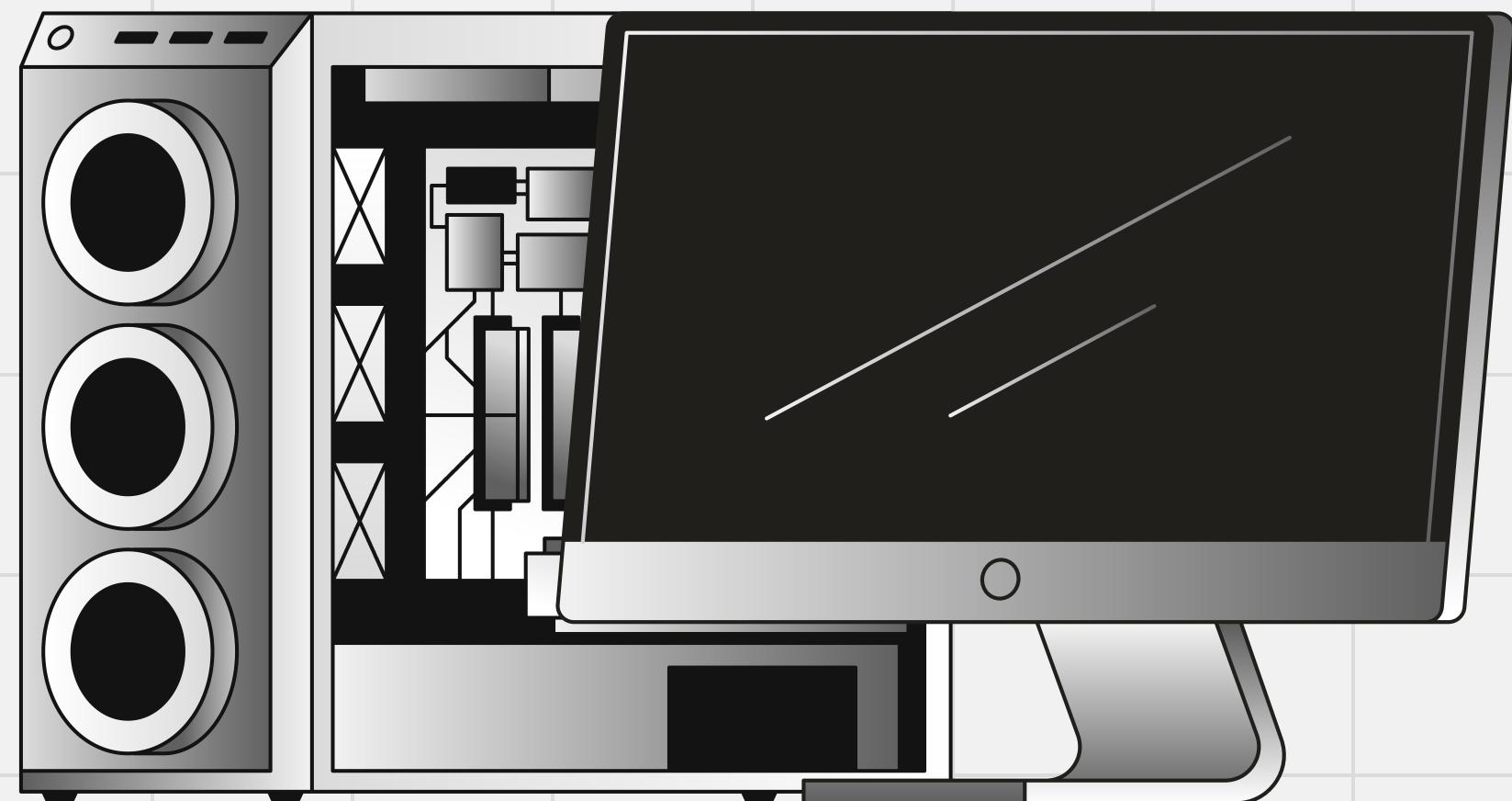


# COMPUTER HARDWARE

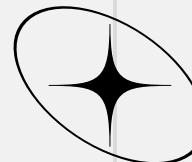


SOFTWARE

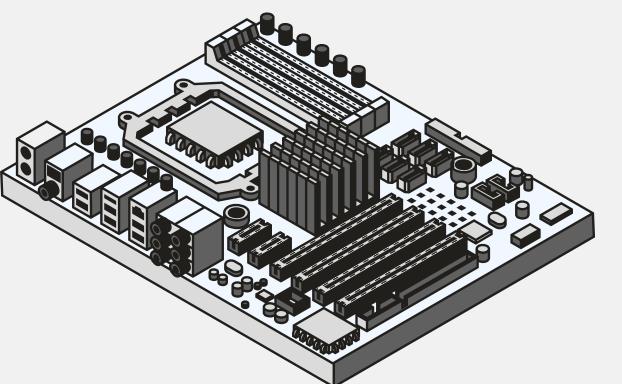
REPORT



# COMPUTER HARDWARE

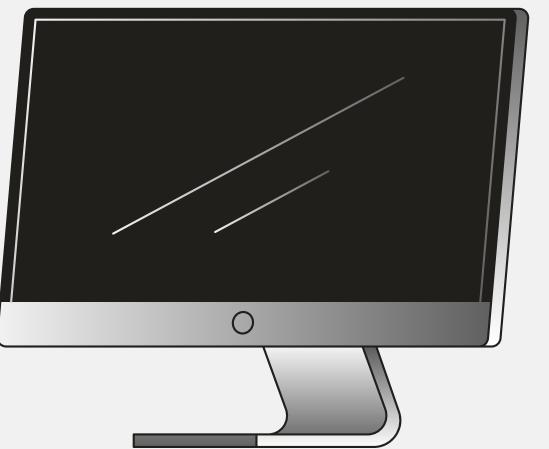


It is the tangible part of the computer, physically interact with, and there peripherals that helps you interacting the computer hardware such as, external devices, internal devices, and storage devices in which create what is the system unit, an ecosystem that helps the user to interact with it.



## INTERNAL DEVICES

Parts such as the motherboard, ram, heatsink, Chassis/CPU fans, CPU, Discrete GPU, PSU are the parts consist inside the system unit



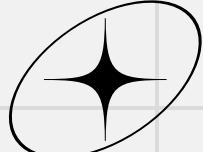
## EXTERNAL DEVICES

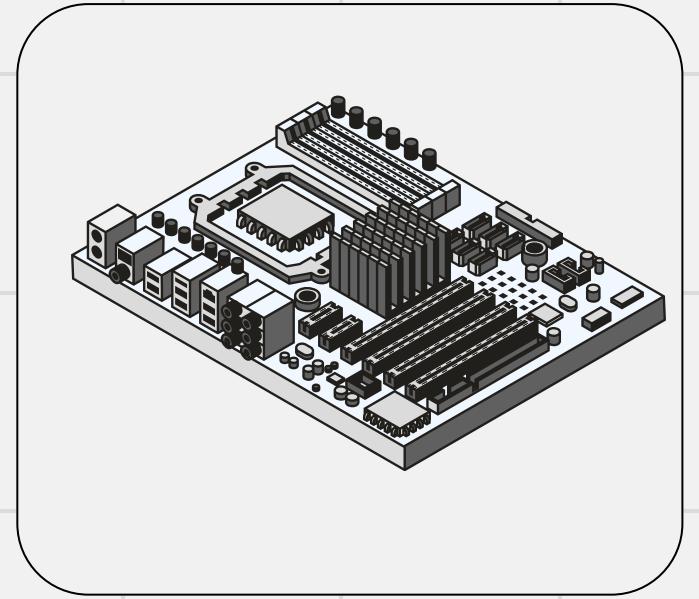
Parts that help you the user interact the computer, like the monitor, keyboard, headset, speakers, and printer.



## STORAGE DEVICES

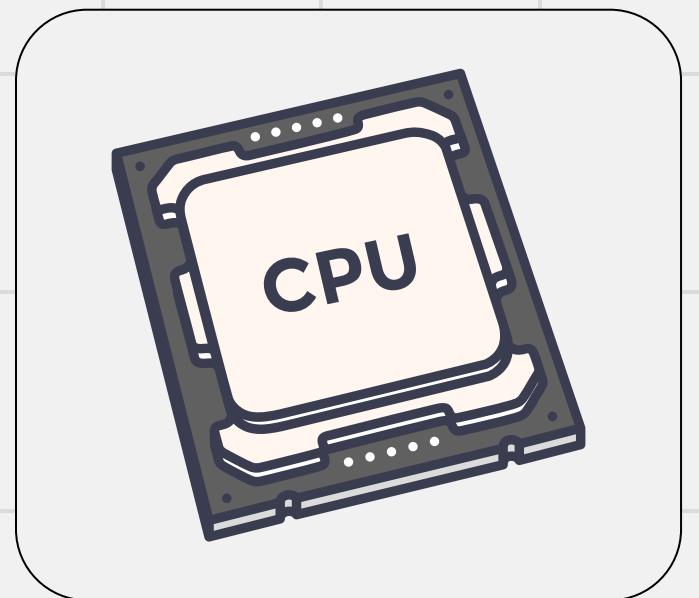
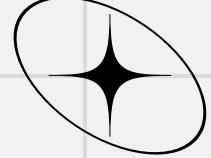
Parts used to store data, inside your computer such as HDD, SSD, Optical Drives, Floppy drives.





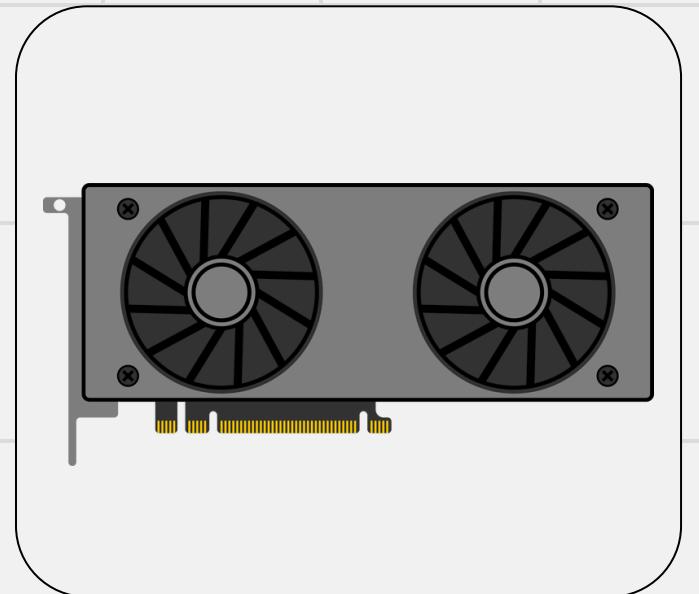
## MOTHERBOARD

It is the mainframe that interfaces the entire parts, meant to connect all of its devices from internal, external, and storage devices.



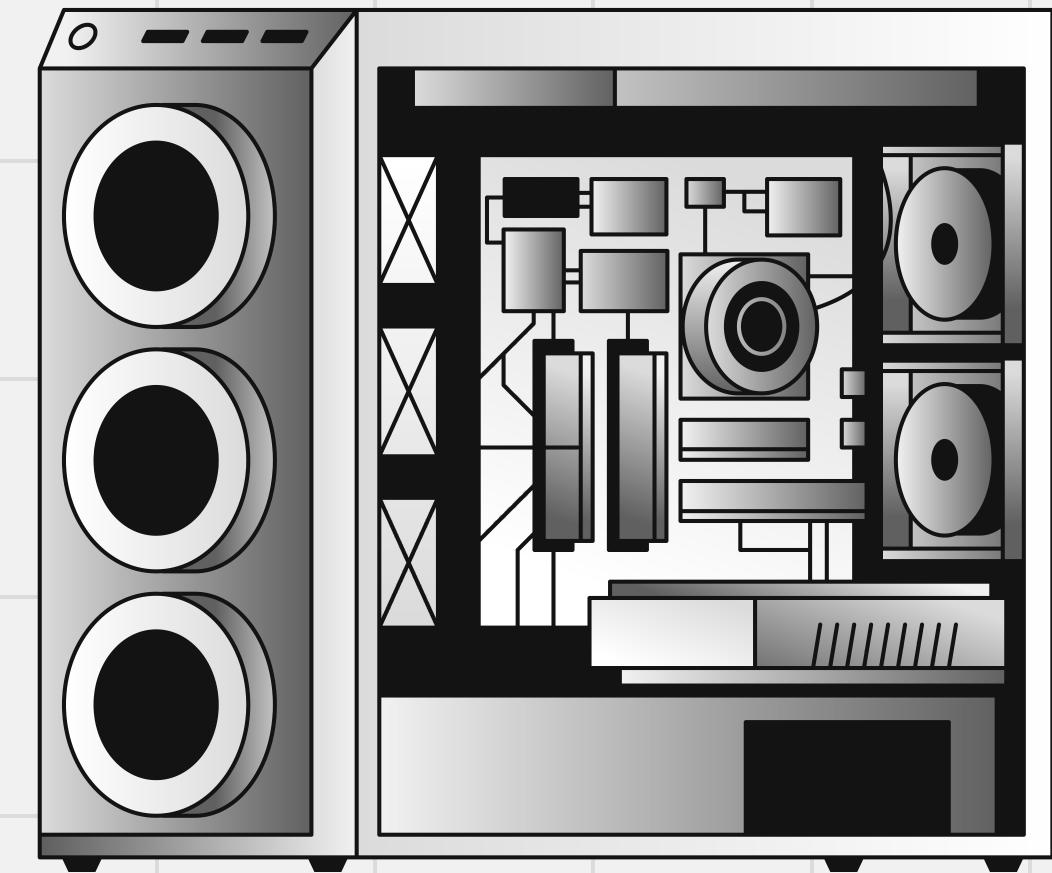
## CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT

Considered the brain of the computer which controls every part of the connected devices, and call instructions happens here to be processed and ship elsewhere in the system.



## GRAPHICS PROCESSING UNIT

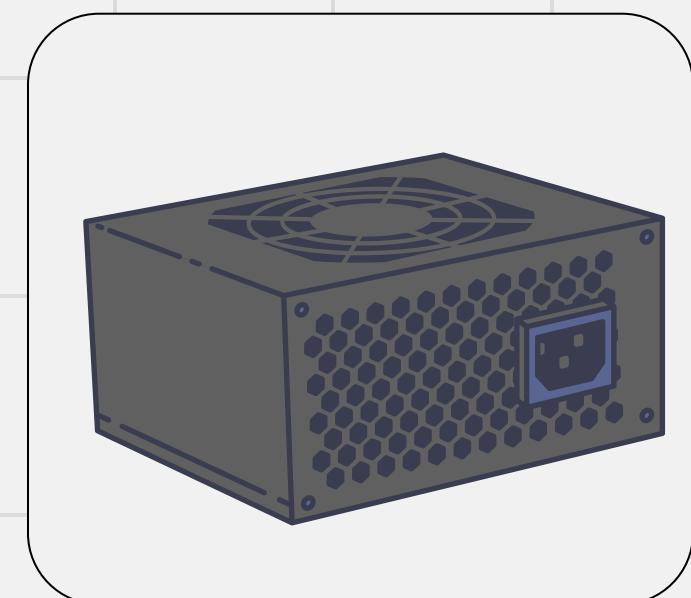
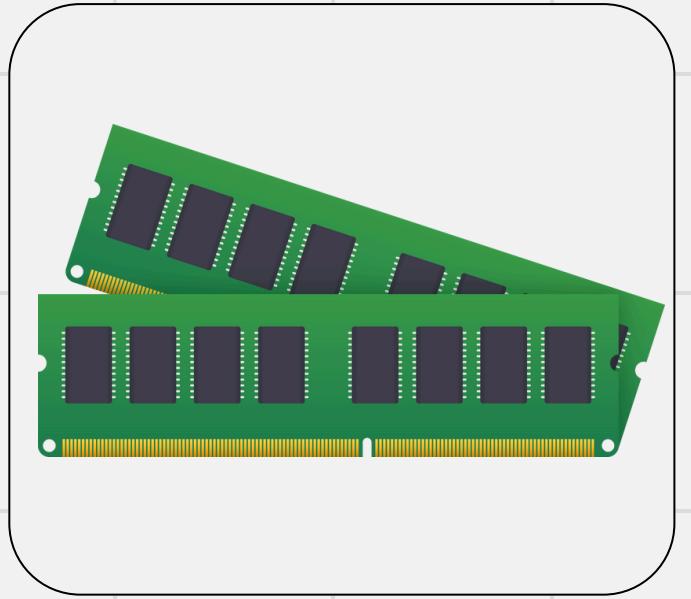
It is a different than CPU, this leans towards computing as much mathematical processes to solve complex physics, or the simply draw pixels to make a picture, in your monitor



# COMPUTER HARDWARE

Internal Devices



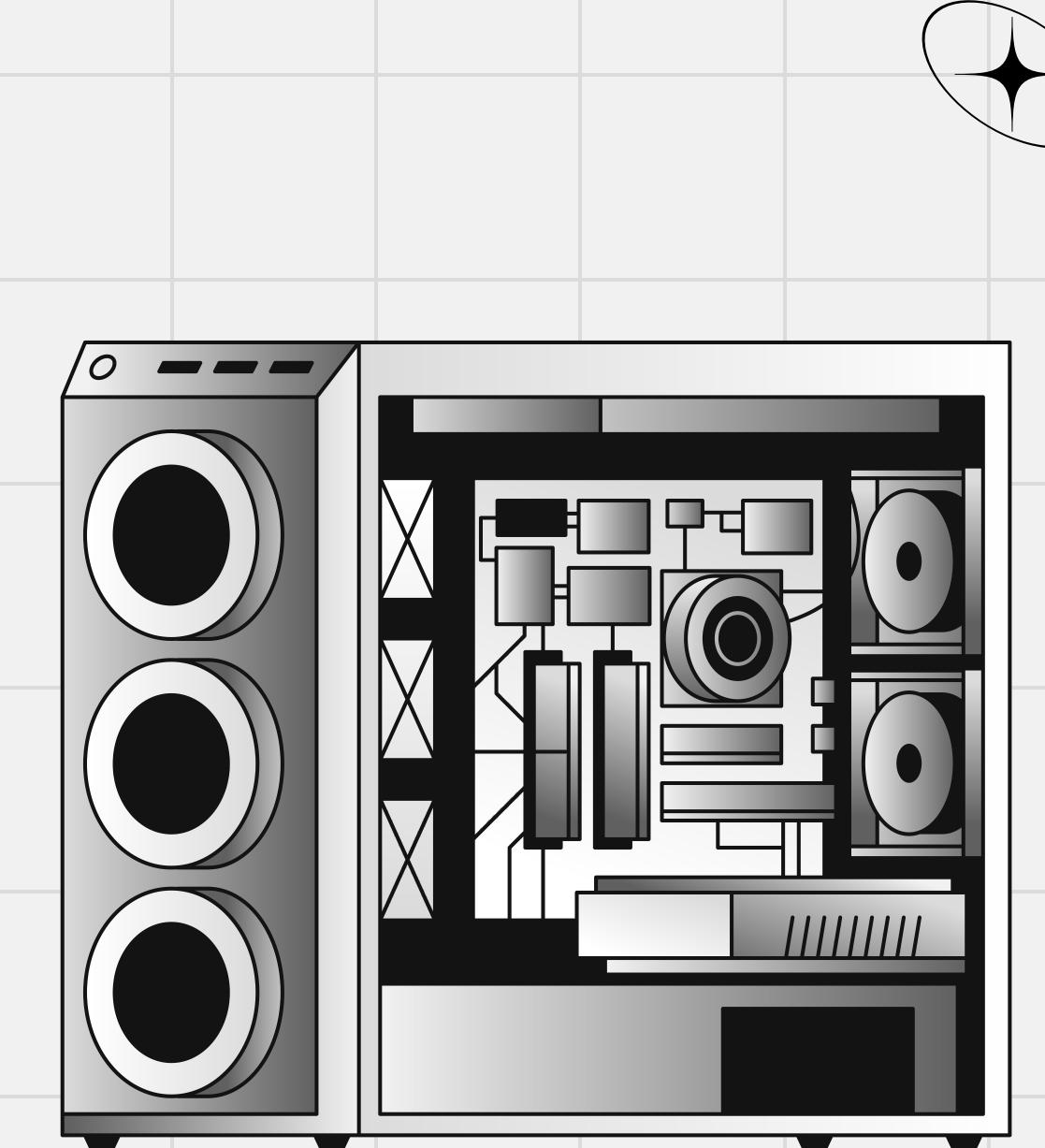


## RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY

It is part of the memory but mainly used for short term access, this stick helps the CPU by storing frequent data being accessed rather than the CPU searching it in the slower SSD/HDD storage devices.

## POWER SUPPLY UNIT

It is the unit that sends power in the motherboard and storage devices if you're still using SATA drives, and it also rectify AC to DC current as components needs DC to power.

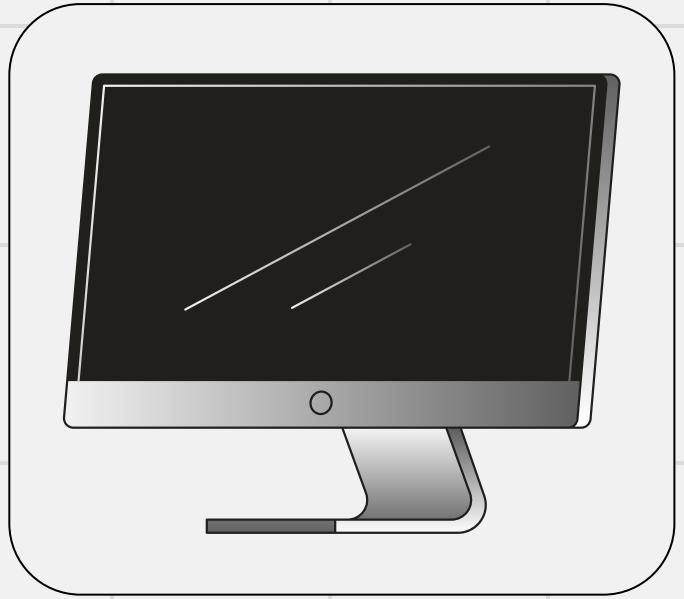


## COMPUTER HARDWARE

Internal Devices



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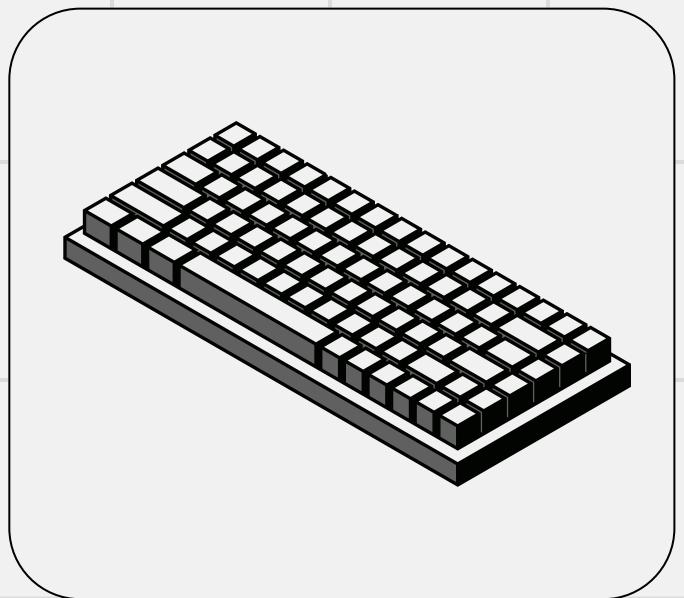
## MONITOR

A monitor is an output device that displays visual information from a computer. It allows users to interact with and view the output of programs, applications, and multimedia content.



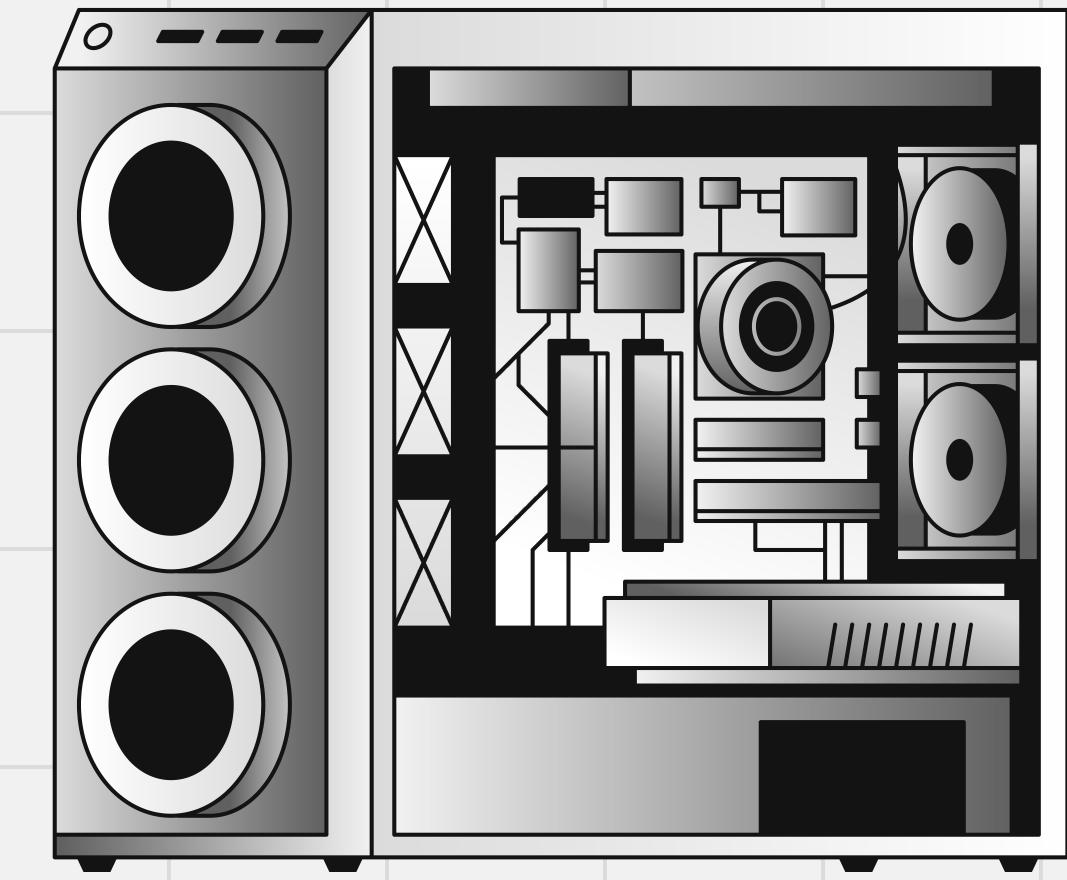
## MOUSE

A mouse is a hand-held input device used to interact with a computer. It allows users to control a pointer on the screen, navigate interfaces, select items, and perform various functions within software programs.



## KEYBOARD

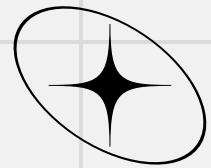
A keyboard is an input device used to enter text, numbers, and commands into a computer. It consists of a set of keys (or buttons) that represent letters, numbers, symbols, and functions, enabling users to communicate with and control the computer.



# COMPUTER HARDWARE

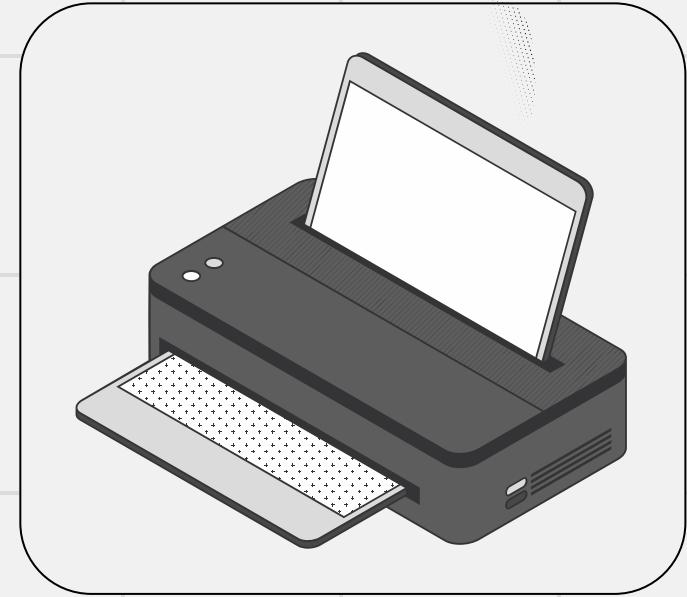
External Devices





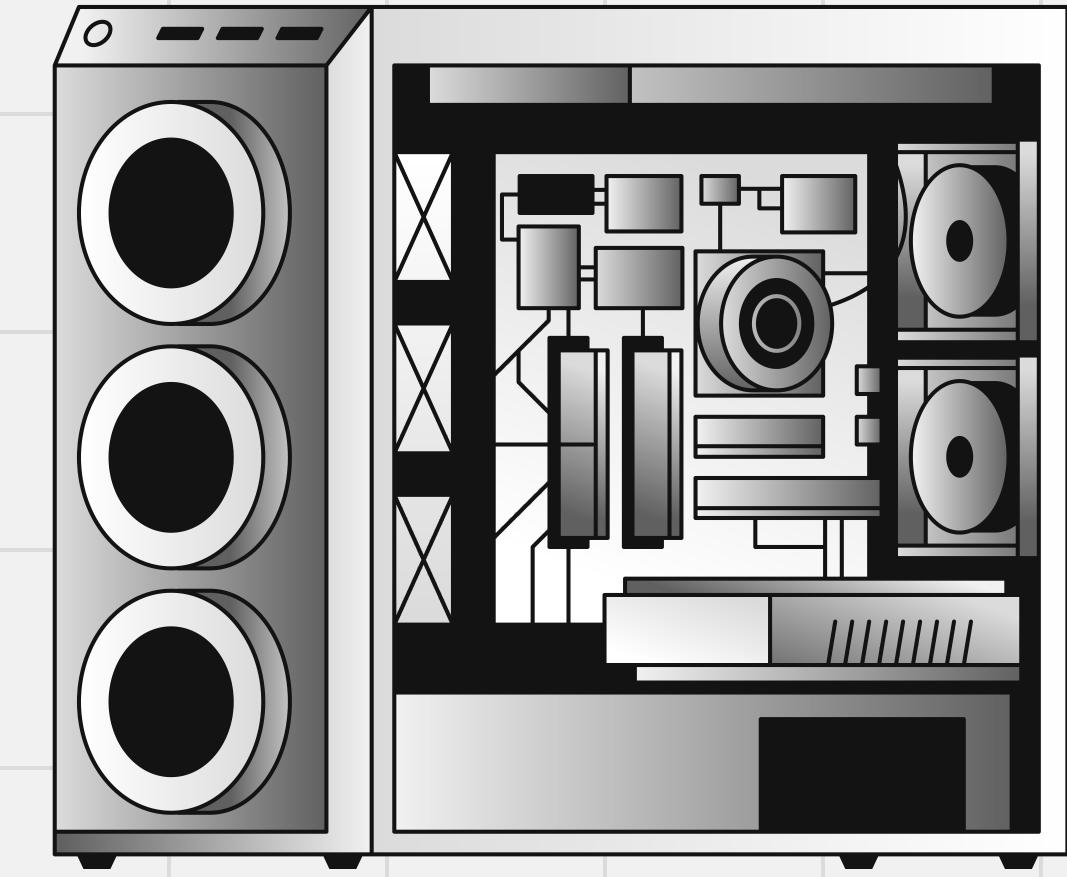
## SPEAKER

it is used to hear audio feed from your computer.



## PRINTER

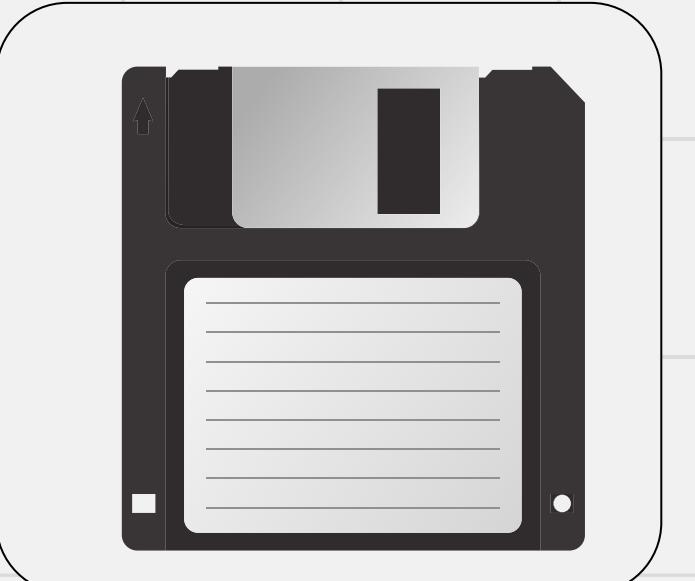
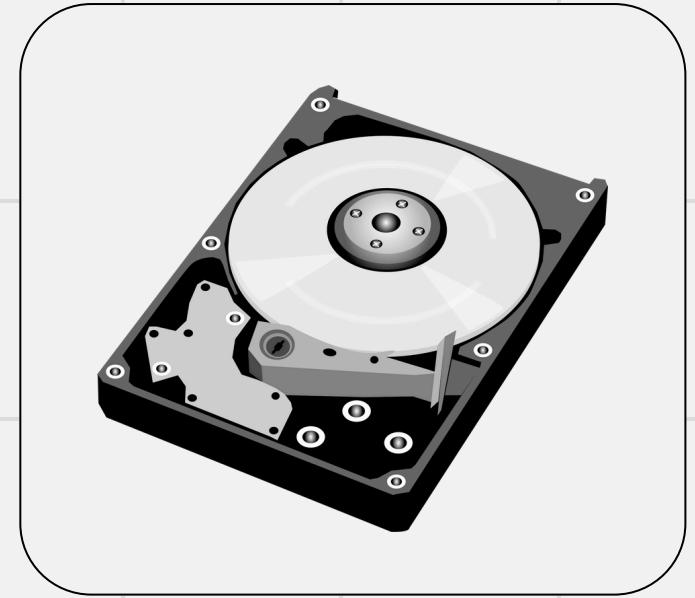
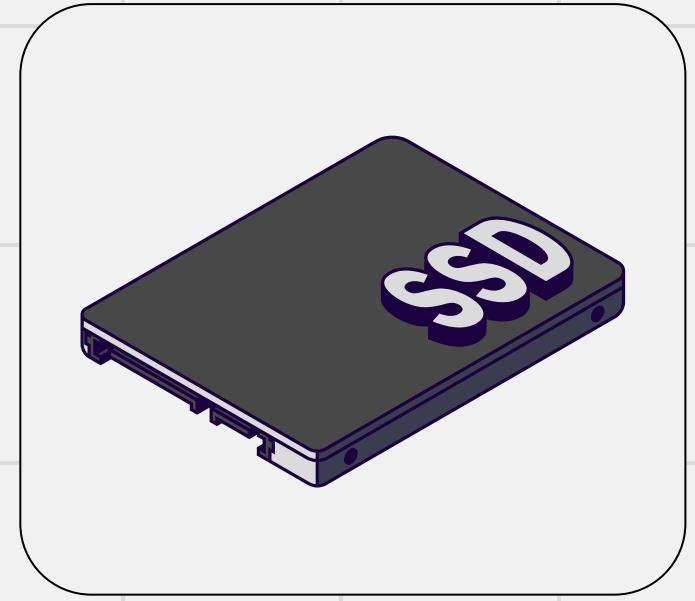
Prints out documents physically into paper.



# COMPUTER HARDWARE

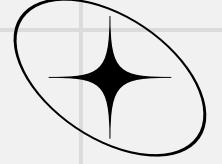
External Devices





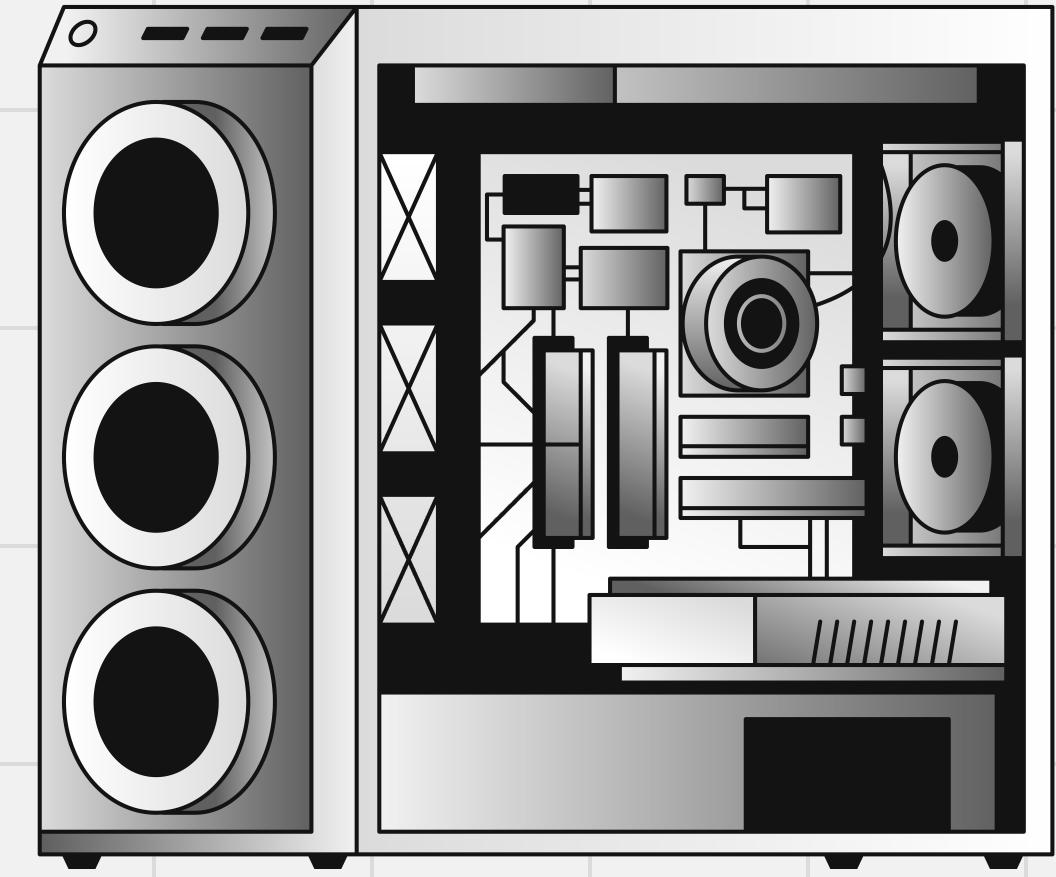
## SOLID-STATE DRIVE

it is a drive that uses flash memory instead of the conventional disk storage



## HARD DISK DRIVE

It is a storage that use moving platters instead, stores them in magnetic cells, and much slower than SSDs.



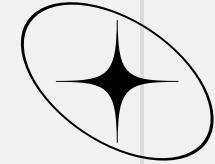
## FLOPPY DISK DRIVE

An predecessor of HDDs works the same as HDDs but it's much slower, and smaller size than HDD.

# COMPUTER HARDWARE

Storage Devices





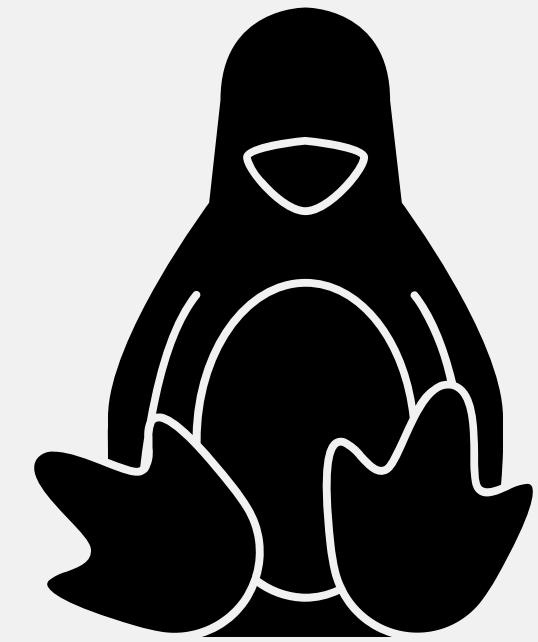
# COMPUTER SOFTWARE

Software is a set of data, instructions, simply tells a computer what to do in general, and how they operate, without software the computer hardware is inoperable.

The computer execute the program to carry out specific task of what the computer needs to do something similar to doing an errand but more systematically. In essence, software programs are essential for computers to carry out functions, enabling them to operate and allowing users to interact with them.

## SYSTEM SOFTWARE

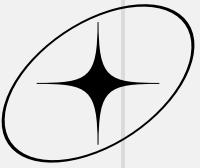
It is an operating software that handles the hardware, and allocate resources to your application in your system, there a couple of operating system such as the common Windows, MacOs, and Linux.



## APPLICATION SOFTWARE

If operating system is for general use in using the hardware of computer application software is a specific use of software from making videos, taking notes, opening website, etc., typically used by the end-users.





# ANALYSIS

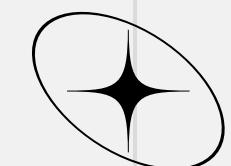


Today we have learned how each component of computer, and how they interact with one another, which created an interaction between human and computers. Computers gave us myriad of ways doing task from writing task digitally, sending messages across the globe, predicting weather conditions, uplifting our lives in multitudes of ways.

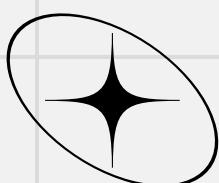
And this lesson it also made me realize that we are almost integrated with the computers, changing how we think, work, and communicate. It is beyond simply aiding productivity, it also played a role in multiple fields such as, medicine, science, math, education, and art.

It made me realize that computers now are no longer tools that we use but also an extension of human capabilities, and it ushered an era where we can flawlessly interact with one another around the globe, like opening large voice calls that people can use as an online conference or classroom, or online learning systems like the instructure that USC use.

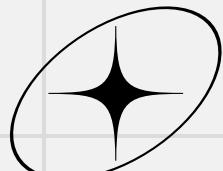
In conclusion computers have changed our lives one way or the other for the better, it showed us that this level of automation is achievable, and there is more to it than just us using computers as mere tools.

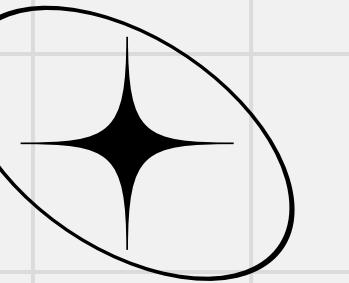


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**THANK YOU**

