What we are going to see....

- Block Diagram of Computer
- Input Unit
- Output Unit
- Storage Unit
- Central Processing Unit

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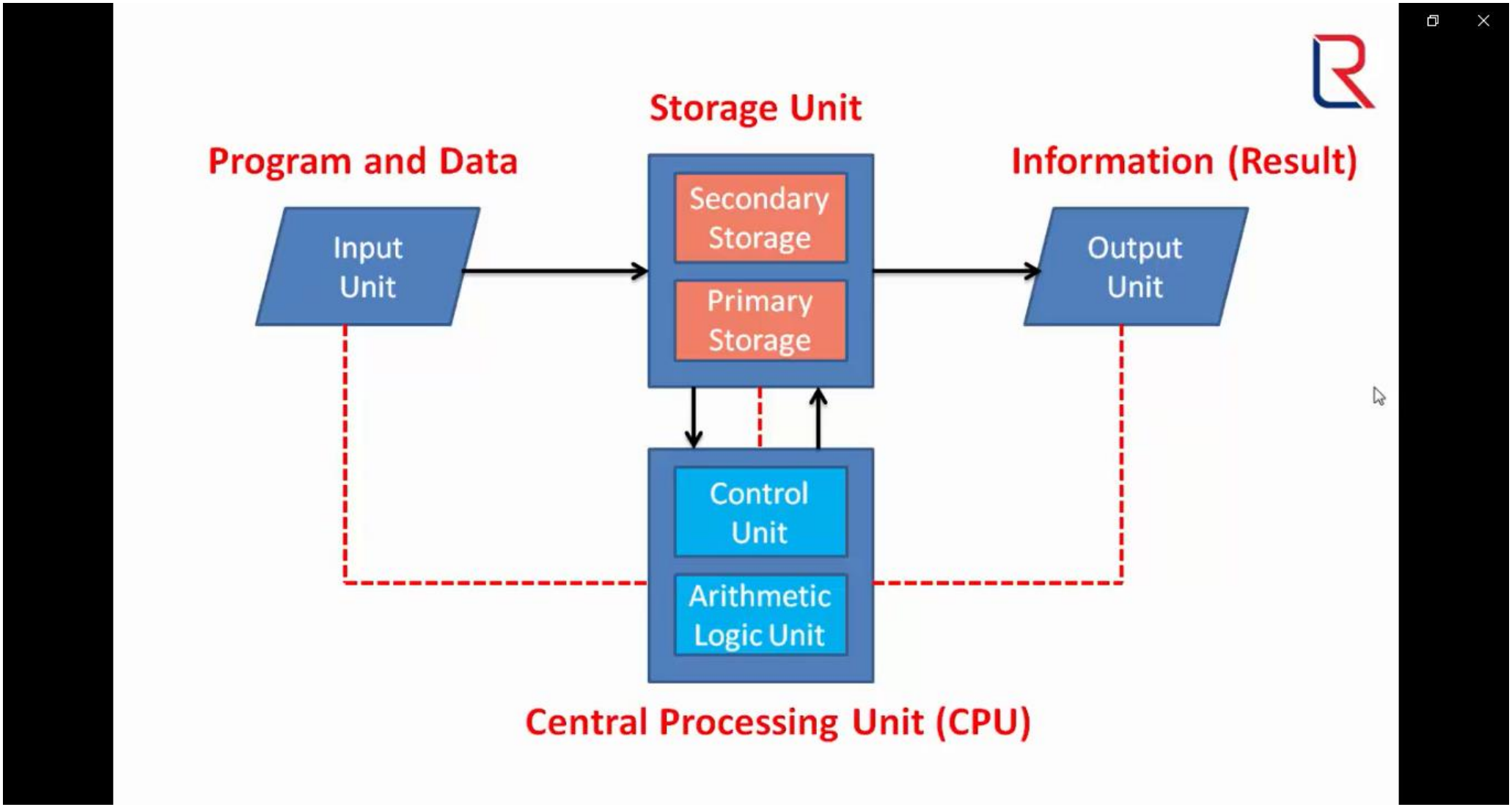

Storage Unit
Program and Data
Information (Result)
Input Unit
Secondary Storage
Primary Storage
Output Unit
Control Unit
Arithmetic Logic Unit
Central Processing Unit (CPU)

Input Unit

Input unit performs following functions-

- Accepts (or reads) instruction and data from outside world.
- Converts these instructions and data in computer acceptable form.
- Supplies the converted instructions and data to the storage unit for storage and further processing.
- Examples- Keyboard, Mouse, Joystick, Camera etc.

Output Unit

Output unit performs following functions-

- Accepts the produced results, which are in coded form. We cannot understand the coded results easily.
- Converts these results to human acceptable (readable) form.
- Supplies the converted results to outside world.
- Examples- Monitor, Projector, Printer, Plotter, Speaker etc.



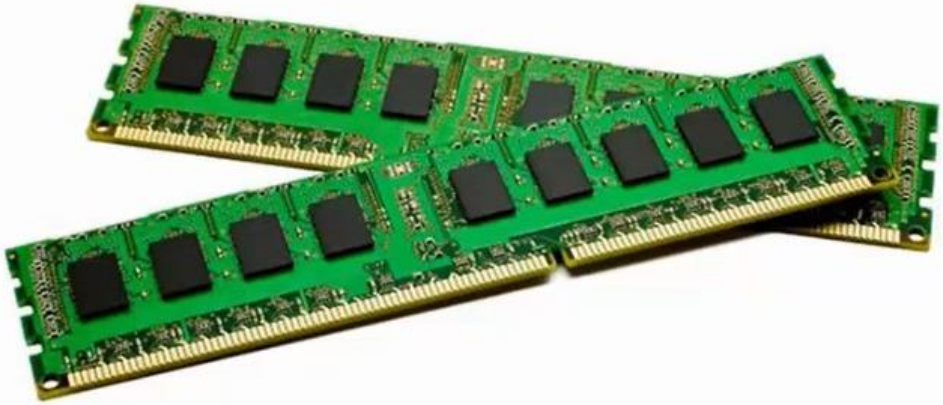


Storage Unit

Storage unit holds/stores-

- The data instructions required for processing (received from input units).
- Intermediate results of processing.
- Final results of processing, before the system releases them to an output unit.
- Storage unit of all computers is comprised of following two types of storage.
- **Primary Memory and Secondary Memory**

Primary Memory- it is also known as main memory of computer, stores pieces of program instruction and data, intermediate results of processing and recently produced results of jobs. Example- RAM and ROM



Secondary Memory- it is also known as auxiliary storage, stores program instruction, data and information of those jobs on which a computer is currently not working but needs to hold them for processing later.

Example- Magnetic Disk, CD, DVD, Pen drive etc.

Central Processing Unit (CPU)

Control Unit (CU) and Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) of a computer system are together known as the central processing unit (CPU).

It is the brain of the computer system.

It performs all major calculations and comparisons and also activates and controls the operations of other units of the computer system.

Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)

ALU determines the type and number of arithmetic and logical operations that a computer can perform.

A computer performs all calculation and comparison (decision making) operations in the ALU.

During processing of a job, the computer transfers data and instructions stored in its primary storage to ALU as and when needed.

ALU does the processing and the computer temporarily transfers the intermediate results generated there back to primary storage until needed later.

Data may move back and forth several times between primary storage and ALU before processing of the job is over.

Control Unit (CU)

Control Unit (CU) does not perform any actual processing of jobs, but acts as the central nervous system for other components of the computer system.

It manages and coordinates the operations of all other components.

It obtains instructions from a program stored in main memory, interprets the instructions and issues signals causing other units of the systems to execute them.