



WAMS SMART

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computer parts

- **Keyboard:** It is the device that gives the user the possibility to enter data so that they can then be interpreted and processed by the CPU.
- **Central processing unit:** Commonly known as a microprocessor, it is responsible for processing the data contained in the programs and interpreting user instructions. The evolution of technology in this area has been so great that there are currently dual-core microprocessors that are basically two processors in oneself.
- **Monitor:** It is the device that, through an interface, allows the user to view the data previously processed by the CPU. The minimum unit that can be represented on a monitor is called Pixel, which can be defined as each of the points that make up a digital image.
- **Mouse:** In computing, is the device that, like the keyboard, allows you to send instructions to a computer while it interacts with a graphical interface.
- **Floppy drive:** It is the unit where the reading of floppy disks or floppy disks, a means of data storage. At present, most recent model computers do not even take this device into account.
- **CD ROM:** Compact Disc Read Only Memory (CD-ROM) is a mass storage system that allows 680 Mb storage. When referring to “read only”, it means that it can only be recorded on this medium just one time.
- **Output devices:** They are all those that allow to display the information processed by the computer.
- **Storage devices:** They are all those that allow data to be stored on the computer.
- **Communication Devices:** They are all those that allow communication between computers. Among these are: the modem, the network card and the router.
- **RAM:** From English Random Access Memory, it is the main memory. It is characterized and different from the ROM because once the operating system is turned off, all the information stored in the RAM is automatically deleted.
- **ROM memory:** It is permanent, since what remains in the ROM is not lost even if the computer shuts down. Its main function is to save initial information that the computer needs to get started once it is turned on. It only serves to read.
- **Memory Cache:** The cache of a processor is a type of volatile memory (such as RAM), but very fast. Its function is to store instructions and data that the processor must access continuously. What is its purpose? Well, this type of data

is instantly accessible to the processor, since it is relevant information and must be at hand very fluidly.

- **Video card:** It is responsible for processing CPU data and making sure that it is clear.
- **Sound card:** It is the one that allows the sound output.
- **Network card:** It allows the computer to connect to a network. The network card can be connected to an Ethernet cable or a wireless network also known as Wi-Fi.
- **Hard drive unit:** It is the data storage center of the computer. This is where the software is installed and where documents and all kinds of files are stored. The hard disk saves and protects the data in the long term, which means they will be saved even if the computer is turned off.
- **USB ports:** They are used to connect the mouse, keyboard, printer, digital camera and more; they are located at the front and back of the equipment.
- **Printer:** It is used to print all the files created on the computer.
- **Scanner:** It is used to copy and save the contents of a sheet inside the computer as a digital image.
- **Microphone:** It is an audio input device. They can be connected to the computer to record sound or to communicate online with other people.
- **Speakers:** They are the devices that give audio output to the computer, thanks to them we can listen to the sound of the music or video that you are playing.
- **Motherboard:** Is the infrastructure of your computer components. It is a board that keeps the CPU, memory, hard disk connectors and optical drives running.
- **Power source or stabilizer:** The power source carries the electrical power from the electrical outlet to the equipment and sends it through the cables to the motherboard and other components.