Random Access memory (RAM):

* RAM is the primary memory of the Computer that temporarily Stores data and Instructions that the CPU needs for processing. It allows the Computer to access data quickly, which is crucial for efficient multitasking.

Hard Disk Drive (HDD) or Solid State Drive (SSD):

* The HDD or SSD Serves as the primary Storage device for the Computer, holding the operating System, Software applications, and user data.

Graphics processing unit (GPU) or Graphic Card:

* The GPU is responsible for rendering Images and Videos. It accelerates the processing of graphical data and is particularly important for gaming and graphics-intensive applications.

Network Interface Card (NIC):

* The NIC allows the Computer to Connect to a network, Such as Ethernet or Wi-Fi, enabling Communication with other devices and the Internet.

Sound card:

* The Sound card is responsible for processing audio signals and providing sound output through speakers or headphones.

Power supply unit (PSU):

* The PSU converts AC power from the electrical outlet into DC power required by the computers' internal components

Cooling System:

* Fans and heat sinks are used to dissipate heat generated by the CPU and GPU during operation, preventing overheating

Optical Drive:

* Though becoming less common, some computers still include or some computers still include internal optical drive for reading and writing CDs, DVDs or Blu-ray discs.

Expansion Cards:

* These cards can be added to the motherboard to provide additional functionalities, such as sound cards, network cards, or specialized hardware like capture cards.

BIOS/UEFI chip:

* The BIOS (Basic Input/output System) or UEFI (Unified Extensible Firmware Interface) chip contains firmware that initializes the computer during the boot process and provides low-level hardware control.

➔ These internal devices work together, enables the computer to function as a cohesive unit. The specifications and capabilities of these components can significantly impact the computers performance and overall user experience.

➔ As technology advances, some of these components may become integrated or replaced by more advanced alternative.

(1) What are the types of Internal Devices?

➔ Internal devices, also known as internal hardware components, refer to the various physical components that are integrated inside a computer or electronic device's main housing.

➔ These internal devices work together to enable the device to function and perform its intended tasks.

➔ Different types of devices are present inside different electronic devices, but for the context of computers, here are some common internal devices:

Central processing unit (CPU):

* The CPU is the "brain" of the computer, responsible for executing instructions and performing calculations. It interprets and carries out the instructions from the computer's software.

Motherboard:

* The motherboard is the main circuit board of the computer that holds and connects all the major components together. It provides the platform for communication between various devices.