

## The operation principle of computer

Computer: A device which performs logical operations and processes data. Computer is generally composed of : (1) a central processing unit (CPU) to perform operations; (2) user input devices such as a keyboard, mouse, digitizer or game controller; and (3) a display screen to output information. In addition, it is necessary for a power supply to convert ac voltage from the mains to dc voltage(s) for the purpose of powering the computer components.

CPU is the computer's execution engine to perform operations and process data, which receives information from input devices and outputs information to display devices or execution machines. And some of its subsidiary units include: (1) GMCH- a chip which contains a Graphics controller, Memory controller and bridge; (2) ICH- a chip which contains much of the platform's I/O bus controllers; (3) Memory devices such as DRAM and HDD; (4) Other devices such as Audio, GbE and voltage regulators.

Input devices include keyboard, mouse, digitizer or game controller and so on. They input instructions and order for CPU to execute.

A display device is capable of displaying output information from a computer via one or more inputs, such as a VGA, DVI, and/or IEEE 1394.

Examples of display technologies are the cathode-ray tube(CRT) and liquid crystal display(LCD).

Although computer must be capable of using input devices and displays, as noted in numbers 2 and 3 above, it isn't necessary for a computer to include these devices on shipment to meet this requirement.