

HDD , RAM , CPU , BUS

Research Assignment

~HiCoders Research Assignment~

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Index

Index 2

CPU (Central Progressing Unit) 3

RAM (Random Access Memory) 3

HDD (Hard Disk Driver) 4

Bus 4

1.CPU (Central Progressing Unit)

It is the central unit of the computer that decodes the program commands after receiving them from memory and performs the corresponding operations.

It regulates the operation of our computer. The processor (CPU) is often described as the brain of the computer. Because all the operations are done by the CPU. Therefore, the processing capability and speed of a computer is directly related to the capability and speed of its processor. Therefore, it is one of the parts that have a decisive feature in the performance of the computer.

Today, most processors produced by Intel are used, but a company called AMD is also in the processor market.

2.RAM (Random Access Memory)

It is the computer where the data is kept temporarily. In order for the processor to run a program, the passwords of that program must be on the RAM memory. The necessity of the CPU and the fact that it is fast because it stores the password affects its performance. Because it is random access, it can be read and written because it can be reviewed without being queued. Disk, CDROM and I/O port are the ones being processed on RAM as inbound and outbound.

They need electrical energy to keep the variable on the RAMs. Electric conversion is safe on them.

3. HDD (Hard Disk Drive)

The hard disk is a computer hardware main and largest data hardware. The file contained in the software of the file is in the hard disk drive referred to in the "hard disk" operating system.

The hard drive is often counted as part of Microsoft Windows to maintain a correct technical use, while it is also used as a "C" drive. The hard disk, also known as HDD in short, and which fits large in small sizes, is used in large areas from computers to smart phones.

Unlike storage like RAM, hard drive talks about stories even when powered off. Magnetic heads that move with a lever to read and write the data in the Harddisk, which consists of rotating plates. With ring sets called "tracks" of data organization, these devices provide a basic system for writing and displaying data.

4.BUS

They are the units that provide communication between the structures on the mainboard. It can be called with different cables and different names. For example, the structure that provides communication between the mainboard and the CPU is called "Front Side Bus" (FSB), while one of the structures that provides communication between the HDD and the mainboard is called SATA.

