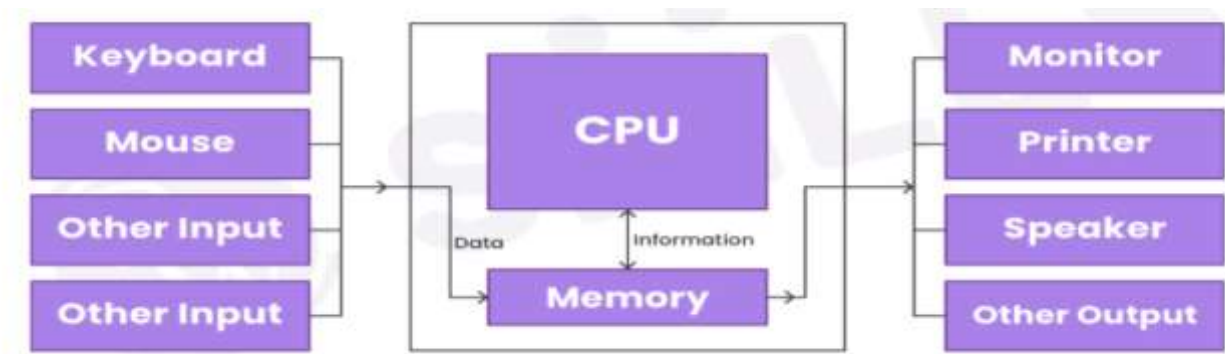# Computer Basics

Assignment Questions

1. What is a Computer?
2. What is RAM?
3. Where is data stored in a computer?
4. What is that input device used to type text and numbers on a document in the computer system?
5. What are the output devices?
6. Which is the input device that allows a user to move the cursor or pointer on the screen?
7. Which language is directly understood by the computer without a translation program?
8. What are Input devices?

Ques1: What is a computer ?

Ans1: computer is a machine that accepts information (in the form of digitised data) and processes it in
accordance with a programme, piece of Software, or Set of instructions that specify how the information should be handled**.**

Ques2: What is RAM?
Ans2:

RAM (Random Access Memory) is a type of computer memory that is used for temporarily storing data that the computer is currently using. Here are some specific points about RAM:

- RAM is a volatile type of memory, which means that it loses all its data when the computer is turned off.
- RAM is faster than other types of storage like hard drives and solid-state drives, which means that accessing data in RAM is faster than accessing data from those other storage types.
- The amount of RAM a computer has can affect its performance, especially when running multiple programs or processing large amounts of data.
- RAM is measured in gigabytes (GB) or megabytes (MB), and the more RAM a computer has, the more programs it can run simultaneously without slowing down.
- Different types of RAM include SDRAM, DDR, and DDR2, with each type having different speeds and compatibility with different computer systems.

Ques3: Where the data is stored in a computer?

Ans3: Data in a computer is stored in several places, depending on the type and purpose of the data. Here are some specific points about where data is stored in a computer:

- Hard Disk Drive (HDD): A mechanical device that stores data on spinning disks called platters. Data is written and read from the platters using a mechanical arm with read/write heads. HDDs are commonly used for long-term storage of large files and applications.
- Solid State Drive (SSD): A type of storage device that uses flash memory to store data, which allows for faster read and write speeds compared to HDDs. SSDs are commonly used for applications and operating systems that require fast access to data.
- Random Access Memory (RAM): A type of volatile memory that stores data that the computer is currently using. RAM is much faster than HDDs or SSDs, but the data stored in RAM is lost when the computer is turned off.
- Read Only Memory (ROM): A type of non-volatile memory that stores data that cannot be modified. ROM is used for storing firmware and basic system settings.
- Cache: A type of high-speed memory that stores frequently used data for faster access. There are several types of cache in a computer, including CPU cache, browser cache, and disk cache.
- Optical discs: A type of removable storage device that uses lasers to read and write data on a disc. Examples include CDs, DVDs, and Blu-ray discs.
- External storage devices: Devices such as USB flash drives, external hard drives, and network attached storage (NAS) devices can also be used to store data outside of the computer.

Ques 4: what is an input device used to type text and numbers on a document in a computer System ?

Ans 4: The input device used to type text and numbers on a document in a computer system is a keyboard. The keyboard contains alphanumeric keys, function keys, and various other keys and buttons that allow users to input text and commands into a computer system.

Ques 5: what are the output devices?

Ans 5: Output devices are computer peripherals that display or present information that has been processed or stored in a computer. Here are some examples of output devices:

1. Monitor/Display: A visual display unit that shows images, videos, and other visual content produced by the computer.
2. Printer: A device that produces hard copies of text or images from the computer, typically on paper.
3. Speaker: A device that produces sound or audio output from the computer, allowing users to listen to music, watch videos, or hear system alerts.
4. Projector: A device that projects images or videos onto a large surface, such as a wall or screen, allowing for a larger display for presentations or videos.
5. Headphones: A personal audio output device that allows users to listen to sound or audio without disturbing others.
6. Plotter: A device that produces high-quality graphical output, typically used for large format printing or technical drawings.
7. Haptic Feedback devices: Devices that provide tactile feedback, such as vibration or resistance, to user actions in video games, simulations, or other interactive applications.

Overall, output devices allow the user to interact with the computer and receive feedback or information in various forms, including visual, audio, and tactile.

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

Ans 6: The input device that allows the user to move the cursor or pointer on the screen is a mouse.

Ques 7: which language is directly understood by the computer without a translation program?

Ans 7: The language that is directly understood by the computer without a translation program is called machine language or binary code. Machine language is a low-level programming language that consists of binary code, which is a series of 1s and 0s that the computer can interpret and execute directly.

Ques 8: What are input devices?

Ans 8: Input devices are computer peripherals that allow users to input data and commands into a computer system. They enable users to interact with the computer and provide input to the central processing unit (CPU) for processing. Some common input devices include:

1. Keyboard: An input device that allows users to input text and commands into the computer system by pressing keys.
2. Mouse: An input device that allows users to move the cursor or pointer on the computer screen and perform various actions, such as selecting or dragging items.
3. Touchscreen: An input device that allows users to interact with the computer system by touching the screen with their fingers or a stylus.
4. Scanner: An input device that allows users to input images and documents into the computer system by scanning them.
5. Microphone: An input device that allows users to input audio and sound into the computer system by speaking or recording sounds.
6. Webcam: An input device that allows users to input video and images into the computer system by capturing them using a camera.

Overall, input devices enable users to interact with the computer and provide input for processing, making them an essential component of any computer system.