BLOCK DIAGRAM

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BLOCK DIAGRAM OF A COMPUTER

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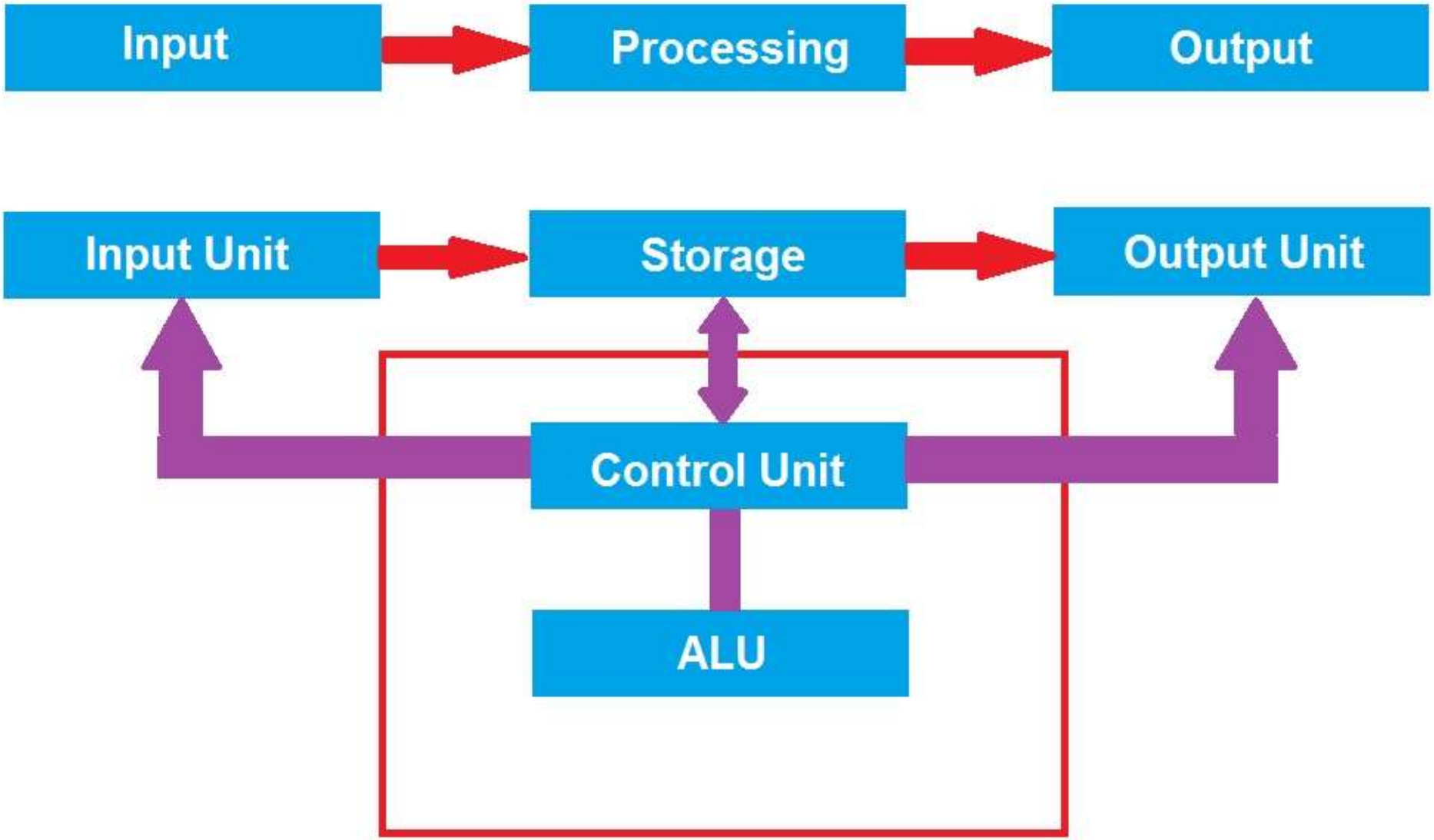


INPUT UNIT

- Computer receives data and instructions through the Input Unit.
- The input unit consists of one or more input devices.

Input devices include:

- Keyboard
- Mouse
- Joystick
- Scanner

FUNCTIONS OF INPUT UNIT

- Accept the data and instructions from the outside world.
- Convert it to a form that the computer can understand.
- Supply the converted data to the computer system for further processing.

OUTPUT UNIT

- Computer provides information and results of computation to the outside world through the Output Unit
- The output unit consists of one or more output devices.
- Output devices include:
  - Monitors
  - Printers
  - Speakers

FUNCTIONS OF OUTPUT UNIT

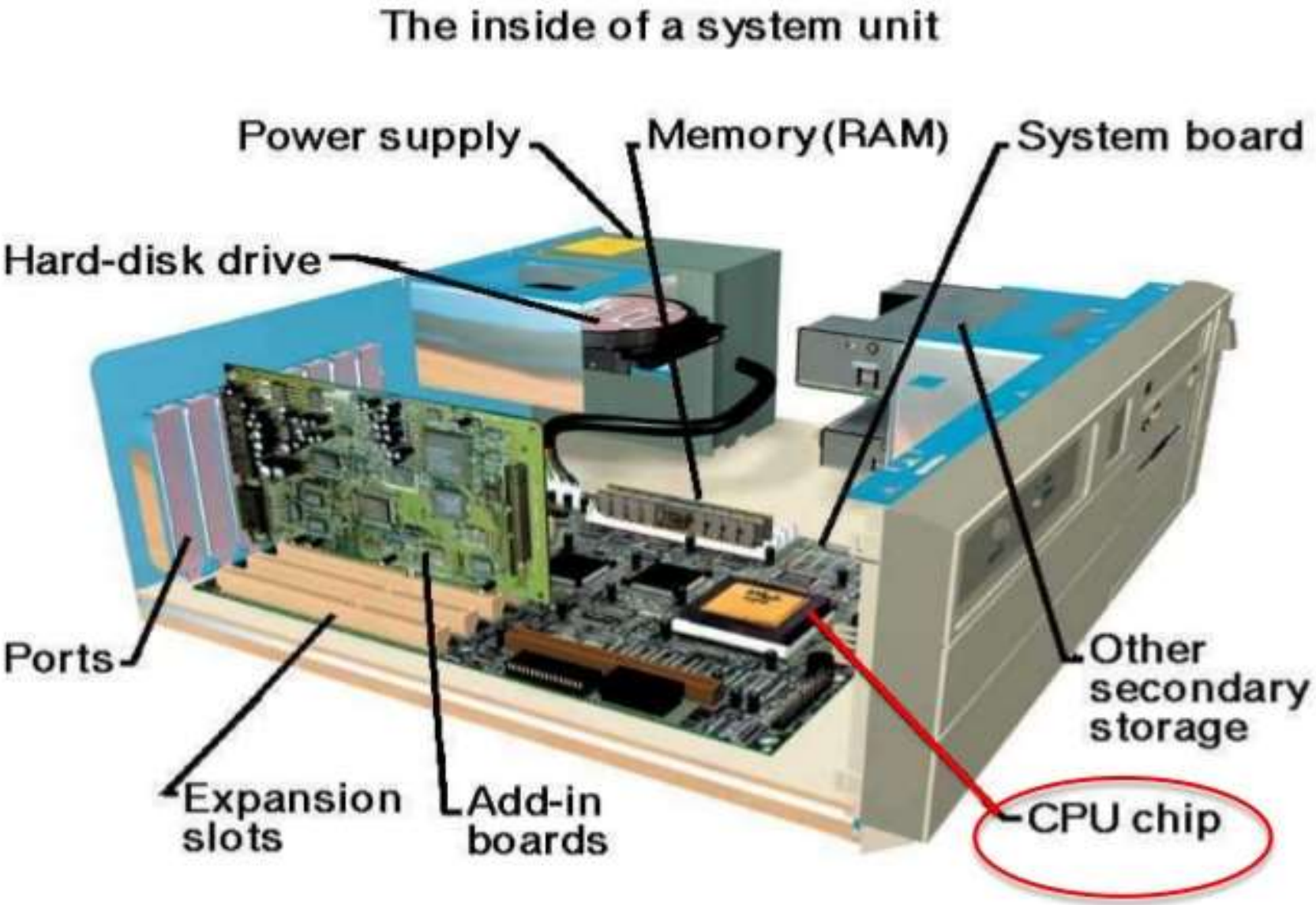
- Accept the results produced by the computer. (These are in a coded form.)
- Convert it to a form that the outside world can understand. (OR, Converts it into human readable form.)
- Supply the converted results to the outside world.

CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT

- It is the brain of the computer.
- The ALU and the Control Unit (CU) of a computer system are jointly known as the central processing unit.
- CPU performs actual processing of data, according to instructions from programs.

FUNCTIONS OF CPU

- It performs all calculations.
- It takes all decisions.
- It controls all units of the computer.


The inside of a system unit
Power supply
Memory (RAM)
System board
Hard-disk drive
Ports
Expansion slots
Add-in boards
Other secondary storage
CPU chip

CONTROL UNIT

- It controls all other units in the computer.
- It is the central nervous system of the computer that controls and synchronizes its working.

FUNCTIONS OF CONTROL UNIT

- It instructs the input unit, where to store the data after receiving it from the user.
- It controls the flow of data and instructions from the storage unit to ALU.

ARITHMETIC LOGIC UNIT

- All calculations are performed in the Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) of the computer.

FUNCTIONS OF ALU

- It performs all arithmetic operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division).
- It performs all logic operations.
- It does comparison and takes decision.

STORAGE UNIT

- The storage unit of the computer holds data and instructions that are entered through the input unit, before they are processed.

Storage devices are divided into two categories:

- Primary Memory or Main Memory
- Secondary Memory

FUNCTIONS OF STORAGE UNIT

- It received the data and instructions required for processing from the input unit.
- It stores the intermediate results.• It stores the final results before these results are released to the output unit.
- It saves data for later use.


Thank You!