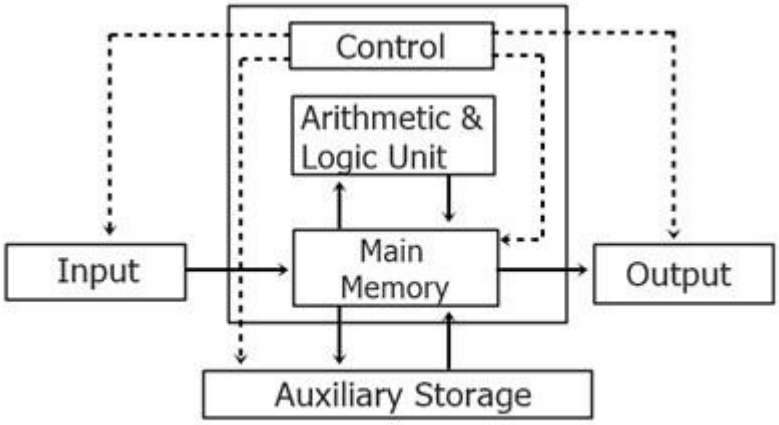
This block diagram shows the different components of a computer system -
INPUT UNIT , OUTPUT UNIT , CPU, MAIN MEMORY and SECONDARY MEMORY.



Block Diagram of Computer

INPUT UNIT-

An input device is a computer hardware equipment used to provide data and control signals to a computer . Examples of input devices include keyboards, mouse, scanners, digital cameras, joysticks, microphone etc. (fig need not be drawn in the copy)

OUTPUT UNIT.

An output device is any piece of computer hardware equipment which converts information into human-readable form. It can be text, graphics, tactile, audio, and video. Some of the output devices are Visual Display Units (VDU) i.e. a Monitor, Printer, Graphic Output devices, Plotters, Speakers etc.

(fig need not be drawn in the copy)

CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT-

Central processing unit. The CPU (Central Processing Unit) is the part of a computer system that is commonly referred to as the "brains" of a computer. The CPU is also known as the processor or microprocessor. The CPU is responsible for executing a sequence of stored instructions called a program . The CPU is made up of three main components, the control unit , the immediate access store and the arithmetic and logic unit .

i) **ALU-**

An arithmetic-logic unit (ALU) is the part of a computer processor that carries out arithmetic and logic operations on the operands in computer instruction words.

CU-

The control unit (CU) directs the operation of the processor. It tells the computer's memory, arithmetic and logic unit and input and output devices how to respond to the instructions that have been sent to the processor.

ii) MEMORY

This unit can store instructions, data, and intermediate results. This unit supplies information to other units of the computer when needed. It is also known as internal storage unit or the main memory or the primary storage . Primary memory can be classified as-

- **RAM (random access memory) and ROM(read only memory)**

Types of RAM

There are two main types of RAM:

- **DRAM (pronounced DEE-RAM), is widely used as a computer's main memory.**
- **SRAM (pronounced ES-RAM) is made up of four to six transistors.**

Types of ROM

- **ROM: It's just normal ROM. Once programmed, the contents can't be erased.**
- **PROM: This is programmable-ROM. ...**
- **EPROM: Erasable Programmable ROM. ...**
- **EEPROM: This is Electrically-EPROM. ...**
- **Flash EEPROM: Very fast, and erases the content fully.**
- **Mask ROM : Contents are programmed by the IC manufacturer, it is not a user programmable ROM**

SECONDARY STORAGE-

A secondary storage device refers to any non-volatile storage device that is internal or external to the computer.

A secondary storage device is also known as an auxiliary storage device or external storage.

- **solid state storage devices, such as USB memory sticks.**
- **optical storage devices, such as CD, DVD and Blu-ray discs.**
- **magnetic storage devices, such as hard disk drives.**

UNITS OF MEMORY

bit- 0 or 1

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 PetaByte = 1 ExaByte

1024 ExaByte = 1 ZettaByte

1024 ZettaByte = 1 YottaByte

SYSTEM BUS-

The system bus is the communication channel that connects all computer components. It physically consists of parallel transmission lines that can be grouped into those (the address bus - carrying memory addresses
control bus - carrying control and status signals
data bus - carrying data

MOBILE SYSTEM

A mobile operating system, also called a mobile OS, is an operating system that is specifically designed to run on mobile devices such as mobile phones, smartphones, PDAs, tablet computers and other handheld devices.

MOBILE PROCESSOR

The processor is the central hub of the your smartphone. It receives and executes every command, performing billions of calculations per second. The effectiveness of the processor directly affects every application run, whether it's the camera, the music player, or just a simple email program. The CPU of the mobile has two sub processors

i) **Communications Processing Unit**

ii) **Applications Processing Unit**

DISPLAY SUB SYSTEM

This is responsible for display facilities, touch sensitive interface, touch sensitive keyboards.

CAMERA SUB SYSTEM -

It has integrated image signal processor, ensures instant image capture, high resolution, image stabilization, and image enhancement.

MOBILE MEMORY-

Two types of mobile memory

a) RAM (volatile in nature) and b) ROM (EEPROM and Flash memory)

STORAGE:

This is also known as expandable storage , eg SD cards.

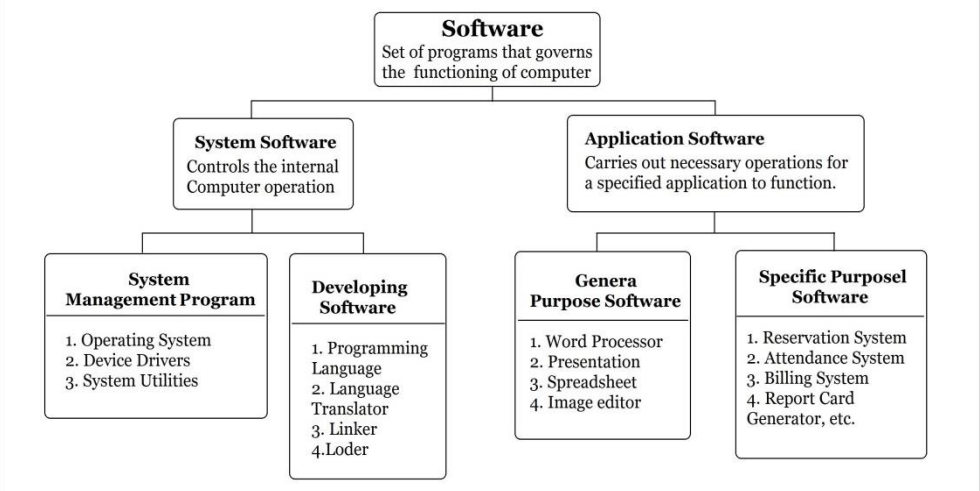
BATTERY

This provides power to the mobile, and is charged using battery charger.

HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE

Hardware is a physical part of computer system or electronic device. Hardware, we can touch and feel. ... Hardware devices examples are monitor, keyboard, CPU and mouse and It also includes all the parts inside the computer such as the hard disk drive, motherboard, video card, and many others. Software is a set of instructions for a computer to perform specific operations.

TYPES OF SOFTWARE



*******General Purpose Software**

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