

COMPUTER COMPONENTS

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What these components do.

- **Power Supply** – (**heart**) supplies power to all the circuitry and devices.
- **Motherboard** – (**body**) acts as a manager for everything on the computer – connects all the other components together.
- **CPU** – Central Processing Unit – (**brain**) this does all the work of computing.

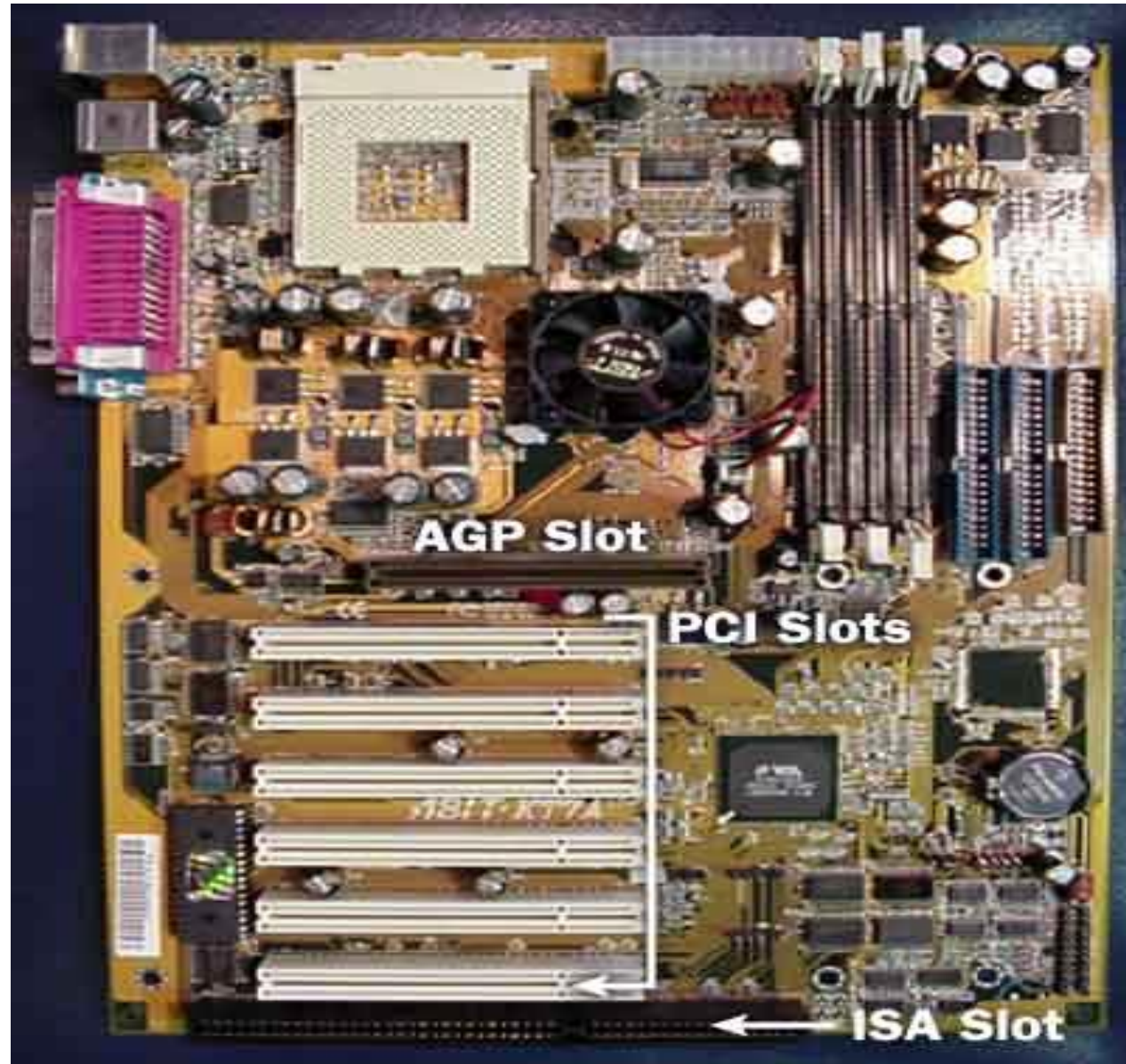
What these components do..

- **RAM** – Random Access Memory – (**short-term memory**) holds data and program instructions that the computer is currently using.
- **Hard Drive** – (**long-term memory**) holds all of the information that needs to be stored between uses of the computer.
- **Floppy and CD-ROM drives** – (**mouth/ears**) allow you to give data to the computer and take data away from the computer.

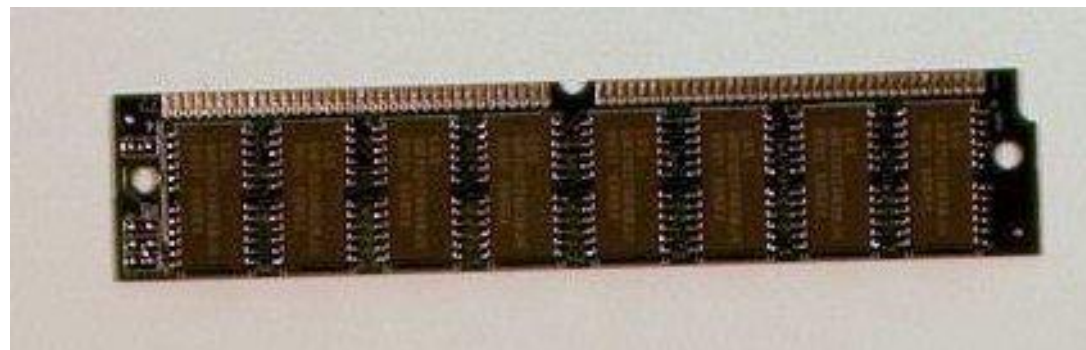
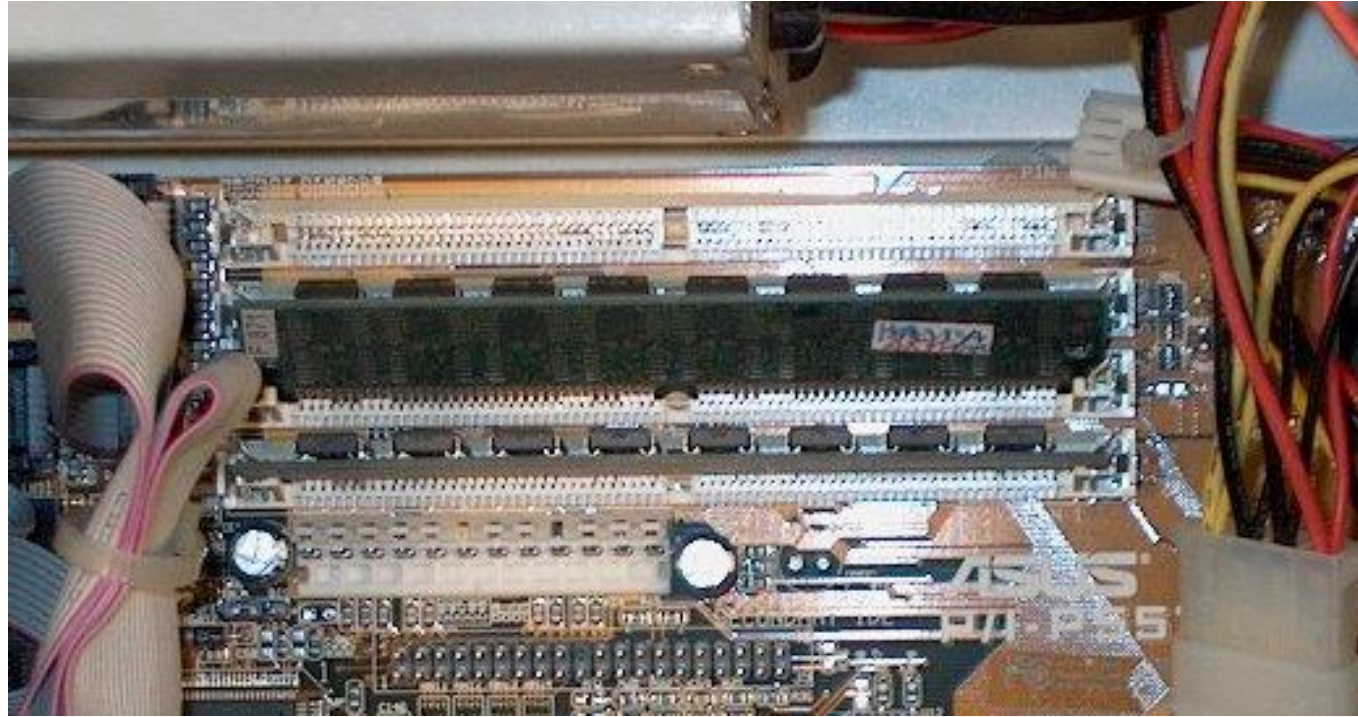
What these components do...

- **Card Slots** – (**fingers**) Allows other components to be added to the computer.
- **Video card** – (**face**) Does all of the processing necessary to get stuff looking nice on screen, quickly.
- **Sound card** – (**vocal cords**) Allows sounds from HD or CD-ROM to be played.
- **Network Card** – (**telephone**) allows computer to talk to other computers over a wire.

Motherboard



RAM

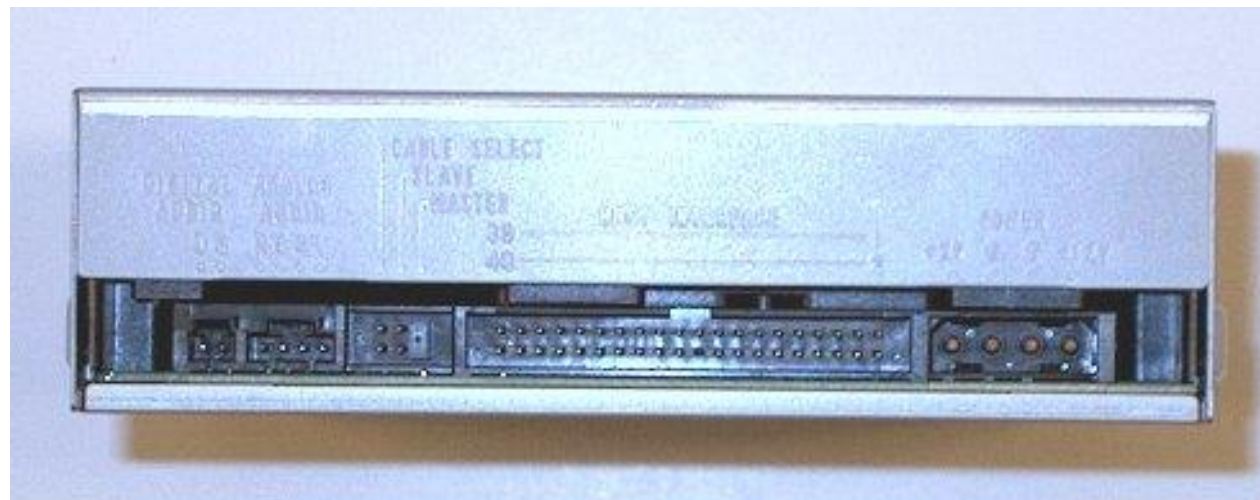
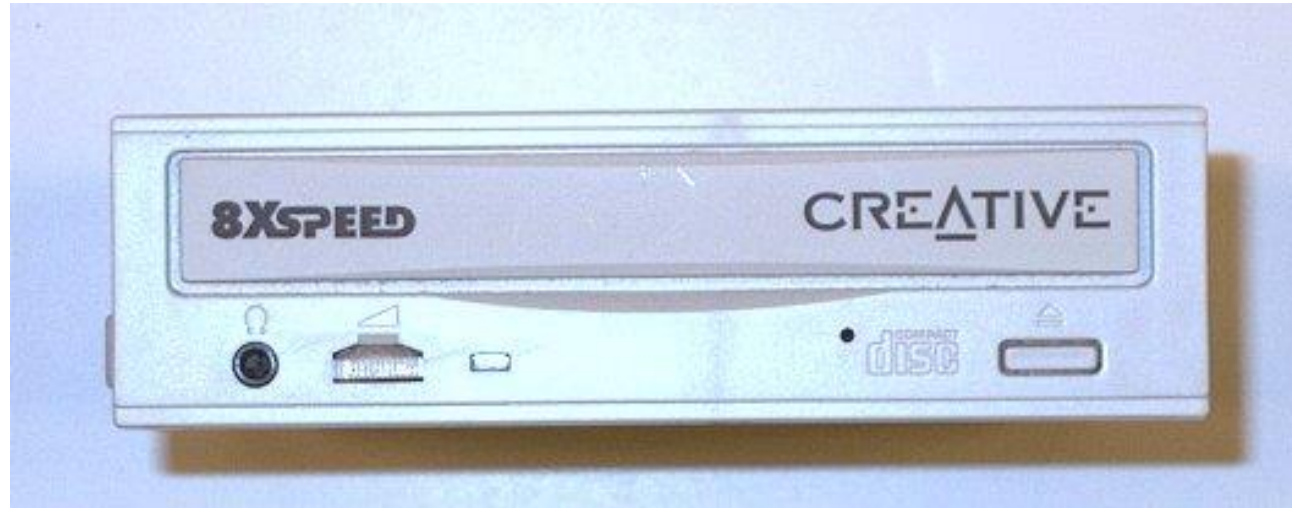


Hard Drive

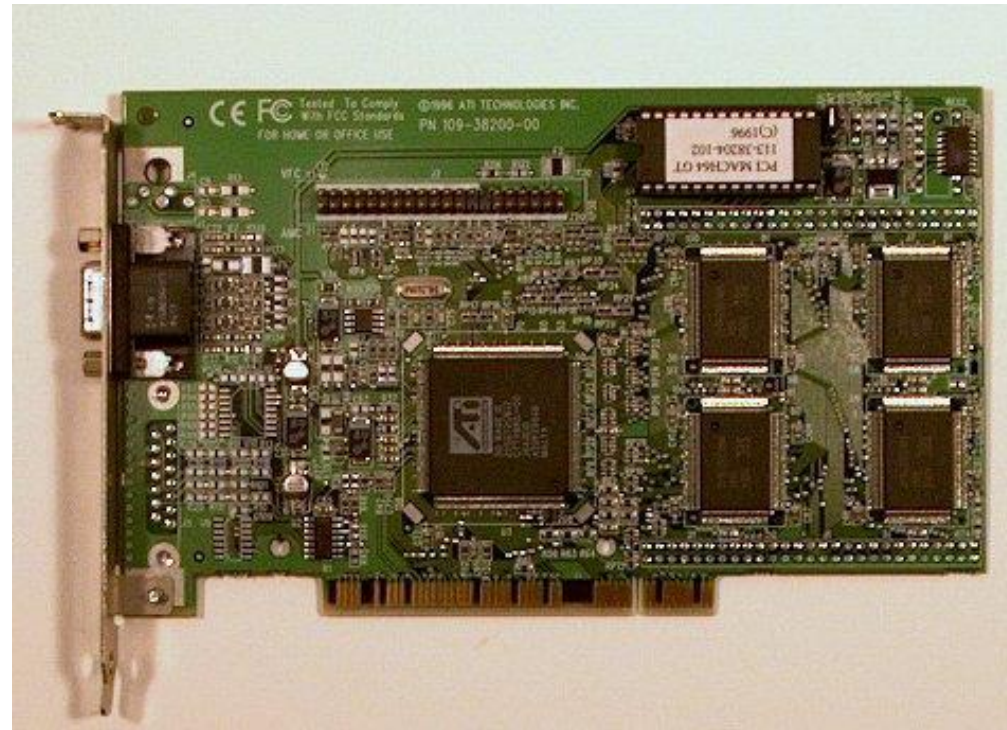
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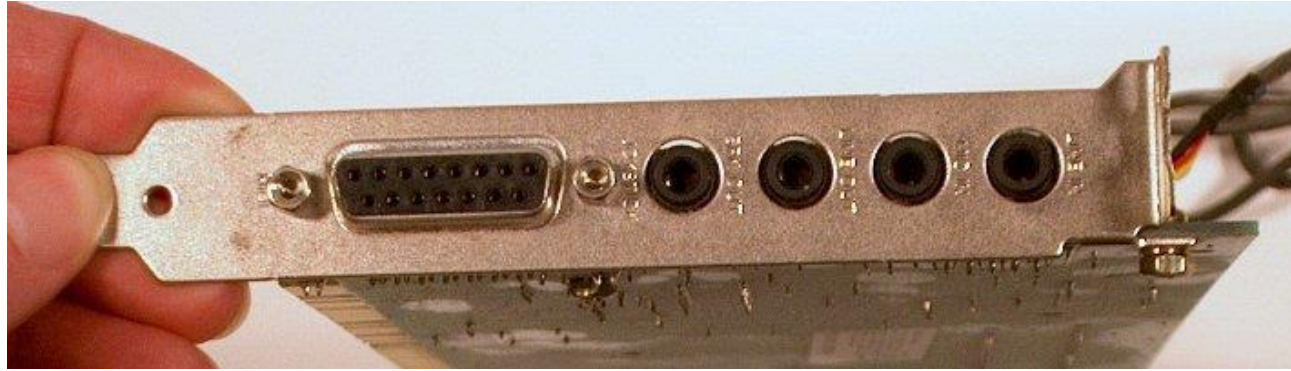
CD-ROM Drive



Video Card



Sound Card



CPU

- The central processing unit or (CPU) is the "brain" of your computer. It contains the electronic circuits that cause the computer to follow instructions from memory.
- The CPU contains three main parts, all housed in a single package (Chip):
 - Control Unit (CU)
 - Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)
 - Memory

Major Peripherals

- Keyboard
- Mouse
- Hard Disk
- Floppy Disk
- CD ROM
- Printer
- Scanner
- Joystick