

# Basic Computer Science Knowledge in Daily Life

Explore the key components of computers and their importance in our daily lives, from CPUs and RAM to input/output devices.

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# Analogy between Humans and Computers

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Computers and humans share many similarities in the way they process information and carry out tasks.

- The CPU acts as the brain, processing data and instructions.
- RAM is akin to short-term memory, storing data temporarily.
- The hard drive is like long-term memory, storing information persistently.
- Input devices like the mouse and keyboard are similar to our eyes, ears, and hands, allowing us to interact with computers.
- Output devices such as displays and speakers mimic our ability to see and hear the results of our interactions.



# Understanding the CPU

## 1 The Brain of the Computer

The CPU is responsible for executing instructions and powering our devices.

## 2 Common CPUs

Intel Core, AMD Ryzen, and Qualcomm Snapdragon are popular CPU choices.

## 3 Importance in Daily Life

CPU performance affects the speed and responsiveness of our computers and phones.

# Exploring RAM

## Temporary Storage

RAM provides the CPU with quick access to data and instructions.

## Typical RAM Sizes

8GB and 16GB for PCs, 4GB and 6GB for mobile phones.

## Importance in Daily Life

More RAM enables smoother multitasking and better performance.



# Understanding Storage

## Permanent Storage

Hard drives (HDD) and solid-state drives (SSD) store our data.

## HDD vs. SSD

HDDs offer more capacity, while SSDs provide faster speeds.

## Importance in Daily Life

Storage capacity and speed impact how we use our devices.



# Input and Output Devices



## Input Devices

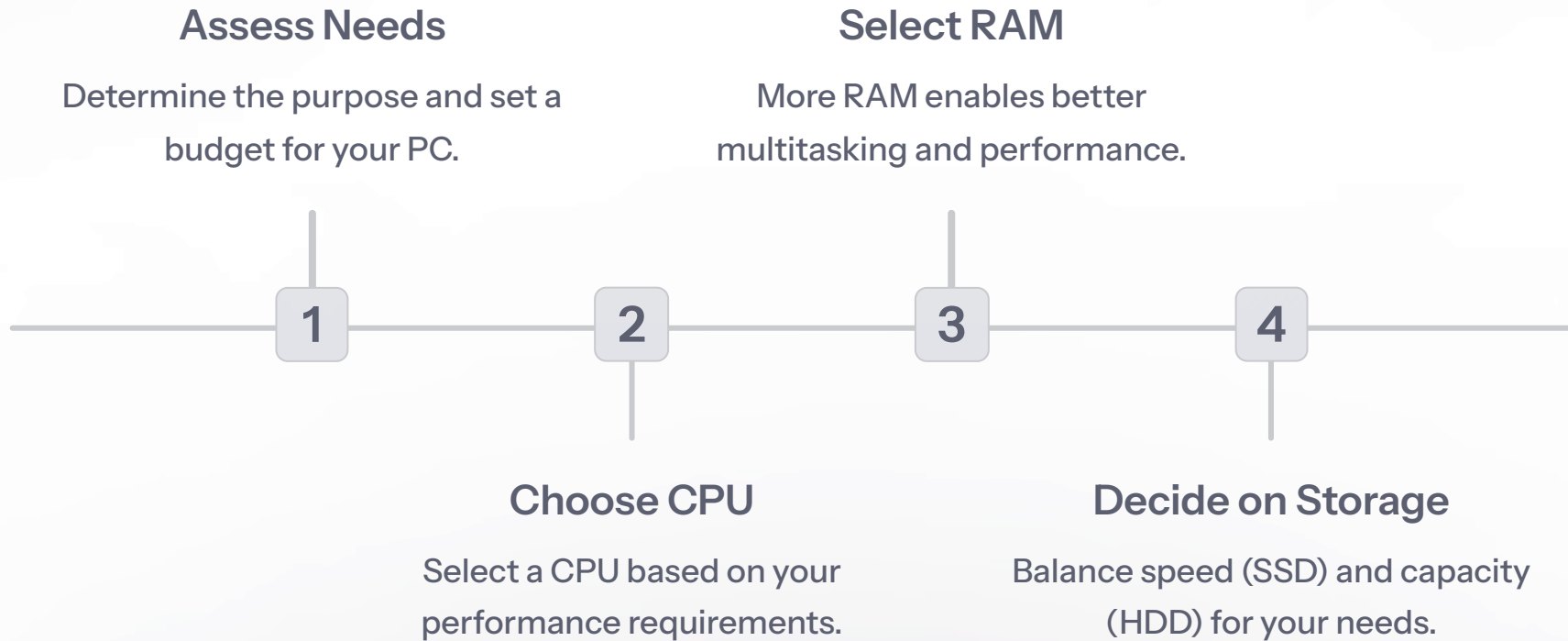
Keyboards, mice, and scanners allow us to interact with computers.



## Output Devices

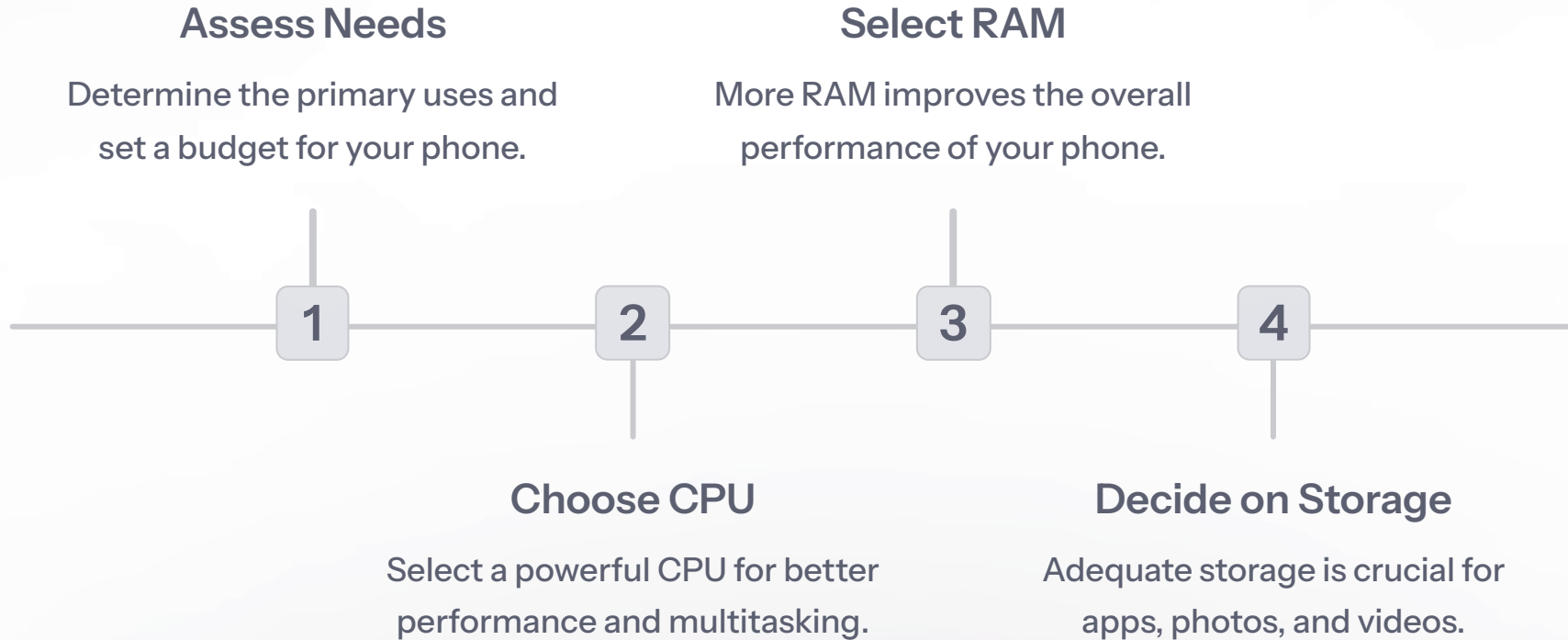
Monitors, printers, and speakers display the results of our work.

# Buying a PC





# Buying a Mobile Phone



# Comparison of HDD and SSD

Feature	HDD (Hard Disk Drive)	SSD (Solid State Drive)
Technology	Spinning magnetic disks	Flash memory
Speed	Slower data access and transfer speeds	Faster data access and transfer speeds
Durability	More prone to damage due to moving parts	More durable with no moving parts
Capacity	Larger storage capacities at lower cost	Smaller storage capacities, but increasing
Noise	Can be noisy due to moving parts	Silent operation
Power Consumption	Consumes more power	Consumes less power
Cost	Less expensive per gigabyte	More expensive per gigabyte

# Generational Improvements for Core i7

Generation	Example Model	Cores/Threads	Base Clock	Max Turbo Clock	Process Node	Key Features	Release Year
6th Gen	i7-6700K	4/8	4.0 GHz	4.2 GHz	14nm	Skylake architecture	2015
7th Gen	i7-7700K	4/8	4.2 GHz	4.5 GHz	14nm	Kaby Lake architecture	2017
8th Gen	i7-8700K	6/12	3.7 GHz	4.7 GHz	14nm	Coffee Lake, more cores/threads	2017
9th Gen	i7-9700K	8/8	3.6 GHz	4.9 GHz	14nm	Coffee Lake Refresh, higher core count	2018

# Generational Improvements for Core i7

Generat ion	Examl e Model	Cores/ Thread s	Base Clock	Max Turbo Clock	Process Node	Key Feature s	Release Year
10th Gen	i7- 10700K	8/16	3.8 GHz	5.1 GHz	14nm	Comet Lake, improve d thermal s	2020
11th Gen	i7- 11700K	8/16	3.6 GHz	5.0 GHz	10nm	Rocket Lake, PCIe 4.0 support	2021
12th Gen	i7- 12700K	12/20	3.6 GHz	5.0 GHz	10nm	Alder Lake, hybrid architec ture	2021
13th Gen	i7- 13700K	16/24	3.4 GHz	5.4 GHz	10nm	Raptor Lake, enhanc ed hybrid architec ture	2022

# Conclusion

Understanding the key components of computers and mobile devices can help you make informed decisions when purchasing new technology. Remember to consider your needs and budget to find the right fit.

