1. While power supply has power distribution (AC) it holds charge in it’s capacitor .

Power is then distributed through resistors in a motherboard so each component has the right amount of power.

1. If the power button is pressed it sends signal into a bus on the motherboard.
2. Power supply increases it’s output power which leads to components running.
3. The instructions stored in bios ROM will be sent into CPU. These instructions usually include the hardware initialization e.g. all the addresses for I/O. Settings are held by bios in the RAM the CMOS battery provides power to the BIOS.
4. When the BIOS has initialized all the hardware and it has everything it needs to boot it will go through the boot order to find the first device that holds an Operating system.
5. The device needs and partition that is marked as bootable.
6. The partition hold specific file system with all the files. Kernel is usually loaded from this file system, which will take over and manage everything in the operating system.
7. Sometimes a boot loader needs to be loaded because the bios doesn’t have the functionality to load the OS Kernel.