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Inner parts of cpu

A computer system unit.

System UnitThe system unit, also known as a "tower" or "chassis," is the main part of a desktop computer. It includes the motherboard, CPU, RAM, and other components. The system unit also includes the case that houses the internal components of the computer. The term "system unit" is often used to differentiate between the computer and peripheral devices, such as the monitor, keyboard, and mouse. For example, if a repair shop asks you to bring in your computer, it may be unclear whether you need to bring your monitor and peripheral devices as well. If you are told to just bring your system unit, it is clear you only need to bring the computer itself. Some modern computers, such as the iMac, combine the system unit and monitor into a single device. In this case, the monitor is part of the system unit. While laptops also have built-in displays, they are not called system units, since the term only refers to desktop computers.
Motherboard:-The motherboard is the main circuit board of micro computer. it is also know as main board or system board.CPU:-The CPU is the central electronic chip that determines the processing power of the computer.Memory:-Memory is the part of computer that temporarily store application documents, and system operating information.Bus:-A bus is an electronic line that allows is and OS to move from on place to another. Expansion Slot:-expansion slot appear on the motherboard. They are sockets into which adapters are connected. Ports and connectors: -A port is connector located on the motherboard or on a separate. Bays:-a bay is a space inside the computer case where a hard drive, floppy drive or CD- ROM drive sits. Power supply:-A power supply changes normal house hold electricity into electricity that a computer can sue Sound components:- A sound card lets a computer play and record high quality sound.

Central Processing Unit Today, all CPU are microprocessors 1. A microprocessor is a complete on a silicon chip 2. A microprocessor does all of the functions of a computer Store data and instructions waiting be use Follows changeable instructionsDoes input, processing. And output CPU’s have there basic parts 1. the arithmetic logic unit (AUL) Does all of the mathematics in computer.Does all of the logic compression of values.Some common logic compression symbols. = equal togreater than = greater than or equal tonot equal2. the control unit Directs flow of information into the CPU and/or storage. Control which instruction the CPU will do next. 3. register Used to story data and instructions inside the processor.Size of the register can affect the speed and performance of the processor Speed of CPU’s The sped of CPU’s measured in hertz’s. A hertz is on cycle per second. Need to measure time determine cycles per second.All computers have a clock built into them of timing the cycles. The clock is usually located in a small metal box on the Motherboard. Today, many CPU’s can complete over six (6) instructions per second. Speed or modern CPU’s Most computers have a CPU than do more than 400 MHz. MHz stands for megahertz’s. A MHz is 1,000,000 cycles per second. Computer will soon be at speeds over gigahertz 1,0000,000,000 hertz Memory:- Primary memory can be used directly by the CPU Consists of silicone chips, usually either VLS VLSI technology use to Create chips. Tow forms primary memory. Read only memory. (ROM) Random access memory (RAM) Primary memory is also called primary storage. Read Only memory (ROM) Rom:- Store instructions that are used by the CPU Tells the CPU to be kind of computer is it, for example a windows, Macintosh, or play station computer. Tells the CPU how to work with the different parts of the computer. ROM also hold program that are directly accessed by the CPU One Such program in the self-test when the computer is first turned on. The self-test to seem if all the parts on the main circuit board (motherboard) are working correctly. The instruction ROM can not usually be changed. The instructions are built into the electronic circuit of the chip. These instructions in ROM are called firmware. To change the intrusions in Rom you need to usually change the chips or do Some other special process that normally not available to an average user. The instruction in ROM is nonvolatile. They stay in ROM even when the computer is turned off. Access to information is random access. Random access means that any piece of information first. It is lot like the tracks on music CD. You can access any track any time and in any order. The other kind of access is sequential access. You must access the information in the ordered that they are located. This is a lot like a music tape. You must play the songs in order; you have to fast forward past songs to get the one you want

Random Access Memory (RAM) Store data and instruction that are used by the CPU to perform some task.These instructions are usually loaded into RAM from secondary storage device.RAM is also used to store instructions that tell the CPU how to work with its parts. These instructions are usually called drivers.The intrusions in RAM constantly changing. Depending on the needs of the CPU.The instruction in RAM is volatile.When the computer turned off the information in RAM disappears.The information in RAM needs to be saved to secondary storage before the computer turned off.Access to information is random access. How a store computer information The computer store information as a string of zero (0) and ones (1) The standard string length is eight 0’s or 1’s in an arrow The standard length is called byte A byte equals one chartered A character is a letter, number or symbol – it is about any thing that can be type on keyboard. There is 1156 standard character use by almost all computers. Information size measurement Kilo byte (KB)One kilobyte equal about 1024 bytes 1 KB is about 140 words, about a half page typed double-spaced text words only)Megabyte (MB)One megabyte equals about 1000 KB One megabyte equals about 1,000,000 bytes One megabyte equal about 500 text pages or one large bookGigabyte (GB)One gigabyte equals about 1000 MB One gigabyte equals about 1,000,000 KB One gigabyte equals about 1,000,000,000 bytes One gigabytes equals over 1, 00 books of text 1 byte=8 bits 1 kilobyte(KB)=1024 bytes 1 megabyte(MB)=1024 kilobytes or 1,000,000 bytes 1 gigabyte(GB)=1024 Megabytes or 1,000,000,000 bytes 1 Terabyte (TB)= 1024 Gigabyte or 1,000,000,000 bytes 1 petabyte (PB)=1024 Terabytes or–1,000,000,000,000 bytesProcessor or Virtual Storage Disk Storage · 1 Bit = Binary Digit · 8 Bits = 1 Byte · 1024 Bytes = 1 Kilobyte · 1024 Kilobytes = 1 Megabyte · 1024 Megabytes = 1 Gigabyte · 1024 Gigabytes = 1 Terabyte · 1024 Terabytes = 1 Petabyte · 1024 Petabytes = 1 Exabyte · 1024 Exabytes = 1 Zettabyte · 1024 Zettabytes = 1 Yottabyte · 1024 Yottabytes = 1 Brontobyte · 1024 Brontobytes = 1 Geopbyte · 1 Bit = Binary Digit · 8 Bits = 1 Byte · 1000 Bytes = 1 Kilobyte · 1000 Kilobytes = 1 Megabyte · 1000 Megabytes = 1 Gigabyte · 1000 Gigabytes = 1 Terabyte · 1000 Terabytes = 1 Petabyte · 1000 Petabytes = 1 Exabyte · 1000 Exabytes = 1 Zettabyte · 1000 Zettabytes = 1 Yottabyte · 1000 Yottabytes = 1 Brontobyte · 1000 Brontobytes = 1 Geopbyte

Hard drive The hard drive is the primary devices that a computer uses store information. The hard drive stores Programs, data files, save and organizes files. The hard drive is located inside the computer case. The hard drive magnetically stores data on stack of rotating disk called platters. HDD The floppy drive store and retrieves information on a floppy disk. CD ROM Drive CD- ROM is a device that reads information stored in a compact disk. CD- ROM stand for compact disc read only memory. One CD is equal to the space in over 40 floppy

Removable Hard Disk A zip disk is a removable disk that holds a large amount of information. A zip disk can be used achieve, protect transfer large amount of data. Motherboard Motherboard Back Panel Going over the parts of a computer and their functions will help you understand all the vital components that make up a computer. It's a great place to start if you want to begin learning about computers. Not only is it a good entry point, but it's also something good to know for curiosity's sake. Knowing what the part is, is good, but we are going to explain each part's function which will give you a firmer understanding of them. Parts of a computer with their functions Here is a complete list of all the common computer hardware components and common peripherals that get used with them. 1. The computer case This is the part that holds all of the internal components to make up the computer itself. It is usually designed in such a manner to make fitting a motherboard, wiring, and drives as easy as possible. Some are designed so well that it is easy to make everything look tidy and presentable too. Cases come in all different shapes and sizes to accommodate various types of computer components and to satisfy the needs of the consumer. Design elements can vary from being plain to extremely elaborate. You can get a plain grey case or one that has colored lighting everywhere to make it looks spectacular. Cases, like most things, vary in quality. You can get them made from cheap metals or from good quality materials that provide you with a sturdy design. List of computer case sizes (known as form factor): Very small form factor: Supports Mini ITX motherboardsSmall form factor: Supports micro ATX motherboards.Standard form factor: Supports standard ATX motherboards.Larger form factors: Supports ATX and XL-ATX motherboards. I recommend the Corsair iCUE 5000X 2. Motherboard The motherboard is the main board that is screwed directly inside the computer case. All other cards and everything else plugs directly into the motherboard, hence its name. The CPU, RAM, drives, power supply and more all get connected to it. Its function is to integrate all the components with each other so they can communicate and operate together. A good motherboard offers a wide amount of connectivity options. It also has the least amount of bottlenecks as possible. This allows all the components to operate efficiently and to fulfill their maximum potential as they were designed to do. Obviously, as the physical size of a motherboard is reduced, it begins to limit connectivity options and functionality. Motherboards come in the following sizes: MotherboardDimensionsPico-ITX3.9 inch x 2.9 inch | 100mm x 72mmNano-ITX4.7 inch x 4.7 inch | 120mm x 120mmMini-ITX6.7 inch x 6.7 inch | 170mm x 170mmMicro-ATX9.6 inch x 9.6 inch | 244mm x 244mmStandard-ATX12 inch x 9.6 inch | 305mm x 244mmXL-ATXEVGA: 13.58 inch x 10.31 inch | 343mm x 262mmGigabyte: 13.58 inch x 10.31 inch | 345mm x 262mmMicro-Star: 13.6 inch x 10.4 inch | 345mm x 264mm I recommend the Asus TUF Gaming X570-Plus 3. CPU: Central Processing Unit The CPU is basically like the brain of a computer. It processes all the information on a computational level. It takes information from the RAM and processes it to perform the tasks required from the computer. It is usually seated in a socket that utilizes a lever or a latch with a hinged plate with a cut out in the center to secure it onto the motherboard. It has many copper pads underneath it for the contacts of the socket to push up against them to make electrical contact. There are other ways CPU's can be attached to the motherboard. Here are some common examples: ZIF (Zero Insertion Force): Although this a more desirable socket, they are mostly found on older computer motherboards. A lever-operated a mechanism to clamp the pins of the processor. PGA (Pin Grid Array): It is also a ZIF socket but has a different pin pitch and contains a different pin count.LGA (Land Grid Array): More commonly found on motherboards today. A levered hinged plate with a center cut out clamps down on the processor. BGA (Ball Grid Array): The CPU is soldered directly onto the motherboard. This makes it a non-user swappable part. It is susceptible to bad connectivity. A processor generates a decent amount of heat, especially when it is working under high loads. It will run even hotter when it is set to a higher clock speed in order to make it run faster. This is called overclocking. This is why a heatsink and fan assembly is required in order to draw the heat away from the processor and distribute it to thin sheets or fins of metal for the fan to cool down. There are so many different types of processors. The top manufacturers for computers are Intel, AMD, and NVidia. I recommend the AMD Ryzen 5 5600X 4. RAM: Random Access Memory RAM is a data storage device that can provide fast read and write access. RAM is also volatile which means that it loses all the stored data the moment power is lost. The RAM keeps data ready for the CPU to process. The speed of the RAM is a big contributor to the overall speed of a computer. It plugs directly into a long slot which has contacts on either side of the slot. It too has a clock speed, just like a processor. So, it can also be overclocked to deliver increased performance beyond the intended specification. Certain RAM modules are sold with a heat spreader. It helps dissipate the heat from the individual memory IC's, keeping them cooler. RAM has evolved like any other component. RAM used on the motherboard often makes use of DDR (Double Data Rate) SDRAM (Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory) type memory. 5. Graphics Card A graphics card processes the data from the motherboard and sends the appropriate information to the monitor in order for it to be displayed. It can do so using an HDMI, DisplayPort, DVI, or VGA connector. A graphics card can also be referred to as a video card or a display card. It takes the burden of all the video processing from the main CPU. This gives a computer a big boost in performance. Because of the large processing requirements for a gaming graphics card, fans are almost a given. A graphics card plugs into a PCI Express (Peripheral Component Interconnect Express) slot on the motherboard. It is a serial expansion bus slot that is capable of a high amount of bandwidth, in two directions. A graphics card has a GPU (Graphics Processing Unit) which is the main component that requires cooling. A GPU is slower than a CPU, but it is designed to deal with mathematical operations required for video rendering. The amount of memory on the card varies depending on the manufacturer's design. Graphics cards use GDDR (Graphics Double Data Rate) SDRAM which is specially designed to be optimized for graphics performance. GDDR is built to handle a higher bandwidth compared to plain DDR ram. I recommend the Asus RTX3090 ROG Strix 6. Sound Card Most of the time the sound chip built into the motherboard is used for audio output. But, if you are a sound enthusiast or prefer higher detailed audio while playing a game, you might be inclined to use a sound card. Sound cards plug into a computer in multiple ways. It can be through USB, PCI slot, or PCI Express x 1 slot. A sound processing chip on the card does all of the audio processing and is usually not a very powerful processor. A sound card can offer a wide range of connectivity with various audio equipment. A few examples could be optical audio, 1/4 inch jack, or RCA connectors. 7. Hard Drive A hard drive is found in most computers. It's usually a mechanical drive that stores all the data. Apart from storing data, it can also be used as a boot drive in order to run the operating system from it. An operating system is a software program that makes a computer useable. Like Microsoft Windows for example. The biggest vulnerability of a mechanical drive is the physically fragile nature of it. One bump the wrong way can destroy a whole drive. A mechanical hard drive contains one or more platters that spin anywhere between 5200 to 10000 RPM (revolutions per minute). The read and write heads are spaced only about 0.002 (1/51 micro M) of an inch away from the platter. This gives you an idea about the physical limitations regarding its fragile nature. Small areas on the platter can be arranged to represent a 1 or a 0. It can be changed using the drive head to magnetically alter the material to represent the correct value. I recommend the Western Digital 4TB Black Edition 8. SSD: Solid State Drive An SSD is also a type of hard drive, but it doesn't have any moving parts. It consists of a bank of flash memory that can hold a reasonable amount of data. While SSD's are increasing in size all the time, they aren't cost-effective for storing large amounts of data. A mechanical drive has a cheaper gigabyte to dollar ratio. However, the SSD is a high-performance drive. It's fast and cannot be as easily damaged by dropping it or taking a few knocks. That's why I always recommend SSD's for portable type computers where possible. You can read more about whether or not SSD's are worth it in our other article. I recommend the Samsung 970 Evo 1TB M.2 9. PSU: Power Supply Unit A power supply mounts inside the computer case. This converts the AC mains supply from the wall socket and supplies the correct DC voltages to all the components inside the computer. A computer power supply supplies the following voltages: +3.3v: This voltage is supplied to the motherboard.+5V: This voltage is supplied to the motherboard and other internal components.+12V: This voltage is supplied to the motherboard and other internal components. -12V: This voltage is supplied to the motherboard. You get different wattage ratings for power supplies. The higher the wattage, the higher the amount of electrical current can be made available to parts that need it. The higher you go in Watts, the more the power supply will be likely to cost. A power supply also comes with its own cooling fan. This helps all the internal components to stay cool when the power supply is subjected to bigger loads. If you would like to know more about a power supply and its lifespan, I have written an article discussing it more in-depth. I recommend the Corsair RmX Series RM850x 850W 10. Monitor A monitor is what you use to see a visual representation of the graphics card of the computer. There are various types of monitors on the market. The most commonly used is a LED-backlit LCD monitor. There are also a variety of different sizes with different aspect ratios. The aspect ratio is simply the ratio between height and width. For example, a 16:9 aspect ratio monitor will have 16 parts wide to 9 parts in height. There are also curved monitors, but they are more expensive. Monitors also have a fast response time in order to keep up with the high demands required to eliminate delays with user input for gaming. I recommend the Samsung Odyssey G9 11. Keyboard A keyboard is one of the ways to communicate with a computer. By typing a key from the keyboard, it sends a small portion of data to tell the computer which key was pressed. The computer can use this information in many ways. An example could be a command or a character that can be used in a document. There are two main different types of keyboards. Mechanical and membrane types. I recommend the Corsair K100 RGB 12. Mouse A mouse allows the user to move a pointer displayed on the monitor and experience a more intuitive interaction with the computer. These days mice have more buttons than the common three. The three main buttons, however, allows the user to select, grab, scroll and access extra menus and options. A computer mouse can be wired or wireless. The latter obviously requires batteries. Optical mice of today allow for very accurate precision and smooth movement. I recommend the Logitech G502 Lightspeed Common external peripherals Here are some common peripherals that get connected to a computer and extends its usefulness. Printer A printer can take an image sent by a computer and deliver it onto a sheet of paper. It does this by using the data from the computer and by either using toner or ink, it deposits one of these in a controlled and accurate manner to form the image. Scanner A scanner can take anything on a piece of paper and scan it to produce a replicated digital image. This is also very handy for saving physical photos that you want to preserve. Once the photo is stored digitally, it won't decay as a physical photo does over time. Computer Speakers Computer speakers can connect up to the sound card at the rear of the computer. Another way they can be connected is by a monitor that already has built-in speakers. Generally, the sound quality is poor from a monitor' speakers. That's why most people buy a set of computer speakers to have on their computer desk. You can even connect up a 7.1 surround speaker system to certain sound cards. This can add a nicer experience when it comes to gaming, playing music, or watching a film. I recommend the Logitech Z606 5.1 Surround System Conclusion That covers the basic components of a computer. All of these parts play a vital function in order for a computer to work. Once you understand these components to a basic level, it probably won't be long until you are repairing or building computers yourself. list of inner parts of cpu. what are the parts inside cpu. what are the internal parts of cpu

A computer system unit.

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