

Parts of Computer System

There are different parts of a computer and their name and the image is given below.

1. Monitor
2. CPU
3. Keyboard
4. Mouse
5. Storage Unit
6. Memory Unit
7. UPS
8. Motherboard
9. Power Supply Unit
10. Computer Cabinet
11. Printer
12. Speaker

Monitor



The monitor is the main part of a computer system. A monitor is a glass screen and the main function of a monitor to display the output result.

CPU (Central Processing Unit)



CPU stands for Central Processing Unit. Just like humans have a brain, the CPU is called the brain of a computer. CPU is also known as the processor or Microprocessor.

Keyboard



A keyboard is an input device used by the user to send data or messages to the computer.

Mouse



A computer mouse is a pointing device and input device in a computer system. The main function of a computer mouse is to open files, folders, applications on the monitor screen, and when done, close those files, folders, applications, and programs.

Storage Unit

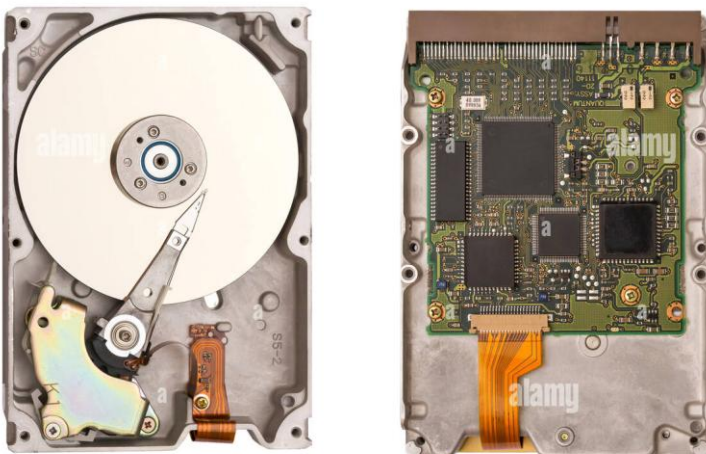
Storage unit is main part of our computer system. Our computer is incomplete without a storage unit because without a storage unit, we will not be able to store any type of data like documents files, audio files, video files etc. in our computer. There are also two types of storage units.

1. HDD

2. SSD

HDD (Hard Disk Drive)

HDD stands for Hard Disk Drive. This storage in the form of storage disk in our computer, which we use to store any digital data.



These hard disk drives are available with very large storage. Like - 500 GB HDD, 1 TB HDD in which you can store thousands of photos, videos, audios.

SSD (Solid State Drive)

SSD stands for Solid State Drive. This storage unit that comes with the new generation of computer, which is much better than the HARD DISK DRIVE (HDD). But SSD is much more expensive than HDD.



Memory Unit

Memory unit is also a main part of our computer without which our computer system is incomplete. These memory units play a very important role in running our computer because without the memory unit our computer system cannot be open.

There are mainly two types of memory units.

1. RAM
2. ROM

RAM



RAM stands for *Random Access Memory*. It is temporary and *volatile memory*.

Temporary means -RAM memory does not store any data permanently as it stores any data as long as that data is being worked on at the present time, as soon as the purpose of that data is served, Then Ram considers it as useless data and deletes that data.

ROM



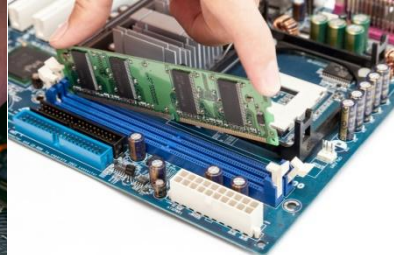
ROM stands for *Read Only Memory*. It is permanent and *nonvolatile memory*. This memory can also not be used by the user; this memory is used for the use of the computer system.

UPS (uninterruptible power supply)



UPS stands for *uninterruptible power supply*. UPS just like a battery. After the power cut, the uninterruptible power supply provides electricity to our computer so that our computer continues to run even after the power cut.

Motherboard



A motherboard is also the main part of a computer because the motherboard is the main circuit of the computer, in which many main parts of the computer are connected such as - RAM, ROM, video card, network card, processor, and power supply.

Power Supply Unit



A power supply is the main part of a computer because without a power supply our computer is not open.

Computer Cabinet



Computer case is also a most important part of computer system. A computer case is like a box made of iron or plastic that contains computer parts. Such as motherboard, processor, power supply, hard disk, RAM, ROM, graphics card, cooling fan and many other parts of the computer fit in this case.

What are printer and its use?

Printer is an output device of the computer. It is used to produce the hard copy output in business application. Hard copy means to print data and information on the paper from the computer.

- Printers give text information as well as graphical information.
- The quality of a printer is determined by its resolution. Resolution describes the sharpness and clarity of an image.
- The resolutions are measured in dots per inch (dpi).

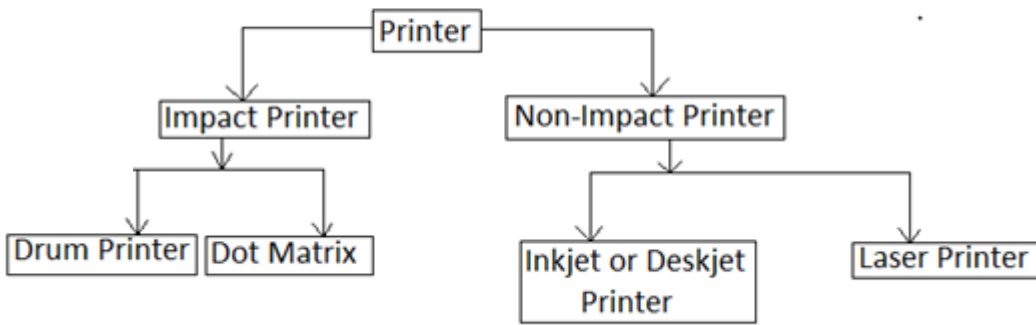
Classification of Printers

Printers are classified as:

- Impact printer
- Non-Impact printer

Classification of printers is shown in the image below:

CLASSIFICATION OF PRINTER



Impact Printer

Impact printer strikes a head or a needle against an ink ribbon to make a mark on the paper.

Impact printer may be two types:

Drum Printers



- It is print a single line at a time.
- Its printing speed varies from 150 lines to 2500 lines in a minute
- Line printers are designed for heavy printing applications. These printers are faster than character type printers.
- This type of printers produces lot of noise.

Dot Matrix Printers



- Dot Matrix printing technology is very old.
- It can print one character at a time.
- It can print any shapes of character, special characters, graphs and charts which user wishes to print.
- This printer's speed can be measured by Character per second (cps).
- The speed can vary from about 200 to 500 cps.

Non-Impact Printer

Non-impact printers does not use striking device to produce characters on the paper. This type of printers spray ink on papers through nozzles to form characters and patterns.

Non-Impact printer may be of two types:

Inkjet Printers



- Inkjet printers are generally used for home purposes.
- It is a printer that place extremely small droplets of ink onto paper to create an image.
- Its cost is relatively higher than dot matrix printers but the quality is better.

Laser Printers



- Laser printer produces high quality text and images for personal computers.
- Laser printer is also known as page printer.
- They do not produce noise and print faster.

Speaker



Speaker is an output device of a computer.