

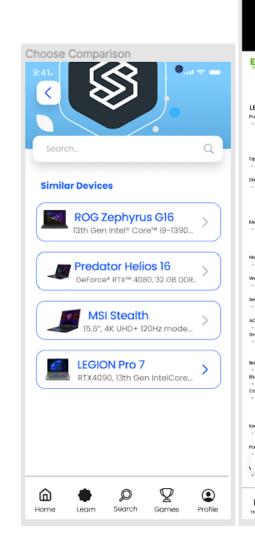


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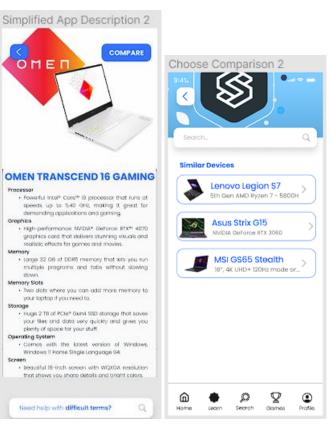
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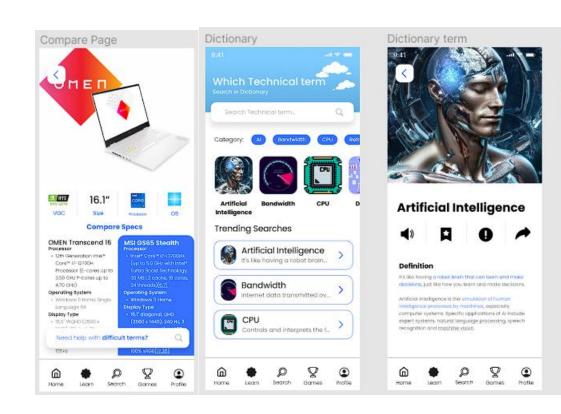
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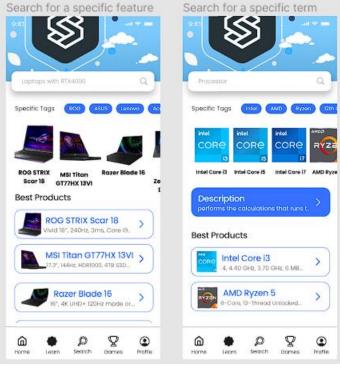
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## **Processor**

### Description

A processor is a device that performs the calculations that nine on the computer & processor performs arithmetical, logical, input/output (I/O) and other basic instructions that are passed from an operating system (OS), Most other processes are dependent onthe operations of a processor.

The ferros processor, central processing unit (CPU) and microprocessor are commonly linked as synonyms, Most people use the worst "processor interchangeably with the term "CRV" nawadays, it is technically not correct since the CPU is just one of the processors inside a personal computer (PC).

The Orophics Processing Unit (OPU) is another processor, and even some hard drives are technically capable of performing some processing.







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## Term Description



## **GPU**

### Description

GPU stands for Graphic Processing Unit. The term is often used insechangeobly with terms like a graphics cord or video cond. Technically, the GPU is the main graphics processing chip on your third-party graphics.

A CPU works in a similar way to a CPU-II performs colculations at an incredibly fast rate. The main job at a GPU is to take an the calculations relating to graphics so that the CPU can get on with the job of booking everything else. Since it's a separate chip, it can perform its

calculations at the same time as the CPU, treeing up processing power for other tasks.

There are two main types of GPt/s that you'll find in a computer - integrated and discrete GPUs.



















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## Term Description



# **RAM**

### Description

term memory, where the data that the processor is currently using is stored. Your computer can access 8AM memory much faster than data on a hard disk. SSD, or other long-term storage device, which is why RAM capacity is orbical for system performance.

RAM is a form of temporary storage that gets wiped: when you turn your computer off. RAM offers lightning-fast close access, which makes it ideal for the processes, apps, and programs your computer is actively working on, such as the data needed to suit the internet through your <u>web browset</u>. RAM is used for immediate data starage and rotrieval. Your RAM conprocess information significantly faster than data on a hand disk — twenty 15 or hundred times faster, depending on the specific handware and task.

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