

Basic Components of Computer and their Functions PDF

Know more about the basic components of the computer. Computer knowledge is essential for everyone as it is an essential part of the syllabus of every competitive exam. It is important to understand the basics of the computer. Those learners who wish to know more about the basics of the computer can read the given article to enrich the individual knowledge.

In this technological era, it is inevitable to know everything related to computers. Everything around us is computerized. It has turned out into a basic necessity for the generations. What is a computer?

The computer is an electronic device. The device is competent in acquiring data and Knowledge. A computer can accomplish a succession of functions following a cluster of functions. A Computer is also called a General-purpose machine.

This delivers in the state of data or facts. The computer can solve tribulations and operate data. The computer uses mathematical and logical operations which can provide the output to the desired. A computer can perform multiple functions. The computer is used widely in all the fields. A computer is an operating system that works according to the given input.

All the functions can be easily done via computer. The given Instructions (Input) will turn into useful outputs. Speed, Accuracy, Storage, Diligence, Versatility, Automation are the basic characteristics of the computer.

Full form of Computer:

C – Commonly

O – Operated

M – Machine

P – Particularly

U – Used for

T – Technical

E-Education

R – Research

Basic Operating system of a computer

The computer is constituted of both hardware and software. Let's get to know more about each.

Hardware

The external part of the computer is called hardware. Or in other words, it can be called the part of the computer which can be touched or seen by anyone who wishes to use the computer. The hardware is something that is physically connected to the computer.

Software

Software is otherwise called a set of instructions and programs. Software is essential for the computer to run and the program can move on smoothly only with the help of software. The software provides the capability to the user to operate on the computer smoothly and effectively.

User: The person who is operating the computer is called the user. The computer needs to be operated by someone. The computer needs to be manually turned on and off should run the programs. The users' instructions play a vital part in the functioning of the computer.

Data: The given instructions and programs in the computer are stored in the condition of numerals. The data can be easily read and constituted by the computer.

Input: To process and operate the computer and any software associated with it, the user ought to give instructions. Those instructions are otherwise termed as inputs. The input data can be stored in an organized way one after the other by the computer.

Storage: It functions to store and save data safely. The storage unit can permanently store any data. The storage unit performs different functions which include the data collection and storage of the data and instructions before processing and after processing. The immediate results of the processing are also stored in the storage unit.

Processing

Many of the operations are mandated to accomplish any mission. The operations are arithmetic and logical. The arithmetic and logical operations in a system are called processing. CPU is the major processing unit in the computer. The CPU processes the data from the storage unit and the immediate results are sent back to the storage unit.

Output

The generated results are called outputs. When the instructions are given, the input to the computer transforms into the results and it is duly called the output. The outputs are stored inside the storage unit and then it is shown to the desired user. The outputs are given in readable format.

Control

The controlling of the input-output and processing unit is done by the control unit. The control unit is pivotal to the processing of a computer. The overall taking care of all the operations in the computer is done by the control unit.

Basic General Computer Awareness

Father of the computer – Charles Babbage... Father of the modern computer – Alan Turing.
Basic Architecture of Computer: John Von

First Programmer: Lady Ada Lovelace (1880).

First Electronic Computer: ENIAC

Types of computers

Desktop computers

Laptops

Handheld computers (PDA)

Peripheral Devices

Types of Peripheral Devices

Hardware

Input Devices

Keyboard

most fundamental input device.

helps to enter data on the computer.

Mouse

used to input data by sending a signal to the computer

It is based on the movement of the cursor

Selection can be done with the left mouse button.

Trackballs

used to enter motion data into computers

serves the same purpose as a mouse

designed with a moveable ball that can be moved in any direction.

Main Parts of Computer

Barcode reader

Digital camera

Gamepad.

Joystick

Microphone

Scanner

Webcam.

Digitizer

Joystick

Joysticks can be connected to a computer as pointing devices

Scanner

images a printed page or graphics by digitizing it

Capable of producing an image made of tiny pixels of varied brightness and color