networks, local networks, and computers (remote computers) are separately connected to it or input-output devices are separately connected
- 4.Any wide area network can include local area networks
- 5.Any wide area network can include separately connected computers (remote computers) or separately connected input-output devices

130. What network topologies are:

- 1.ring, asymmetry, star
- 2.bus, asymmetry
- 3.bus, ring, star
- 4.in the form of an oval
- 5.service

131. The simplest network topology:

- 1.ring
- 2.bus
- 3.asymmetry
- 4.oval
- 5.star

132. Connecting a computer to a local network is performed using:

- 1.server
- 2.network topology
- 3.network adapter
- 4.power filter
- 5.cable

133. Specify the correct spelling of the Internet page address:

- 1.http://www.gmail-com
- 2.http://www.gmail.com
- 3.http://www.gmail
- 4.http://www.gmail.com
- 5.http://www.gmail.com

134. What program is designed to work on the Internet?

1. Paint
2. MS Access
3. Internet Explorer
4. MS Word
5. MS Excel

135. What special character is used when writing an e-mail address?

1. @
2. \$
- 3.5
4. #
5. *

136. (multiple answers) into which two groups are expert systems divided?

1. based on probabilistic reasoning
2. based on random selection
3. based on statistical reasoning
4. based on considerations based on rigorous logic
5. based on critical situations

137 The IP address is expressed ...

1. two bytes
2. four bytes
3. one byte
4. three bytes
5. 16 bytes

138 IP Protocol -

1. addressable
2. transport
3. network
4. physical
5. step by step

139 TCP Protocol -

1. application layer protocol
2. Session layer protocol
3. network layer protocol
4. transport layer protocol
5. system level protocol

140 Domain Name Service (server) is

1. DNS
2. WWW
3. HTTP
4. URL
5. IP

141 The address of any file on a worldwide scale is determined by the Uniform Resource Locator.

1. DNS
2. FTP
3. HTTP
4. IP
5. URL

142 How many bytes are there in 1 kilobyte?

1. 1024
2. 512
3. 256

4.18

5.36

143 What is the standard used in telemedicine?

1. Health 9
2. Help 7
3. Medicin 7
4. Health Level 7
5. Heart 7

144 What is the name of the method of research in evidence-based medicine when neither the doctor nor the patient knows which drug the patient is taking?

1. Randomized method
2. Double blind method
3. Simple blind method
4. Open research
5. Secret research

145 Name one of the main sources of information that can be used to search for bibliographic indexes, but the information provided is quickly outdated and does not contain comprehensive recommendations for clear, well-founded actions.

1. Magazines
2. Articles
3. Abstracts
4. Monograph
5. Abstracts

146 Name a meta-analysis that corresponds to this statement: "Meta-analysis is an attempt to develop a meta-analysis of research planned. This approach may be acceptable in medical fields where a network of information exchange and joint programs already exists."

1. Cumulative meta-analysis
2. Reference meta-analysis
3. Prospective meta-analysis
4. Analytical meta-analysis
5. Informational meta-analysis

1 47 Who was the first to do the "first systematic review of randomized clinical trials"?

1. Amosov Nikolay
2. Archie Cochran
3. Brown John
4. Busygin Alexey
5. Galen Claudius

148 Which abbreviation stands for World Organization of Family Physicians?

1. ICPC
2. WOOZ
3. WONCA
4. WAMCA
5. ICD

149 Which of the proposed codes is formed from one or more class symbols and is often used for restricted class lists?

1. Numeric code
2. Hierarchical code
3. Matching code
4. Mnemonic code
5. Letter code

150 What coding system was developed by the American Psychiatric Association and serves the purpose of diagnosing and statistically processing mental disorders?

1. DSM
2. SNOMED
3. ICD
4. ATX
5. ICPC

151 Which group of images carries information of a continuous nature, contains a large amount of unnecessary information.

1. Matrix
2. Digital
3. Analog
4. Graphic
5. Symbolic

152 What examination shows vessels by removing unwanted structures (bones and internal organs) from images? The research is carried out in two stages.

1. Ultrasound examination (ultrasound)
2. Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR)
3. Computed tomography (CT)
4. Digital angiography (CA)
5. Fibroscopy

153 Which phase of image processing isolates individual image elements (organs, cells, etc.)? The method is based on the identification of identical pixels with an acceptable level of error.

1. Quantizing the gray level
2. Reducing noise
3. Change the contrast
4. Segmentation
5. Technique for detecting an edge or contour

154 What research method is used to analyze the state of hollow organs (mainly parts of the digestive system).

1. Ultrasound examination (ultrasound)
2. Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR)
3. Computed tomography (CT)
4. Digital angiography (CA)
5. Fibroscopy

155 Discrete random variable X, which can take only non-negative integer values with probabilities:

$$P_n(X = m) = C_{mn} p^m q^{n-m}, m = 0, 1, \dots, N,$$

1. Poisson distribution
2. Normal distribution law
3. Student's distribution
4. Binomial distribution
5. Empirical distribution

156 Which analysis is one of the most common statistical methods. It involves a large number of other statistical procedures and sections of other sciences. The purpose of this analysis is to obtain experimental data of a mathematical equation (model) that describes the behavior of a certain quantity depending on X:

1. Correlation
2. Regression
3. Dispersive
4. Planning
5. Hypotheses about averages

157 What forecast results does regression to the mean give (Regression analysis)

1. the standard deviation S_x is equal to the correlation coefficient;
2. explains the lack of correlation;

3. the standard deviation S_y is equal to the correlation coefficient;
4. indicates the direction of the stochastic connection;
5. the standard deviation $S_{x \cdot y}$ is equal to the correlation coefficient;

158 What signals can be determined?

1. periodic
2. quasiperiodic
3. Long-term
4. non-periodic
5. fastest

159 What property of an algorithm is compiled not for solving one specific problem, but for a whole class of problems of the same type?

1. Certainty
2. Mass character
3. Discreteness
4. Literature
5. Effectiveness

160 What type of utterance doesn't exist?

1. Simple expression
2. Compiled statement
3. Problem statement
4. Arguing statement
5. Credible statement

161 Which statement contains knowledge, substantiated and verified by practice. For example, "life is impossible without water."

1. Simple expression
2. Compiled statement
3. Problem statement
4. Arguing statement
5. Credible statement

162 Select an operation that is not a "logical operation".

1. Binary and unary operations
2. Operation of negation
3. Conversion operation
4. Operation of conjunction
5. Operation of implication

163 What are the advantages of deterministic logic?

1. Possibility of emergency diagnostics of the type of pathology from the group of homogeneous diseases ;
2. Simultaneous and interrelated analysis of a large number of parameters;
3. The ability to automate a large amount of mental activity in areas where the capabilities of the human brain are limited.
4. The application of this logic is impossible without the use of modern computing technology.
5. Impossibility of simultaneous coverage of a large number of pathologies;

164 What are the disadvantages of phase interval logic?

1. High probability of errors when executing complex algorithms;
2. Impossibility of simultaneous coverage of a large number of pathologies;
3. Attempts to create universal algorithms lead to their qualitative complications, up to the impossibility of being performed by one doctor;
4. The application of this logic is impossible without the use of modern computer technology;
5. Possibility of emergency diagnostics of the type of pathology from the group of similar diseases.

165 Any medical and biological object is a dynamic system in which continuous processes take place, and which is determined by certain indicators. According to the degree of interaction with the external environment, systems are divided into ...

1. Solid, closed, open;
2. Dynamic, solid, isolated;
3. Closed, open, isolated ;
4. Closed, statistical, open;
5. Dynamic, fissile, solid

166 Which structure, by its structural composition, does not belong to the tree structure?

1. The structure is consistent;
2. The structure is radial;
3. Star structure ;
4. The structure is hierarchical;
5. Network structure;

167 Select a model type that is not used in medicine and biology.

1. Cybernetic models;
2. Physical (analog) models;
3. Biological (subject) models;
4. Economic models ;
5. Mathematical models.

168 Which task is solved by experts in the expert system, is responsible for building a hierarchy, concepts or objects: determining the place of a given object or concept in this hierarchy.

1. Diagnostics;
2. Planning;
3. Forecasting;
4. Management;
5. Classification.

169 What types of expert systems prepare documentation for the creation of objects with predetermined properties, even contain ready-made drawings and a corresponding description.

1. Expert diagnostic systems;
2. Expert design systems ;
3. Expert planning systems;
4. Expert monitoring systems;
5. Expert forecasting systems.

170 According to the degree of integration, expert systems are divided into ...

1. Autonomous and hybrid ;
2. Closed and open;
3. Numeric and symbolic;
4. Encrypted and accessible;
5. IOS and Windows.

171 Name the world's most famous expert system of medical diagnostics, which solves the problem of diagnosing infectious blood diseases.

1. DIALYSIS THERAPY ADVISOR system
2. INTERNIST system
3. DIAGNOSER system
4. ESCORD system
5. MYCIN system

172. How are neural networks classified according to the method of transforming input information?

1. Analyze binary information, and those operating with real numbers ;
2. Unidirectional and recurrent;
3. Hetero-associative and auto-associative;
4. Require prior training, and which do not require training;

5. Open, closed, isolated.

173 How are neural networks classified according to the type of input information?

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5. Open, closed, isolated.

174 What neural networks are designed for unsupervised learning? However, the tutorial data contains only the values of the input variables.

1. Multilayer perceptron;
2. Probabilistic network;
3. Review-regression network;
4. Kohonen maps ;
5. Linear network.

175 The implementation of a set of measures aimed at ensuring the full and timely use of reliable knowledge in all types of human activity is called ...

1. Expert system
2. Information system
3. Informatization
4. Health monitoring
5. Neural network