**Computer Basics**

Q1 . What is a Computer ?

Ans : A computer is an electronic device that stores and processes data , often in binary form in accordance with commands from a variable programme .

Q2 . What is RAM ?

Ans : RAM stands for Random Access Memory . It is a volatile memory that temporarily stores the files . It is fast and compact . It is made up of semiconductors.

Q3 . Where is data stored in a computer?

Ans: The data is stored in hard disks . It is slow and non-volatile . the data stored in the form of files .

Q4. What is that input device used to type text and numbers on a document in the computer systems?

Ans: Keyboard is the device used to type text and numbers on a document in the computer system .

Q5. What are the output devices?

Ans: Output devices are those devices which are used to send output to the user for the particular input example : monitor , headphone , printer etc .

Q6. 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 mouse .

Q7. Which language is directly understood by the computer without a translation program?

Ans : Computers only understand the binary language which is 0’s and 1’s . It is often called as machine level language .

Q8. What are Input devices?

Ans : Input devices are those devices that gave data and control signals to the computer such as keyboard , mouse , microphone etc .

**Fundamentals of Java**

Q1 . What is Programming language ?

Ans: Programming is making set of instructions that instruct a computer on how to carry out a task and programming language is a language which defines a set of rules to communicate with computers .

Q2. Why do we need a programming language ?

Ans : To efficiently communicate with computer and define set of rules to communicate.

Q3. What are the features of Java ?

Ans : Simple : java is a simple language and easy to understand because it does not contain complexity .

Platform Independent : Java is a platform independent language . platform independence is achieved by the byte code created by java .

Object oriented : Java is object oriented language which means it uses classes and objects . It works on the basis of real world entity .

Secure : Java is a secure language which gives the p security features to the programmers. Security problems like virus threats, tampering,eavesdropping, and impersonation can be handled or minimized using Java.

Q4. What is an object ?

Ans : object is nothing but just a real world entity such as pen , book , mobile that can be person , place or thing and every object has has some behaviour associated with it .

Q5 . what is a class ?

Ans : class is a collection of objects with same state and behaviour such as car is class and it has some properties and functions which it perform .

Q6 . Explain about the main() method in Java?

Ans : main() method is the entry point of the java program . It the point from where the JVM starts executing the code without main method Jvm will not start .

Syntax : public static void main (string [] args)

{...

…

}

**Java Variables and Data Types**

Q1 . What is statically typed and dynamically typed Programming Language ?

Ans : Statically typed : these are those programming languages whose memory is allocated at the time of compilation ex : c , c++ , java .

Dynamically types : these are those programming languages whose memory is allocated by itself at the time of execution example : python , javascript .

Q2 . What is the variable in java ?

Ans : variable is the name of a memory allocation .

Syntax : dataType var\_name = value ;

Q3 . How To Assign a Value To Variable ?

Ans : To assign a value to a variable we use assignment operator that is = . the right hand side value of the variable will be stored in the given name of the variable .

Ex : int car = 1000 ;

1000 will be stored in memory location with the name of the car .

Q4. What are Primitive data types in java ?

Ans : Primitive data types are predefined data types such as int , char , byte , short , boolean the range and the storage capacity of these types of data types are already defined . such as byte has allocated only 1 byte with a range of -128 to 127 .

Q5 . What are the identifiers in java ?

Ans : Identifier is the name given to the package , class , interface , method or variable . All identifier have different names .

Q6 . List the Operators in java ?

Ans : There are total six operators :

1 Arithmetic OperatorP

2 Relational OperatorP

3 Logical OperatorP

4 Assignment OperatorP

5 Unary OperatorP

6 Bitwise Operators

Q7.Explain about increment and decrement operators and give examples ?

Ans : Increment operator increase the value by 1 and decrement operator decrease the value by 1 .

Example :

Increment operator

int a = 15 ;

a++

//output = 16

Decrement operator

Int c = 7 ;

c- -;

//output = 6