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COMPUTER PARTS

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Анотація *Комп'ютерна техніка включає фізичні частини комп'ютера, такі як корпус, центральний процесор (CPU), монітор, миша, клавіатура, пам'ять для комп'ютера, відеокарта, звукова карта, динаміки та материнська плата. На відміну від цього, програмне забезпечення - це набір інструкцій, який може зберігатись і запускати апаратне забезпечення. Апаратне забезпечення називається так, оскільки воно "жорстке" або жорстке щодо змін, тоді як програмне забезпечення є "м'яким", оскільки його легко змінити. Апаратне забезпечення, як правило, спрямовується програмним забезпеченням для виконання будь-якої команди чи інструкції. Поєднання апаратного та програмного забезпечення утворює придатну обчислювальну систему, хоча інші системи існують лише з апаратними засобами.*
Ключові слова: апаратне забезпечення, корпус, центральний процесор (CPU), монітор, миша, клавіатура, пам'ять для комп'ютера, відеокарта, звукова карта, динаміки, материнська плата.

Abstract *Computer hardware includes the physical parts of a computer, such as the case, central processing unit (CPU), monitor, mouse, keyboard, computer data storage, graphics card, sound card, speakers and motherboard. By contrast, software is the set of instructions that can be stored and run by hardware. Hardware is so-termed because it is "hard" or rigid with respect to changes, whereas software is "soft" because it is easy to change. Hardware is typically directed by the software to execute any command or instruction. A combination of hardware and software forms a usable computing system, although other systems exist with only hardware.*
Keywords: hardware, case, central processing unit (CPU), monitor, mouse, keyboard, computer data storage, graphics card, sound card, speakers, motherboard.

Hardware. What is hardware? Hardware refers to physical components of your system, basically everything you can touch. Let's tall about components of an average PC.

First and foremost, I'll tell you about motherboards. What is a motherboard? It's a printed circuit board (PCB) that connects every component of your computer. It's like a bone system that connects nearly all of the muscle, fibers in our body. Average motherboard consists of these parts: 24-pin connector slot, RAM slots, CPU socket, USB ports, Video and Audio output ports, SATA sockets, PCIe slots, Ethernet port and many more components that are less important to an average consumer.

Next up is a processor. A processor is an integrated electronic circuit that performs the calculations that run a computer. A processor performs arithmetical, logical, input/output (I/O) and other basic instructions that are passed from an operating system. So performs like a brain in our body. There are two main manufacturers of CPUs right now: Intel and AMD.

Graphics card is a type of display adapter or video card installed within all computing devices to display graphical data with high clarity, color, definition and overall appearance. There are two types of GPUs: internal and external. Internal GPUs are situated inside of your processor and are capable of basic image output and minimal workload. External GPU is a much more powerful variant of graphics cards; it must be placed inside the motherboards PCIe slot. They are usually used by gamers and 3D artists, but recent spikes of interest in cryptocurrency community increased GPU usage in mining considerably.

Storage. A hard disk drive (HDD) is a non-volatile computer storage device containing magnetic disks or platters rotating at high speeds. HDDs operate at slow speed but come in higher capacity compared to SSDs. They are great for storing big amounts of data. HDDs are vulnerable to vibrations and magnets.

A solid-state drive (SSD) is an electronic storage drive built on solid-state architecture. It has no moving parts and operates at much higher speeds than average HDD. There are currently four types of SSDs in the market: SATA, M.2 SATA, NVMe and PCIe.

Random Access Memory (RAM) is a type of data storage used in computers that is generally located on the motherboard. It is the main memory used by a computer for quick access to recent files and programs.

Power Supply Unit (PSU) provides components with electric power. It converts AC to DC. They come in two variants: non-modular and modular. Non-modular arrive with all the cables pre-attached while cables in modular PSUs are fully detachable.

Now a little bit about peripherals. A display monitor is an electronic device used to display video output from computers. A keyboard is a peripheral device that enables a user to input text into a computer or any other electronic machinery. A mouse is a small handheld input device that controls a computer screen's cursor or pointer in conjunction with the way it is moved on a flat surface.

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