A computer is a complex machine that is capable of performing huge computations at an extraordinary speed. Computer consists of a processing unit, an arithmetic/ logic unit, computer storage, and input/ output devices along with its peripherals. All the parts make the whole system.

Central Processing Unit (CPU): Also known as the computer processor, The CPU is an electronic circuit that executes computer programs.

CPU operation can be divided into four basic steps, namely, fetch, decode, execute, and writeback.

///During the fetch step, the processor retrieves program instructions from memory. In the decode step, the instruction is broken down into parts. The instruction set architecture of the CPU defines the way in which an instruction is decoded. In the execute step, CPU performs the operation implied by the program instruction. During the writeback step the CPU writes back the results of execution to the computer’s memory.///

The motherboard is the main board of the computer. It has slots and connectors for connecting PC components, such as: video cards, RAM (random access memory), processor, data drives, as well as peripherals.

A hard disk is described as a part of the computer – which stores data and provides computer users with quick access to large amounts of data. A hard disk is an electromagnetically charged surface or a set of disks that record data in concentric circles known as tracks.

Random Access Memory, popularly known as RAM, is a small-sized light and volatile form of computer memory. It is capable of temporary storage of data.

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Computers have input devices such as a keyboard, computer mouse, microphone, and output devices such as a monitor and speakers.

///Monitor is an electrical equipment that displays images generated by the video output device of a computer.

A computer mouse is a coordinate device for controlling the cursor and giving various commands to the computer. There are three basic types of mice, namely, mechanical, opto-mechanical, and optical.

A keyboard is a set of buttons located in a block or panel on which numbers, symbols or letters of the alphabet are printed.///