1. All the key are defined in ASCII value.
2. Keyboard controller send IRQ through IRQ number to CPU.
3. CPU accept acknowledgement IRQ.
4. When we press any key, keyboard controller (IC) generates make code and when we release any key, keyboard controller (IC) generates break code.
5. Combination of make code and break code keyboard controller generate scan code.
6. At the same time keyboard send scan code to supper IO controller chip.

Note: scan code is the analog signal.

1. Supper IO controller chip include encoder.
2. Encoder convert scan code into ASCII equivalent binary.
3. CPU fetch(red) data from supper IP controller chip.
4. CPU process and decade data and store into memory.

Note: decade means convert ASCII data into human readable format.

1. CPU transfer data from memory to GMCH chip.
2. GMCH convert digital data into analog signal then send to monitor through VGA or HDMI.

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

GMCH

CPU

PCI

Supper IO

RAM

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

V

W

X

Y

Z

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