Let us now learn internal components of computer in detail:
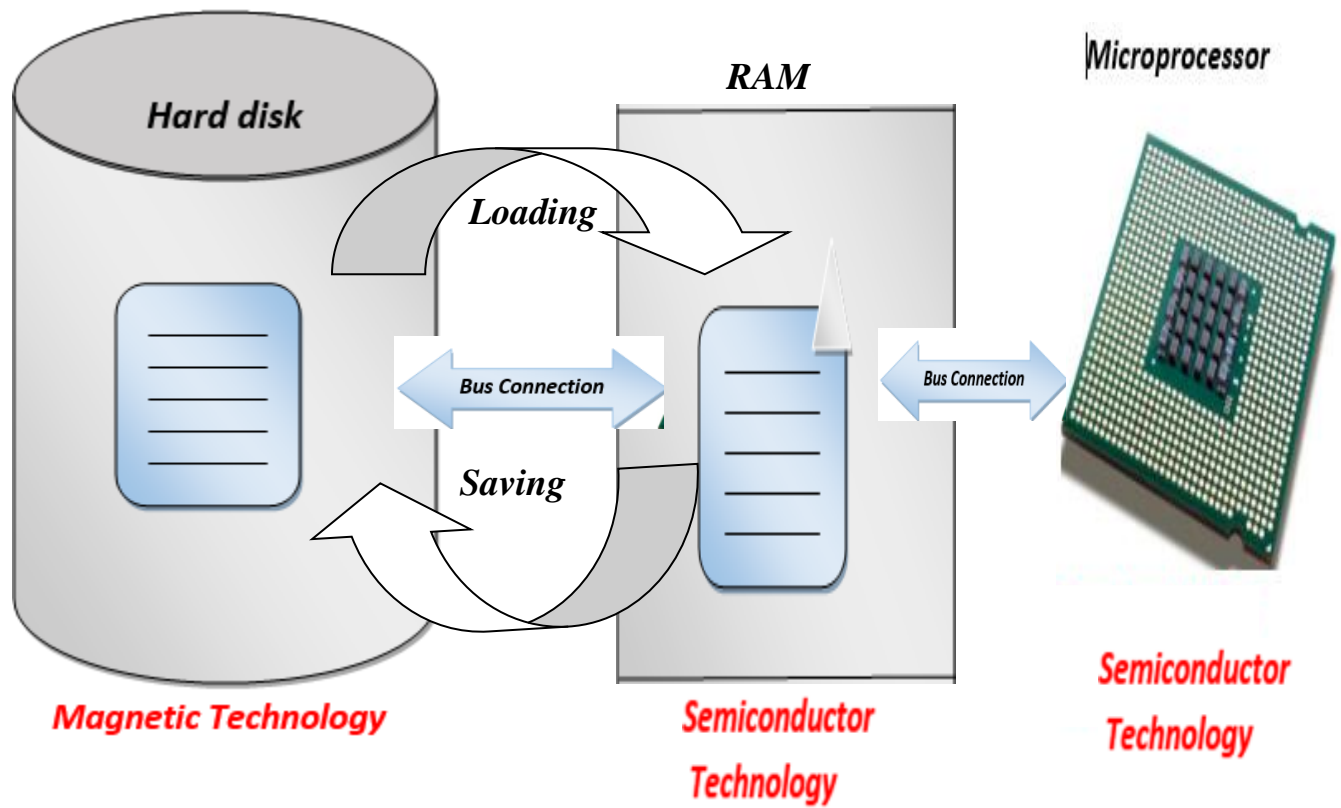

Hard-disk is a magnetic technology device which is slow in execution and microprocessor is a semiconductor technology device which is fast in execution.

Hard-disk and microprocessor were not compatible with each other and hence RAM came into the picture which is also a semiconductor technology device. These devices are connected to each other via **bus connection** as show in the figure above.

Definitions:

1.*Assembler* is a software which takes assembly level language program as input and gives machine level language program as output.

2.*Compiler* is a software which takes high level language program as input and Gives machine level language program as output.

3.*Loading* is the process of taking data present on the hard disk and placing it on the RAM.

4.*Saving* is the process of taking data present on the RAM and placing it on the Hard disk.

5.Data present on hard-disk is called as *FILE.*

6.Data present on RAM is called as *BYTE.*

7.Data present on microprocessor is called as *REGISTER.*

8.RAM
a. Advantages: -
Fast in execution.
Compact in size.
b. Disadvantages: -
Economically costly.
Volatile memory device.

9.Hard disk
a. Advantages: -
cheap in price.
Non-volatile memory device.
b. Disadvantages: -
Slow in execution
Bulky in size