

Computer Parts

- There are many parts that work together to make a computer work.



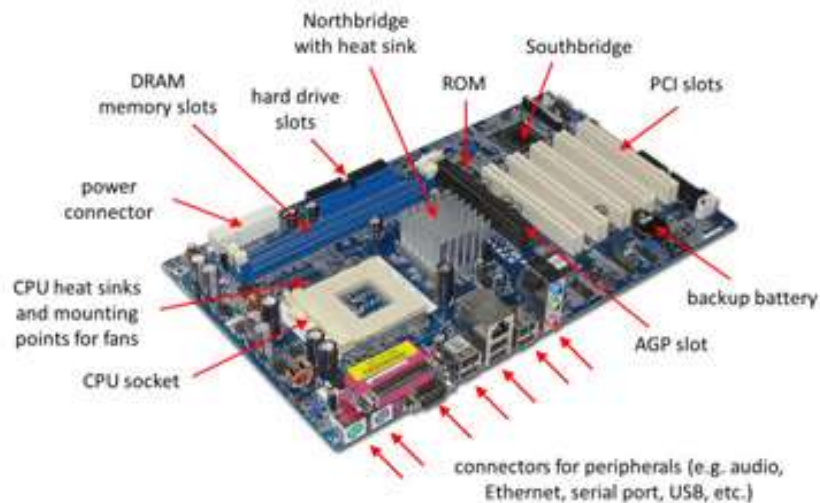
Hardware

- Physical parts of the computer, including processor and memory chips, input/output devices, tapes, disks, modems, cable, etc.



Motherboard

- A motherboard is the main printed circuit board in general-purpose computers and other expandable systems.
- It holds and allows communication between many of the crucial electronic components of a system, such as the central processing unit and memory, and provides connectors for other peripherals.



Processor (CPU)

- The CPU (Central Processing Unit) – The chip or chips that interpret and execute program instructions and manage the functions of input, output, and storage devices.





Computer Case

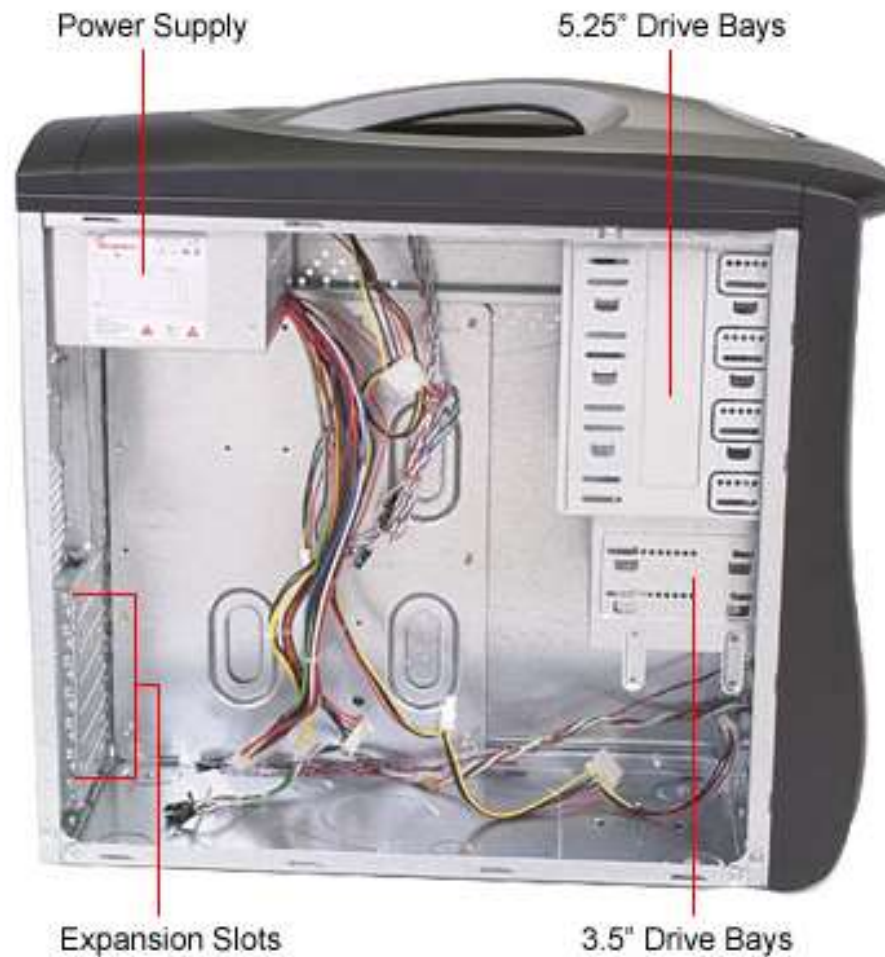
- Contains the major components of the computer. It helps protect them.



Front of the Computer Case



Inside the Computer Case



Monitor

- A display screen to provide “output” to the user. It is where you view the information your are working on.



Video Card

- Connects the computer to the monitor. It is a circuit board attached to the motherboard that contains the memory and other circuitry necessary to send information to the monitor for display on screen.



Keyboard

- Used to enter information into the computer and for giving commands.



Mouse

- An input device operated by rolling its ball across a flat surface. The mouse is used to control the on-screen pointer by pointing and clicking, double-clicking, or dragging objects on the screen.



Touchpad

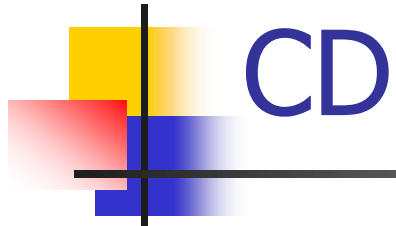
- A pressure-sensitive and motion sensitive device used in place of a mouse.



CD Rom Drive

- The drive that plays CDs and reads data that has been stored on the CD.





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- Compact Disk – A type of optical storage device.



Floppy Disk Drive

- A device that holds a removable floppy disk when in use; read/write heads read and write data to the diskette.



Hard Disk

- Magnetic storage device in the computer.



RAM

- Random Access Memory
RAM is a computer's temporary memory, which exists as chips on the motherboard near the CPU. It stores data or programs while they are being used and requires power.



Printer

- An output device that produces a hard copy on paper. It gives information to the user in printed form.



Barcode Reader

- An input device that converts a pattern of printed bars into a number that a computer can read. They are often used by businesses to quickly input price and product information.



Scanner

- A device that allows pictures to be placed into a computer.



Microphone

- Allows the user to record sounds as input to their computer.



Speakers

- Used to generate or reproduce voice, music, and other sounds.



Sound Card

- Connects the speakers and microphone to the computer.



Modem

- The place where the computer is connected to the phone line.



Network Card

- A circuit board that connects the computer to the rest of the network usually using special cables.



Software (not a physical part)

- Programs that tell the computer what to do.
- It provides instructions that the CPU will need to carry out.
- Ex:- MSWORD

