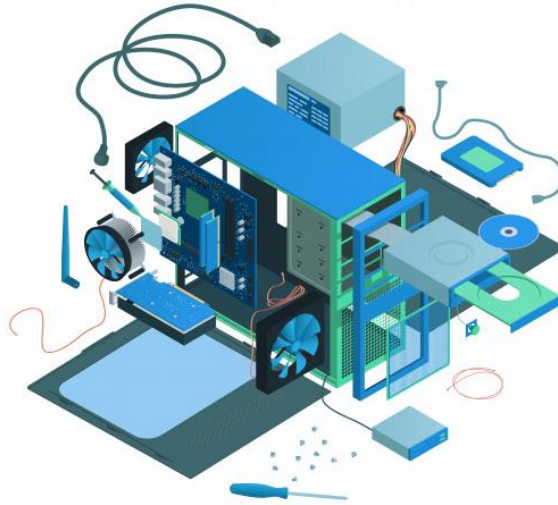




Components

of a

SYSTEM UNIT



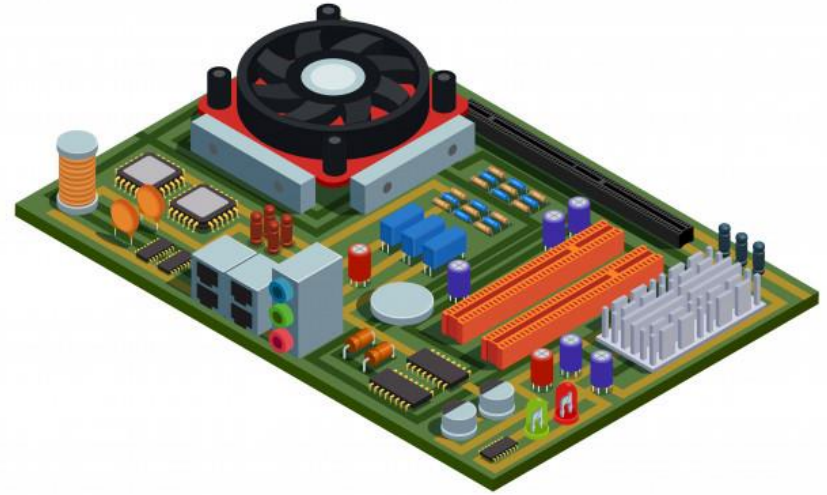
WHAT IS A SYSTEM UNIT?

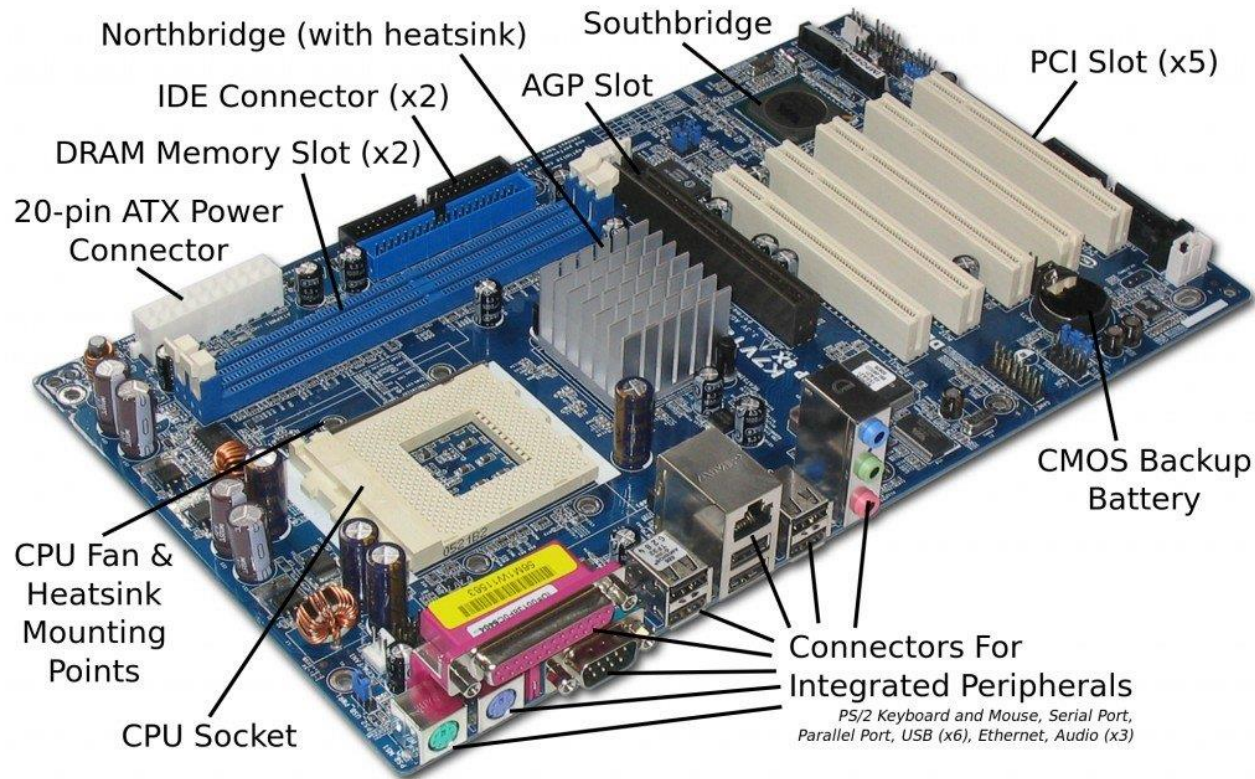
The system unit is the box-like case that contains the electronic components of a computer. Many people erroneously refer to this as the CPU. Here you will find devices like the power supply, different drives, the fan, the connectors, and the motherboard.

Other names for the system unit include the computer chassis, cabinet, box, tower, enclosure, housing, or simply case.

MOTHERBOARD

The motherboard is sometimes called the system board or main board. It is the main circuit board of a microcomputer. This component contains the connectors for attaching additional boards. All other parts connect in one way or another to the motherboard.

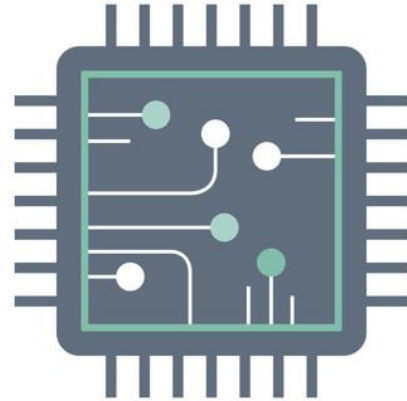




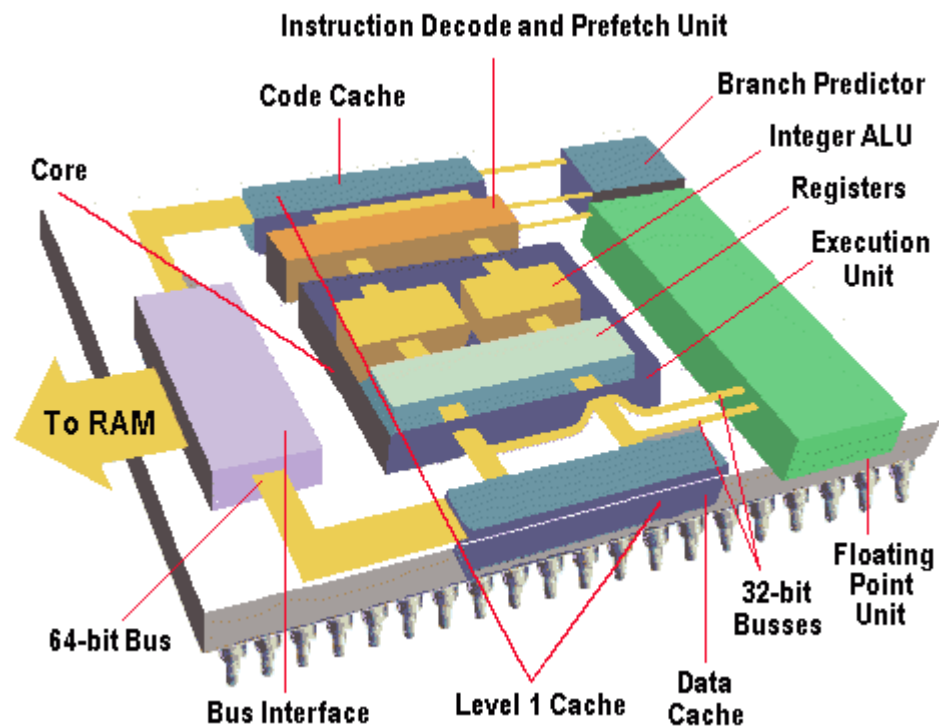
This part typically contains the CPU, BIOS, memory, mass storage interfaces, serial and parallel ports, expansion slots, and all the controllers required to control standard peripheral devices, such as the display screen, keyboard, mouse, and disk drive.

PROCESSOR

A computer engine, its brain. CPU (central processing unit) manages most of computer operations. Processors can be with pins or pin-less. It contains a control unit and a logic unit.



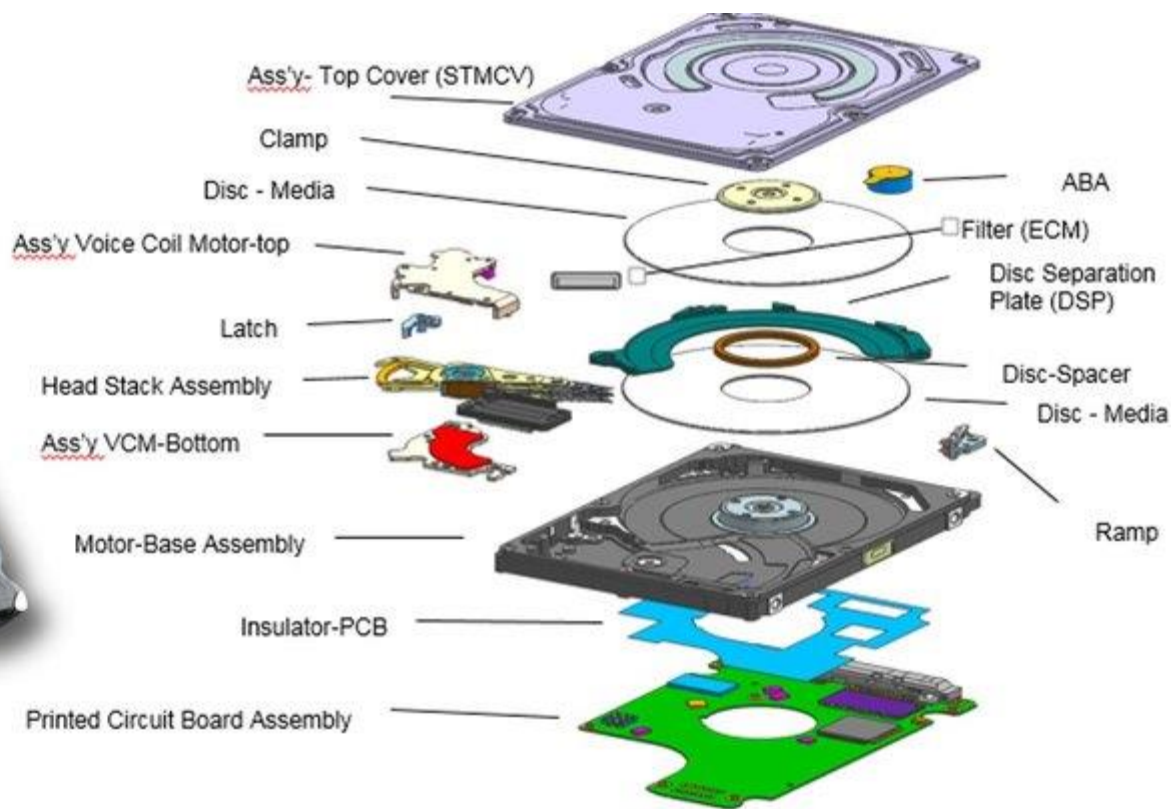




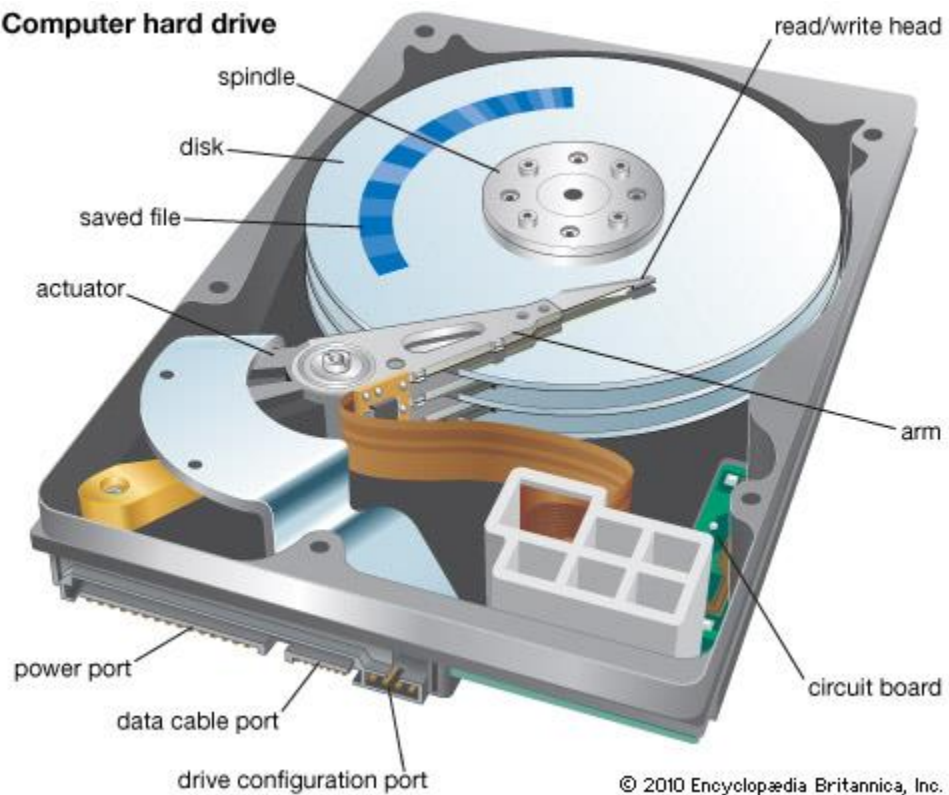
HARDDRIVE

A system memory that stores data in a form of archives. Here all our files, folders, operating system, programs, and applications are saved. Hard driver can be of two type: PATA (Parallel Attachment Packet Interface) and SATA (Serial Attachment Packet Interface).





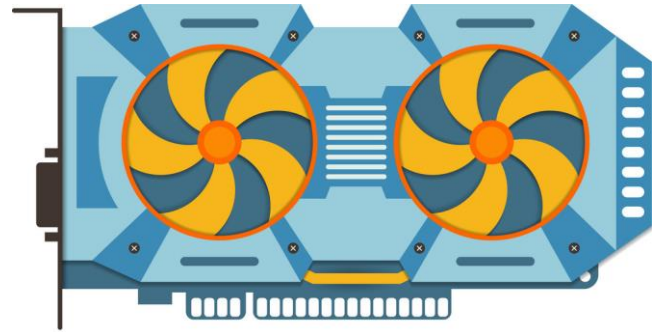
Computer hard drive



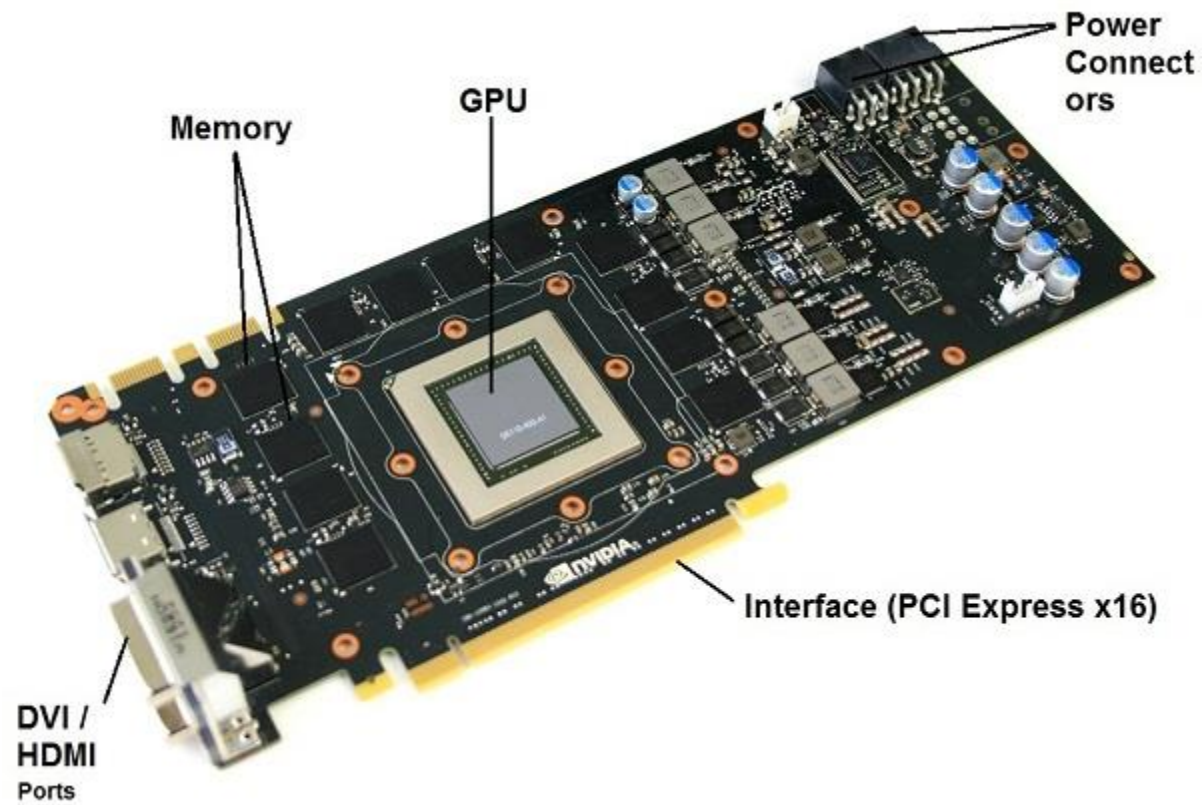
© 2010 Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

VIDEO CARD

with its help the outputs from a computer are displayed on the screen. Modern video cards support HDMI (high-definition multimedia interface), VGA (video graphics array) and DVI (digital visual interface).







POWER SUPPLY

The power supply unit (PSU) is used to convert AC currents from the main supply to the different DC voltages required by various computer components.





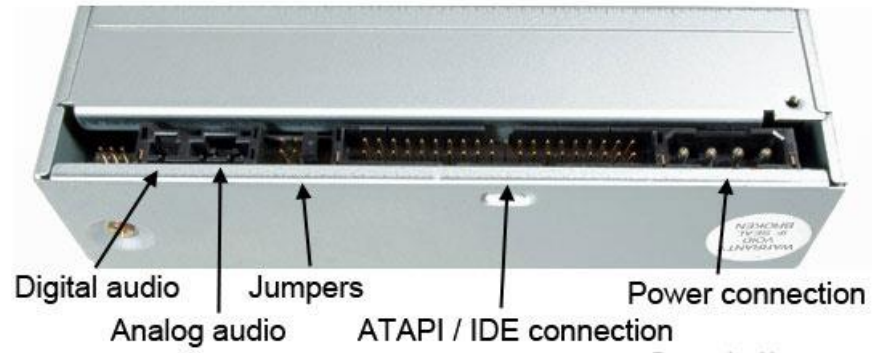
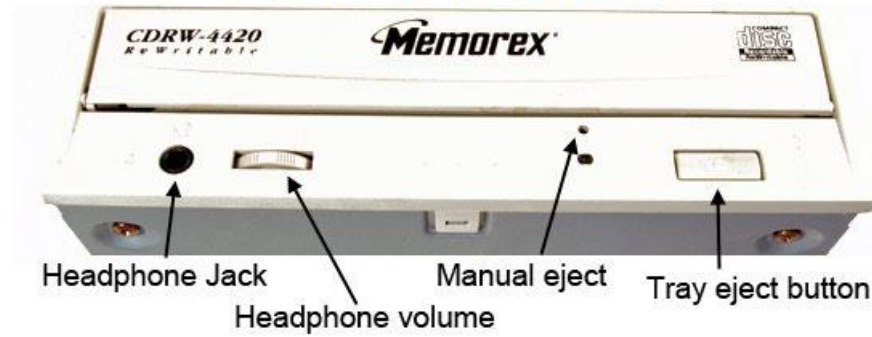
CD ROM DRIVE

This is a high capacity optical data storage device with a removable disk. It writes data onto or reads data from a storage medium.

A CD-ROM drive may be connected to the computer via an IDE (ATA), SCSI, S-ATA, Firewire, or USB interface or a proprietary interface.

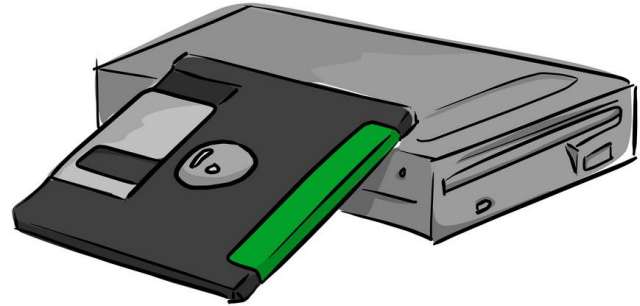




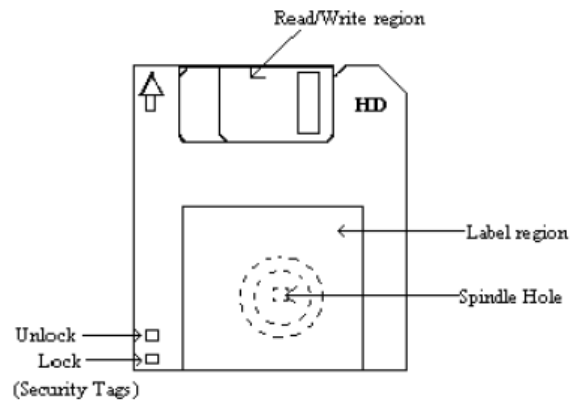
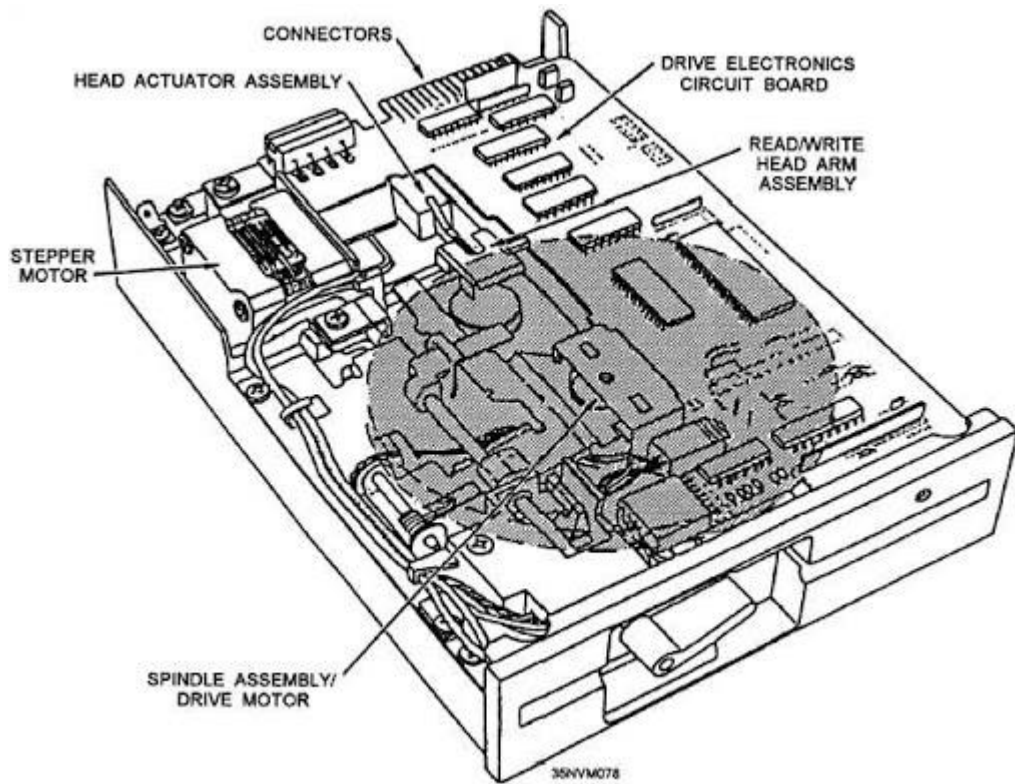


FLOPPY DISK DRIVE

This is an internal hardware component in the system unit positioned closer to the CD-ROM drive and its main function is to read and write from or on a floppy disk or diskette. Though a lot of the modern computers are manufactured without a floppy disk drive but the old computers still have one and can be used.







Port Types

Type	Picture	Type	Picture	Type	Picture
Audio in		HDMI port		Serial	
Cable TV		Headphones		Side surround sound	
Center surround sound/subwoofer		Keyboard		S/PDIF in	
Composite video in		Microphone		S/PDIF out	
Digital Video Interface (DVI)		Monitor		Speaker	
eSATA port		Mouse		S-video	
FireWire		Network		Telephone line in	
FM reception		Rear surround sound		USB	

TUROTEAM



Kezia Velasco

INSTRUCTOR 1



Kenno Fortz

INSTUCTOR 1



Josifina Llagas

INSTRUCTOR 1

<https://turbofuture.com/computers/Pcs-system-unit>

<https://www.quora.com/What-are-the-components-of-a-system-unit>

<http://web.cs.unlv.edu/harkanso/cs115/files/02%20-%20Components%20of%20the%20System%20Unit.pdf>