

## PC COMPONENTS

There are 4 components of the PC

The main component is the user who needs to .1  
do a task via a program.

Hardware (screen, printer, etc) .2

Software work only when the computer is on. .3

A program is a group of coded orders that  
work through a series of signals to turn  
electric power on (1) and off (0) to do the task  
given by the user.

Signals of turning the electric power on ●  
and off start when the computer is on for  
the first time. A computer doesn't work  
without a source of electric power.

There are four parts of the computer system

Central processing unit (CPU) ●

Input/output devices ●

Random access memory (RAM) ●

Saving devices. ●

## **Case**

A case often contains the more important and more expensive parts of the computer. Whether vertical or horizontal, a case does the same job.

## **Microprocessor**

A microprocessor is the computer's brain. It is located in the motherboard and is also called the

## **CPU**

A CPU receives and runs the commands from programs and users.

Each type processes information and commands in terms of a speed measured in megahertz MHz or gigahertz GHz

## **Power source**

A power source transforms AC coming from wall socket into DC.

A power source must be from 5 to 12 Volt. We need 5V for circuit boards and need 12V for hard disks and CD drives.

### **Expansion sluts**

They are located in the openings by the backside of the case. These allow insertion of such tools as sound cards, printers, net cards , etc.

### **Memory outline**

A computer must have memory slides installed in so it can save information. Memory is measured by byte unit. (a byte equals one typing object as a number or a letter)

A computer is made by using a digital umber system of 1 and 0. These two distinguished numbers represent the charged or non charged electricity. They are known as binary numbers. Either 0 or 1 represents the bit. A byte is made up of 8 bits.

