

# UNIT 2

## COMPUTER DEVICES

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After completing this Unit,  
you should be able to:

- explore the usage of each part of the system unit;
- show appreciation on the importance of each part of the system unit;
- label the front and back parts of the system unit through writing and painting;
- write the basic functions of each part of the computer devices;
- enumerate the different storage media and its capacities;
- distinguish input devices from output devices;
- cite the different devices that fall under input and output categories;
- inspect the kinds of computers available in the market today; and
- compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of each kind of computer.

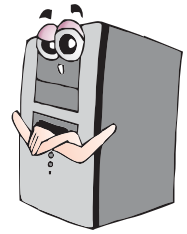


# Lesson 5



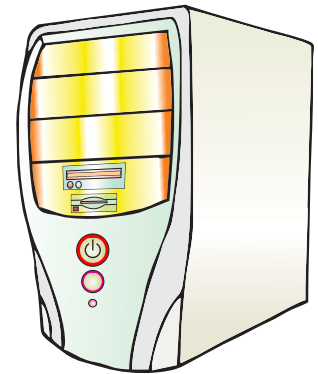
## BRAIN LINKS

### Processing Devices



### PROCESSING DEVICE

**Central Processing Unit (CPU)** is the chip that functions as the “brain” of the computer. CPU processes all the data that flow into it. With the help of the primary memory, it translates and executes instructions, transfers information to the other components of the system at a very high speed rate. The whole system is called the **system unit**.

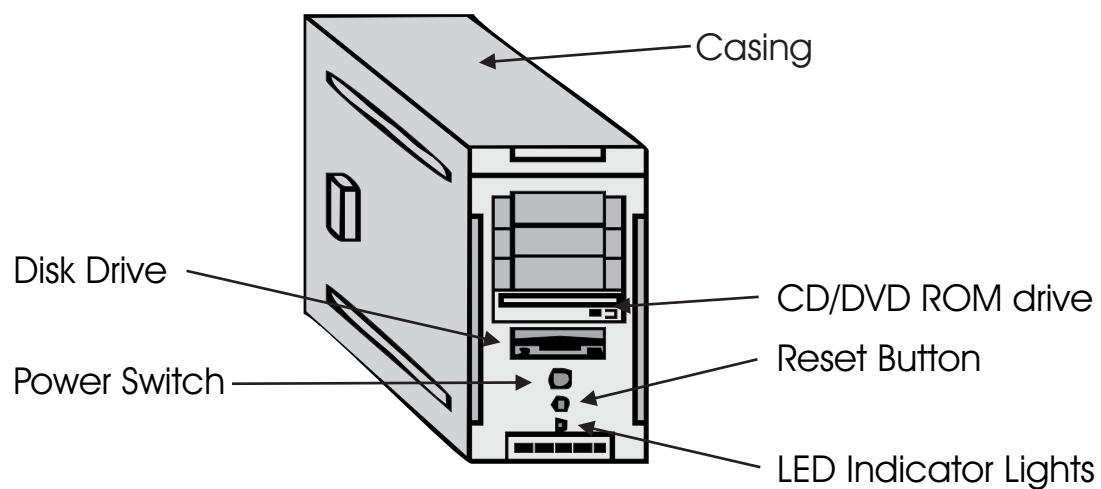


### THE EXTERNAL PARTS OF THE SYSTEM UNIT

These parts are found outside the System Unit.

- a. Power Switch – turns the computer ON and OFF.
- b. CD/DVD ROM Drive – is where you insert the CD's or DVD's.
- c. Disk Drive – is where you insert the diskettes.
- d. Reset Button – makes the computer start all over again without turning it off.
- e. Casing – is the shell or cover that protects the inside part of the system unit.
- f. L.E.D (Light Emitting Diode) Indicator Lights – are lights in front of the system unit and keyboard which are indicators that the computer system is in processing mode.
- g. Ports – are the holes/sockets at the back of the system unit.

## FRONT PARTS OF THE SYSTEM UNIT



## BACK PARTS OF THE SYSTEM UNIT

