

## 1) What is a computer?

Ans:

A computer is an electronic device that can store, retrieve, and process data. It can perform a wide range of tasks, from simple calculations to complex operations, by following a set of instructions called a program.

Computers come in many different shapes and sizes, from large mainframes and servers to small laptops and smartphones. Despite their differences, all computers have some common components, such as a central processing unit (CPU), memory, storage, and input/output devices.

The CPU is the brain of the computer and is responsible for executing the instructions of a program.

Memory is used to store data and programs that are currently being used by the CPU.

Storage is used to store data and programs when they are not being used.

Input/output devices allow the computer to interact with the outside world by receiving input (such as from a keyboard or mouse) and producing output (such as displaying information on a screen).

Computers have changed lives by enabling us to perform tasks faster and more efficiently than ever before. They are used in a wide range of fields, from science and engineering to business and entertainment.

## 2) What is RAM?

Ans:

RAM (Random Access Memory) is a type of computer memory that can be accessed randomly. This means that any byte of memory can be accessed without having to access the bytes before it.

RAM is a volatile memory, which means that it loses its contents when the power is turned off.

RAM is used by the computer to store data and programs that are currently being used by the CPU. When you run a program or open a file, it is loaded from storage into RAM so that the CPU can access it quickly. The more RAM a computer has, the more programs and data it can keep in memory at the same time, which can improve its performance.

There are different types of RAM, such as DRAM (Dynamic RAM) and SRAM (Static RAM).

## 3) Where is data stored in a computer?

Ans:

Data in a computer is stored in two main types of memory: primary memory and secondary memory.

Primary memory, also known as main memory or internal memory, is the memory that the computer uses to store data and programs that are currently being used by the CPU. This includes RAM (Random Access Memory) and cache memory. RAM is a volatile memory, which means that it loses its contents when the power is turned off. Cache memory is a small, high-speed memory that stores frequently used data to improve the performance of the CPU. Secondary memory, also known as external memory or storage, is the memory that the computer uses to store data and programs when they are not being used. This includes non-volatile storage devices such as hard drives, solid-state drives, and USB flash drives. Data stored in secondary memory is retained even when the power is turned off. Data that is currently being used by the CPU is stored in primary memory while data that needs to be stored permanently or when not in use is stored in secondary memory

#### 4) What is that input device used to type text and numbers on a document in the computer?

Ans:

The input device used to type text and numbers on a document in a computer is called a keyboard. A keyboard is a peripheral device that allows users to input characters, numbers, and symbols into a computer by pressing keys.

#### 5) what are output devices?

Ans:

Output devices are hardware components that allow a computer to communicate information to the user or to another device. They take the data processed by the computer and convert it into a form that can be understood by humans or other devices.

Some common output devices include:

- Monitor A display screen that shows text, graphics, and videos to the user.
- Printer: A device that produces a physical copy of a document or image on paper or other media.
- Speakers: Devices that produce sound, such as music, voice, or sound effects.
- Projector: A device that projects an image onto a large screen or wall.

Output devices can be connected to a computer using cables or wirelessly via Bluetooth or other wireless technology. They allow users to see, hear, or otherwise experience the results of the computer's processing.

6) Which is the input device that allows a user to move the cursor or pointer on the screen?

Ans:

The input device that allows a user to move the cursor or pointer on the screen is called a mouse. A mouse is a small handheld device that is moved across a flat surface to control the movement of the cursor on the computer screen.

7) Which language is directly understood by the computer without a translation program?

Ans:

The language that is directly understood by the computer without the need for a translation program is called machine language or machine code. Machine language is a low-level programming language that consists of a series of binary digits (ones and zeros) that represent instructions for the computer's processor.

8) What are Input devices?

Ans:

Input devices are hardware components that allow a user to enter data or instructions into a computer. They convert physical actions or analogue signals into digital data that can be processed by the computer.

Some common input devices include:

- Keyboard: A device with keys for entering text and numbers into the computer.
- Mouse: A handheld device for moving the cursor or pointer on the screen and selecting items.
- Touchpad: A flat surface that detects the movement of a user's finger to control the cursor or pointer on the screen.
- Microphone: A device that converts sound into an electrical signal for recording or transmitting.
- Scanner: A device that captures images of documents or photos and converts them into digital data.
- Camera: A device that captures still or moving images and converts them into digital data.