1. What is a computer?

Ans. A 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.

1. What is RAM?

Ans. Random access memory (RAM) is the hardware in a computing device that provides temporary storage for the operating system ([OS](https://www.techtarget.com/whatis/definition/operating-system-OS)), software programs and any other data in current use so they're quickly available to the device's [processor](https://www.techtarget.com/whatis/definition/processor). RAM is often referred to as a computer's main [memory](https://www.techtarget.com/whatis/definition/memory), as opposed to the processor [cache](https://www.techtarget.com/searchstorage/definition/cache-memory) or other memory types.  
  
3. Where is Data stored in COMPUTER?

Ans. A hard disk drive or solid state drive holds all of the data; files, photos, programs, music, and movies, that the user wants to keep. Removable, external media storage devices such as flash drives and read/writeable CDs and DVDs are also secondary storage.

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

Ans. A keyboard is the most fundamental input device for any computer system. In the early days of computing, it was typically the only input device. A keyboard contains keys for letters and numbers as well as for specialized tasks, such as Enter, Delete, etc.

5. What are the output devices?

Ans. The output device displays the result of the processing of raw data that is entered in the computer through an input device. There are a number of output devices that display output in different ways such as text, images, hard copies, and audio or video. They bridge the gap between digital data and human perception, letting users engage with computer-generated information. Understanding the many forms of output devices and their importance in computing is essential for making informed decisions while selecting the right devices for certain applications.

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

Ans. 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.

7. Which language is directly understood by the computer without translation Program?

Ans. 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.

8. What are input devices?

Ans. An input device is a computer device or hardware that allows the user to provide data, input, and instructions to the computer system. Data is provided to the computer system in a raw format which is then converted into a computer-understandable language by the input devices. The central processing unit then processes the data to produce output. In other words, an input device is a kind of peripheral device that helps the users communicate with the computer system.