

## Input Unit

Keyboard → HLL → Binary code (ASCII)  
& mouse

Computer needs to receive data and instruction in order to solve any problem so the computer needs to input data and instruction into the computer. It converts it to the computer understandable language which is called binary code or machine level language. It supplies the converted data to the computer for further processing. The keyboard is the main input device through which we have to input data and instruction to the computer. Some other examples are mouse, scanner, joystick, microphone, touchscreen.

## CPU (Central Processing Unit)

This is the main unit of the computer. This unit is responsible for all events inside the computer. So, it is called the brain of computer.

### Characteristics:

- (1) It performs all calculation
- (2) It takes all decision
- (3) It controls all units of the computer system.

The CPU<sup>is</sup> consists of ALU, CU and memory unit.

(1) ALU (Arithmetic and Logical Unit)

It is the part where actual computation takes place. It is responsible for performing all arithmetic and logical operations that takes place inside a computer. It consist of electronic circuits representing adder, comparator, subtractor etc and as well as it perform arithmetic operations like addition, multiplication, division, and subtraction etc.

(2) CU (Control Unit)

It is responsible for co-ordinating all activities like transfer of data and instruction between various sub units. It issues control signals to various unit to carry out the co-ordination job. So, control unit is responsible to sequence the group of instruction to run a particular task.

(3) Storage or Memory: unit

The memory unit of computer holds data and instructions that are entered through the input unit before they are processed. There are two types of

memory — primary memory and secondary memory.

### (a) Primary memory

- (i) It is also known as main memory.
- (ii) Here, data and instructions are stored temporarily during the running process.
- (iii) It mainly consists of number of semiconductor memory cells which is capable of storing.
- (iv) The cost of primary memory is expensive and its capacity is limited as it differ from computer to computer.  
e.g. RAM and ROM.

### (b) Secondary memory

- (i) It is also known as auxiliary memory.
- (ii) It is a permanent memory where data stores.
- (iii) It stores several programs, documents, database etc.
- (iv) The program that you run on the computer are first transferred to the primary memory before it is actually runs, whenever the results are saved, again they get stored in the secondary memory.
- (v) The secondary memory is slower and cheaper than primary memory.

(vi) Its capacity is more as compare to primary memory

e.g. hard disk, floppy disk, Pen-drive, CD, ~~Floto~~ etc

### OUTPUT UNIT

After the processing of data by the computer, it has to represent the result into human understandable form. For this purpose we need an output device so we get result in two major categories -

(1) Soft copy - The user can only see the result on processing of soft copy that is on monitor or in ved video.

(2) Hard copy - The user can take the result on a paper that is hard copy from printer or plotter.