* Hardware components:
* Computer hardware refers to the physical components that make a computer work, including the Central Processing Unit (CPU), motherboard, Random Access Memory (RAM), storage drives, graphics processing unit (GPU), and the power supply unit (PSU).
* There are two types of hardware components are :

1. Internal Hardware Components.
2. External Hardware Components.
3. **Internal Hardware Components**
4. **Central Processing Unit (CPU):** The "brain" of the computer, responsible for executing instructions and processing data.
5. **Motherboard:** The main circuit board that connects all the other internal components and allows them to communicate.
6. **Random Access Memory (RAM):** The computer's short-term, temporary memory, used to store data that the CPU needs for quick access while programs are running.
7. **Storage Devices:** Hard Disk Drive (HDD) / Solid State Drive (SSD): Used for long-term data storage, holding the operating system, programs, and files.
8. **Graphics Processing Unit (GPU):** Also known as a video card, this component is responsible for rendering and outputting images to the monitor.
9. **Power Supply Unit (PSU):** Converts the electrical power from the wall outlet into the various low-voltage DC power levels needed by the computer's internal components.
10. **Computer Case:** The chassis that houses and protects all the internal components.

1. **External Hardware Components**
2. **Input Devices:** Allow users to provide data and commands to the computer.
   1. Keyboard: Used for typing text and commands.
   2. Mouse: A pointing device used to navigate the screen and interact with elements.
   3. Microphone: Captures audio to be converted into digital signals.
   4. Scanner: Converts physical documents into digital files.
3. **Output Devices:** Present information from the computer in a human-understandable form.
   1. Monitor: Displays visual output.
   2. Printer: Produces physical hard copies of digital documents.
   3. Speakers: Output audio.