

QUESTION :- What is computer?

computer is a programmable electronic device that accepts raw data as input and processes it with a set of instructions (a program) to produce the result as output. It renders output just after performing mathematical and logical operations and can save the output for future use. It can process numerical as well as non-numerical calculations. The term "computer" is derived from the Latin word "computare" which means to calculate.

A computer is designed to execute applications and provides a variety of solutions through integrated hardware and software components. It works with the help of programs and represents the decimal numbers through a string of binary digits. It also has a memory that stores the data, programs, and result of processing. The components of a computer such as machinery that includes wires, transistors, circuits, hard disk are called hardware. Whereas, the programs and data are called software.

It is believed that the Analytical Engine was the first computer which was invented by Charles Babbage in 1837. It used punch cards as read-only memory. Charles Babbage is also known as the father of the computer.

QUESTION :- What is RAM?

RAM (Random Access Memory) is the hardware in a computing device where the operating system (OS), application programs and data in current use are kept so they can be quickly reached by the device's processor. RAM is the main memory in a computer. It is much faster to read from and write to than other kinds of storage, such as a hard disk drive (HDD), solid-state drive (SSD) or optical drive.

QUESTION :- Where is data stored in computer?

All data stored on storage media, such as hard disk drives (HDDs), solid state drives (SSDs), external hard drives, USB sticks, and SD cards, can be converted into a series of bits, also known as binary digits.

Explanation:

All data during a computer is stored as a number. for instance, letters become numbers; the entire Works of Shakespeare is around 1250 pages in print, contains 40 million bits, with one byte per letter, totaling five megabytes (5 MB).

Photographs are converted to a group of numbers that indicate the location, color and brightness of every pixel. Whereas convention figures use ten integers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9), double figures use two integers to represent all possible values.

The conventions figures 0-8 restate into double figures as 0, 1, 10, 11, 100, 101, 110, 111 and 1000. With binary numbers, any value are often stored as a series of items which are either true (1) or false (0).

Binary data is primarily stored on the hard disc drive (HDD). The device is formed up of a spinning disk (or disks) with magnetic coatings and heads that can both read and write information in the form of magnetic patterns. additionally to hard disk drives, floppy disks and tapes also store data magnetically

QUESTION :- what is that input devices used to type text and number on a document in the computer system?

Keyboard. For entering data into a computer, the keyboard is the most common and commonly used input device. It contains various keys for entering letters, numbers, and characters.

QUESTION :- What is an Output Device?

Any peripheral that accepts data from a computer and prints, projects, or reproduces it is known as an output device. The output may be audio, video, hard copy — printed paper, etc. Output devices convert the computer data to human understandable form. We give input to the computer using input devices and the computer performs operations on the data and displays the output to the user using the output device.

Different Types of Output Devices

The various output devices are as below:

1. Monitor

A computer's principal output device is a monitor, often known as a visual display unit (VDU). It displays the processed data like text, images, videos, audios, etc. It makes images by arranging microscopic dots in a rectangular pattern, known as pixels. The sharpness of an image is determined by the number of pixels. There are two types of monitor viewing screens:

2. Printer

Printers are information output devices that allow you to print data on paper. Or in other words, it is an output device that creates a hard copy of the processed data or information.

Question:- Which is the input devices that allows a user to move the cursor or pointer on that screen?

Mouse is a pointing device that controls the position of the cursor on a computer screen without using keyboard. It is called pointing device because it is used to point and select option on screen.

Question :- Which language is directly understood by the computer without a translation program?

Machine language is the language understood by a computer. It is very difficult to understand, but it is the only thing that the computer can work with. All programs and programming languages eventually generate or run programs in machine language.

Question:- What are the input devices?

The electromagnetic devices that accept data or a set of instructions from the outside world and then translate that data into machine-readable and understandable form are known as input devices. Computer input devices serve as an interface between the outside world and the computer for proper communication. When the users enter