

It allows reading and writing.

It allows read only.

The instructions written into the RAM and the time of execution.

The instructions written into ROM at the manufacturing time.

There are two types of RAM i.e. (DRAM, SRAM)

There are three types of ROM. i.e. PROM, EEPROM, EEPROM.

2) Secondary Memory:

The auxiliary storage (secondary memory) is a long term or volatile or permanent memory used in computer. It has larger storage capacity compared to Primary Memory. Secondary memory devices are floppy Disk, Hard Disk, are located inside the computer and CPU cannot directly access it. Some of the popular secondary memory are:

- a. Magnetic Tape
- b. Magnetic Disk
- c. Optical Disk

a Magnetic Tape:

Magnetic Tape is one of most popular sequential storage device. It is a device used for storing backup information. The main drawback is that it stores information sequentially, so a file or particular information stored on magnetic tape cannot be accessed randomly.

b. Magnetic Disk:

A magnetic Disk is the most popular device for direct access secondary storage. It is made of a thin piece of plastic/ metal circular plate which is located with magnetic oxide layer.

The data on magnetic disk can also be erased and also be re used.

Hard disk:

It is a common secondary storage device of the micro-computer. It is used to store large volume of data permanently for long time. The storage capacity of the hard disk is very high which is measured

Date:.....

Page:.....

in Giga Byte (GB). It store programs, data, operating system, application program, database storage, etc

c. Optical Disk:

An optical disk storage system consist of a rotating disk which is coated with thin metal or some other highly reflective material. Raser beam technology is used for recording / reading of data on the disk. The most commonly used optical disk are: CD - ROM and DVD - ROM.

Input and Output Device:

(a) Input Device:

The input devices are the hardware that allows us to put data into a computers and enable us to provide the means of communication between the computer and the outer world.

These are the electro mechanical devices that allow the user to feed information into the computers for analysis, storage and to give commands to the computer.

Examples:

Keyboard, Mouse, Microphone, Scanner, OCR

(Operating Character Reader) OMR (Optical

Mark Reader), MICR (Magnetic In Character
Reads), Joystick, light Pen, etc.

(b)

Output device:

The unit consist of devices which are used to receive the result from the CPU and provide them to the users. understandable form is called output

unit. The computer sends information to the output device in binary coded form and output devices convert them into a form which can be used by users such as printed form or display on screen.

There are two types of output:-

(1) Softcopy output (2) Hard copy output

Examples: Monitors, VDU, Speakers, etc.

(a) Monitors:

It is also called video display terminal or display screen. It is used to display information programs and application in a computer. It is also called primary output device or standard output device. Pixel is the smallest unit of the monitor.

There are three types of monitor:

(i) CRT:

CRT stands for Cathode Ray Tube. In CRT a beam of electrons emitted by an electron gun passes through focusing and hits specified position on the created screen.

(ii) LCD: Liquid Crystal Display

(iii) LED: Light Emitting Diode

(b) Speakers:

Interface or Parts

Interface or parts refers to the print or a connector through which data is transferred between two hardware devices between a user and a program etc. In other word interface defines different types of devices can be connected and data flow can occur between them.

In computer there are different types of interfaces like user interface, software interface and hardware interface.

→ Types of interface

There are different types of interface or parts connecting different devices in computer system where data flow in and out through these port:

a) Parallel Port:

A parallel port allows the transfer of all the bits of the word simultaneously so such as printer.

b) Serial Port :

A serial port allow serial data transfer. In serial data transfer, one bit of data is transmitted at a time.

c) USB Port:

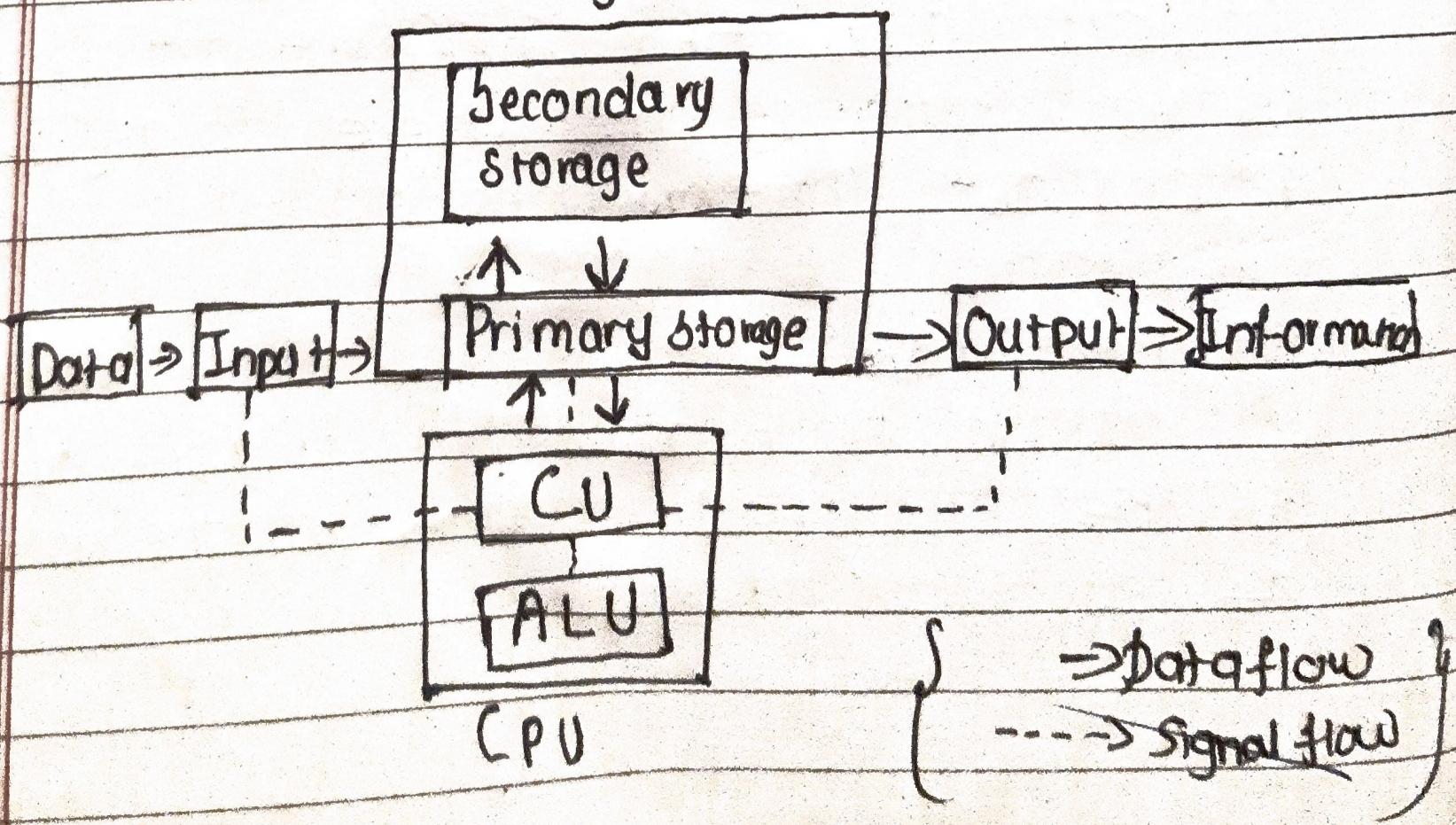
USB stands for Universal Serial Bus. It is a high speed serial bus. It's data transfer rate is higher than serial port.

Computer System / Architecture of Computer

Anatomy of digital computer.

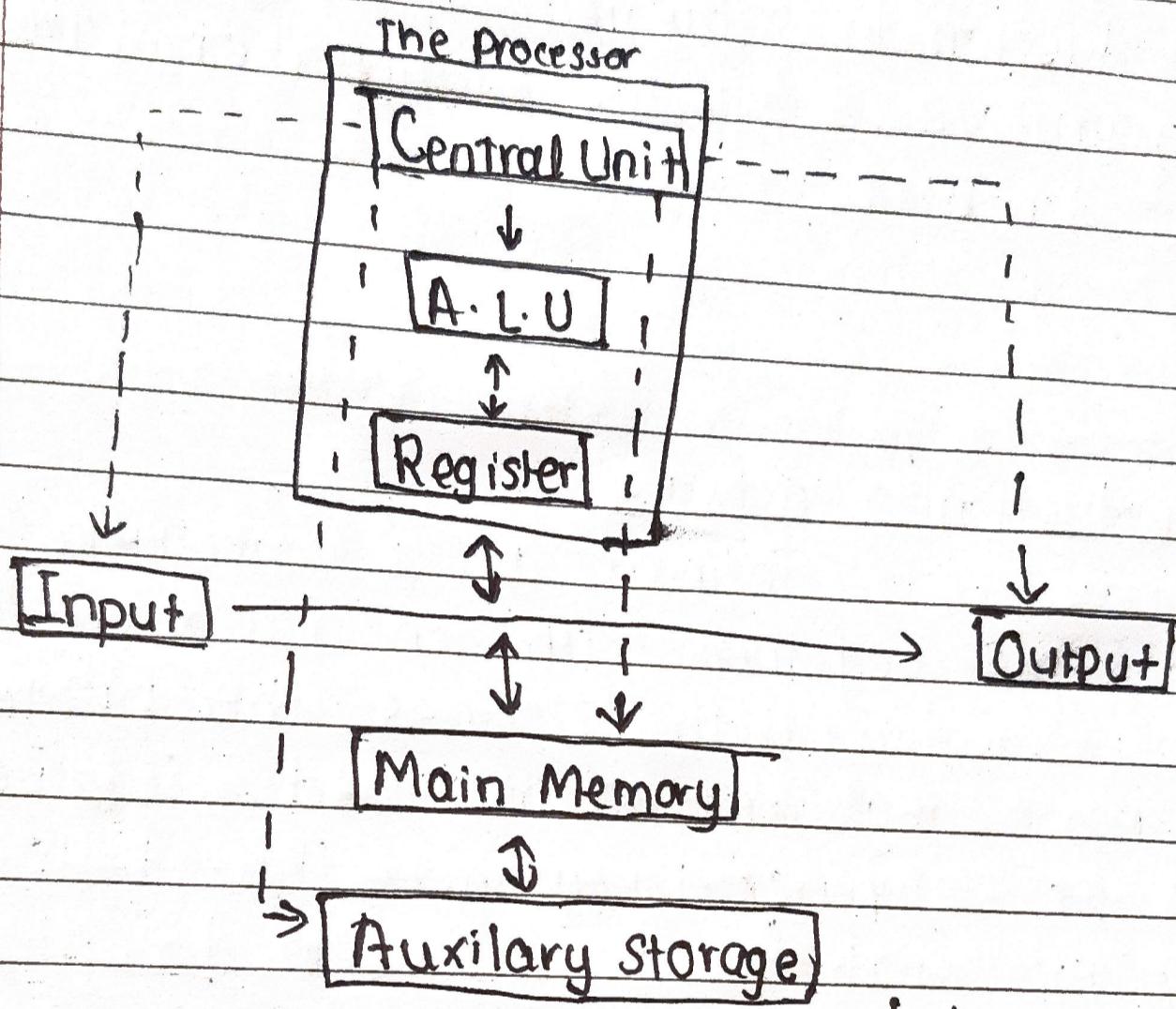
'OR'

Storage Unit



Date:.....
Page:.....

'OR'



{ key → Data flow }
{ key ---> Signal flow }