The nerve center of a PC is the processor , also called the CPU. This is built into a single chip, which is a small piece of silicon with a complex electrical circuit called integrated circuit.

The processor consists of three main parts:

The control unit examines the instructions, interprets each of them and causes the circuits and the rest of the components to execute it.

The arithmetic logic unit performs mathematical calculations and logical operations.

The registers are high speed units of memory used to store and control data.

To measure and synchronize the flow of data a system clock sends out signals at fixed intervals which is measured in gigahertz.

Before execution processor should load data from hard disks in some places and for that it used special memory types. There are some types of memory in computer. The first one is Random Access Memory, which is volatile - it means, that its information is lost when computer is turned off. The second one is Read Only Memory - which is not volatile, this memory contains instructions and routines for the basic operations.

To combine all this stuff people use motherboards, buses and cards. Motherboard is the main circuit board and connects all things together by buses - electrical channels which allow devices inside the computer to communicate with each other. The size of a bus, determines how much data can be transmitted . And cards used to add some features like sound, memory etc.