Generally, Hardware is the internal and external components of a computer that allow you to accomplish major functions such as input, output, storage, communication, and processing.

There are two types of computer hardware −

* Internal hardware
* External hardware

Below are some of the key functions of the computer hardware's − 6

* **Input hardware** facilitates users to input the data into the system A keyboard is used to type text, a Mouse to select an option by clicking on it, a scanner to scan images or pages etc.
* **Output hardware** produces the output into human understandable forms like a Monitor is used to display the output on the screen, a Printer to print output in the form of hard copy, speakers used to produce audio sound and projectors are used to project visual output on larger surfaces.
* **Processing hardware** like processors executes programs or instructions and performs calculations or does computations.
* **Storage hardware** like memory devices stores data to retain for future use. RAM for temporary storage and HDD to store data permanently.
* **Communication hardware** devices enable users to data exchange between multiple devices over the computer network. These include Network Interface Card (NIC), Modem, and Bluetooth and Wi-Fi Adapters.
* **Control hardware** manages and directs the operations of different components attached to the system. It includes a Motherboard, Power Supply Unit (PSU) and BIOS/UEFI.

What is BIOS/UEFI and its function ?

BIOS (Basic Input/Output System) and UEFI (Unified Extensible Firmware Interface) are firmware interfaces that initialize and test hardware components during the boot process before handing control over to the operating system. BIOS/UEFI is stored on a chip on the motherboard and provides a set of low-level routines that help manage communication between the operating system and the hardware. It also allows users to configure hardware settings and manage system resources, such as boot order, memory settings, and security features. *( red is its functions)*

More explanation why BIOS/UEFI is called hardware :

BIOS/UEFI itself is not tangible hardware but rather firmware. Firmware is software that is embedded in hardware.

However, the BIOS/UEFI is stored on a tangible piece of hardware, typically a small chip on the motherboard called a ROM (Read-Only Memory) chip or flash memory chip. This chip is tangible and physically part of the motherboard, but the BIOS/UEFI software stored on it is what performs the functions of initializing and testing hardware components during the boot process and managing communication between the operating system and the hardware.