COMPUTER

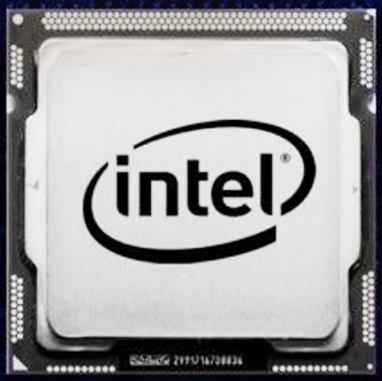
Key

01-Input

Any information or data sent to a computer for processing is considered input. Input can take a variety of forms, from commands you enter from the keyboard to data from another computer or device. A device that feeds data into a computer, such as a keyboard or mouse, is called an input device. While input generally comes from humans, computers can also receive input from other sources. These include audio and video devices that record movies and sound, media discs that install software, and even the Internet, which is used to download files and receive data such as e-mail or instant messages.

Process

CPU



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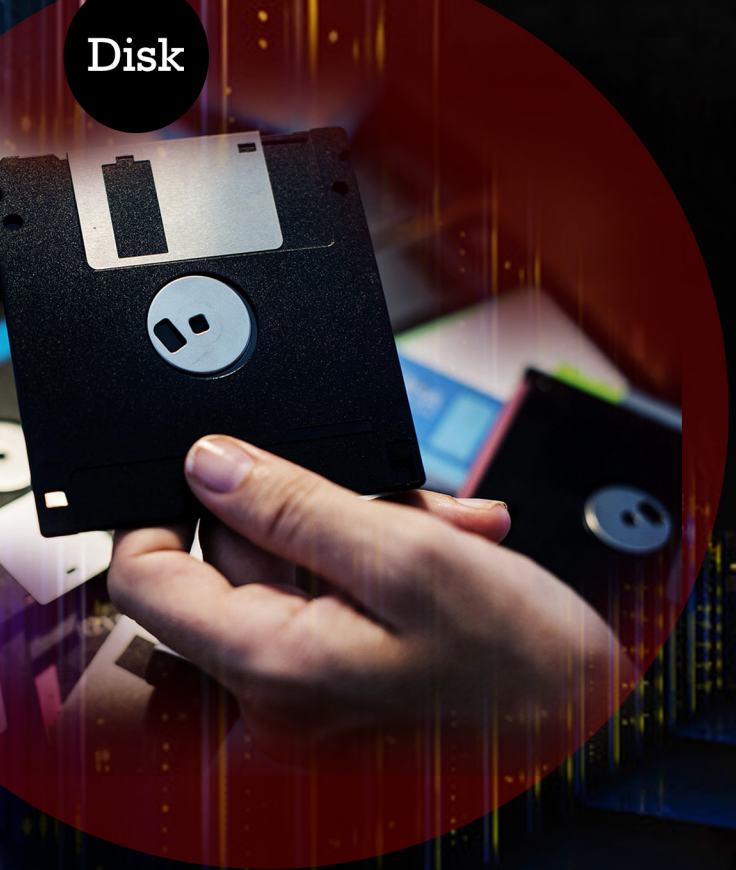
Process

02-Conversion

The collection and manipulation of items of data to produce meaningful and valuable information. In this sense it can be considered a subset of information processing, the change of information in any manner detectable by an observer. Data processing may involve various processes, including:
Validation – Ensuring that supplied data is correct and relevant.
Sorting – "arranging items in some sequence and/or in different sets."
Summarization – reducing detailed data to its main points.
Classification – separation of data into various categories.

Disk



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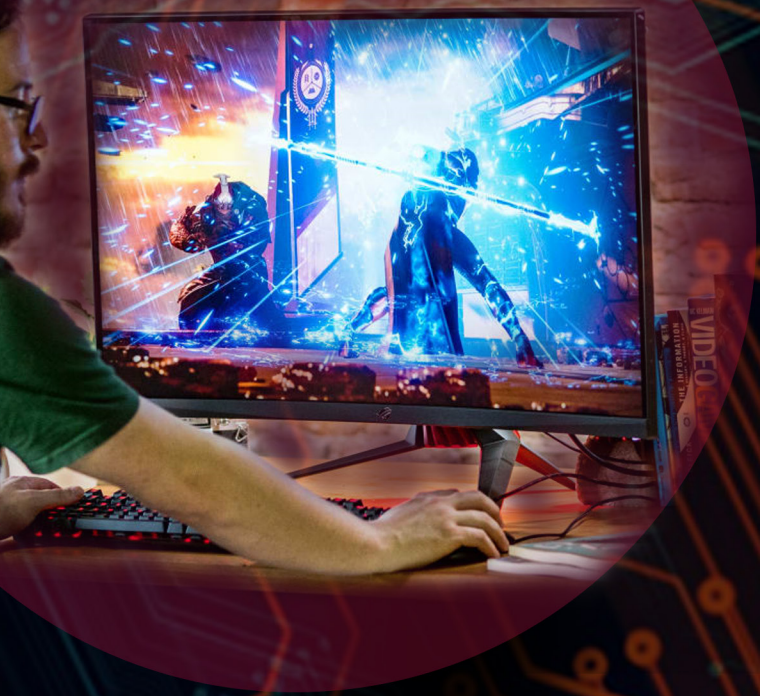
Process

03-Storage

It is a general term for archiving data in electromagnetic or other forms for use by a computer or device. Different types of data storage play different roles in a computing environment. In addition to forms of hard data storage, there are now new options for remote data storage, such as cloud computing, that can revolutionize the ways that users access data. New technologies promote the continual expansion of data storage capability. New solid state drives can hold enormous amounts of data in a very small device, enabling various kinds of new applications for many industries, as well as consumer uses.

Screen



04-Output

Data generated by a computer is referred to as output. This includes data produced at a software level, such as the result of a calculation, or at a physical level, such as a printed document. Devices that produce physical output from the computer are creatively called output devices. The most commonly used output device is the computer's monitor, which displays data on a screen. Devices such as the printer and computer speakers are some other common output devices.
A basic example of software output is a calculator program that produces the result of a mathematical operation.

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Process

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Process

05-Share

File sharing is the practice of sharing or offering access to digital information or resources, including documents, multimedia (audio/video), graphics, computer programs, images and e-books. It is the private or public distribution of data or resources in a network with different levels of sharing privileges.

File sharing can be done using several methods. The most common techniques for file storage, distribution and transmission are the World Wide Web-oriented hyperlinked documents, removable storage devices, distributed peer-to-peer networks and centralized file hosting server installations on networks.