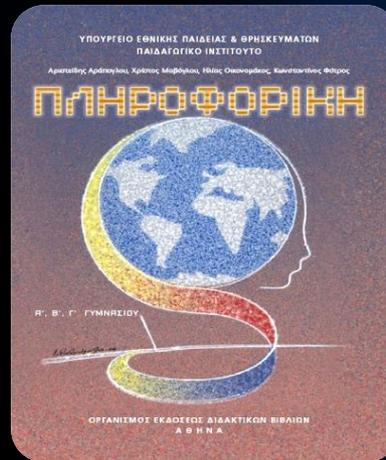


<http://www.zioulas.gr>



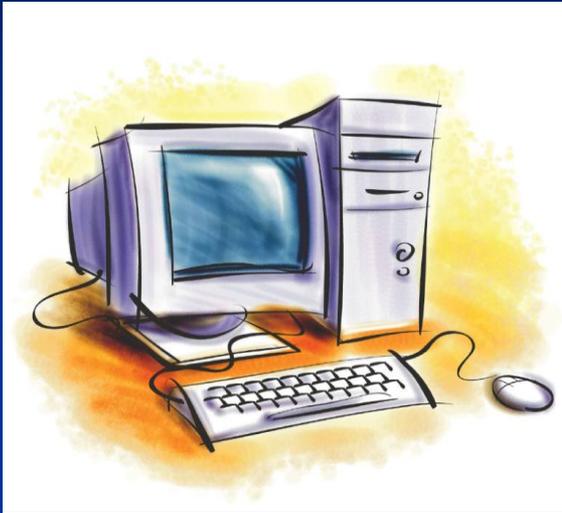
# COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE

## CHAPTER 2



EVANGELOS C. ZIOULAS (IT TEACHER)

# KEY WORDS



CENTRAL UNIT

POWER SUPPLY

MOTHERBOARD

CPU

SLOTS

RAM

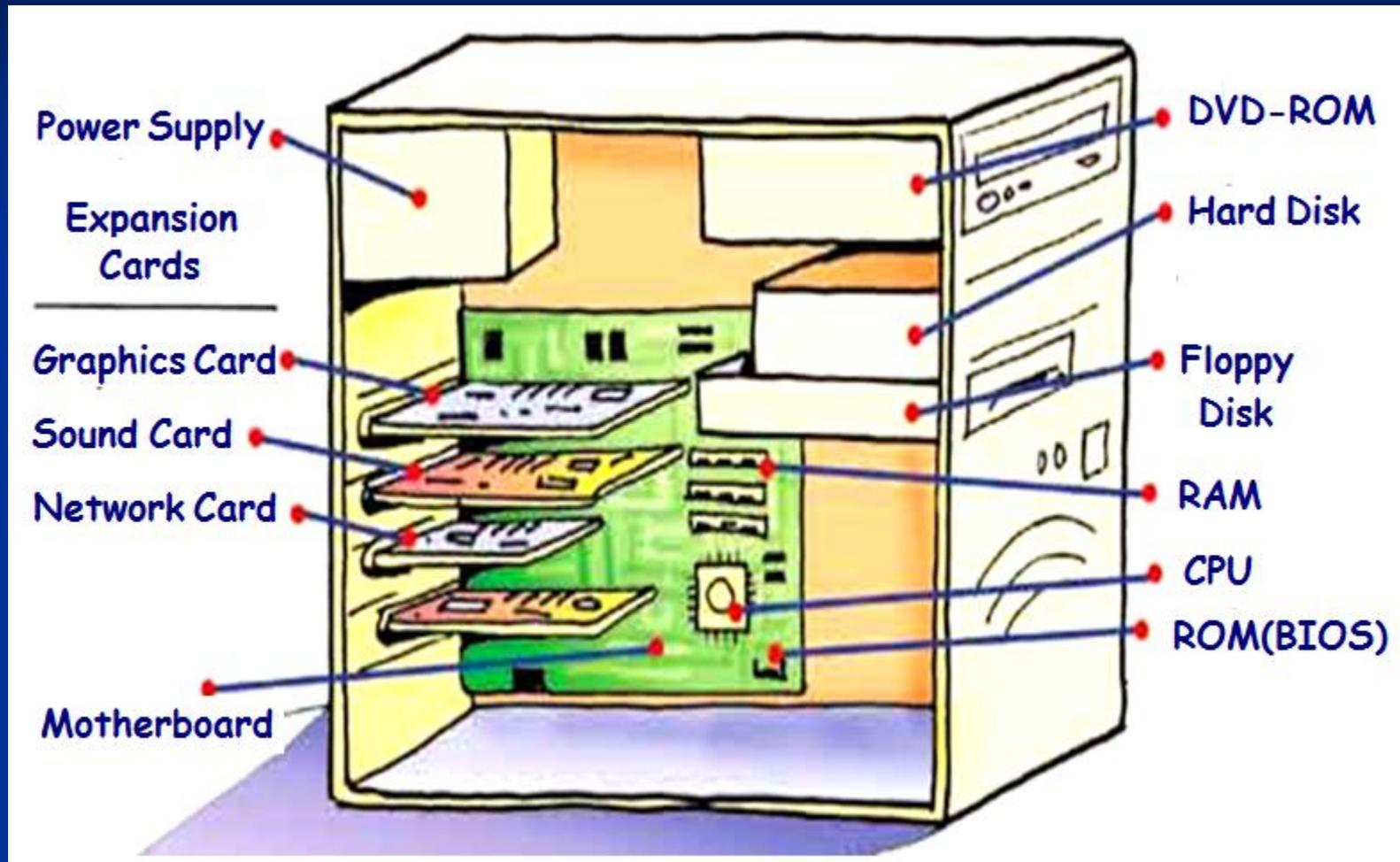
ROM

EXPANSION CARDS

PORTS

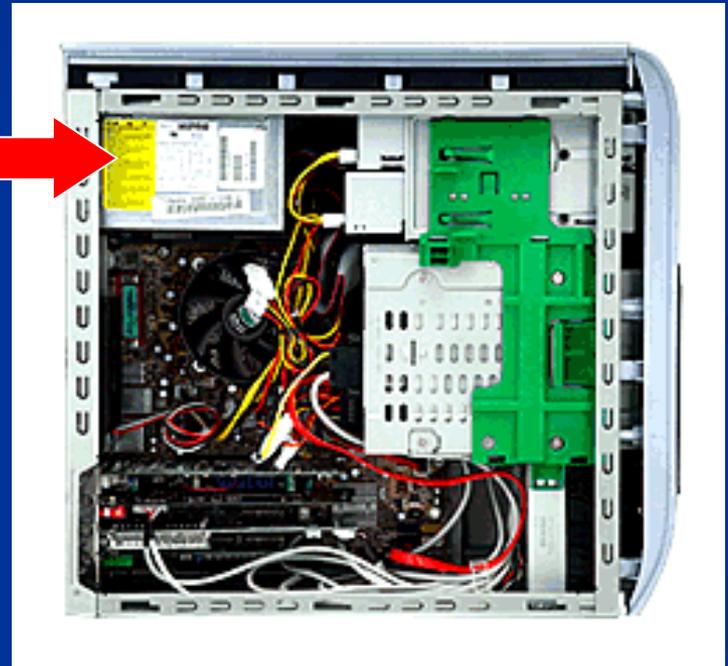
CONNECTORS

# COMPUTER INTERIOR

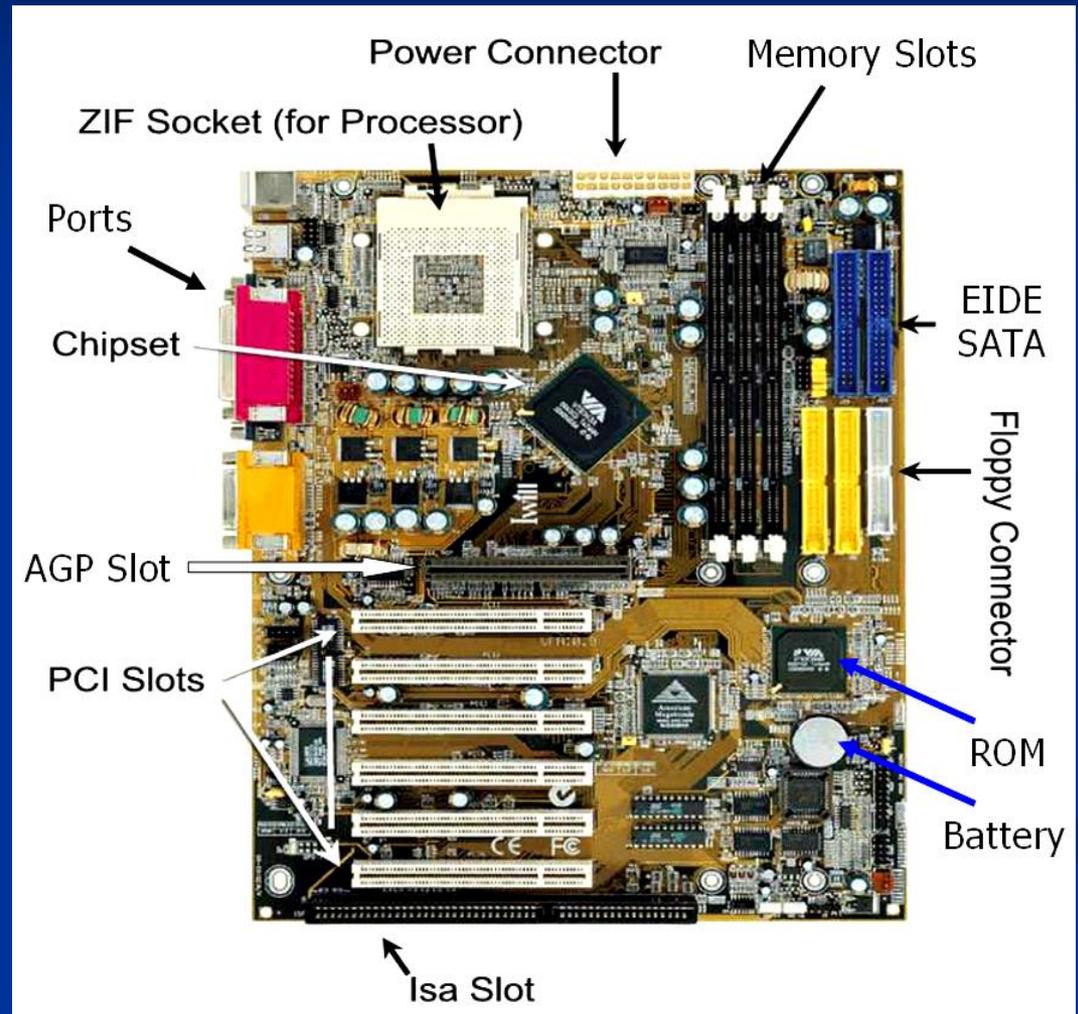


The most basic components inside central unit (case)

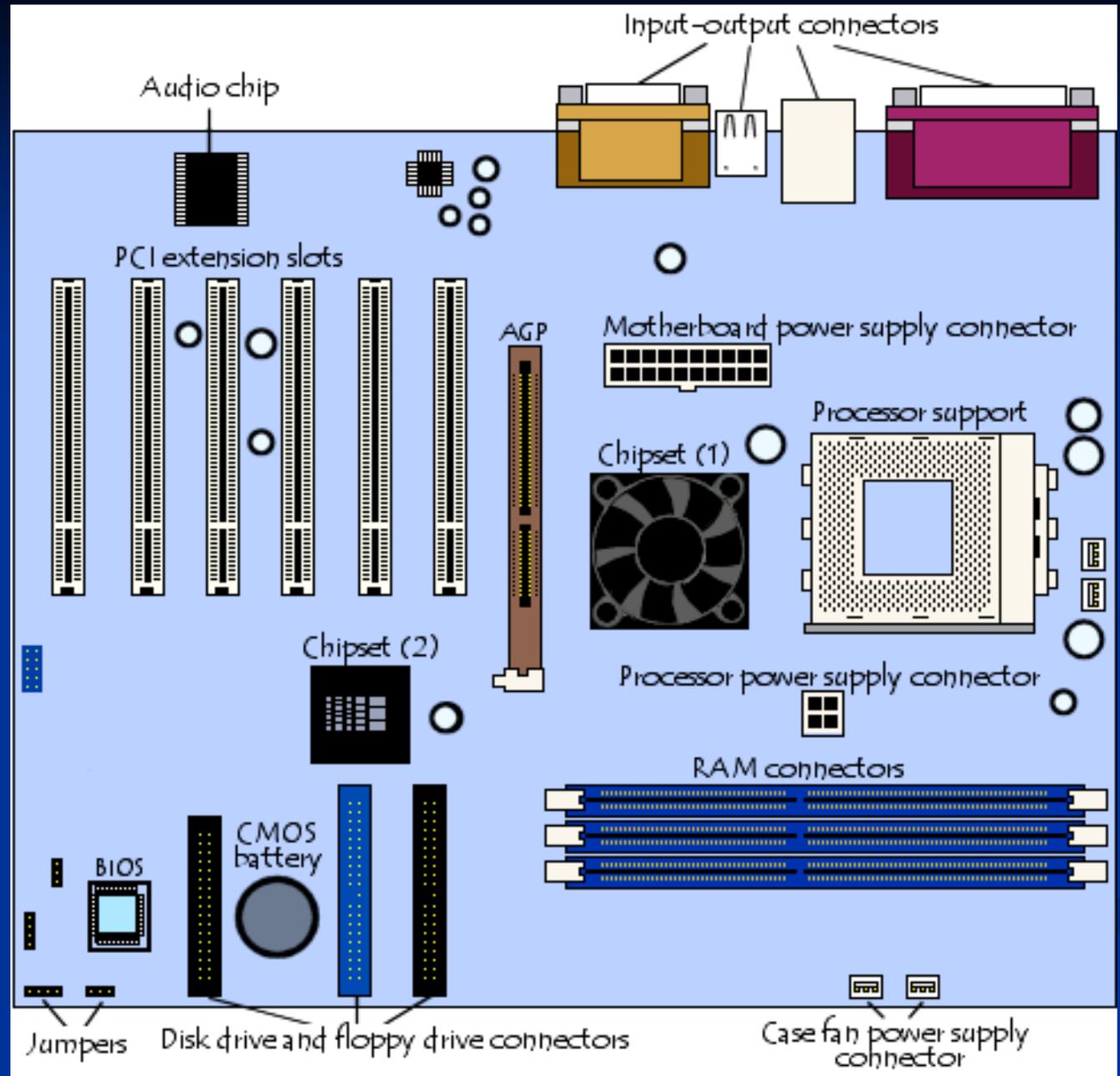
# POWER SUPPLY



# MOTHERBOARD



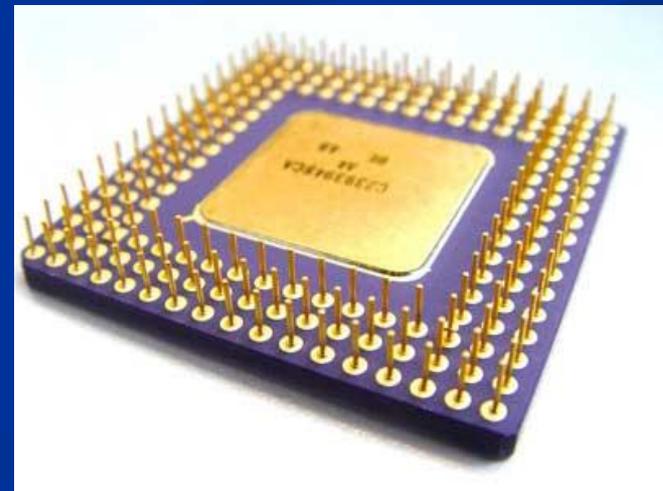
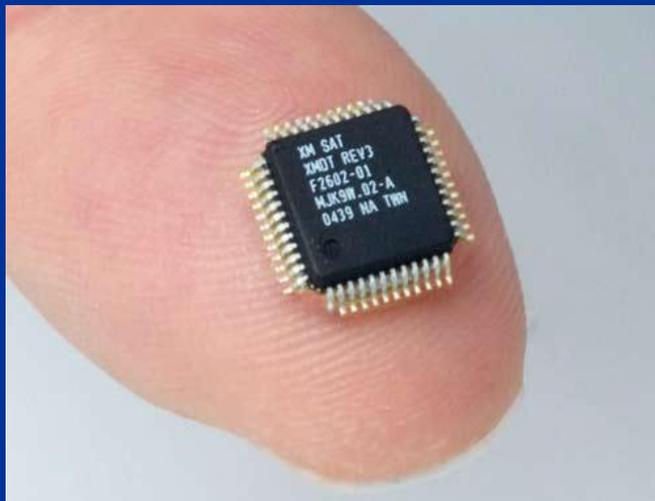
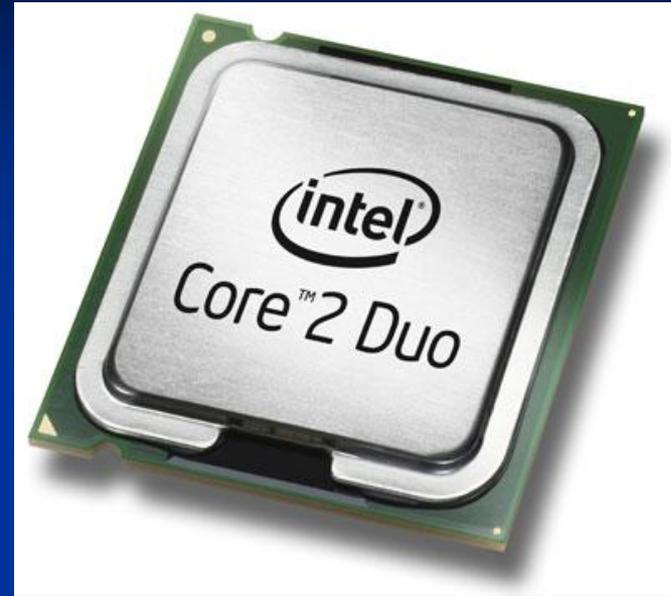
# MOTHERBOARD

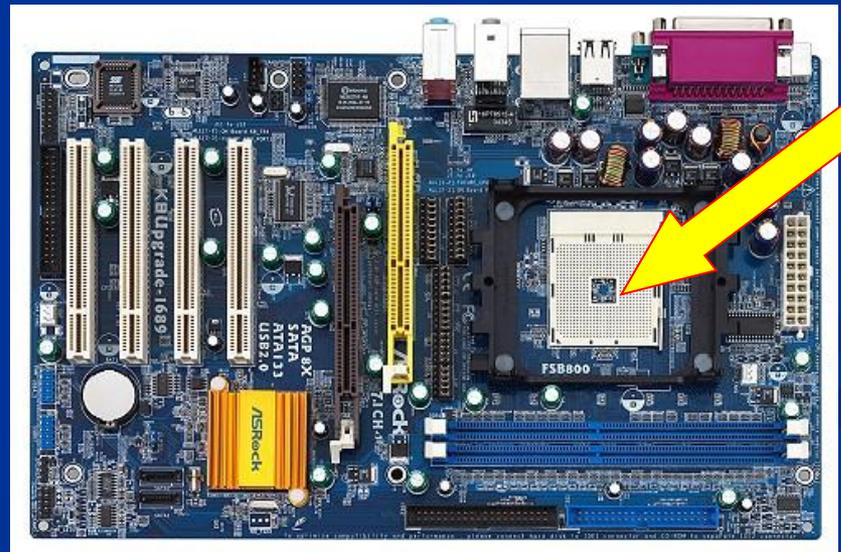
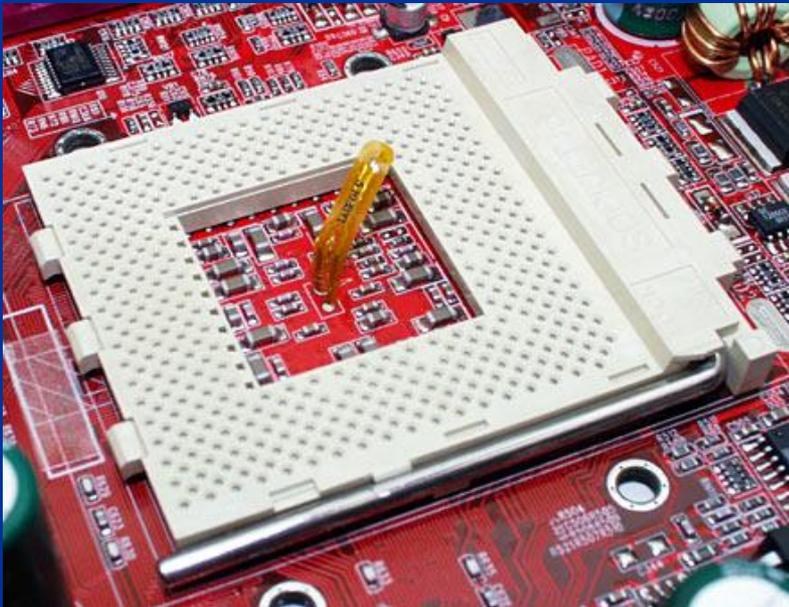
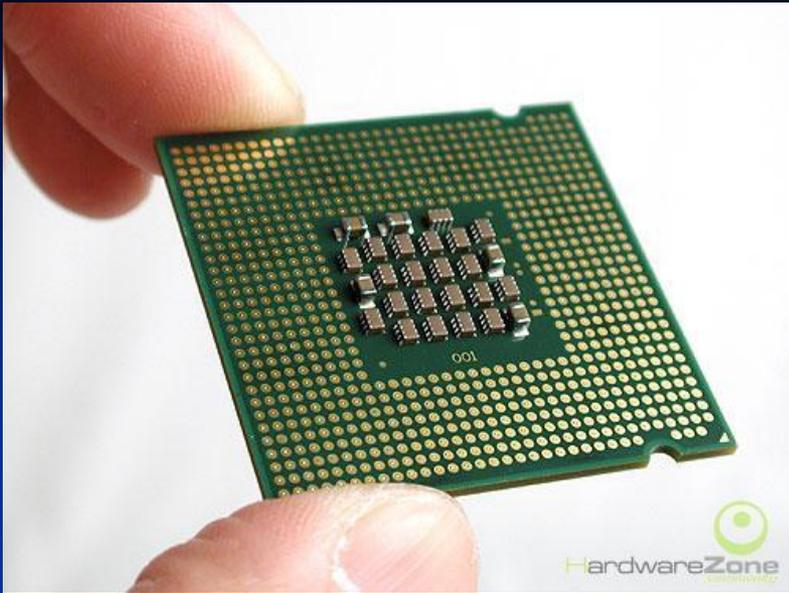


# CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT (CPU)

- It is the **faster** and most important component of the computer (computer brain).
- It accesses data of RAM directly and executes them.
- It is placed permanently on the **CPU socket** of motherboard.
- Because it is easily heated, it has a **fan (heatsink)** which cools its surface as it works.

# CPU types





# RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY (RAM)

- It retains temporarily data and commands of running programs before they are sent to CPU for execution.
- It **saves temporarily** all the active applications and processes of computer.
- It is installed on RAM slots of motherboard as an **expansion card (RAM module)**.
- Each memory module has a capacity that is measured in **GB** (e.g. 4GB, 8GB).
- It loses its data without stable power supply.

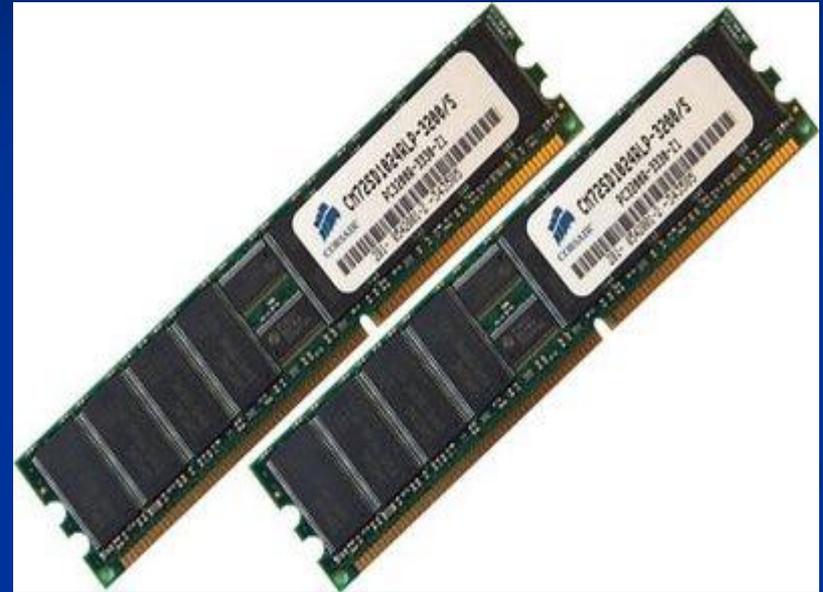
# ROM (READ ONLY MEMORY)

- It is a small capacity memory which is **readable only** by the microprocessor.
- Its data have been set by the manufacturer so the user cannot change them.
- It is printed on the motherboard as an integrated circuit.
- It holds all the necessary data for supporting computer **boot**.

# MAIN MEMORY

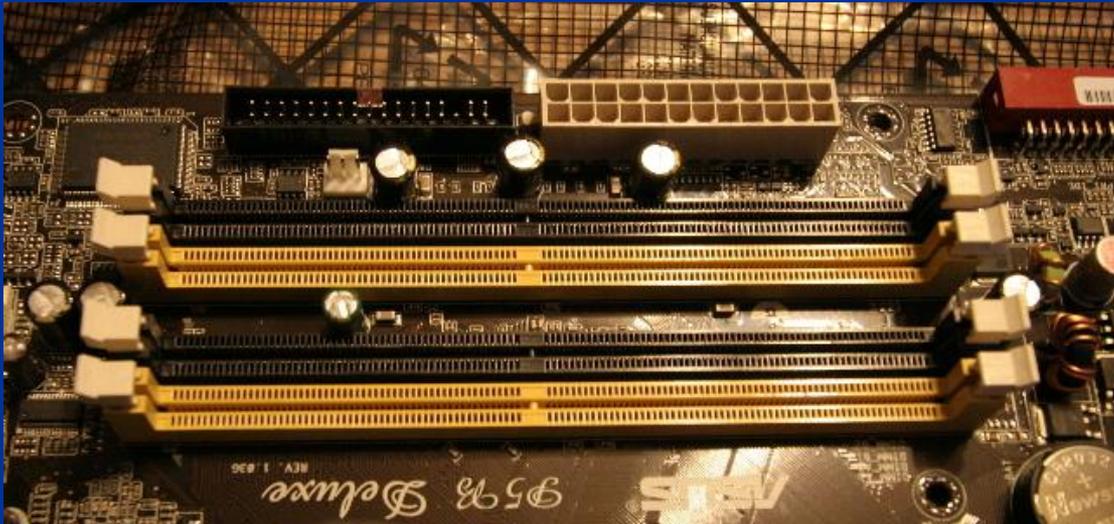
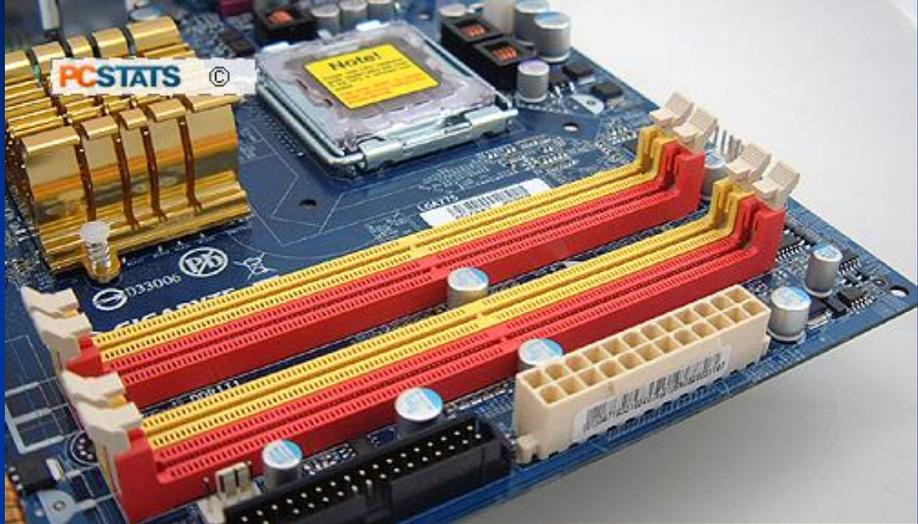
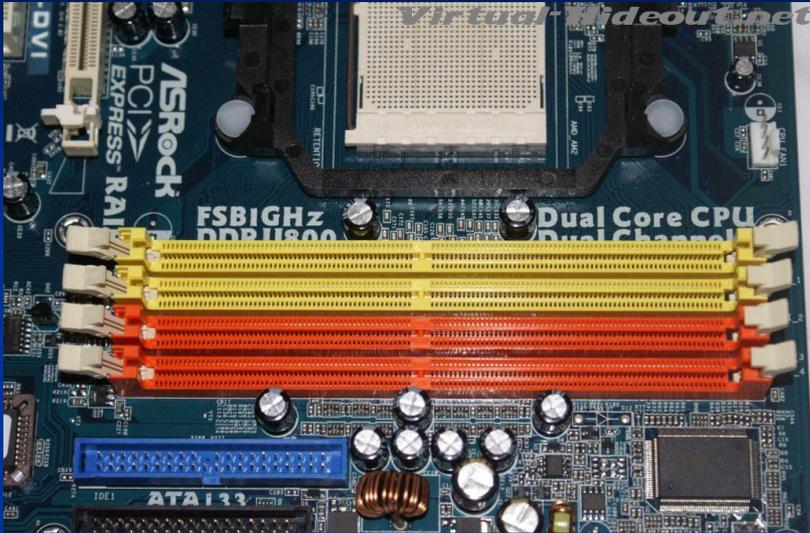


**ROM**  
(Read Only Memory)



**RAM**  
(Random Access Memory)

# Ram Slots



# Expansion cards

## ■ Graphics Card

It processes the **video signal** that is sent to computer screen.

It has its own processor (accelerator) and RAM memory to relax computer from heavy tasks increasing the processing speed

## ■ Sound Card

It processes the **audio signal** that is sent to computer speakers .

It also accepts signal from audio input devices such as microphone or musical instruments (through MIDI port) and digitalizes it.

## ■ Network Card

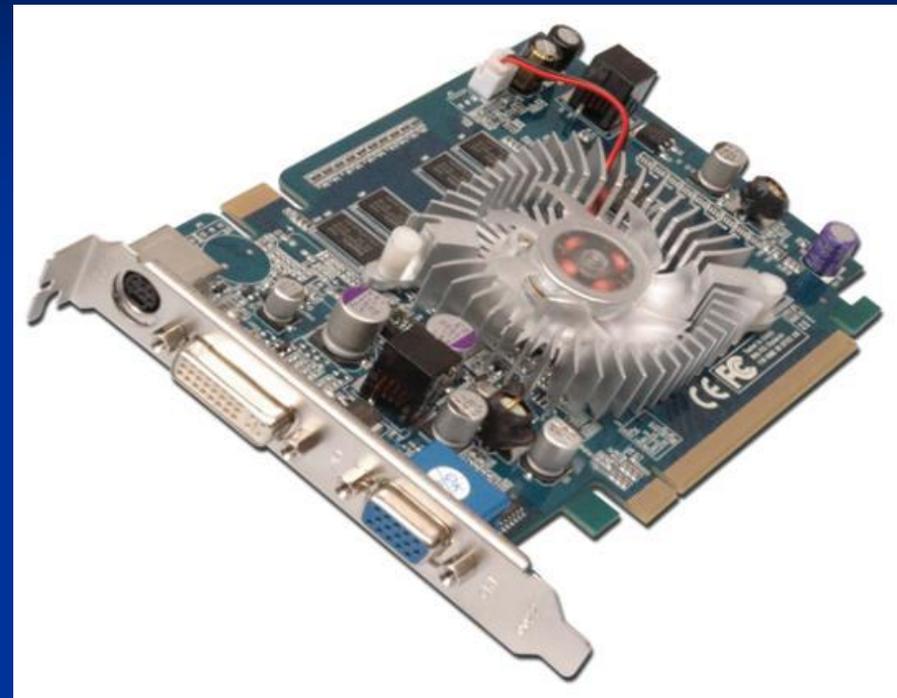
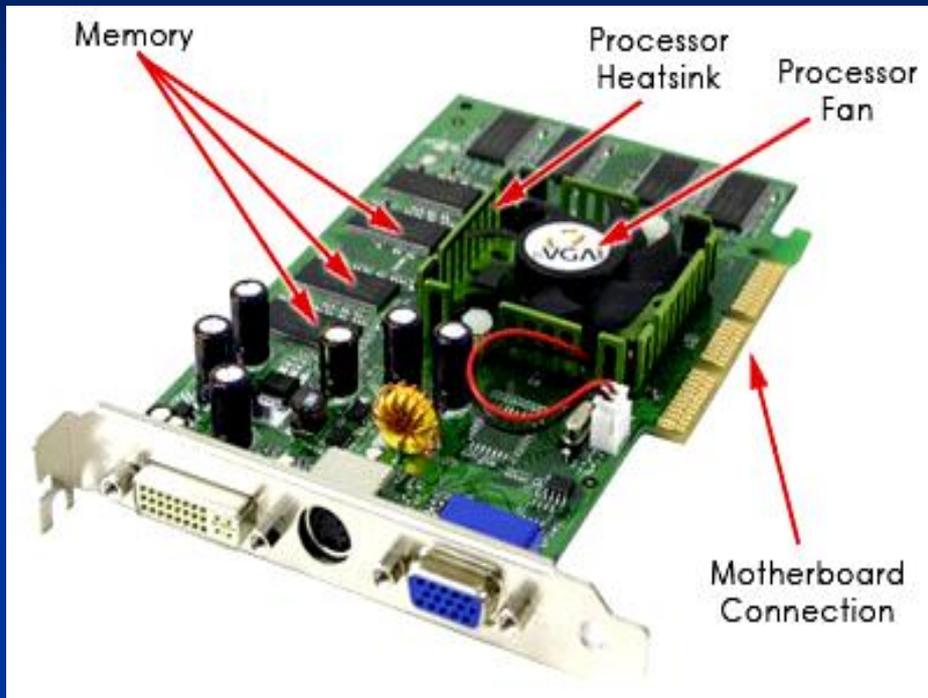
It supports computer **connection with other computers** inside a local area network.

The connection might be **wired** (ethernet cable) or **wireless** (antenna).

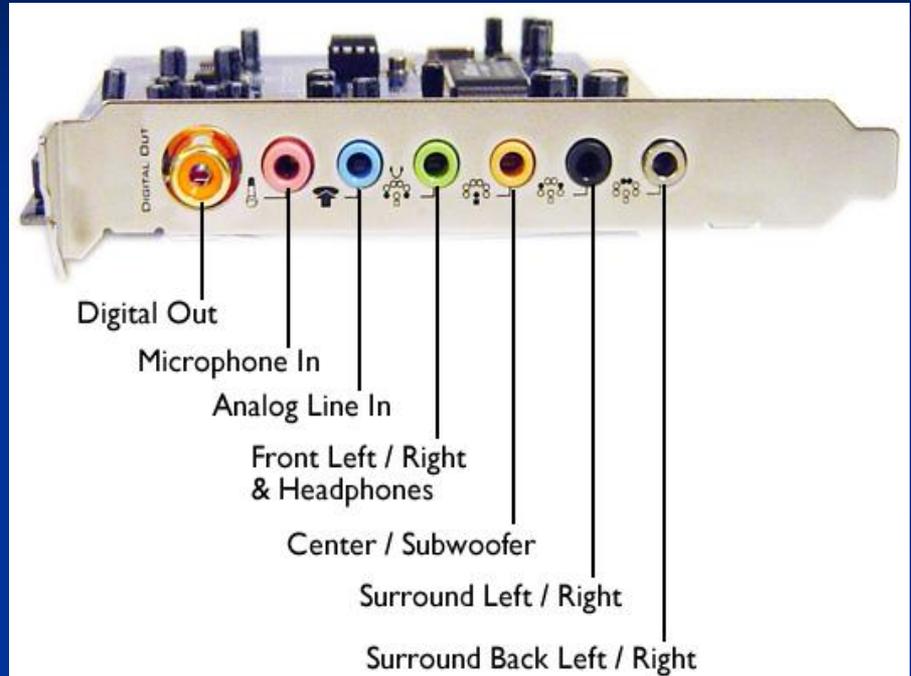
## ■ Other expansion cards

<b>Radio card</b>	for listening to radio stations
<b>TV card</b>	for managing TV channels
<b>Video card:</b>	for processing video movie files
<b>Modem card:</b>	for connecting to the Internet through a telephone line

# Graphics Card



# Sound Card



# Network Card (NIC)



# TV Card



# Radio Card

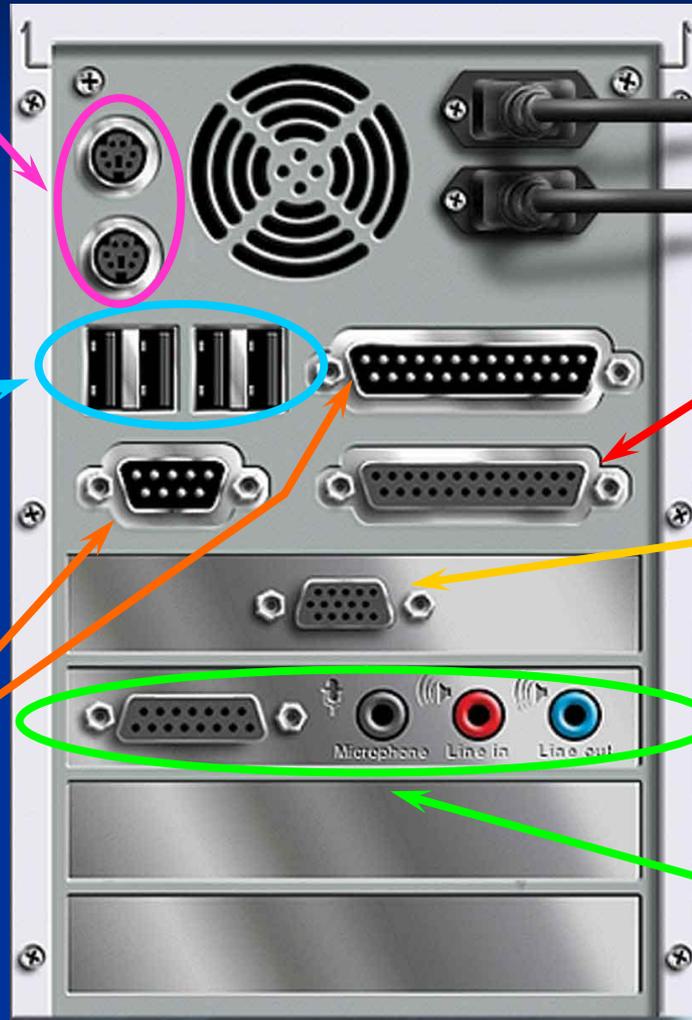


# Connectors and Ports

**PS/2:** older interface used to connect keyboard and mouse to computer.

**USB:** it connects a variety of peripherals (keyboard, mouse, printer, scanner, external hard disk) and has high transmission rate. It also supplies with electric power the devices connected to it.

**Serial Port:** older interface used to connect slow peripherals with low speed requirements (mouse, modem), Today it has been abandoned.



**Parallel Port:** older interface used to connect fast peripherals with high speed requirements (monitor, scanner). Today it has been replaced by USB. It is 8 times faster in data transmission than serial port.

**VGA Port:** it connects computer monitor to graphics card. Today it has been exceeded by faster interfaces (DVI, HDMI)

**Sound Card Ports:** MIDI (for connecting external musical instruments), microphone (for connecting microphone device), line in and line out (for connecting external devices for sound input or output).

# Computer ports



DVI port



HDMI port

