



APPLICATION OF COMPUTER IN ECONOMICS

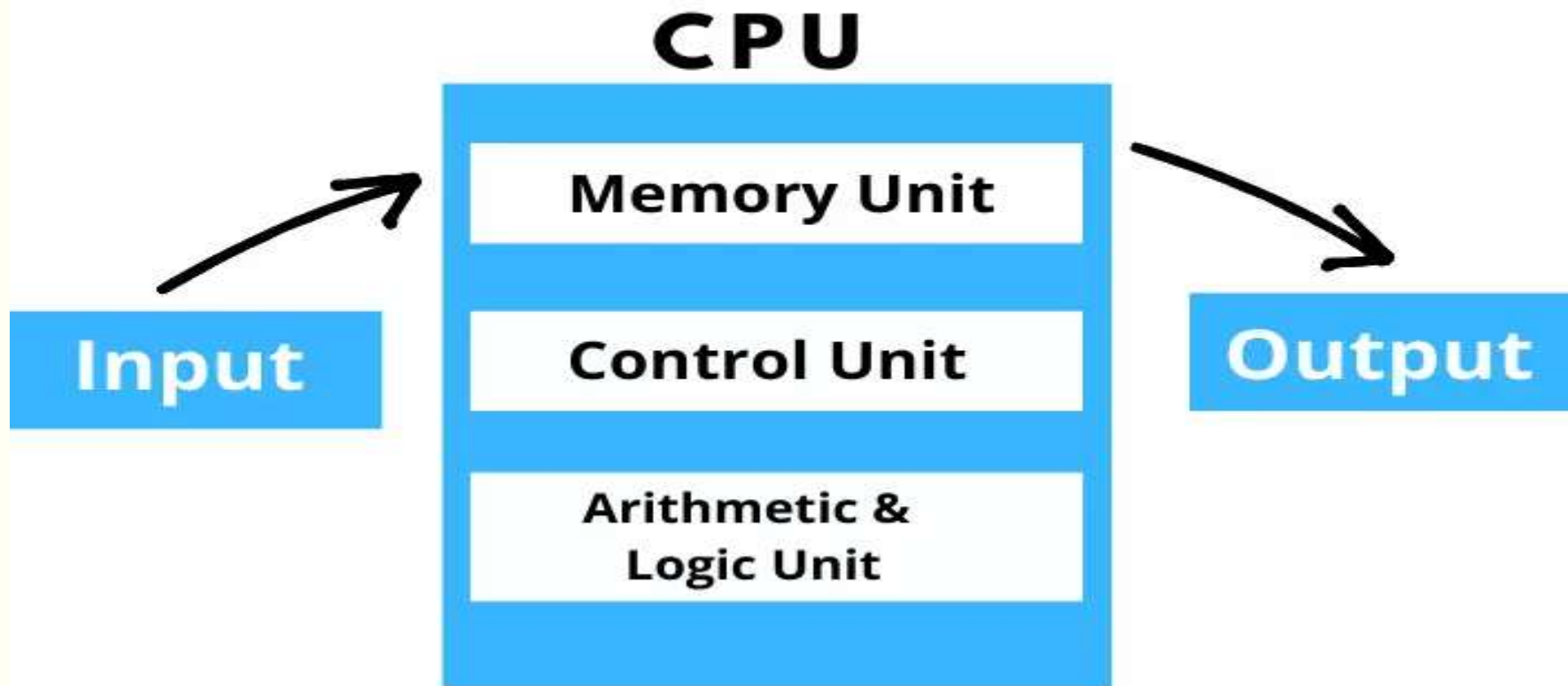
PART – IV – BASIC COMPONENTS OF THE COMPUTERS

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Basic Components of a Computer

Components of Computer





Central Processing Unit (CPU)



- ❑ Often referred to as the “brain” of the computer.
- ❑ CPU is responsible for executing instructions and performing calculations.
- ❑ It interprets and carries out the commands from software and hardware components.

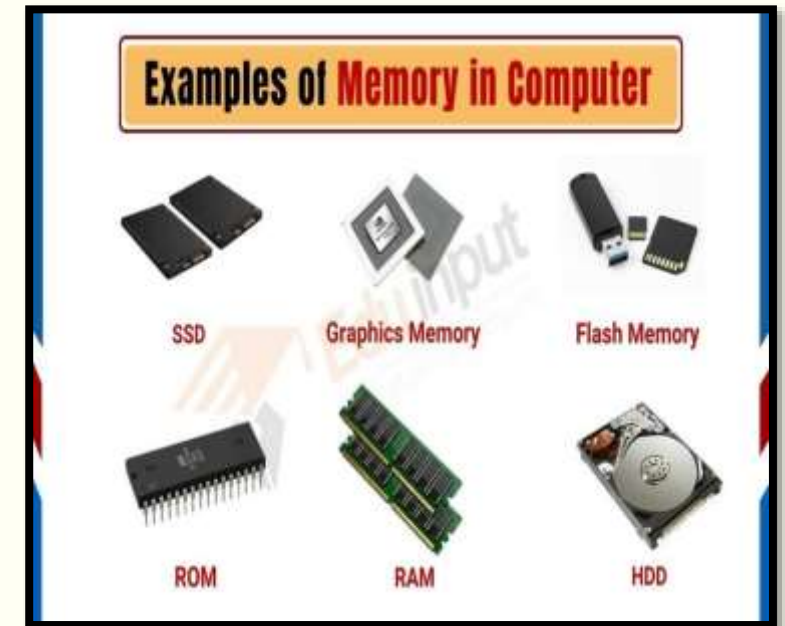




Computer Memory



- ❑ Computers have different types of memory for temporary and permanent data storage.
- ❑ Random Access Memory (RAM) provides fast but volatile storage, while the hard drive or Solid-State Drive (SSD) offers non-volatile, long-term storage for programs and files.

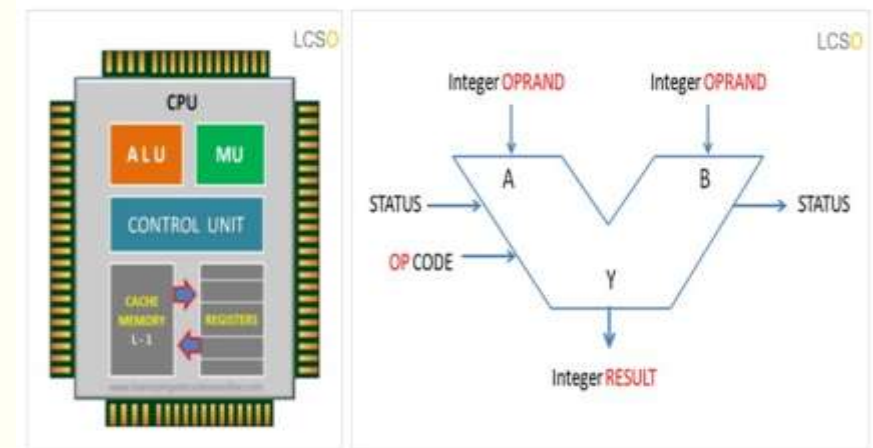




Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)



- ❑ An arithmetic logic unit (ALU) is a key component of a computer's central processor unit.
- ❑ The ALU is part of a central processing unit (CPU) and performs all arithmetic and logic operations that must be performed on instruction words.
- ❑ The ALU is split into two parts in some microprocessor architectures: the AU and the LU.



What Is **Arithmetic Logic Unit - ALU** ?

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Input Devices of Computer



- ❑ Input Devices of the Computer enable users to interact with the computer.
- ❑ These are tools used to provide information and commands to the computer.
- ❑ Examples include keyboards, mice, touchscreens, scanners, and microphones. They allow us to input commands, data, and instructions for the computer to process.
- ❑ Keyboards and mouse allow users to input text, navigate interfaces, and interact with software. Touchpads offer similar functions on laptops and touch-enabled devices.
- ❑ Microphones capture audio input, enabling voice commands, voice recordings, and communication in applications like voice chat and video conferencing.





Output Devices of Computer



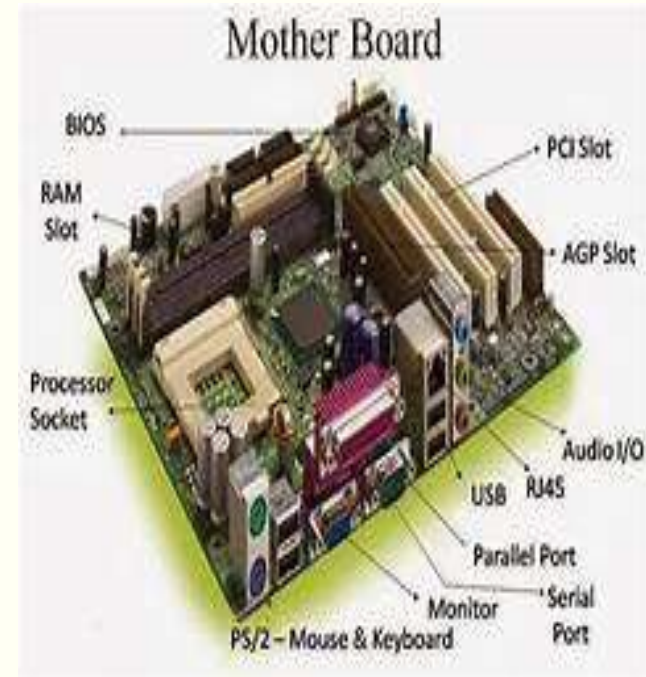
- ❑ Output Devices of Computers display or transmit processed information to users.
- ❑ These are tools that display or produce information from the computer. Common examples include monitors, printers, speakers, and headphones.
- ❑ They present the results of computations, provide visual feedback, or produce audio output.
- ❑ Monitors show visual data like tests and images, while printers create physical copies of documents.
- ❑ Speakers and headphones produce sound output, allowing us to hear audio from videos, music, or other multimedia on our computer.





Motherboard

- ❑ The motherboard acts as the central hub connecting all the computer's components.
- ❑ It houses the CPU, memory modules, expansion slots, and connectors, facilitating communication and data transfer between different parts of the system.





THANK YOU...