#### Overview of Computers

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Computer Hardware

### Overview of Discussion

Computer Types

Parts of Computer





Desktop Computer





Desktop Computer







Laptop Computer







Laptop Computer





Desktop Computer



Laptop Computer



Palmtop Computer



Desktop Computer



Laptop Computer



Palmtop Computer





Desktop Computer



Laptop Computer



Palmtop Computer

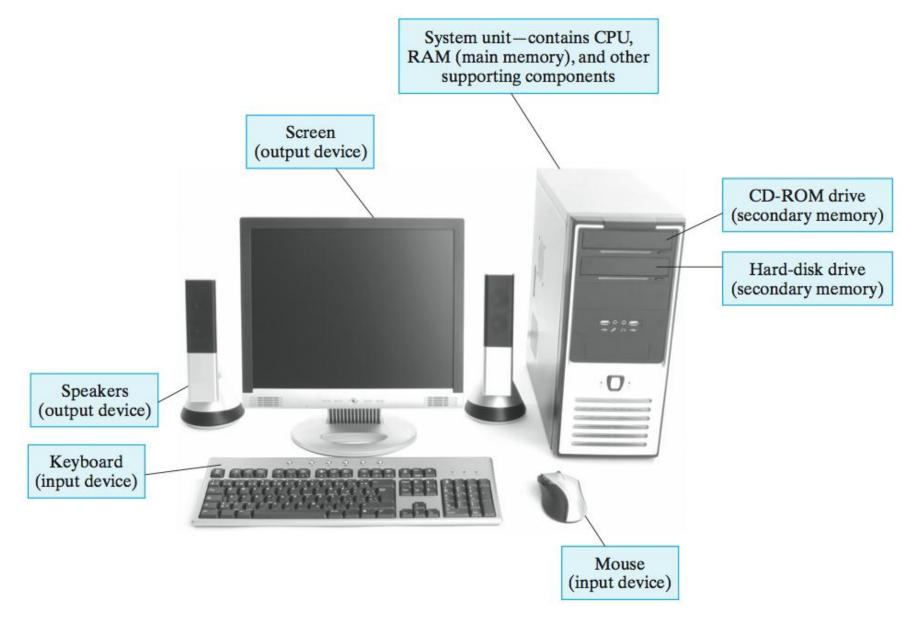


Super Computer

## Common Desktop Hardware



## Common Desktop Hardware



### Hardware vs. Software

### Hardware vs. Software

#### Hardware -

Monitor,

Keyboard,

Mouse,

Hard drive

#### Software -

Operating system

Word processing program

Web browser

C compiler

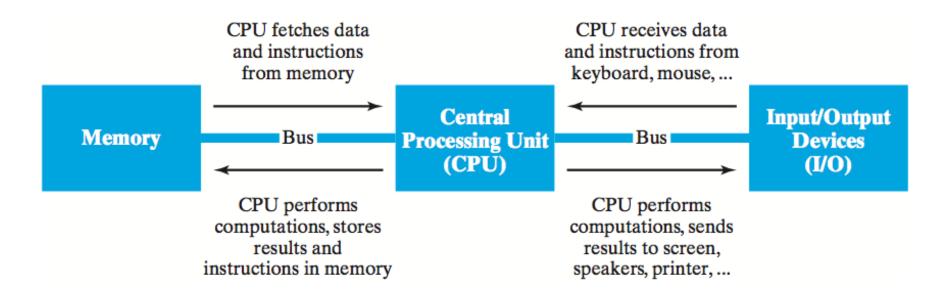
## **Desktop Specifications**

## Desktop Specifications

		Desktop System 1	Desktop System 2
	CPU	2.2 GHz Intel Celeron 450	3.2 GHz Intel Core i5
SOFTWARE	Memory		
	Cache	512 KB cache	4 MB cache
	RAM	4 GB RAM	8 GB RAM
	Hard Drive	320 GB hard drive	1 TB hard drive
	CD-ROM/DVD	DVD+/-RW drive	DVD+/-RW drive
	Input/Output		
	Keyboard	USB multifunction keyboard	wireless multifunction keyboard
	Pointing Device	USB optical mouse	wireless optical mouse
	Screen	20" HD flatscreen monitor	24" HD flatscreen monitor
	Speakers	Multimedia Speaker System	Dolby Surround Sound Speakers
	Network Adapter	Integrated 10/100/1000 Ethernet	Integrated 10/100/1000 Ethernet Integrated wireless card & antenna
	Operating System	Windows 7 Home Premium	Windows 7 Professional
	Web Browser	Internet Explorer 8	Internet Explorer 8
	Productivity Suite	Microsoft Works 9	Microsoft Office Professional 2007
80	Security	McAfee Security Center	McAfee Security Center

**Deskton System 1** 

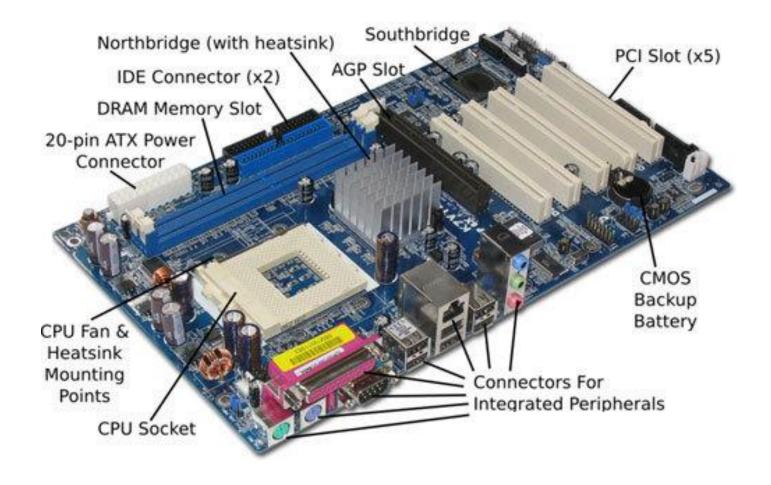
#### von Neumann Architecture







#### Motherboard

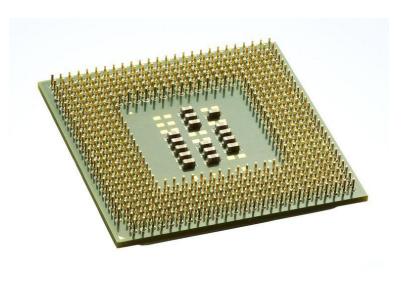


#### CPU - "brain" of Computer

Made of *circuitry* – electronic components wired together to control the flow of electrical signals

Circuitry is embedded in a small silicon chip, 1-2 inches square Most complex part of a computer (Millions of individual components)





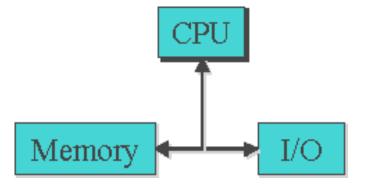


## CPU Working

Obtains data and instructions from memory/IO

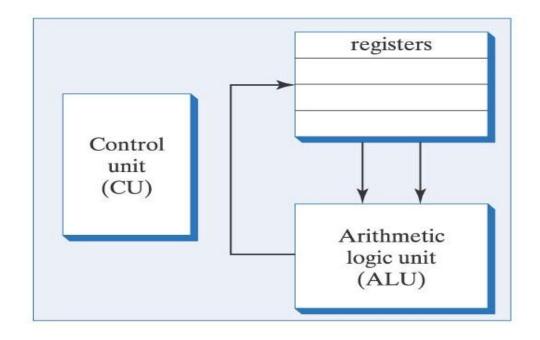
Carries out instructions

Stores/places results back to memory/IO



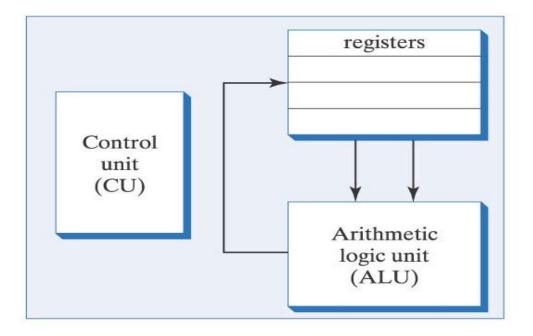
#### **CPU Subunits**

Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)
Registers
Control Unit (CU)



CPU datapath: Registers - ALU - Registers

CPU datapath cycle



CPU speed = the number of CPU cycles per second

e.g., an 800MHz CPU can perform 800 million cycles per second

e.g., a 1.4GHz CPU can perform 1.4 billion cycles per second

CPUs cannot be compared solely on the basis of their speeds

# CPUs cannot be compared solely on the basis of their speeds

Different instructions sets

A slower CPU + richer instructions -> some tasks faster

Number of cores

## Memory Types

## Memory Types

### Main memory (or Primary memory) Secondary memory



## Main Memory – RAM



## Memory (cont.)

#### High-end computers tend to have

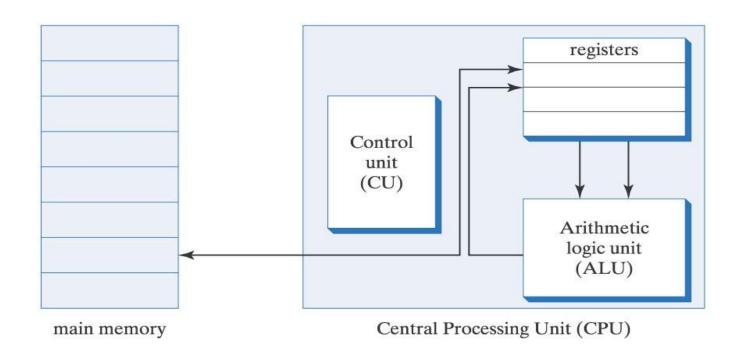
#### More main memory -

To allow for quick access to more data and programs

#### More secondary memory -

To allow for storing more long-term data

## CPU and Main Memory



## Input/Output (I/O)

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#### Input devices -

keyboard, mouse, track pad, microphone, scanner

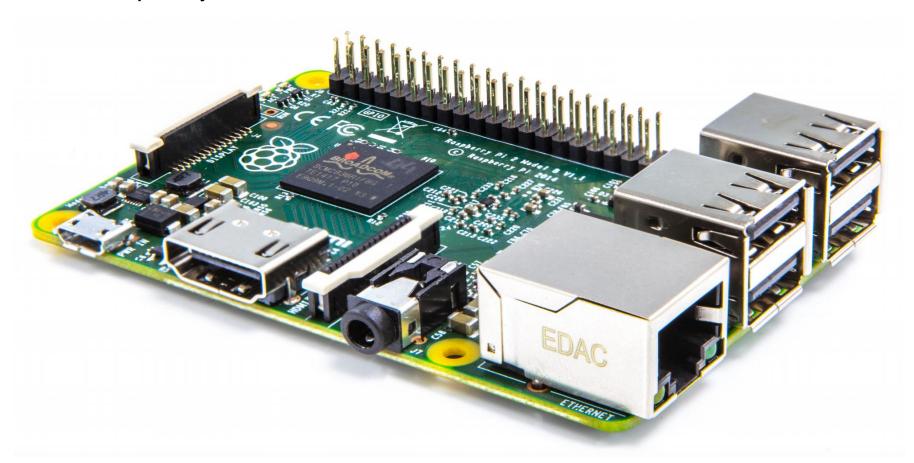
#### Output devices -

monitor, speaker, printer

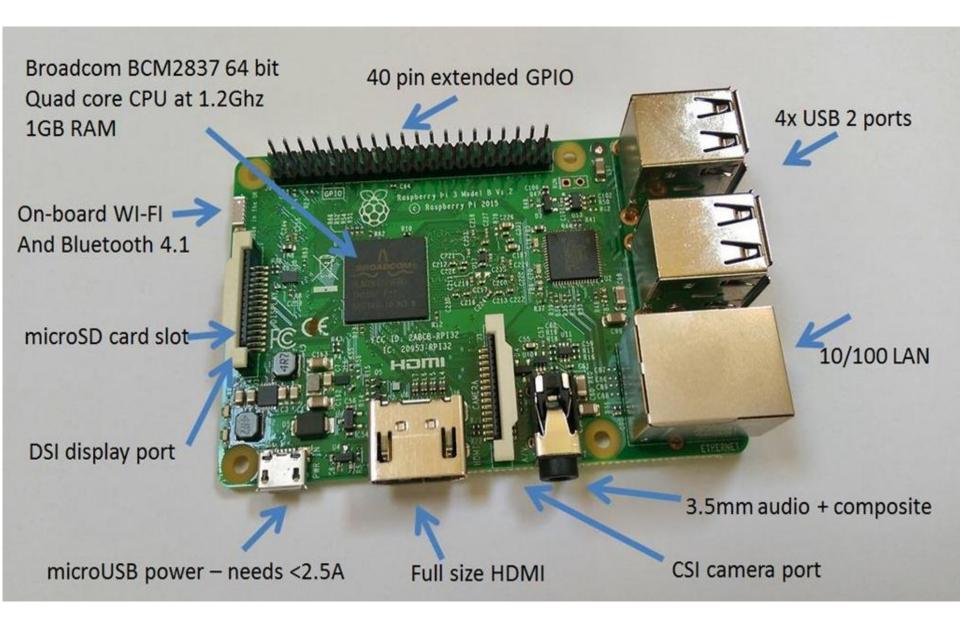
### Systems on Chip

A CPU and more are all interconnected at once rather than attached to a motherboard

Popular in phones, tables, and game consoles Raspberry Pi



### Systems on Chip



## Videos on Computer Basics

#### **Computer Basics**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=plsbh6SqfhQ

#### Looking Inside A Computer

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CXWxiADToR0&feature=related

#### How does Your Computer Think

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q2hmuqS8bwM&feature=related