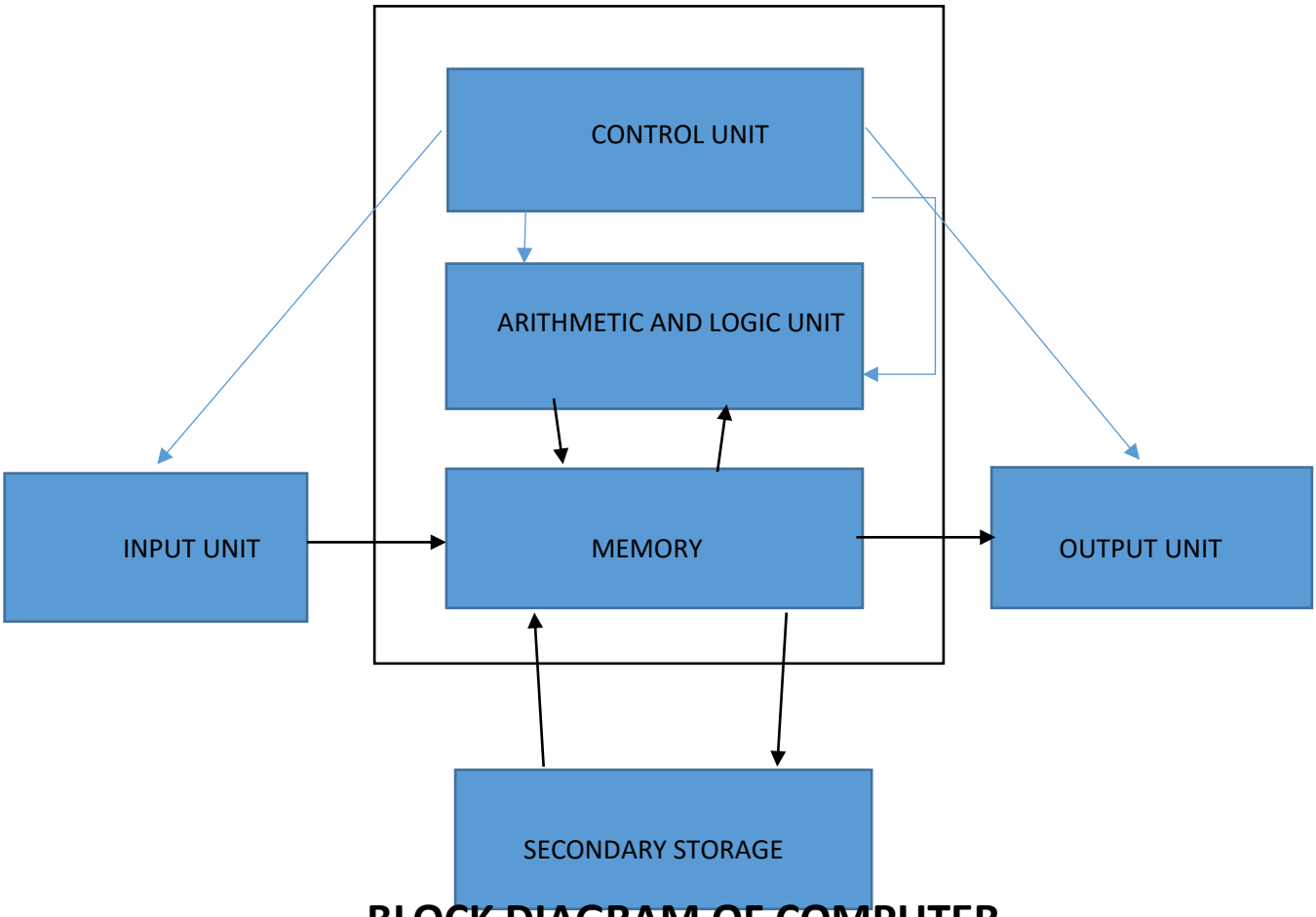

BLOCK DIAGRAM OF COMPUTER

- **Basic units of Computer:**
  1. Input unit: It creates links between user and computer. With the help of input unit, we enter the data into computer. The data is then to be processed by the computer are accepted by the input unit.

     Example: Keyboard, mouse, scanner, etc.

  2. Output unit:

     This unit contains the devices with the help of which, we get information from the computer. The data those are processed by the CPU, according to the given instruction are displayed through the output unit.

     Example: Monitor, printer, etc.

3. CPU (Central processing unit):

   CPU is the brain of the computer. This unit controls the overall operations of the computer. This unit stores the data, instructions, and intermediate results. This unit is divided into sub units.

   i. Arithmetic Logical Unit (ALU):
      a. Arithmetic Unit: Its function is to perform arithmetic operations like addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. The complex operations can be performed by using repetitive action of the above processes.
      b. Logical unit: This section performs logical operations like logical AND, logical OR, logical NOT, selecting, comparing, etc.

   ii. Control unit: This unit controls the overall operations of the computer. None of the units will until control signal from the control unit is received. Control unit performs the following tasks:
      a. It integrates and controls overall operations.
      b. It selects and retrieves the instructions from the main memory.
      c. Then it retrieves the data to be processed according to the instruction from memory unit.
      d. It allows the CPU to perform the task according to the instructions.
      e. It stores the result, in output area of the memory.

f. It fetches the next instruction and complete the whole cycle again and again; until results are obtained.

iii. Memory unit:

This unit stores the data, program and intermediate result. This unit gives the information to other unit when needed. This unit is also called as ‘Internal memory’ OR ‘Random access memory (RAM)’. This unit is divided into 4 regions which have no physical boundaries.

Those regions are-

a. Input storage area
b. Working storage area
c. Output storage area
d. Program storage area

4. <u>Secondary storage unit:</u>

This unit includes the devices that are not always (directly) accessible to computer. These devices are used to store large amount of data. This type of storage is also called ‘secondary memory’ or ‘Auxiliary memory’.

Example: Hard drive, SSD, Pen drive, SD card, Floppy disk, DVDs, etc.