1. Primary components of a computer system includes: Central Processing Unit (CPU), Memory, Storage (HDD/SSD), Input devices, Output devices, motherboard and Power Supply Unit (PSU). Their functions include;

- CPU - Brain of the computer. Executes instructions and processes
- Memory (RAM): It is volatile and loses data when the power is off.
- Storage (HDD/SSD): Long-term data storage for the OS, applications and files.
- Input devices: Used to provide data to the computer. Eg: keyboard, mouse, etc.
- Output devices: Outputs data from the computer. Eg: monitors, speakers, etc.
- Motherboard: Connects all components and facilitates the communication between them.

2. Hardware : Physical components of a computer system, such as the CPU, RAM etc.

Software : A set of instructions or programs that run on the hardware, enabling it to perform tasks, such as operating systems, applications and games.

Difference : Hardware is tangible, while software is intangible. Hardware performs task physically while software provides the instructions for those tasks.

3 - An operating system (OS) manages computer hardware and software resources, providing a user interface and acting as a bridge between applications and hardware. Key responsibilities include :

- Managing memory and processing tasks.
- Facilitating user input and output

Eg : Windows, MacOS, Linux

4. Volatile Memory

- Data is lost when power is turned off
- Eg: RAM, Cache Memory
- Used for temporary data storage during active processes.

Non-Volatile Memory

- Retains data even when power is off.
- Eg: Hard Disk Drive (HDD), SSD, ROM, USB drives.
- Used for permanent or long-term data storage.