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Assignment 5.

Name: L. Surya pradeep
Reg. No: 192110107.

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INTERNAL DEVICES of Computer.

Internal devices of a computer refer to the components and peripherals that are installed inside the computer case and are essential for its operation. These devices work together to enable the computer to perform various tasks. Here are some of the key internal devices that are commonly found in a standard desktop computer.

* Motherboard:- The motherboard is the main circuit board of the computer and serves as the foundation for all the other components. It allows communication and data transfer between different components like the CPU, RAM and storage devices.

* Central processing Unit (CPU):- The CPU is the brain of the computer and handles all the processing tasks. It executes instructions from software and performs calculations, making it a critical component for the computer's overall performance.

* Random Access Memory (RAM):- RAM is the primary memory of the computer, and it temporarily stores data that the CPU is actively using. It allows for fast access to data, enabling smooth multitasking and quick application loading.

* Graphics Processing Unit (GPU):- The GPU is responsible for rendering graphics and videos. It's especially important for tasks like gaming, video editing and graphical workloads.

* Power Supply Unit (PSU):- The PSU supplies power to all the internal components and ensures they receive the necessary electrical power to operate.

* Cooling System:- To prevent overheating, computers use various cooling components such as fans, heat sinks, and sometimes liquid cooling systems to dissipate the heat generated.

→ It is important to note that the specific components and their configurations may vary depending on the type of the computer (desktop, laptop, server).