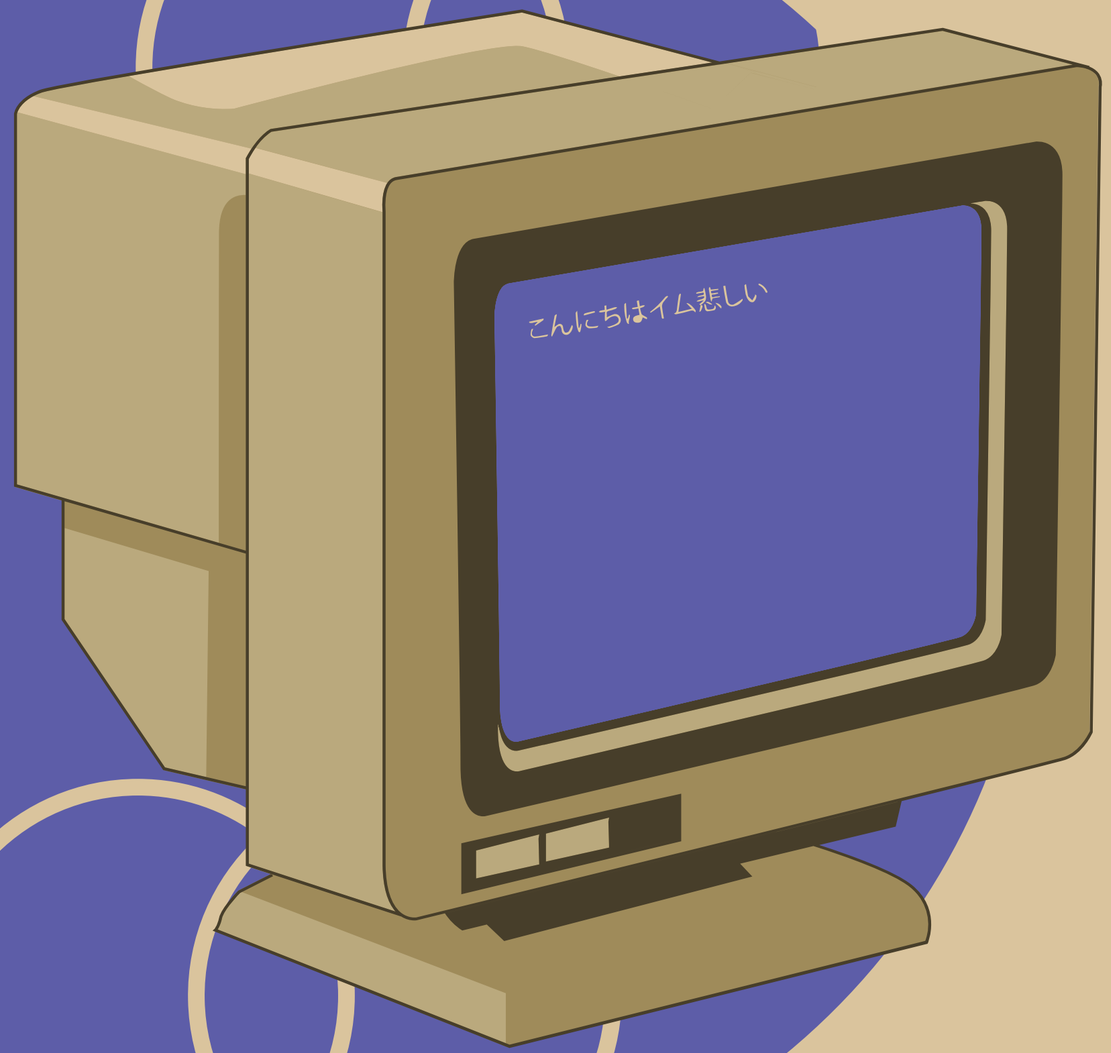


GROUP 2

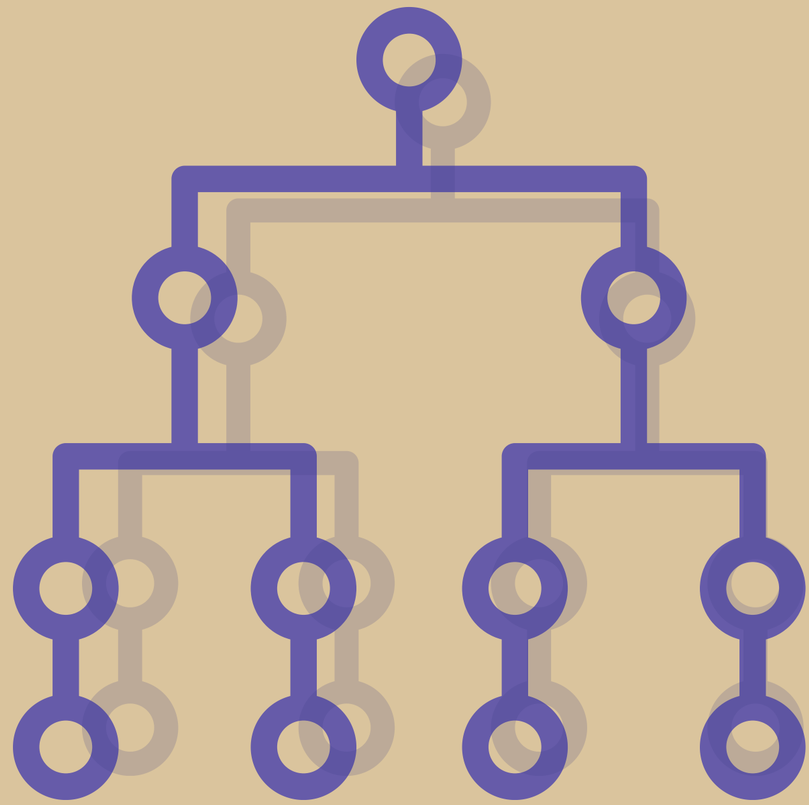
COMPUTER STRUCTURE DIAGRAM

WHAT IS COMPUTER STRUCTURE DIAGRAM?

1.1

WHAT IS COMPUTER STRUCTURE DIAGRAM?

This unit contains devices with the help of which we enter data into computer. This unit makes link between user and computer. The input devices translate the information into the form understandable by computer.



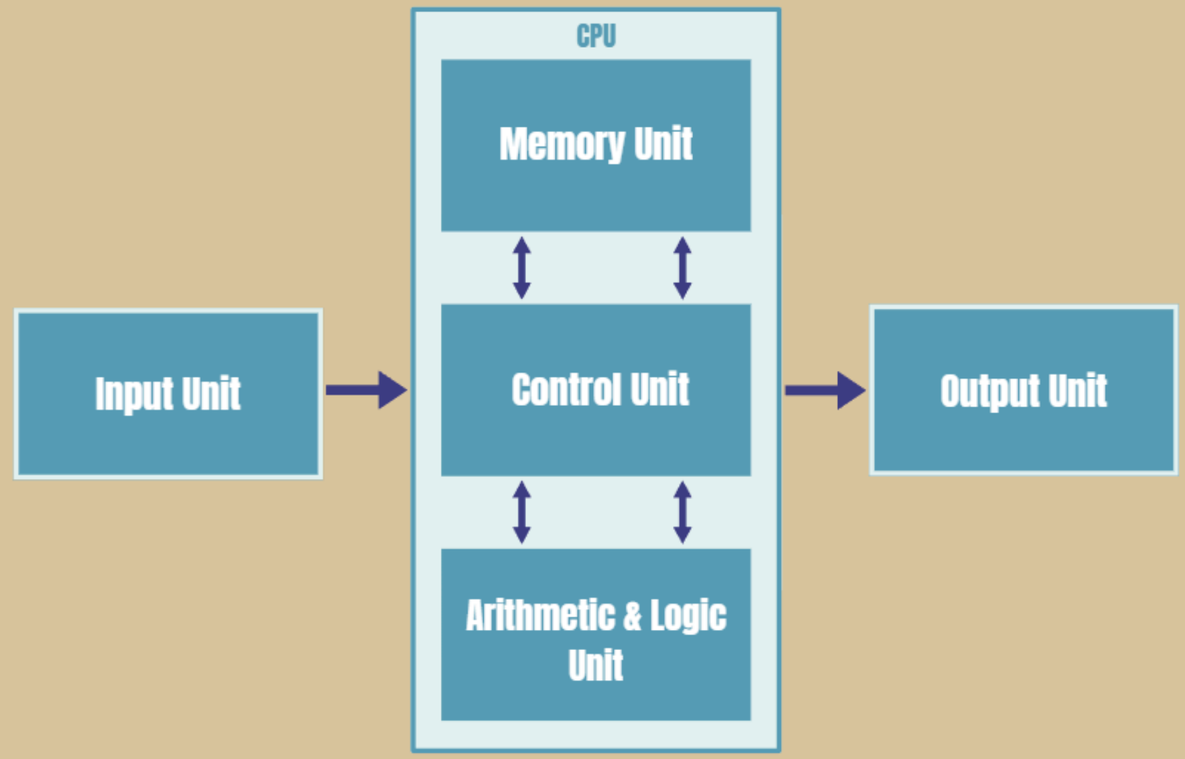
GIVE ME A BRIEF INTRODUCTION

1.2

BASIC STRUCTURE OF COMPUTER

All types of computers follow a same basic logical structure and perform the following five basic operations for converting raw input data into information useful to their users.

diagram that shows
the basic structure of computer

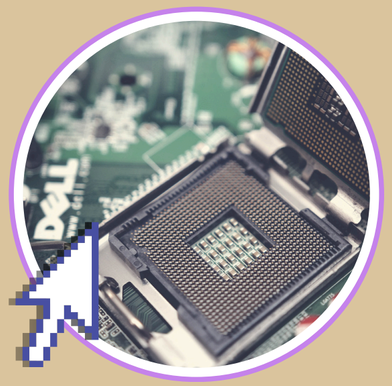


STRUCTURE OF THE COMPUTER.

2.1

INPUT UNIT

This unit contains devices with the help of which we enter data into computer. This unit makes link between user and computer. The input devices translate the information into the form understandable by computer.

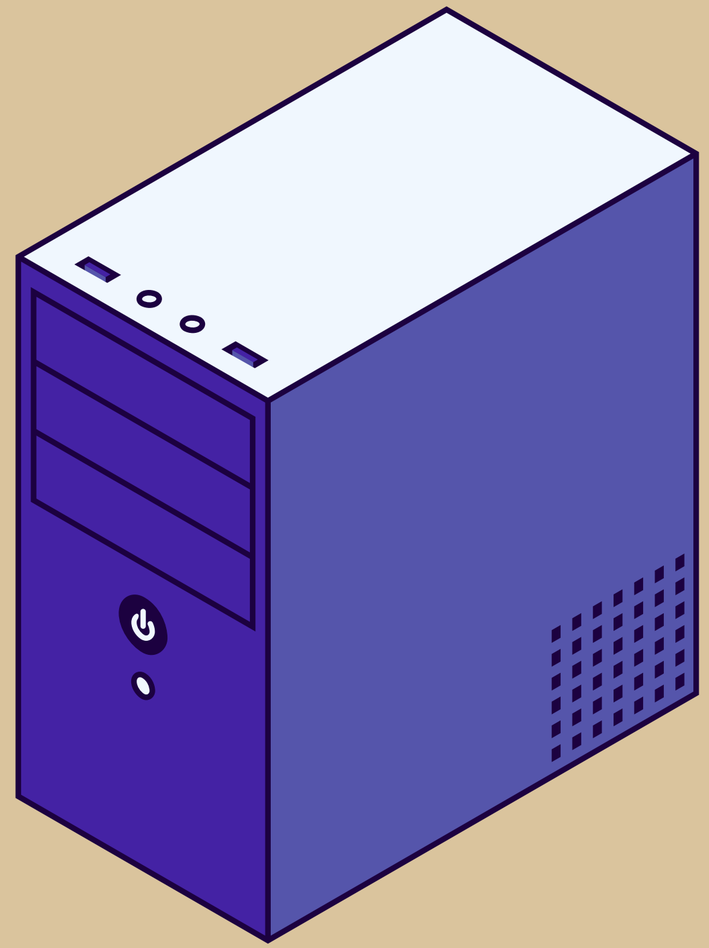


WHAT IS INPUT UNIT?

3.1

CPU (CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT)

CPU is considered as the brain of the computer. CPU performs all types of data processing operations. It stores data, intermediate results and instructions(program). It controls the operation of all parts of computer.



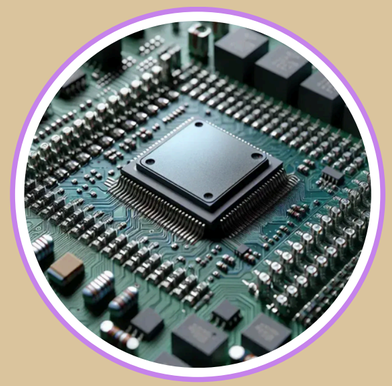
CPU ITSELF HAS FOLLOWING **THREE COMPONENTS:**

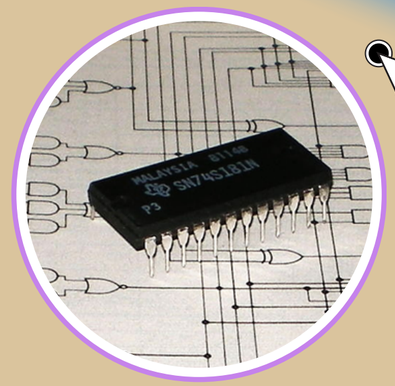
1. **ALU (Arithmetic Logic Unit)**
2. **Memory Unit**
3. **Control Unit**

WHAT IS A CPU?

3.2

ALU (ARITHMETIC LOGIC UNIT)





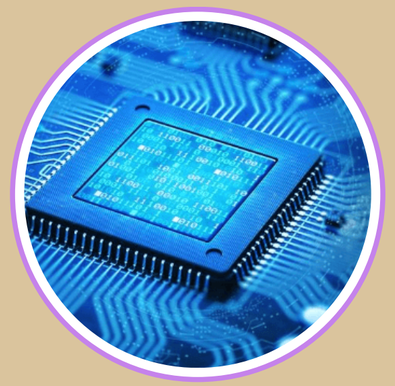
An **arithmetic-logic unit** is the part of a central processing unit that carries out arithmetic and logic operations on the operands in computer instruction words.

The **ALU** has direct input and output access to the processor controller, main memory (random access memory or RAM in a personal computer) and input/output devices. Inputs and outputs flow along an electronic path that is called a bus.

WHAT IS ALU?

3.3

MEMORY UNIT



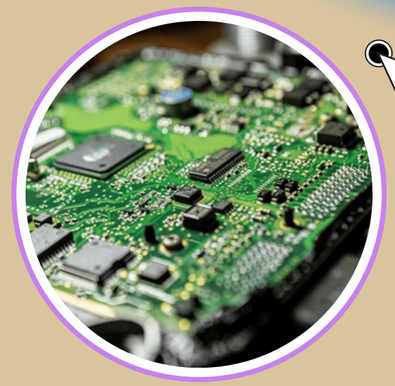
A **memory unit** is a fundamental part of a computer machine that performs a vital function for storing and retrieving information and instructions. Memory units have distinct purposes, including primary and secondary memories.

Memory units are the lifeblood of computer structures. They offer the potential to store and get proper entry to statistics, instructions, and packages, enabling computer structures to carry out a large variety of obligations.

WHAT IS A MEMORY UNIT..

3.4

CONTROL UNIT



A subcomponent of a **central processing unit (CPU)** that manages a computer's operations. The control unit fetches instructions from the CPU's memory, represented in bits, and translates those instructions into control signals in the form of pulses of electricity or light. The signals are commands, which are followed by other parts of the computer.

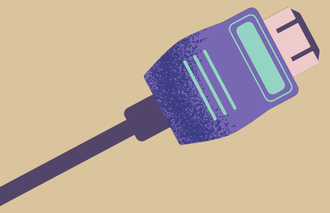
There are two types of control units: **Hardwired** and **Microprogrammed**

WHAT IS CONTROL UNIT?

4.1

OUTPUT UNIT

Output unit consists of devices with the help of which we get the information from computer. This unit is a link between computer and users. Output devices translate the computer's output into the form understandable by users.



Sr.No.	Operation	Description
1	Take Input	The process of entering data and instructions into the computer system
2	Store Data	Saving data and instructions so that they are available for processing as and when required.
3	Processing Data	Performing arithmetic, and logical operations on data in order to convert them into useful information.
4	Output Information	The process of producing useful information or results for the user, such as a printed report or visual display.
5	Control the workflow	Directs the manner and sequence in which all of the above operations are performed.

HOW ABOUT THE OUTPUT UNIT..

THANK YOU!

BSCS 2B | GROUP 2