



SS TEGNOOR DEGREE COLLOGE

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BASIC COMPUTERS



INCLUDES:

INPUT DEVICE
OUTPUT DEVICE
CPU(CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT)
MEMORY UNIT
MOTHER BOARD
HARDDISK (HDD)
RAM
ROM

What is Computer

- Computer is a electronic devices that accept data (input) process that data produce output and store (storage) the results.

Computer consists of 3 main parts

- ☐ Input Device
- ☐ Output Device
- ☐ C.P.U (Central Processing Unit)



INPUT DEVICE

- Input Device Is used to feed data to the compiler.

Keyboard



Mouse



Scanner



OUTPUT DEVICE

➤ The device that is used to get the processed results from the C.P.U is called output device.

Monitor



Printer



C.P.U (Central Processing Unit)

It Consists of 3 units

- ☐ Memory Unit
- ☐ ALU (Arithmetic & Logic Unit)
- ☐ CU (Control Unit)



Memory Unit

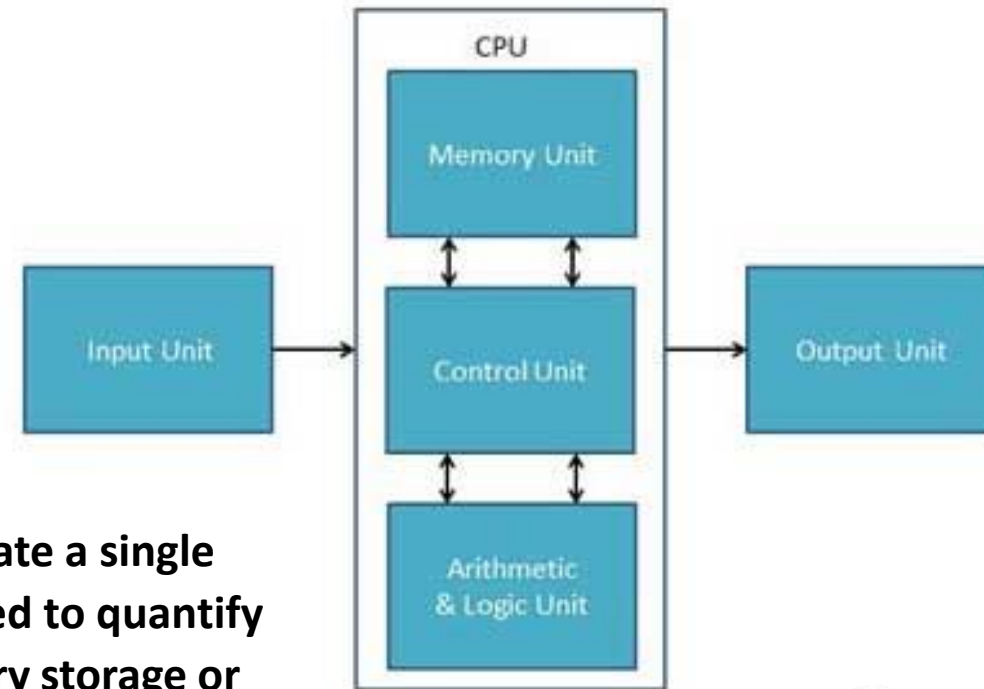
Memory is a unit which stores the information is anything that can text, pictures, images, videos, files, documents. All information in the computer is handled using electrical components like integrated circuits, semiconductors, all of which can recognize only two states – presence or absence of an electrical signal are 0 and 1 and are known as BITS (Binary Digits) 0 represents the absence of a signal
And 1 represents the presence of a signal.

The storage capacity of memory is shown below:

8 bits	1 byte
1024 bytes	1 kilo byte (Kb)
1024 kb	1 megabyte (Mb)
1024 mb	1 gigabyte (Gb)
1024 gb	1 terabyte (Tb)

What is BYTES?

BYTES are typically a sequence of 8 bits put together to create a single computer alphabetical or numerical character. Bytes are used to quantify the amount of data digitally stored on disks or any secondary storage or over the internet and are also used to measure the memory and document size.

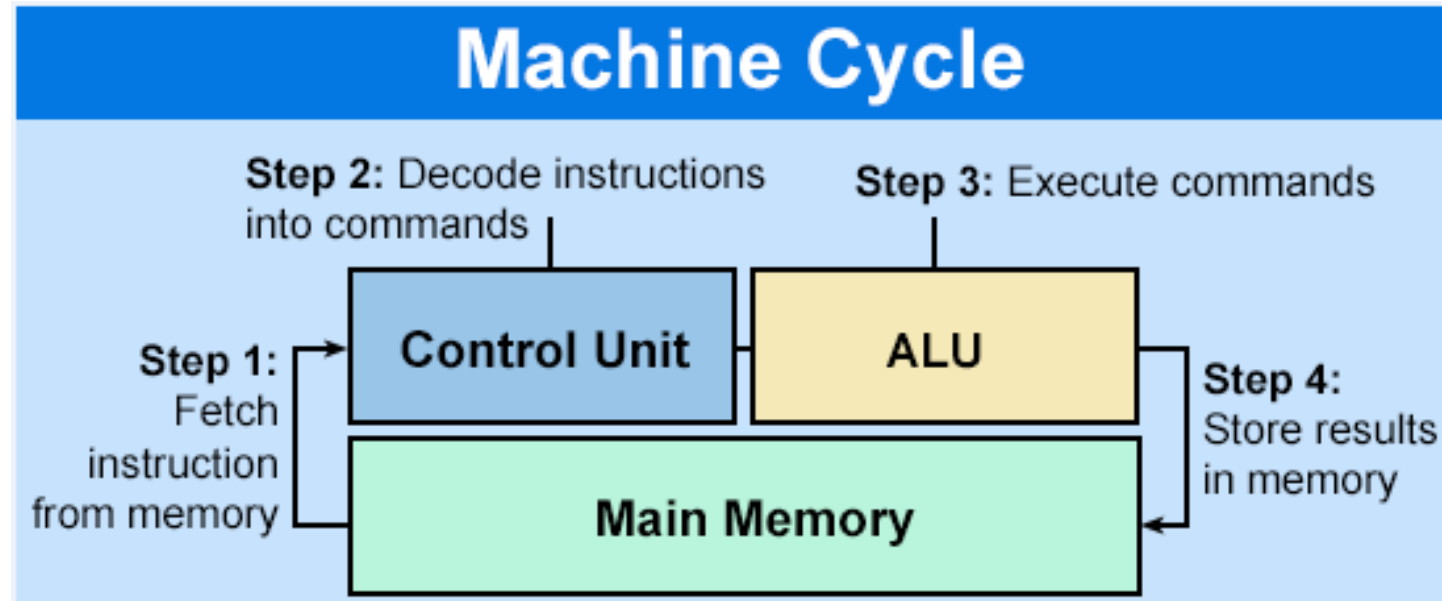


Arithmetic Logic Unit [ALU]

This unit is used to perform mathematical operations and logical operations.

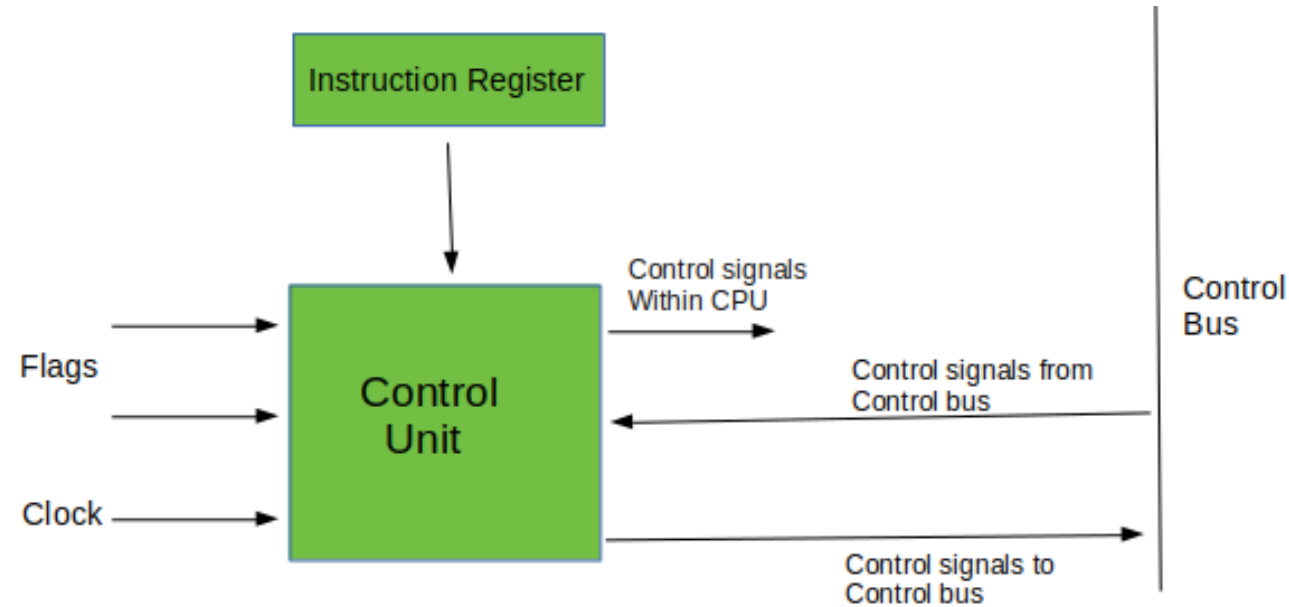
Arithmetical operators are $+$, $-$, $*$, $/$

Logical operators are $\&$, AND, OR, NOT



CONTROL UNIT

It controls and co-ordinates all the activities of computer. It reads and interprets (decodes) the program instructions, transforming them into a series of control signals which activate other parts of the computer.



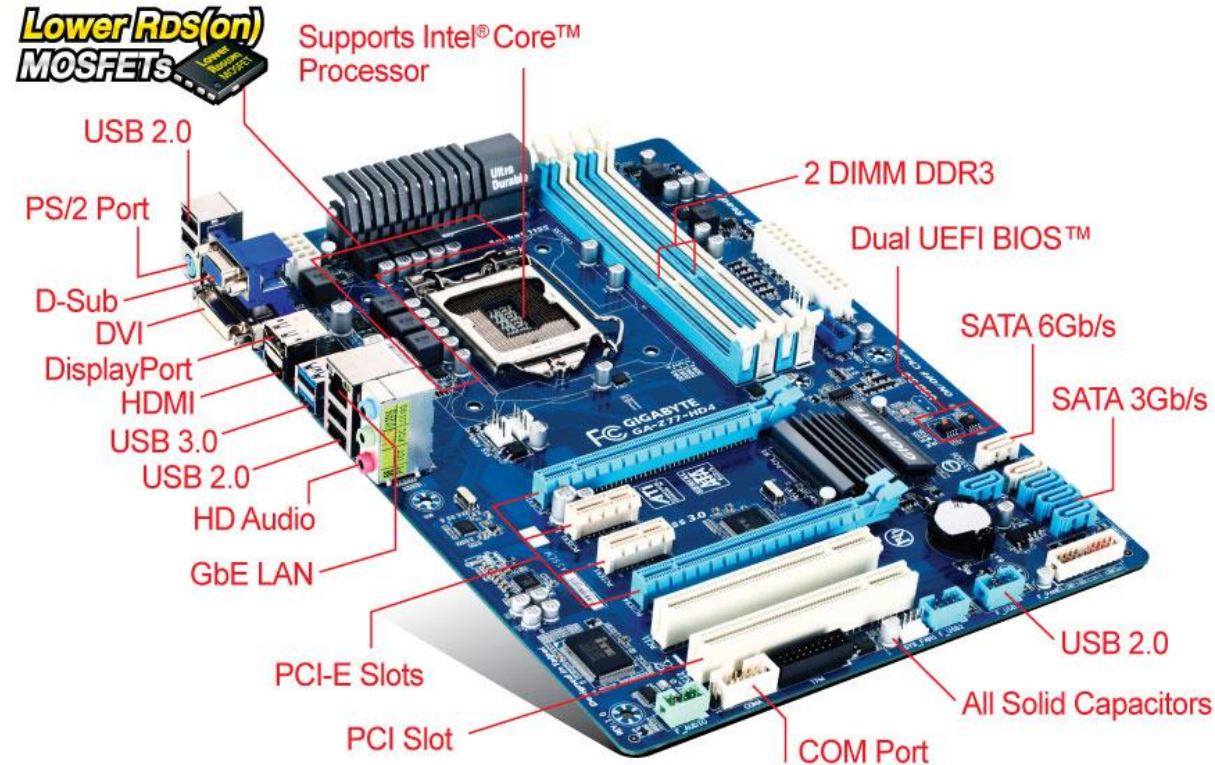
Block Diagram of the Control Unit



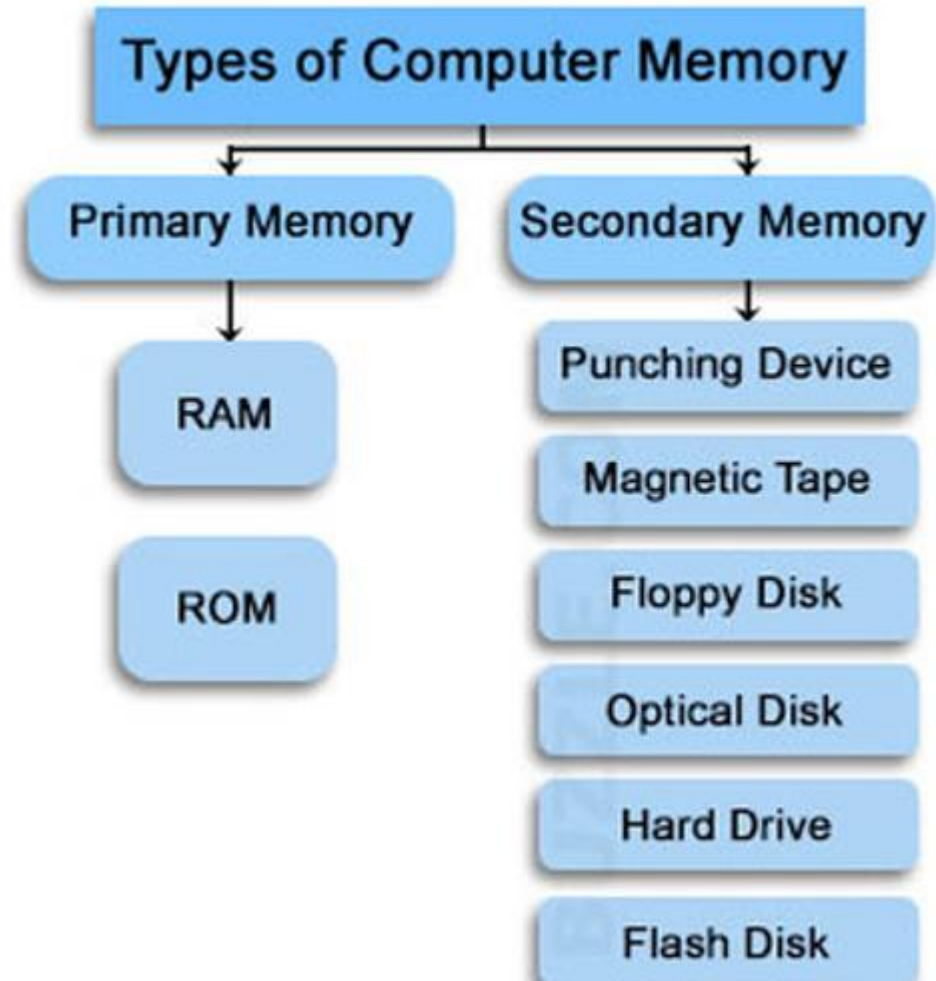
MOTHERBOARD

The motherboard is the heart of the computer. It links all of the components together into one machine. The memory sockets is located on the motherboard.

Like, Hard disk, RAM, Cmos Battery, Micro Processor, SMPS [Switch Mode Power Supply], LAN card, Sound Card, Heat seeking Fan, Graphic card.



TYPES OF MEMORY



PRIMARY MEMORY

RAM [Random Access Memory]

Main storage or temporary access storage, it is a part of central processing unit is known as primary memory. It is also known as (Volatile memory). The computer can retrieve any data or instructions stored in primary memory is temporary if power supply discontinues or any error occurs pc shutdowns the stored data in ram gets erased.



PRIMARY MEMORY

ROM [Read Only Memory]

Read Only Memory (ROM) as the name suggests is a special type of memory chip that holds software that can be read but not written to. A good example is the ROM-BIOS chip, which contains read-only software. Often network cards and video cards also contain ROM

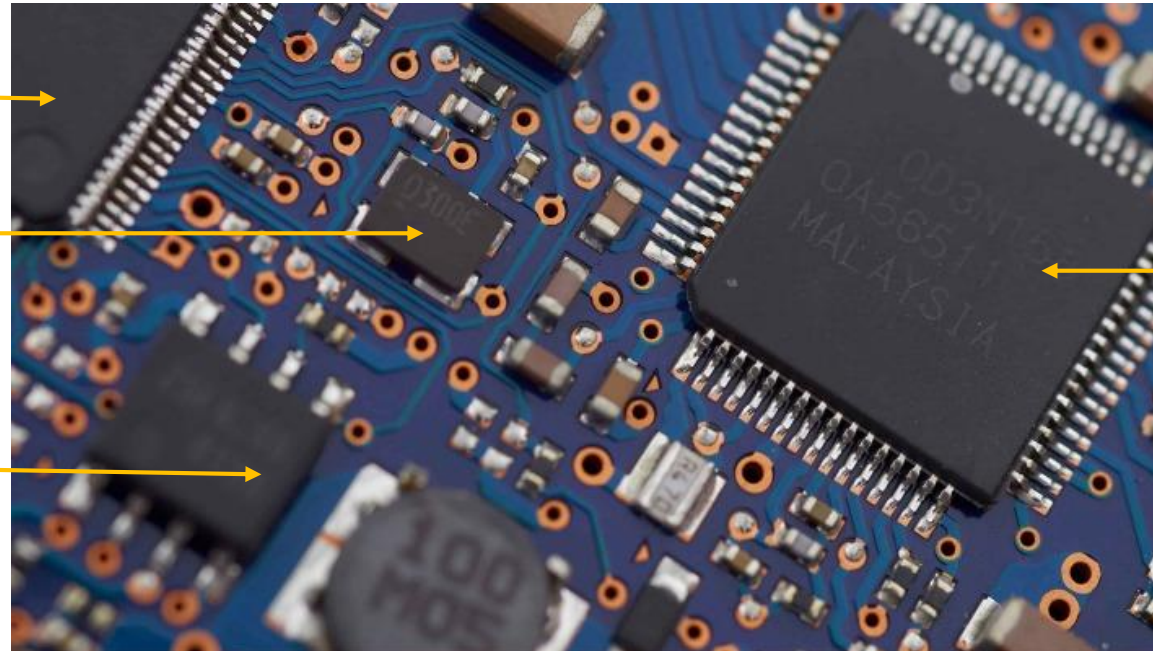
Chip. It is also known as (non-volatile memory). if power discontinues or any error occurs pc shutdowns the stored data in bios never gets erased.



ROM

ROM

ROM



ROM



SECONDARY MEMORY

Auxiliary memory or backing storage, which is external to CPU (Central Processing Unit).

Magnetic Tape



Solid State Drive



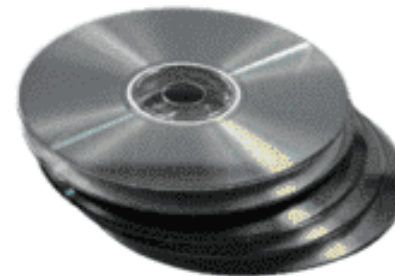
USB Flash Drive



Hard Disk Drive



Floppy Disk



Optical Storage Devices



PARTS OF COMPUTER

