**Q1**. **What is Computer?**

**Answer:** A computer is an electronic device that is designed to perform a wide range of tasks, such as storing and processing data, connecting to the internet, and running software applications. The basic components of a computer include the central processing unit (CPU), memory, storage, and input/output devices. The CPU, also known as the "brain" of the computer, is responsible for executing the instructions that make up a program. Memory, also called RAM, stores data temporarily for the CPU to access, while storage, such as a hard drive, provides a more permanent place to keep data and programs. Input devices, such as a keyboard and mouse, allow users to enter data, while output devices, such as a monitor or printer, allow computers to present data in a usable form.

Computers are divided into different types based on different criteria. Based on the size, a computer can be divided into five types:

1. Micro Computer
2. Mini Computer
3. Mainframe Computer
4. Super Computer
5. Workstations

**Q2. What is a RAM?**

**Answer**: RAM (Random Access Memory) is a type of computer memory used to store data temporarily. It is called random access because the CPU can access any location in the memory directly, rather than having to read through all the previous locations first. RAM allows the computer to quickly access the data it needs to run programs, without having to constantly access the slower storage devices. The more RAM a computer has, the more data it can store for quick access, which can improve overall performance. However, the data stored in RAM is lost when the computer is turned off, which is why data that needs to be saved long-term is usually stored in permanent storage, such as a hard drive or solid-state drive.

**Q3**. **Where is data stored in memory?**

**Answer:** Data is stored in the computer's memory, with temporary data stored in RAM and more permanent data stored in permanent storage.

RAM is a type of volatile memory that is used to store data temporarily. When the computer is powered on, data is loaded into RAM so that it can be quickly accessed by the processor as needed

Permanent storage, on the other hand, is non-volatile and provides a more permanent place to store data. This type of storage is used to store data that needs to be saved long-term, even after the computer is turned off. Common forms of permanent storage include hard drives and solid-state drives, which store data on spinning disks or flash memory chips, respectively.

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

**Answer:** Keyboard: the most common input device for typing, used to enter text and control the computer. Keyboard types are Physical and Onscreen Keyboard.

**Q5. What are output devices?**

**Answer:** Output devices are hardware components that display, produce or transmit information processed by a computer. Examples of output devices are Monitor, Printer, Projector, Speaker, Headphones, Television.

**Q6. Which is the input device that allows a user to move the cursor or pointer on the screen?**

**Answer:** The input device that allows a user to move the cursor or pointer on the screen is a mouse or touchpad.

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

**Answer:** Machine language, also known as machine code or assembly language, is the only language directly understood by a computer without the use of a translation program. Machine language consists of binary code, a series of 0s and 1s, which the computer can read and execute directly.

**Q8. What are input devices?**

**Answer:** Input devices are hardware components that allow a user to enter data into a computer. Examples of input devices are Keyboard, Mouse, Scanner, Microphone, Webcam, Barcode Reader.