1. A computer is an electronic device that processes and stores data. It can perform various tasks, such as calculations, data manipulation, and running software programs.

2. RAM (Random Access Memory) is a type of computer memory that provides high-speed data storage and access to actively running programs and data. It is a temporary storage location used to store data that the computer is currently working on.

3. Data in a computer is stored in various places, primarily on hard drives (HDD or SSD), external storage devices, or in volatile memory like RAM. Data can also be stored on optical discs, flash drives, or in cloud storage.

4. The input device used to type text and numbers on a document in a computer system is typically a keyboard.

5. Output devices are hardware components that display or present information from the computer. Common examples include monitors, printers, and speakers.

6. The input device that allows a user to move the cursor or pointer on the screen is typically a mouse or a touchpad on a laptop.

7. Machine language or binary code is directly understood by the computer without the need for a translation program. However, most programming is done using high-level languages like C++, Java, Python, etc., which do require translation (compilation or interpretation) into machine code.

8. Input devices are hardware components that allow users to provide data and instructions to a computer. Examples include keyboards, mice, touchscreens, scanners, and microphones, among others.