CPU

* CPU is considered as the brain of the computer.
* CPU performs all types of data processing operations.
* It stores data, intermediate results, and instructions (program).
* It controls the operation of all parts of the computer.

Hard disk

* The hard disk provides a large storage capacity. The capacity of a personal computer hard disk is from 160 GB to 2TB and more.
* It is much faster than the floppy disk.
* It is the primary media for storing data and programs.
* It is more reliable than a floppy disk.
* Data stored on the hard disk is safer than the floppy disk.

Input unit

* Keyboard – one of the primary input devices used to input data and commands. It has function keys, control keys, arrow keys, keypad and the keyboard itself with the letters, numbers and commands. Keyboards are connected to the computer through USB or Bluetooth. A laptop keyboard is more compact than a desktop keyboard to make the laptop smaller and lighter. Smartphones and tablets use on-screen keyboard to input messages and select commands.
* Mouse – an input device used to control the cursor and coordinates. It can be wired or wireless. It allows the user to do the following:
* Move the mouse cursor
* Select
* Scroll
* Open or execute a program
* Drag-and-drop
* Hover
* Perform other functions with the use of additional buttons
* A laptop uses a touchpad as the mouse. A smartphone and tablet use a touchscreen as primary input device and the user’s finger is used as the mouse.
* Microphone – an input device that allows users to input audio into their computers. Here are some uses of the microphone:
* Audio for video
* Computer gaming
* Online chatting
* Recording musical instruments
* Recording voice for dictation, singing and podcasts
* Voice recorder
* Voice recognition
* VoIP – Voice over Internet Protocol

Output unit

* An output device is any device that is used to transmit a computer’s data between devices or client. The bulk of computer output data designed for people is in audio or video format.
* Examples of output device: Projectors, monitors, microphones, printers and headphones.

RAM

* RAM allows your computer to perform many of its everyday tasks, such as loading applications, browsing the internet, editing a spreadsheet, or experiencing the latest game. Memory also allows you to switch quickly among these tasks, remembering where you are in one task when you switch to another task. As a rule, the more memory you have, the better.
* When you turn on your computer and open a spreadsheet to edit it, but first check your email, you’ll have used memory in several different ways. Memory is used to load and run applications, such as your spreadsheet program, respond to commands, such as any edits you made in the spreadsheet, or toggle between multiple programs, such as when you left the spreadsheet to check email. Memory is almost always being actively used by your computer. If your system is slow or unresponsive, you may need a memory upgrade. If you think you may need more memory, it’s easy to upgrade your desktop or laptop RAM yourself.

SMPS

* A switched-mode power supply (SMPS) is an electronic circuit that converts power using switching devices that are turned on and off at high frequencies, and storage components such as inductors or capacitors to supply power when the switching device is in its non-conduction state.
* Switching power supplies have high efficiency and are widely used in a variety of electronic equipment, including computers and other sensitive equipment requiring stable and efficient power supply.
* A switched-mode power supply is also known as a switch-mode power supply or switching-mode power supply.