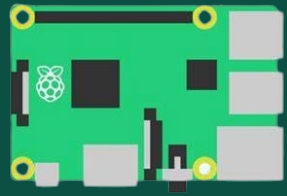


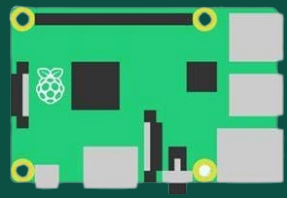
Parts of the Computer Explained

Written by Aron



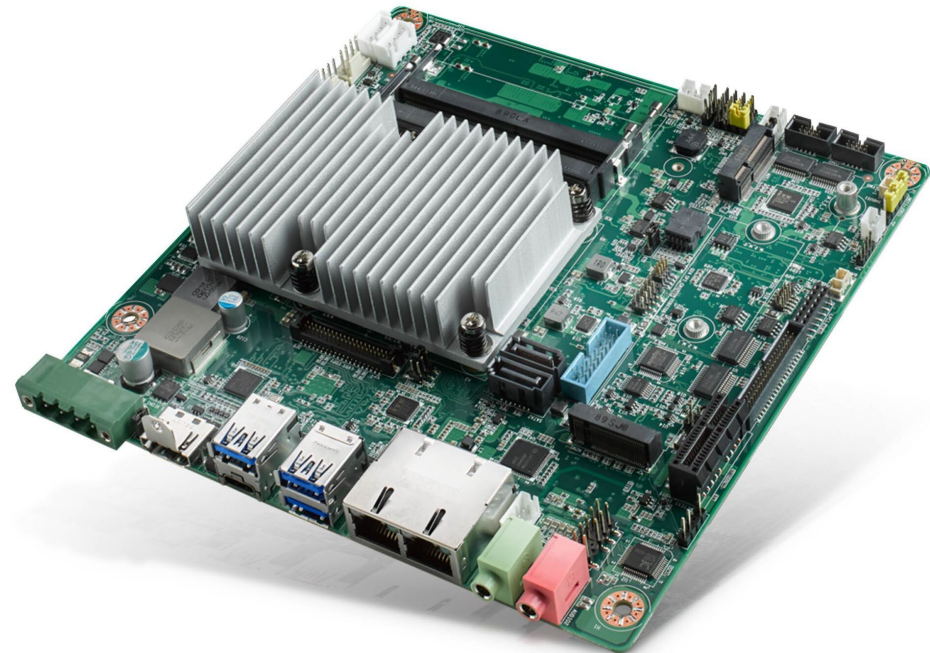
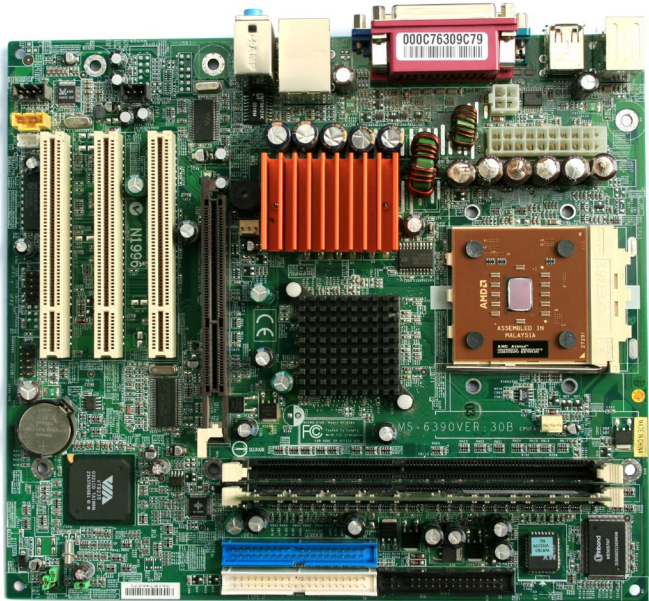
Contents Page

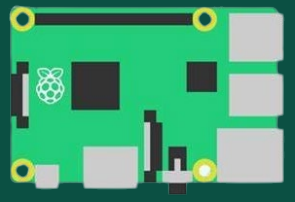
- 1. Motherboard**
- 2. Central Processing Unit (CPU)**
- 3. Random Access Memory (RAM)**
- 4. Graphics Card or Graphics Processing Unit (GPU)**
- 5. Storage Devices: Hard Disk Drives (HDD) and Solid-State Drives (SSD)**
- 6. Power Supply Unit (PSU)**
- 7. USB ports**
- 8. HDMI port**



Motherboard

A motherboard is the main circuit board of a computer that connects all the different components of the computer together. It serves as a central hub for communication between the CPU, RAM, storage devices, and other peripherals. The motherboard also provides power to these components and allows them to communicate with each other through various connections such as SATA, USB, and Ethernet ports. In essence, the motherboard is like the nervous system of the computer, coordinating all its functions and allowing it to operate as a cohesive system.

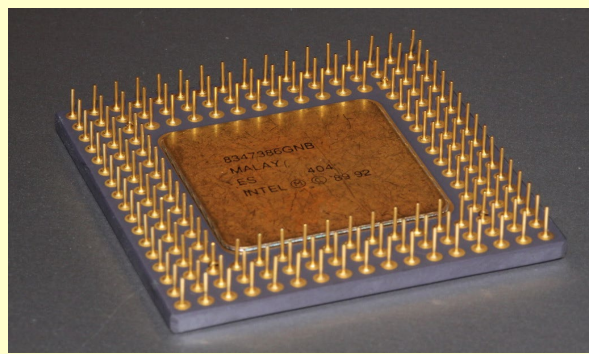




Central Processing Unit

A CPU, or Central Processing Unit, is the primary component of a computer that performs most of the processing inside a computer. It interprets and executes instructions from the computer's hardware and software. The CPU is responsible for executing tasks and running programs, making it the "brain" of the computer. It performs arithmetic, logic, input/output, and control functions. The CPU's processing power is measured in gigahertz (GHz) and determines how quickly it can execute instructions.

A CPU, or Central Processing Unit, is the primary component of a computer that performs most of the processing inside a computer. It interprets and executes instructions from the computer's hardware and software. The CPU is responsible for executing tasks and running programs, making it the "brain" of the computer. It performs arithmetic, logic, input/output, and control functions. The CPU's processing power is measured in gigahertz (GHz) and determines how quickly it can execute instructions.



Random Access Memory (RAM)

RAM stands for Random Access Memory. It is a type of computer memory that stores data and machine code currently being used or processed by the CPU. RAM allows the CPU to access this data quickly and efficiently, accelerating the computer's overall performance. Essentially, RAM serves as a temporary storage space for data and instructions that are actively being used, providing quick access for the CPU to retrieve and process them. The more RAM a computer has, the more data it can store and process faster.

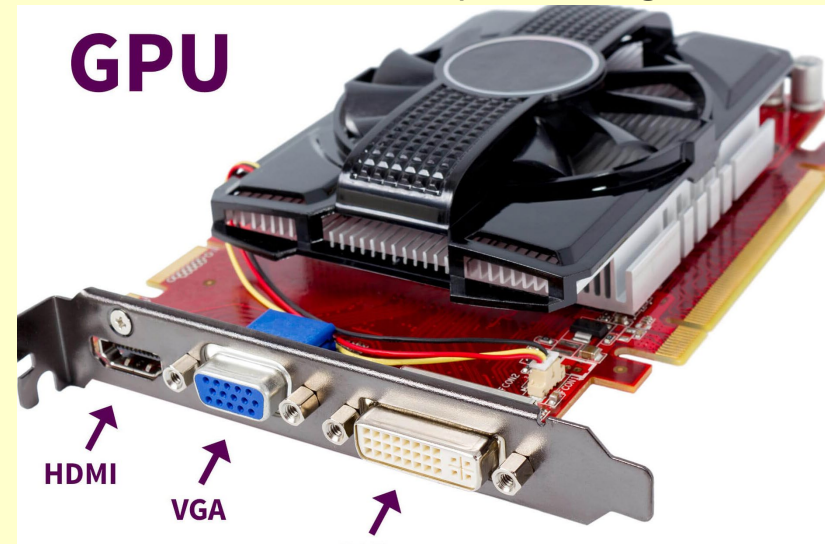


Graphics Card or Graphics Processing Unit (GPU)

GPU stands for Graphics Processing Unit. It is a specialized electronic circuit designed to handle the rendering of images and videos on a computer screen. GPUs are commonly used in video game consoles, mobile phones, and personal computers to enhance the visual experience and reduce the load on the CPU.

The main function of a GPU is to process graphical data and render images at a faster rate than a CPU. This makes it essential for tasks such as gaming, video editing, and 3D modeling. The GPU contains thousands of smaller cores that work together to quickly process and display graphics on the screen. It is responsible for rendering images, textures, and effects, as well as handling complex calculations related to rendering and shading.

In addition to rendering graphics, modern GPUs are also used for general-purpose computing tasks through a technique called GPGPU (General-Purpose computing on Graphics Processing Units). This allows GPUs to accelerate tasks such as artificial intelligence, scientific simulations, and data processing.



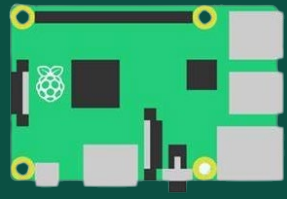
Storage Devices

Storage devices such as Hard Disk Drives (HDD) and Solid-State Drives (SSD) are used to store data on computers and other electronic devices.

Hard Disk Drives (HDD) are a type of storage device that uses magnetic storage to store and retrieve digital data. They contain spinning disks coated with a magnetic material that stores data in binary code. HDDs have been a popular choice for storage in computers for many years due to their large storage capacity and relatively low cost.

Solid-state drives (SSD) are a newer type of storage device that uses flash memory to store data. SSDs have no moving parts, which makes them faster, more durable, and more energy-efficient than HDDs. SSDs are often used in high-performance computers and devices where speed and reliability are important.





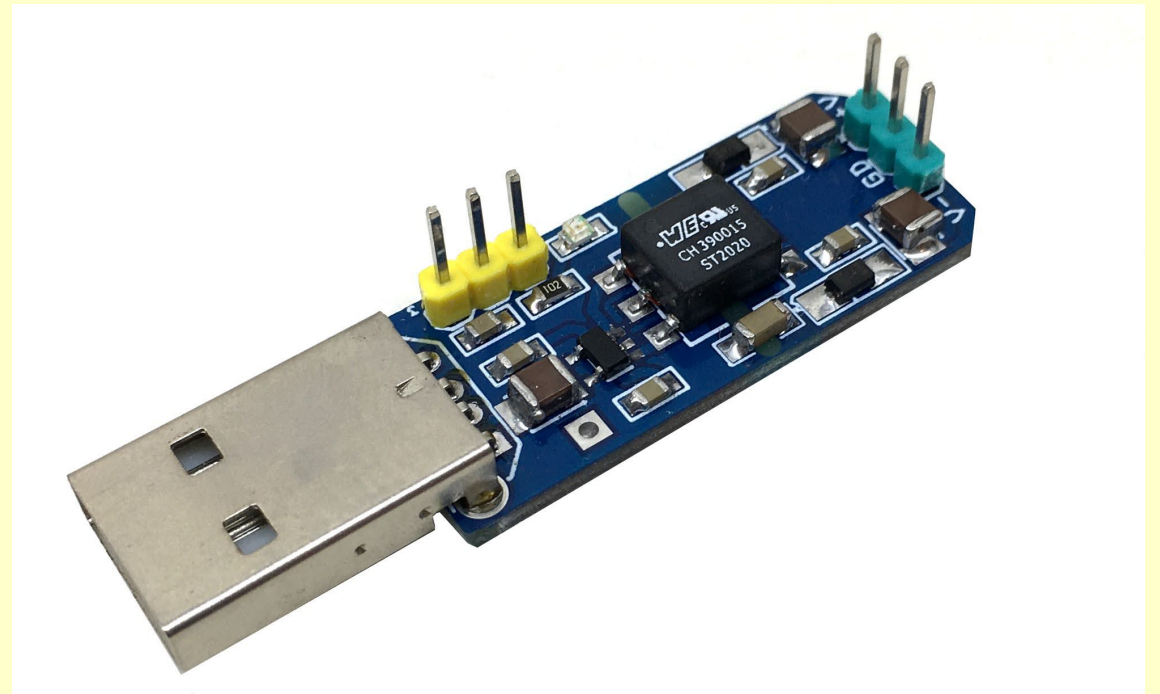
Power Supply Unit (PSU)

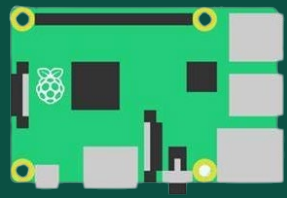
A PSU, or power supply unit, is a hardware component in a computer system that converts AC power from a wall outlet into DC power that can be used to power all the components within the computer. The PSU provides the necessary power to the motherboard, CPU, graphics card, and other components to ensure that the computer can operate properly. It also plays a crucial role in regulating and distributing power to prevent damage to the components.



USB Port

A USB port, short for Universal Serial Bus port, is a standard interface on computers and other electronic devices used to connect peripherals such as keyboards, mice, printers, external drives, and smartphones. It allows for easy transfer of data between the device and the computer, as well as charging the device if it can receive power through the USB port. The USB port has become a common and convenient way to connect and communicate with external devices, replacing older ports such as serial and parallel ports.





HDMI Port

A HDMI (High-Definition Multimedia Interface) port is a standardized audio/video interface used for transmitting uncompressed video data and compressed or uncompressed digital audio data from a HDMI-compliant source device, such as a laptop or a media player, to a compatible display device, such as a monitor, TV, or projector.

HDMI ports are commonly found on various electronic devices, such as TVs, computers, gaming consoles, and DVD/Blu-ray players. They provide a high-quality, all-digital interface for connecting and transmitting audio and video signals, allowing for a sharper and more vibrant viewing experience compared to traditional analog connections.

