Functional components of computer
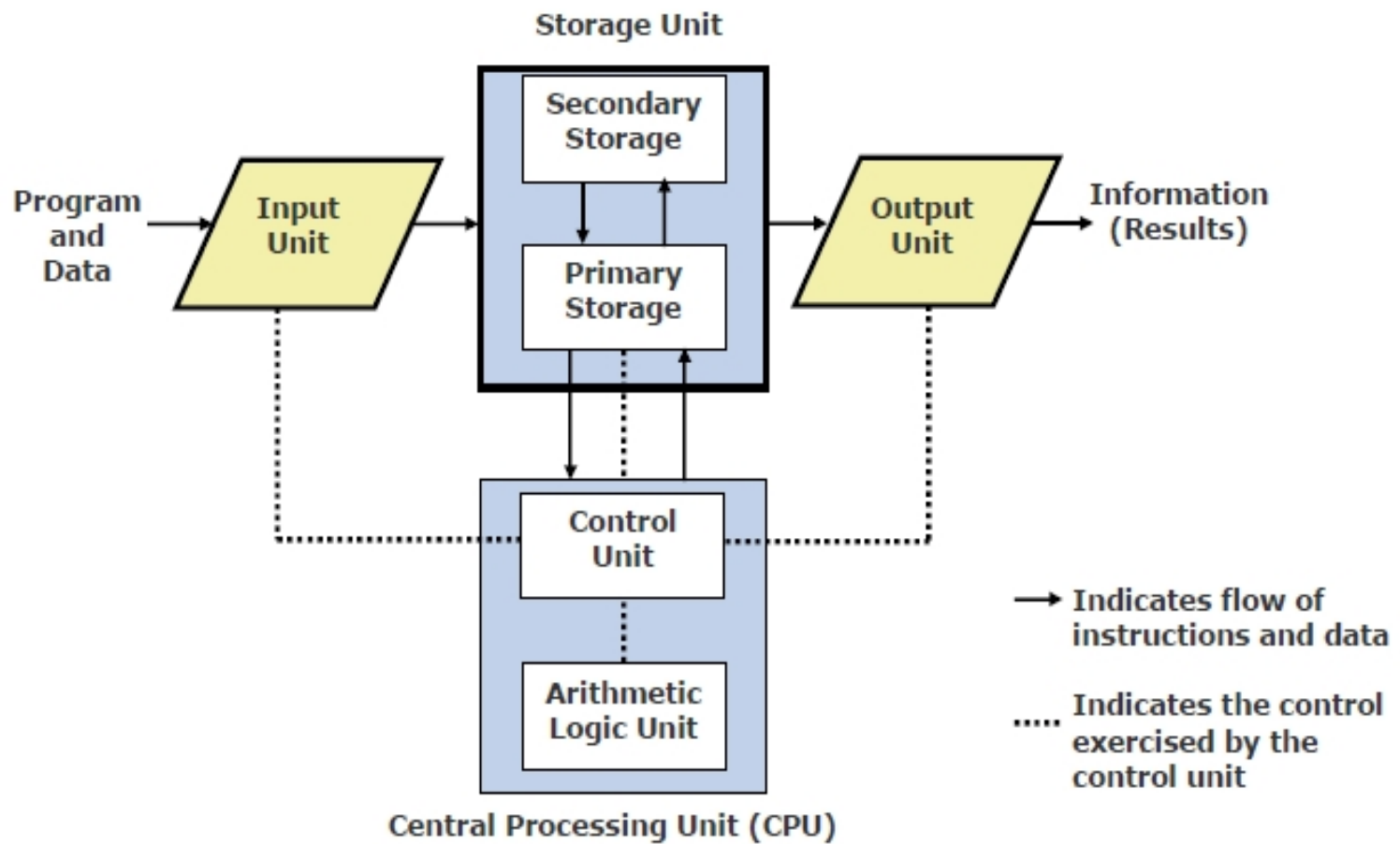
An input unit of a computer system performs the following functions:

1. It accepts (or reads) instructions and data from outside world

2. It converts these instructions and data in computer acceptable form

3. It supplies the converted instructions and data to the computer system for further processing

Output Unit

An output unit of a computer system performs the following functions:

1. It accepts the results produced by the computer, which are in coded form and hence, cannot be easily understood by us

2. It converts these coded results to human acceptable (readable) form

3. It supplies the converted results to outside world

Headphones

Speakers

Computer System and programming in C

Storage Unit

The storage unit of a computer system holds (or stores) the following :

1. Data and instructions required for processing (received from input devices)

2. Intermediate results of processing

3. Final results of processing, before they are released to an output device

Types of Storage

- Primary storage(Main Memory)

  -RAM(Random Access Memory)

  -ROM(Read Only Memory)

- Secondary storage(Auxiliary Memory)

Primary Memory-constitute that devices that hold instruction & data for rapid & direct access by computer's CPU

- ROM

  -It is non-volatile i.e that holds data & instruction even when the computer is turned off.

  -It is generally used to store the Basic Input Output System(BIOS)

- RAM

 -It is volatile i.e when the electrical power is terminated , any data that it contains is lost.

  -It is Read/Write memory unit in which the information is retained only as long as there is regular power supply.

Secondary Memory

- It represents the external storage devices that are connected to the computer.

Central Processing Unit

Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)	+	Control Unit (CU)	=	Central Processing Unit (CPU)
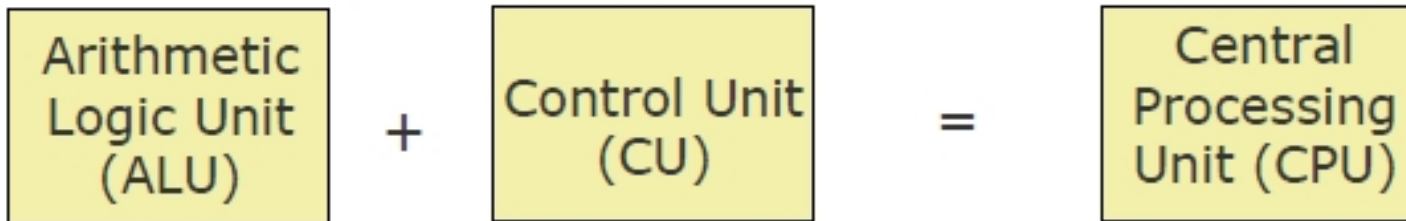
- It is the brain of a computer system

- It is responsible for controlling the operations of all other units of a computer system