

HARDWARE COMPONENTS OVERVIEW

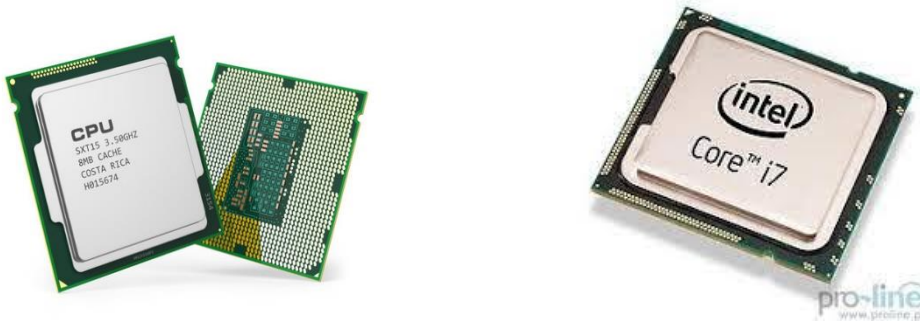
1. INTRODUCTION

Hardware components are the physical parts of a computer system. They include the central processing unit (CPU), memory (RAM), storage devices (hard disk, SSD), input/output devices, daughter cards, bus slots, SMPS, interfacing ports and other peripheral components. These elements work together to ensure the functionality and efficiency of a computer.

Computers have evolved over time, and understanding their hardware components is crucial for optimal performance.

Each component has a specific function, and advancements in technology have significantly improved their capabilities.

2. CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT (CPU)



The CPU, often referred to as the "brain" of the computer, is responsible for executing instructions and processing data.

It handles tasks such as calculations, decision-making, and executing program instructions.

□ Components of CPU:

- Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU): Performs mathematical and logical operations.
- Control Unit (CU): Directs operations within the CPU.
- Registers: Temporary storage areas for quick data access.

□ Types of CPUs:

- Single-core: One processing unit.
- Dual-core: Two processing units.
- Quad-core: Four processing units.
- Octa-core and higher: More cores for improved multitasking and performance.

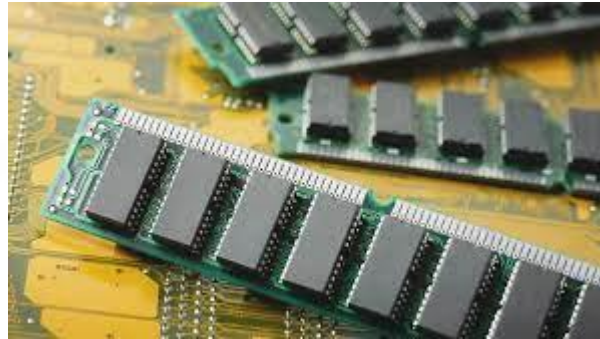
□ Clock Speed:

- Measured in GHz, it determines the processing speed.
- Higher clock speed leads to faster processing.
- Modern CPUs feature turbo boost technology for dynamic speed adjustments.

3. MEMORY (RAM)

Random Access Memory (RAM) is the primary memory that temporarily stores data and instructions for quick access by the CPU.

More RAM enables a system to run multiple applications simultaneously without slowdowns.



□ Types of RAM:

- DRAM (Dynamic RAM): Needs constant refreshing, commonly used in modern computers.
- SRAM (Static RAM): Faster but more expensive, often used in cache memory.

□ Importance of RAM:

- Enhances multitasking efficiency.
- Determines the speed and smoothness of applications.
- Higher RAM capacity is essential for gaming, video editing, and software development.

4. STORAGE DEVICES

Storage devices are essential for storing data permanently or temporarily.

□ Hard Disk Drive (HDD):



- Uses spinning magnetic platters.
- Typically offers large storage capacities (e.g., 1TB, 2TB).
- Slower compared to SSDs but cost-effective for mass storage.

□ Solid State Drive (SSD):



- Uses flash memory for faster data access.
- More durable and energy-efficient than HDDs.

- Available in SATA and NVMe interfaces for varying speeds.

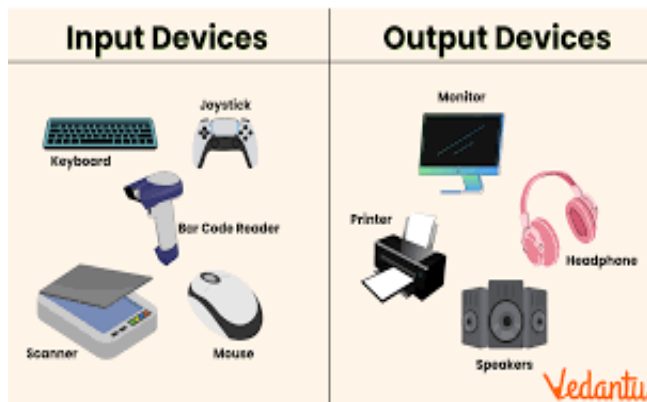
□ Other Storage Devices:



- USB Flash Drives: Portable and convenient for data transfer.
- SD Cards: Used in cameras, phones, and embedded systems.
- Optical Discs (CD/DVD): Once popular, now less commonly used.

5. INPUT AND OUTPUT DEVICES

Input and output devices allow users to interact with a computer.



- Input Devices:
 - Devices that send data to a computer.
 - Examples: Keyboard, mouse, scanner, microphone, webcam.
- Output Devices:
 - Devices that present processed data.
 - Examples: Monitor (LCD, LED), printer, speakers.
- Hybrid Devices:
 - Devices that function as both input and output.
 - Example: Touchscreen displays.

6. OTHER HARDWARE COMPONENTS

Computers contain additional components that support their functionality:

- **Motherboard:** The circuit board inside general-purpose computing systems, including personal computers, smart televisions, smart monitors, and other similar devices, which supports communication between different electrical components and houses components such as the CPU, memory, etc.



- **Switched Mode Power Supply(SMPS):** A switched-mode power supply (SMPS) is a power electronics topology, which consists of two power stages. The first stage converts the ac supply into dc and the second stage converts the dc voltage to the desired dc output voltage.



- **Cooling System:** Apparatus employed to keep the temperature of a structure or device from exceeding limits imposed by needs of safety and efficiency.



- **Daughter cards :** daughter card, also known as a daughter board, piggyback board, or riser card, is a small circuit board that connects to a computer's motherboard.



- **Interfacing ports :** Interfacing ports allow a computer to communicate with external devices. Ports can be physical or virtual, and are managed by the computer's operating system.

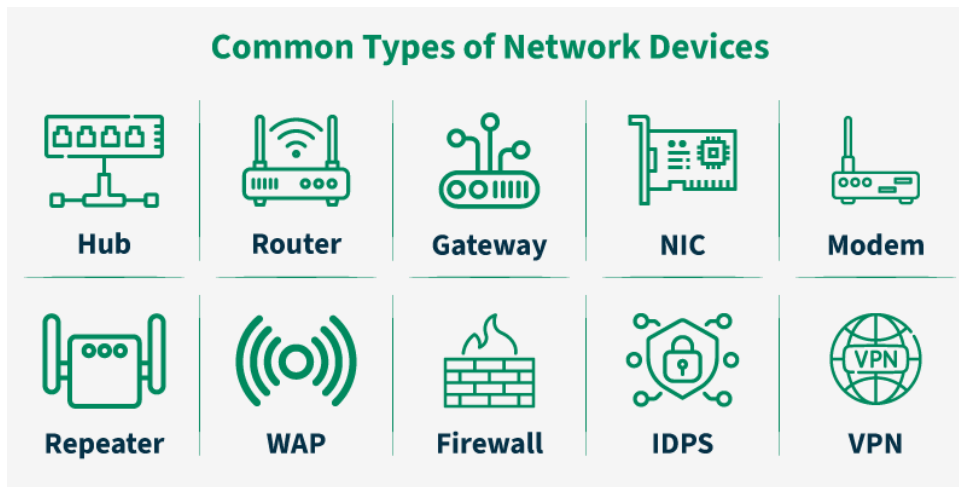


- **Bus slots :** Physical connectors on the motherboard that allow users to insert additional cards (expansion cards) to enhance the computer's functionality by adding features like improved graphics, sound, network connectivity, or more storage capabilities.



7. NETWORKING COMPONENTS

Networking components are crucial for communication and connectivity.



- ❑ Network Interface Card (NIC): Enables wired or wireless network connectivity.
- ❑ Routers and Switches: Direct network traffic efficiently.
- ❑ Modems: Connect computers to the internet via ISP services.

8. COMPUTER PERIPHERALS

Peripherals are external devices that enhance computer functionality.



- ❑ Printers: Used for document printing, available in inkjet and laser types.
- ❑ Scanners: Convert physical documents into digital format.
- ❑ External Storage Devices: Expand storage and facilitate data transfer.

9. CONCLUSION

Hardware components play a crucial role in the performance and functionality of a computer. Understanding these components helps users make informed decisions regarding system upgrades and maintenance. As technology advances, hardware innovations continue to enhance computing power, efficiency, and user experience.

By having a fundamental knowledge of hardware components, users can optimize their computer usage for various applications, ranging from basic tasks to high-performance computing.

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