Copy and paste each of these descriptions into the website

Motherboard -

The motherboard is an essential part of any PC. Without it, the parts of a computer would have no way to communicate. While the motherboard itself often has a negligible impact on the performance of your machine, it is important to get a high-quality motherboard that will last a long time, and has all of the features that you want. Important things to consider when choosing a motherboard is its supported CPU socket, what type of memory it uses, overclocking capability, and I/O (input/output) support.

CPU -

The CPU is one of the most important parts that separate low-end machines from high-end ones. Most of a computer’s processing is done by the CPU so it is important to choose one that meets your needs. Gaming builds will likely gain more from higher clock speeds and IPC (instructions per cycle), but workstations will likely benefit from a higher core and thread count.

Graphics Card -

While the graphics card is often not needed for a computer to function, it will greatly improve performance in both gaming and workstation applications. A graphics card processes information using its GPU which has many simultaneously running processor cores, making it better suited than the CPU for processing graphics and even data that can take advantage of it’s ability to process many small operations at the same time.

RAM -

RAM, or random access memory, like a disk, stores information, but unlike a disk, RAM can only store relatively small amounts of information at once, and all data on RAM is deleted when it turned off. This makes RAM impractical for long-term storage, but due to its tremendously faster speed than a hard drive or SSD, it can be used as a cache to load data off of a mass storage device, so when the CPU needs it, it can be accessed much more quickly. Like most other components, the RAM should be chosen based on what it will be used for. Games and professional uses both benefit from faster RAM (often rated in MHz or megahertz), but workstation users will often use larger amounts of error-correcting code (ECC) memory that corrects errors due to electromagnetic interference.

Power Supply -

The power supply, sometimes called the PSU, is a component that does not in any way affect the performance of a PC. Instead, it is what provides power to the different components, so it is very important to choose a high quality power supply that can deliver enough power (rated in watts) to all of your parts. It is better to have more wattage than you need rather than less, because if any parts do not receive enough power, they may not work right, or could even shut down under load, but too much wattage, and you will be wasting power causing an unnecessary increase in the price of your electricity, and you will be spending extra money on a power supply instead of saving it or upgrading the other parts your computer.

Optical Drive -

The optical drive reads discs, and even though it is generally becoming obsolete with the growing popularity of flash memory like SD cards and flash drives, some software is only sold in this format, and some people still prefer to store their data this way. Most optical drives are capable of reading and writing, but some can only read.