

INTERNAL DEVICES OF COMPUTER* Central Processing Unit:

The CPU is the brain of the computer responsible for executing instructions and performing calculations. It carries out tasks such as arithmetic, logic operations and control of other components.

* Mother Board:

The mother board is the main circuit board of the computer. It provides a platform for all other internal devices to connect and communicate with each other.

* Random Access Memory:

RAM is the temporary memory that the computer uses to store data and programs currently in use. It allows the CPU to access data quickly, which affects the computer's overall performance.

* Hard Disk Drive:

The HDD or SSD serves as the primary storage for the computer. It holds the operating system, software, files and data even when the computer is powered off.

* Graphics processing Unit:

The GPU is responsible for rendering graphics and images, making it essential for gaming, video editing, and other graphics-intensive tasks.

* Power Supply Unit:

The PSU supplies power to all internal devices and ensures they receive the required voltage and current to operate correctly.

* Cooling System:

Internal fans or liquid cooling systems help regulate the temperature of the computer.

* Optical Drive:

While becoming less common in modern computers, an optical drive is used to read and write CDs, DVDs, or Blu-ray discs.

* Network Interface Card:

This card allows the computer to connect to a network, such as Ethernet for wired connections or Wi-Fi for wireless connections.

* Sound Card:

Although many motherboards have integrated sound capabilities, a separate sound card can be installed for improved audio performance.

* Expansion Slots:

The motherboard may have slots to accommodate additional cards like dedicated graphic cards, sound cards, network cards.