

# COMPUTER SCIENCE APTITUDE TEST QUESTIONS ANSWERS

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**What is the aptitude test for computer science?** The Computer Science Aptitudes Test is a test of logic and critical thinking skills - it does not require students to know anything about the specifics of computer science or programming beyond mathematical skills.

**How to get answers for aptitude questions?**

**Where can I get aptitude test answers?** IndiaBIX provides you with numerous Aptitude questions and answers with explanations. Fully solved problems with detailed answer descriptions and explanations are given and will be easy to understand.

**What is the competitive exam for computer science?** Computer Science Engineering (CSE) Admission Procedure. Only through entrance exams like as VITEEE, JEE Main, JEE Advanced, WBJEE, etc. is admission to a B. Tech program feasible. For students who perform well on the entrance exam, getting into a good college is dependent upon passing it.

**How can I pass my aptitude test?**

**Is an aptitude test hard?** The content of an aptitude test is usually not too challenging - based on knowledge and skills typically gained through normal education - but the format, structure and time limits are typically what make them hard.

**What is the fastest way to solve an aptitude question?**

**Is a calculator allowed in an aptitude test?** Candidates are not allowed to bring their own calculators to the exam centre. However, On-Screen calculator is provided for the candidates which is more than sufficient for the calculations needed for the exam.

**How to crack the aptitude test?**

**How to answer online aptitude test?**

**Is there any app for aptitude test?** IndiaBIX. One of the top apps to test and enhance your aptitude in 2024 is IndiaBIX, which stocks something for all. Whether you are preparing for a competitive exam, job interview, or entrance test, IndiaBIX can serve great!

**What is the most popular aptitude test?**

**What is computer science aptitude test?** The CSAT. The Computer Science Aptitudes Test (CSAT) is a unique instrument to measure mathematical and computing aptitudes that are highly relevant for Computer Science.

**How hard is the computer science a exam?** According to the College Board's 2021 and 2022 AP exam data, the pass rate for the AP Computer Science A exam was 65.1% and 67.5% respectively. This means that just over half of the students who took the exam received a score of 3 or higher, which is considered passing.

**How can I pass computer science?**

**How to clear aptitude tests?**

**Why do I struggle with aptitude tests?** Why are aptitude tests difficult? For most candidates, the difficulty of aptitude tests lies in completing the tests under timed conditions. In numerical or logical reasoning tests, candidates tend to have about a minute or so to read the question, analyse the graphs and patterns, and choose the correct response.

**Is an IQ test an aptitude test?** Simply put, an IQ (Intelligence Quotient) test measures statistically how intelligent a person is while an aptitude (General Intelligence) test measures how well that person can apply their intelligence to

different scenarios.

### **How to easily solve aptitude?**

**How do you pass an aptitude test?** Practice, practice, practice: Practice is the key to mastering any test. Look for aptitude tests online or in exam preparation books and practice solving different types of questions. Focus on the areas where you feel less confident and reserve yourself a simulation of test conditions.

### **Which exam has toughest aptitude?**

**What is the aptitude test for programming jobs?** A programming aptitude test evaluates a candidate's problem-solving skills utilizing scenario-based multiple-choice questions (MCQs) and programming concepts. The candidate's knowledge of concepts including algorithms, data structures, programming paradigms, syntax, and programming logic is evaluated by the test.

**What is an example of an aptitude test?** The Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) that high school students take during their senior year is a good example of a multiple aptitude test.

**What is the process of computer aptitude test?** It consists of questions related to logical ability and numerical ability as well as other essential skills required for a career in computers. This test is popular with people who intend to take up a career in computers and software. A score of over 60% in this test indicates a good aptitude for computer programming.

**What is aptitude test in IT industry?** An IT aptitude test features programming skill testing questions and various work-related scenario which not only helps to analyse coding skills but also the clarity of thought and problem-solving skills. IT aptitude tests use different types of questions and scenarios to evaluate the candidates.

**What is Introduction to philosophy and logic?** Book Description: Introduction to Philosophy: Logic provides students with the concepts and skills necessary to identify and evaluate arguments effectively.

**What is logic and philosophy of logic?** Logic is the study of correct reasoning, while philosophy is the study of fundamental ideas about truth and knowledge.

These disciplines intersect uniquely within logic in philosophy and the philosophy of logic. Logic in philosophy is one of many forms of applied logic.

**What is philosophical theory of logic?** The philosophy of logic investigates issues like what it means that an argument is valid. This includes the question of how this type of support is to be understood or of what the criteria are under which a premise supports a conclusion.

**What is a noun philosophy?** noun. phi-?los-?o-?phy f?-?lās-(?-)f? plural philosophies. 1. : the study of the basic ideas about knowledge, truth, right and wrong, religion, and the nature and meaning of life.

**Is logic and philosophy hard?** Logic by far is the most challenging part in philosophy I've ever read. I only did a bit of mathematical logic in the study of mathematical proofs, plus some side reading for fun. I faced a really steep learning curve, so be prepared to face one too.

**What is taught in intro to logic?** In this course students learn to recognize arguments and evaluate them. Three different types of logic are examined: categorical syllogistic logic, propositional logic, and predicate logic. Students will come away being able to form better arguments and to recognize good or bad arguments.

**What is a good example of logic?** Logic uses given information to create an inference. For example, if you came home and found your leftovers were gone from the fridge and you lived with a roommate, logic would dictate your roommate ate your food based on the fact no one else should be in the house.

**Who is the father of logic and philosophy?** Aristotle: The Father of Logic (The Greatest Greek Philosophers)

**What is the main idea of logic?** Logic, in its most basic sense, is the study of how ideas reasonably fit together. In other words, when you apply logic, you must be concerned with analyzing ideas and arguments by using reason and rational thinking, not emotions or mysticism or belief.

**What are the basics of philosophical logic?** Central to philosophical logic is an understanding of what logic is and what role philosophical logics play in it. Logic can

be defined as the study of valid inferences. An inference is the step of reasoning in which it moves from the premises to a conclusion. Often the term "argument" is also used instead.

**Which philosopher believed in logic?** Aristotle's logic, especially his theory of the syllogism, has had an unparalleled influence on the history of Western thought. It did not always hold this position: in the Hellenistic period, Stoic logic, and in particular the work of Chrysippus, took pride of place.

**What did Aristotle say about logic?** Aristotle does not believe that the purpose of logic is to prove that human beings can have knowledge. (He dismisses excessive scepticism.) The aim of logic is the elaboration of a coherent system that allows us to investigate, classify, and evaluate good and bad forms of reasoning.

**What is a logic noun?** logic noun [U] (REASONABLE THINKING) a particular way of thinking, especially one that is reasonable and based on good judgment: I fail to see the logic behind his argument. If prices go up, wages will go up too - that's just logic.

**Who is the father of philosophy?** Socrates (/s?kr?ti?z/; Greek: ?????????; c. 470 – 399 BC) was a Greek philosopher from Athens who is credited as the founder of Western philosophy and as among the first moral philosophers of the ethical tradition of thought.

**Is studying philosophy hard?** Philosophy is a difficult subject, and becoming adept at understanding difficult philosophical texts and thinking through complex philosophical problems will help you to solve problems in other areas, as well. Again, the results of standardized tests are consonant with this.

**Which is harder math or philosophy?** If you're doing dumb watered-down philosophy, then mathematics is much harder. But if you're doing respectable serious philosophy, then philosophy takes the cake in terms of difficulty. Mathematics is a special case of wider philosophical thinking in which the objects are well-defined and rigorized.

**Why is logic not taught?** Education reformers in the 20th century eliminated logic as a required subject in schools because they thought it has no social value.

**What are the two types of logic in philosophy?** In this course, basically, we will study two general types of logic: classical deductive and inductive logic.

**What math teaches logic?** Mathematical logic is the study of formal logic within mathematics. Major subareas include model theory, proof theory, set theory, and recursion theory (also known as computability theory).

**What grade is logic taught?** One of the most common questions parents and teachers interested in classical education ask about logic is: “When should I start teaching logic to my student?” The answer, of course, is: “When he or she is ready.” This usually happens between seventh grade and ninth grade.

**How can I practice my logic?**

**What is logic in layman's terms?** Logic is traditionally defined as the study of the laws of thought or correct reasoning, and is usually understood in terms of inferences or arguments. Reasoning is the activity of drawing inferences. Arguments are the outward expression of inferences. An argument is a set of premises together with a conclusion.

**What is an example of logical thinking in real life?** For example, if the statement is everything outside is wet because it is raining and a person realizes he left his shoes outside, logical reasoning would reach the conclusion that his shoes are wet: His shoes are outside. Everything outside is wet due to the rain. Therefore his shoes are wet.

**What is logic in real life?** In the real world, logic can be used to create better decision-making, build arguments, and solve complex problems. Logic is an important part of many areas of study such as mathematics, science, philosophy, and computer science. It can help us identify patterns and look at problems from different perspectives.

**What do you do in introduction to philosophy?** A typical one-semester introduction might cover readings in several major areas, such as the theory of knowledge, with emphasis on the nature and sources of knowledge; the mind-body problem, with a focus on the nature of our mental life in relation to the brain; the nature of moral obligation, with stress on ...

**What is the introduction of philosophy all about?** Philosophy is the systematic study of ideas and issues, a reasoned pursuit of fundamental truths, a quest for a comprehensive understanding of the world, a study of principles of conduct, and much more.

**What are the basics of philosophical logic?** Central to philosophical logic is an understanding of what logic is and what role philosophical logics play in it. Logic can be defined as the study of valid inferences. An inference is the step of reasoning in which it moves from the premises to a conclusion. Often the term "argument" is also used instead.

**What does philo mean in philosophy?** The original meaning of the word philosophy comes from the Greek roots philo- meaning "love" and -sophos, or "wisdom." When someone studies philosophy they want to understand how and why people do certain things and how to live a good life.

**Is Introduction to philosophy an easy class?** First, philosophy is not an easy subject. In fact, it is rather difficult. This is true even for introductory courses.

**Is philosophy a hard class?** Philosophy is a challenging major. To do well in philosophy classes, one must be intellectually curious, and also be willing to work hard.

**How should a beginner study philosophy?**

**What is philosophy in simple words?** Quite literally, the term "philosophy" means, "love of wisdom." In a broad sense, philosophy is an activity people undertake when they seek to understand fundamental truths about themselves, the world in which they live, and their relationships to the world and to each other.

**What is logic in Introduction to philosophy?** Logic is the discipline that aims to distinguish good reasoning from bad. Good reasoning is not necessarily effective reasoning; in fact, as we shall see in a subsequent chapter on logical fallacies, bad reasoning is pervasive and often extremely effective—in the sense that people are often persuaded by it.

**What is an example of philosophy?** Examples of systematic philosophy would be (1) metaphysics, or the study of reality; (2) ethics, or the study of what is morally right and good; (3) Epistemology, or the study of how we know reality; (4) logic, or the study of good arguments; (5) Aesthetics or the Philosophy of Art, or the study of appreciating the ...

**What are examples of logic in philosophy?** For example, logic tells us that any statement of the form "If P then P." is necessarily true. This is a principle of the second kind that logicians study. This principle tells us that a statement such as "if it is raining, then it is raining" must be true.

**What are the three laws of logic in philosophy?** laws of thought, traditionally, the three fundamental laws of logic: (1) the law of contradiction, (2) the law of excluded middle (or third), and (3) the principle of identity.

**What is the aim of logic in philosophy?** The aim of logic is the elaboration of a coherent system that allows us to investigate, classify, and evaluate good and bad forms of reasoning.

**Who is the father of philosophy?** Socrates (/s?kr?ti?z/; Greek: ?????????; c. 470 – 399 BC) was a Greek philosopher from Athens who is credited as the founder of Western philosophy and as among the first moral philosophers of the ethical tradition of thought.

**What is the goal of philosophy?** The aim of philosophy, abstractly formulated, is to understand how things in the broadest possible sense of the term hang together in the broadest possible sense of the term.

**What does epistemology mean?** epistemology, the philosophical study of the nature, origin, and limits of human knowledge. The term is derived from the Greek epist?m? ("knowledge") and logos ("reason"), and accordingly the field is sometimes referred to as the theory of knowledge.

**What is organizational behavior chapter 1?** "Organizational behavior is a field of study that investigates the impact that individuals, groups and organizational structure have on behavior within the organization, for the purpose of applying such knowledge towards improving an organizational effectiveness".



**How does OB make sense of behaviour?** Organizational Behavior examines how individuals operate in organizations from different lenses. The lens of personality sheds light on why people act differently in similar situations. The lenses of perception and diversity shed light on the ways multiple perspectives can make organizations more effective.

**What is organizational behavior quizlet?** Organization behavior: field of study that investigates the impact individuals, groups, and structure have on behavior within organizations, for the purpose of applying such knowledge toward improving an organization's effectiveness.

**What is organizational behaviour by Stephen Robbins?** Definitions of OB. According to Stephen P Robbins - "Organisational behaviour is a field of study that investigates the impact that individuals, groups and structure have on behaviours within the organizations for the purpose of applying such knowledge towards improving an organizations effectiveness".

**What is organizational behavior short summary?** Organizational behavior (OB) is the scientific study of employee behavior and productivity in the workplace. OB serves as a way for employees and supervisors to have clear expectations in the workplace and also helps maximize productivity and success.

**What is organizational behaviour pdf?** Organisational behaviour is concerned with the characteristics and behaviours of. employees in isolation; the characteristics and processes that are part of the organisation itself; and. the characteristics and behaviours directly resulting from people with their individual needs and.

**What are the 4 elements of organizational behavior?** The four elements of organizational behavior are people, structure, technology, and the external environment. By understanding how these elements interact with one another, improvements can be made.

**What is an example of organizational behavior?** Organizational behavior is the resulting behavior of the people within the organization based on the culture they're immersed in. If the company culture is one that promotes customer service, then the employees are likely to display behaviors such as friendliness and helpfulness when

dealing with customers.

**What does OB primarily focus on?** Organizational behavior (OB) is a discipline that includes principles from psychology, sociology, and anthropology. Its focus is on understanding how people behave in organizational work environments.

**What are the three types of variables in OB?** The basic OB model has three variables: inputs, processes, and outcomes. Inputs are factors such as personality, group composition, and organizational culture that contribute to processes. Inputs result in processes that lead to outcomes such as performance, productivity, etc.

**What is organizational behavior in your own words?** Organizational behavior (OB) is the study of how individuals, groups, and organizations interact and influence one another. Though, in the field of business management, it is a largely used concept as means to understand—and more productively manage—groups of people.

**What does organizational behavior deal with?** Organizational behavior deals with employee attitudes and feelings, including job satisfaction, organizational commitment, job involvement and emotional labor. Job satisfaction reflects the feelings an employee has about his or her job or facets of the job, such as pay or supervision.

**What are the 4 C's of organizational behavior?** The four C's or 4Cs – Communication, Collaboration, Creativity, and Competence are vital attributes that intertwine to define corporate success.

**What are the 5 C's of organizational behavior?** These five elements; Create, Comprehend, Communicate, Collaborate and Confront, form the basis of an effective people management approach. Whilst each element is important in its own right they all interrelate with and support the others.

**How is OB being used in the workplace?** Organizational behavior is the study of how people behave with other individuals and in group settings. Human resources employees, managers and executives often use OB research to determine ways to improve workplace culture and increase employee satisfaction.

**What does organizational behavior teach?** Organizational behavior (OB) is the study of individual and group behavior in organizational settings. OB looks at

organizations as entities, the forces that shape them, and their impact on organizational members.

**Why do we need to study organization behavior?** Organizational behavior refers to the behavioral dynamics that occur between individuals and groups in the organizational environment. By studying organizational behavior, leaders can understand how the company's individuals, groups, technology social system, and structure interact with each other, and to what end.

**What are the goals of organizational behaviour?** The major goals of Organizational behaviour are: (1) To describe systematically how people behave under variety of conditions, (2) To understand why people behave as they do, (3) Predicting future employee behaviour, and (4) Control at least partially and develop some human activity at work.

**What is Robbins model of OB?** Robbins defines organisational behaviour as “a field of study that investigates the impact that individuals, groups and structures have on behaviour within organisations for the purpose of applying such knowledge toward improving an organisation's effectiveness.”

**What are the 4 types of behavior?**

**What is organizational behavior with example?** It is all about understanding the impact of human behavior on the organization and its success. It has a broad range of topics that can be studied and researched. Some of these topics include motivation, leadership, communication, structure, culture, decision-making, and team dynamics.

**What are the basic concepts of organizational behavior?** Key elements of OB are people, structure, technology and environment. In this module four approaches of OB viz. human resources approach, productivity approach, contingency approach and system approach have been discussed.

**What are the four stages of organizational behavior?**

**What are the four basic approaches of organizational behaviour?**

**What is an example of bad organizational behavior?**

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**What are the big five organizational behavior?** The Big Five is a psychology based assessment that focuses on five wide-ranging categories that describe personality. The acronym used for The Big Five is OCEAN and include openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism.

**What are the 3 levels of organizational behavior?** Organisational behaviour encompasses the study of three levels of analysis namely individual behaviour, inter-individual behaviour and the behaviour of organisations themselves. The field of organisational behaviour embraces all these levels as being complementary to each other.

**What is the organizational behavior?** Organizational behavior describes how people interact with one another inside of an organization, such as a business. These interactions subsequently influence how the organization itself behaves and how well it performs.

**Which of the following best defines organizational behaviour 1?** The correct option is: B) It involves the study of what people do in a company and how it affects the company's output. Explanation: Organizational behavior alludes to an academic study that provides an overview of how employees perform and behave in the organization.

**What does an organizational behavior class teach?** Topics include communication, motivation, group dynamics, leadership, power, and organizational design and development. Class assignments are intended to help participants obtain the skills that managers need to improve workplace relationships and performance.

**What is organizational behavior and what is its focus?** Organizational behavior (OB) is a discipline that includes principles from psychology, sociology, and anthropology. Its focus is on understanding how people behave in organizational work environments.

**What is the main purpose of organizational behavior?** Organizational behavior study helps a leader to understand their influence on the employees. It determines your attitude towards them. It draws a clear picture of how to make your workplace psychologically safe. This is a workplace that will inspire and build morale.

**What are the 4 elements of organizational behavior?** The Elements Of Organisational Behaviour The key elements of organisational behaviour include people, structure, technology, and the environment.

**What is organizational behaviour with an example?** Organizational behavior is the resulting behavior of the people within the organization based on the culture they're immersed in. If the company culture is one that promotes customer service, then the employees are likely to display behaviors such as friendliness and helpfulness when dealing with customers.

**What is organizational behavior best described as?** Organizational behavior (OB) is the study of how individuals, groups, and organizations interact and influence one another. Though it is largely used within the field of business management as means to understand—and more effectively manage—groups of people.

**What does the study of OB primarily focus on?** Organizational behavior researchers are primarily concerned with measuring the presence of employee motivation, job alienation, organizational commitment, or similar work-related variables in order to understand how these attributes explain employee work behaviors and how they are affected by other variables, such as ...

**What is organizational behavior basically approach?** Organizational behavior aims to learn how an organization operates through the behaviors of its members. Instead of taking a strictly numerical approach to determine an organization's operations, it takes a more psychological approach. By understanding people, you can better understand an organization.

**Why do we study organization behavior?** Managers can use organizational behavior to accomplish goals and help employees achieve optimal performance. More importantly, learning about organizational behavior will help you to understand your own behaviors, attitudes, ethical views, and performance, as well as those of the people with whom you'll be working.

**What are the goals of organizational behaviour?** The major goals of Organizational behaviour are: (1) To describe systematically how people behave under variety of conditions, (2) To understand why people behave as they do, (3)

Predicting future employee behaviour, and (4) Control at least partially and develop some human activity at work.

**How can organizational behavior lead to success?** Organizational Behavior Management (OBM) offers numerous benefits to organizations including: Enhanced employee performance: OBM helps improve employee performance by setting clear expectations, providing feedback, and implementing performance management techniques.

**What are the three levels of OB?**

**What is the basic model of organizational behavior?** There are five models of organizational behavior. These include the autocratic model, custodial model, supportive model, collegial model, and system model.

**How to apply organizational behavior in the workplace?**

**What topics are in maths lit paper 1 grade 11?**

**What does paper 1 of mathematical literacy consist of?** Paper 1: The following context are covered in paper 1: Finance, Data and Probability. Paper 2: The following context are covered in paper 2: Measurement, Maps and Plans and Probability.

**What topics are in maths lit paper 1 grade 10?**

**What is maths literacy in South Africa?** Maths lit provides learners with an understanding of the connections of maths to everyday life. It can help learners build the ability to think spatially and numerically. Additionally, maths lit was introduced into the South African curriculum in 2006.

**Is maths lit easy?** No matter how you look at it, maths can be a very difficult subject – both Mathematics Literacy and Pure Mathematics require hard work and dedication.

**What is included in maths paper 1?**

**What are the five elements of mathematical literacy?**

**What is math literacy 1?** What is Mathematical Literacy? Mathematical Literacy includes numeracy (the ability to recognize numerals), a basic number sense, and a grasp of simple mathematical concepts.

**What are the topics for mathematical literacy?** It integrates numeracy, proportional reasoning, algebraic reasoning, and functions with statistics and geometry as recurring course themes.

**What are the topics for math lit?**

**What are the topics for IB math 11?** Course Outline Throughout the course students are encouraged to take a considered approach to various mathematical activities and to explore different mathematical ideas. The course syllabus includes the topics of number and algebra, functions, geometry and trigonometry, statistics and probability, and calculus.

**What topics are in maths lit paper 2 Grade 11 term 2?**

**What is meant in maths lit Grade 11?** Mean: an average which is found by adding up all the values in a set of data and dividing it by the total number of values you added together.

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