**The Device in My Home: Dell Vostro 200**

The device in my home I am going to talk about today is my first desktop computer: a Dell Vostro 200. This was brought by my parents and my uncle (who is a computer analyst) in 2008, when I was six years old. At the time, it had an Intel Pentium Dual-Core processor (CPU), a 380 GB hard disk drive, 3 GB of DDR2 memory, and ran Windows Vista. Nowadays, it runs Windows 10 on an Intel Core 2 Duo processor, but other than these two changes, everything else has remained the same. From the outside, the tower resembles a PC that was commonplace in the 2000s. A black, detachable front made of plastic, with movable slats that cover the front ports, two metal side panels on the sides that allow access to the internal motherboard by unscrewing the thumbscrews. On the rear, is where you can access the ports where you can connect your peripherals, and a fan for the power service unit. As for how it accepts data, the CPU is the part of the computer that accepts data. It follows an internal ruleset when it receives a command, known as an input. Programmers use different languages to input the CPU commands, and the CPU follows the programmers logic to process the data given. The result of the data processed by the CPU is that it has converted raw data to machine-readable data, which in turn, is processed into output: words, numbers, graphics, and sounds. The CPU’s crucial role is the reason why I replaced the original one, as it improves the computer’s ability to receive and translate data. The peripherals plugged into the computer help display the output to the user; obvious examples include a monitor used to display images and files, or speakers and headphones to emit sound. Of course, to output data, you need input; whether it be commands from a keyboard or mouse, files downloaded from the internet through an ethernet port, or transferred through external media, such as USB flash drives, and the CD drive, through this is becoming rare nowadays. However, in order for a computer to remember what commands to execute, it needs memory. Here, we have two types: RAM and hard drives. When an application is run, data is transferred from the hard drive to RAM, where it is calculated. The updated data is then returned to the hard drive and saved.