**Computer Basic Assignment**

1. **What is Computer?**

**Ans:** Computer is a machine for storing and processing data typically in binary form.

1. **What is RAM?**

**Ans:** RAM is a volatile memory that is used to store temporary data for fast executing CPU. Power supply is turn off for any seconds all data is lost from the RAM.

1. **Where is data stored in a computer?**

**Ans**: HDD/SDD/Secondary storage memory.

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

**Ans**: Keyboard.

1. **What are the output devices?**

**Ans**: Monitor, Printer, Speaker, Projector, etc.

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

**Ans**: Mouse/Touchpad.

1. **Which language is directly understood by the computer without a transition program?**

**Ans**: Machine level language in the form of Binary (0 and 1).

1. **What are the input dives?**

**Ans**: Keyboard, Mouse, Joystick, Scanner, etc.

**Fundamental of Java Assignment**

1. **What is Programming Language?**

**Ans:** Programming language is intermediator of human and computer to communicate between them.

1. **Why do we need a programming language?**

**Ans:** Because Computer language is understood Low level language in binary form (0 and) which is not understand by human. But Programming language is high level language that is used to human readable word.

Therefore, we difficult to understood machine level language.

1. **What are features of java?**

**Ans:**

• Simple

• Object-Oriented

• Portable

• Platform independent

• Secured

• Robust

• Architecture neutral

• Interpreted

• High Performance

• Multithreaded

• Distributed

• Dynamic

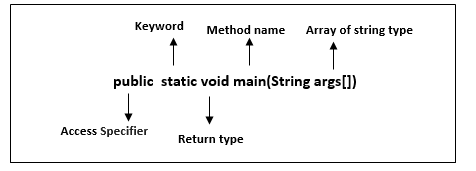
1. **What is an Object?**

**Ans:** Objects are real world entity. It is run time Entities. Objects take up space in memory. Object is an instance of Class. Objects are behaved like variable of class.

1. **What is a class?**

**Ans:** Class is blueprint of objects. Class doesn’t take up space in memory. Class is data type of objects. Once a class has defined you can create many objects.

1. **Explain about the main () in java?**

**Ans:**

public – public Access specifier is used for main method is globally called by JVM.

static – static is used for main method is called without any object creation by JVM.

void – main method has doesn’t return type. Because JVM doesn’t handle any return type value.

main() – main method is starting point of program. Which means all the methods are called by main().

**Java variables and data types assignments**

1. **What is statically typed and dynamically typed language?**

**Ans:** Statically means all variables first declare by datatype. Data type may byte, short, int, long, float, double, char, String, and other classes type. Some languages are typed language such as c, c++, java, etc.

Dynamically means variables doesn’t require to declare. Some languages are not typed language such as python, PHP, JavaScript, etc.

1. **What is variable in java?**

**Ans:** Variable may any type such integer, short, byte, long, float, Double, String, and any class type. Variable may be changed. Variable will be first declared and then we use it.

Syntax:

int age = 20;

float speed = 30;

1. **How to assign a value to variable?**

**Ans:**  int englishMarks = 80;

float percentage;

percentage=85.5;

We will assign any variables with help of assignments operators.

1. **What are primitive data types?**

**Ans:** byte, short, int, long, float, double, Boolean

1. **What are identifiers in Java?**

**Ans:** Identifiers may be variables, classes, interfaces, packages, method, etc.

1. **List the Operators in Java?**

**Ans:** Arithmetic Operator, relational Operator, assignment operator, unary operator, bitwise Operators, logical operators.

1. **Explain about increment and decrement operator with example.**

**Ans:**

Increment operator and decrement operator are divided into two categories.

Post and Pre decrement/Increment:

int a =5;

int b= a++; /\* Post increments example:

first assign 5 to b and then increment 5 to 6. \*/

int a=5;

int a=5--; /\* Post derement example:

First assign 5 to b and then decrement 5 to 4;

int a =5;

int b= ++a; /\* pre increments example:

First increments 5 to 6 and then assign b to 6 \*/

int a=5;

int a=--5; /\* Pre decrement example:

First decrements 5 to 4 and then assign b to 4;