

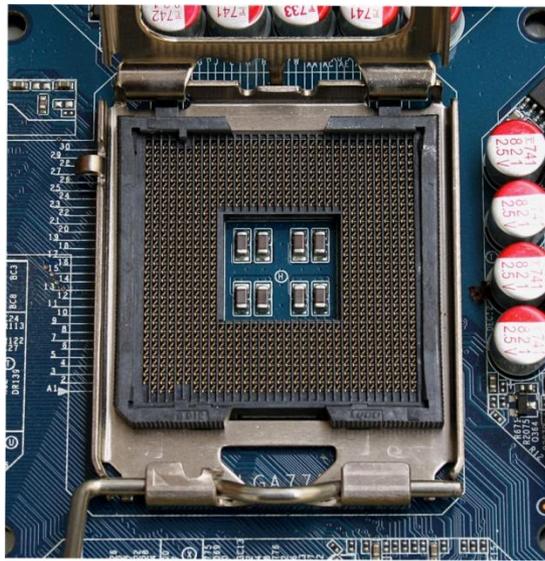
1.



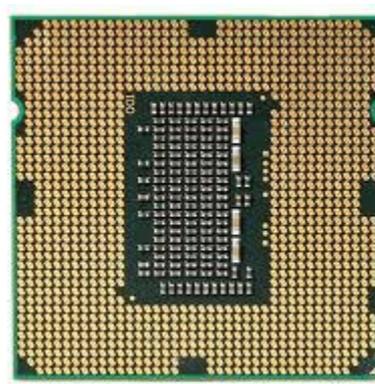
DESKTOP CASE

A computer case is also known as a "computer chassis", "tower", "system unit", "base unit" or simply "case". Also sometimes incorrectly referred to as the "CPU" or "hard drive", it is the enclosure that contains most of the components of a computer (factors typically specify only the internal dimensions and layout of the case. Form factors for rack-mounted and blade servers may include precise external dimensions as well, since these cases must themselves fit in specific enclosures.

2.



MOTHERBOARD CPU SLOT



BACK VIEW



FRONT VIEW

CPU – CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT (MICROPROCESSOR)

- **Pronounced as separate letters, CPU is the abbreviation for central processing unit. Sometimes referred to simply as the central processor, but more commonly called processor, the CPU is the brains of the computer where most calculations take place. In terms of computing power, the CPU is the most important element of a computer system.**

3.



FRONT VIEW

BACK VIEW



1

POWER

2

DVI

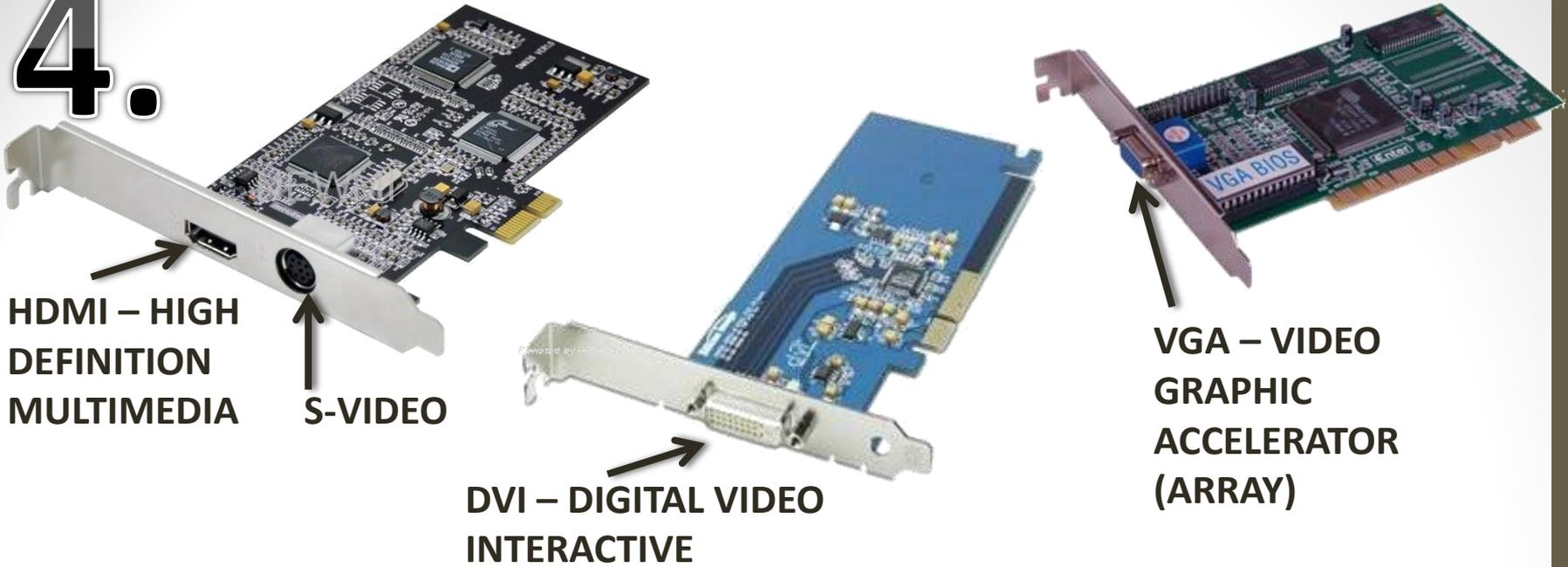
3

VGA

MONITOR

- Pronounced as separate letters, CPU is the abbreviation for central processing unit. Sometimes referred to simply as the central processor, but more commonly called processor, the CPU is the brains of the computer where most calculations take place. In terms of computing power, the CPU is the most important element of a computer system.

4.



HDMI – HIGH
DEFINITION
MULTIMEDIA

S-VIDEO

DVI – DIGITAL VIDEO
INTERACTIVE

VGA – VIDEO
GRAPHIC
ACCELERATOR
(ARRAY)

GRAPHIC (VIDEO) CARD

- The video card is a board that plugs into the PC motherboard to give it display capabilities. New video cards come with their own RAM and processor to help speed up the graphics display. Many computers come with video chips built in. That makes a separate video card unnecessary, unless the computer is going to be used for high-end multimedia work or to play video games.

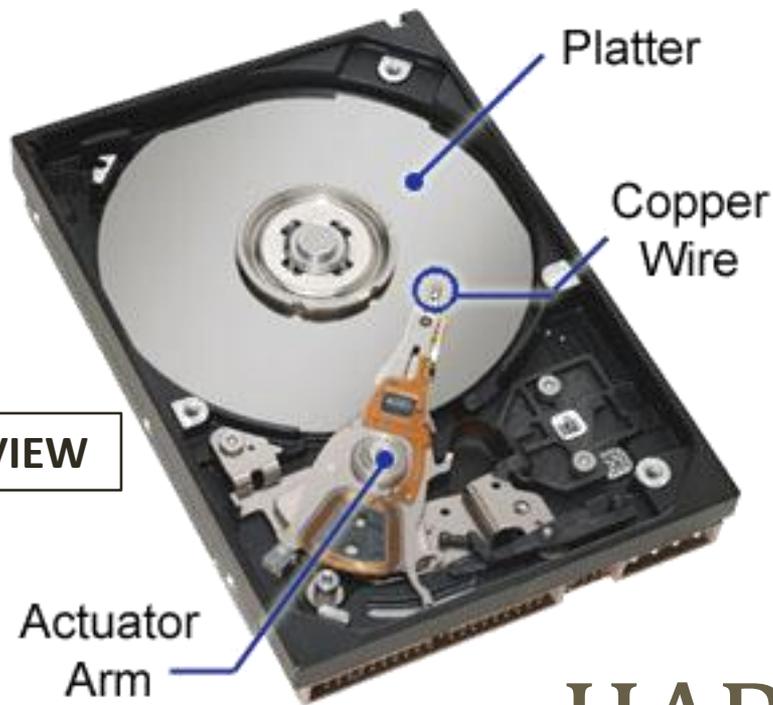
5.



DVD+-/CD+- RW

- A DVD recorder (also known as a DVDR, mainly outside of the UK and Ireland), is an optical disc recorder that uses Optical disc recording technologies to digitally record analog signal or digital signals onto blank writable DVD media. Such devices are available as either installable drives for computers or as standalone components for use in television studios or home theater systems.

6.



HARD DRIVE

- A hard disk drive (HDD)[note 2] is a data storage device used for storing and retrieving digital information using rapidly rotating discs (platters) coated with magnetic material. An HDD retains its data even when powered off. Data is read in a random-access manner, meaning individual blocks of data can be stored or retrieved in any order rather than just sequentially. An HDD consists of one or more rigid ("hard") rapidly rotating discs (platters) with magnetic heads arranged on a moving actuator arm to read and write data to the surfaces.

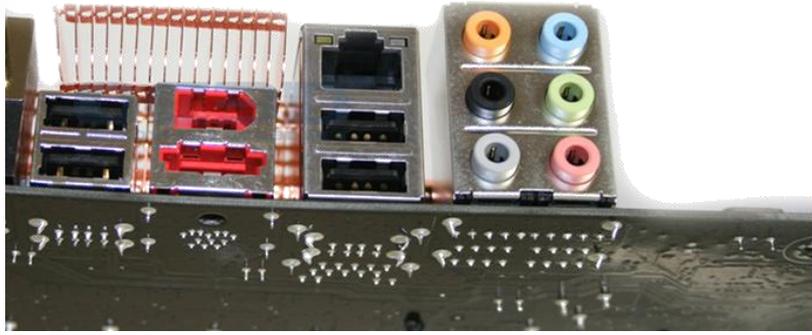
7



RAM – RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY

- **Random-access memory (RAM) is a form of computer data storage. A random-access device allows stored data to be accessed directly in any random order. In contrast, other data storage media such as hard disks, CDs, DVDs and magnetic tape, as well as early primary memory types such as drum memory, read and write data only in a predetermined order, consecutively, because of mechanical design limitations. Therefore the time to access a given data location varies significantly depending on its physical location.**

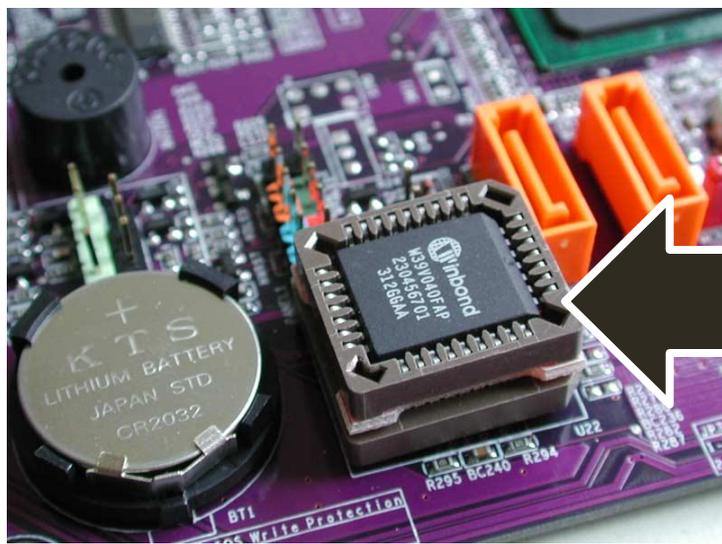
8.



SOUND CARD

- A sound card (also known as an audio card) is an internal computer expansion card that facilitates the input and output of audio signals to and from a computer under control of computer programs. The term sound card is also applied to external audio interfaces that use software to generate sound, as opposed to using hardware inside the PC. Typical uses of sound cards include providing the audio component for multimedia applications such as music composition, editing video or audio, presentation, education and entertainment (games) and video projection.

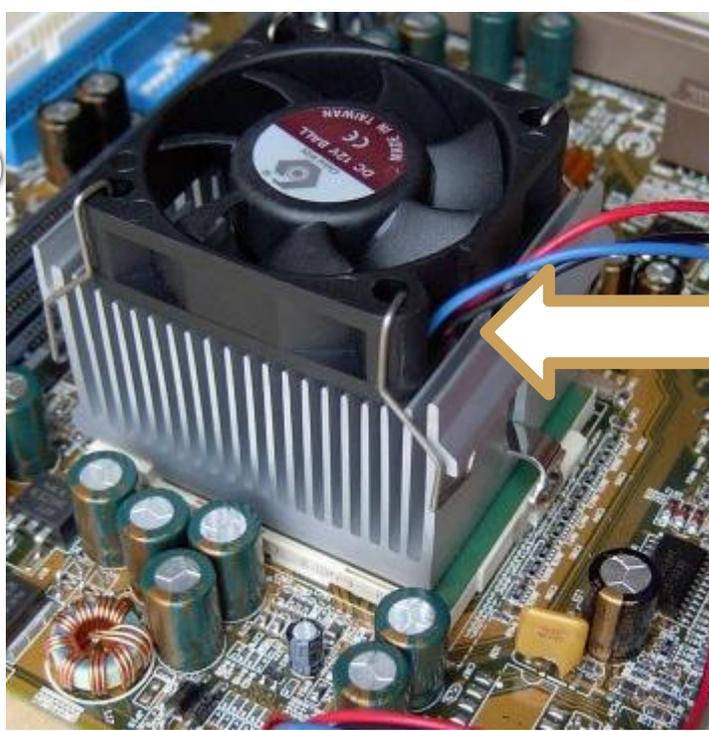
9.



BIOS – BASIC INPUT/OUTPUT SYSTEM

- In IBM PC compatible computers, the Basic Input/Output System (BIOS), also known as the system BIOS or ROM BIOS (pron.: /'baɪ.oʊs/), is a de facto standard defining a firmware interface[disambiguation needed].The BIOS software is built into the PC, and is the first software run by a PC when powered on. The fundamental purposes of the BIOS are to initialize and test the system hardware components, and to load an operating system or other programs from a mass memory device. The BIOS provides a consistent way for application programs and operating systems to interact with the keyboard, display, and other input/output devices. Variations in the system hardware are hidden by the BIOS from programs that use BIOS services instead of directly accessing the hardware.

10.



HTPC

CPU (CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT) FAN

- A computer fan is any fan inside, or attached to, a computer case used for active cooling, and may refer to fans that draw cooler air into the case from the outside, expel warm air from inside, or move air across a heatsink to cool a particular component.

11.



CASE FAN

- A computer fan is any fan inside, or attached to, a computer case used for active cooling, and may refer to fans that draw cooler air into the case from the outside, expel warm air from inside, or move air across a heatsink to cool a particular component.

12.



CMOS – (COMPLEMENTARY METAL- OXIDE-SEMICONDUCTOR)

- **Definition:** CMOS (complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor) is the term usually used to describe the small amount of memory on a computer motherboard that stores the BIOS settings. The CMOS is usually powered by a CR2032 cell battery. Most CMOS batteries will last the lifetime of a motherboard (up to 10 years in most cases) but will sometimes need to be replaced. Incorrect or slow system date and time and loss of BIOS settings are major signs of a dead or dying CMOS battery.

13.



DVI (DIGITAL VISUAL INTERFACE) CABLE

- **Digital Visual Interface (DVI) is a video display interface developed by the Digital Display Working Group (DDWG). The digital interface is used to connect a video source to a display device, such as a computer monitor.**

14.



HDMI (HIGH DEFINITION MULTIMEDIA INTERFACE)

- **HDMI (High-Definition Multimedia Interface) is a compact audio/video interface for transferring uncompressed video data and compressed/uncompressed digital audio data from an HDMI-compliant device ("the source device") to a compatible digital audio device, computer monitor, video projector, or digital television.[1] HDMI is a digital replacement for existing analog video standards.**

15.



POWER CORD

- A power cord, line cord, or mains cable is a cable that temporarily connects an appliance to the mains electricity supply via a wall socket or extension cord. The terms are generally used for cables using a power plug to connect to a single-phase alternating current power source at the local line voltage—(generally 100 to 240 volts, depending on the location). The terms power cable, mains lead, flex or kettle lead are also used. A lamp cord (also known as a zip cord) is a light-weight, ungrounded, single-insulated two wire cord used for small loads such as a table or floor lamp.

16.



MEDIA READER

- A peripheral device that reads and writes a memory card made of flash memory chips. First available as external devices for one type of card, readers were subsequently built into the computer to handle all popular formats. Also known as a "memory card reader/writer," "flash memory reader," "memory card drive" and "flash card drive." See flash memory. See also USB drive.

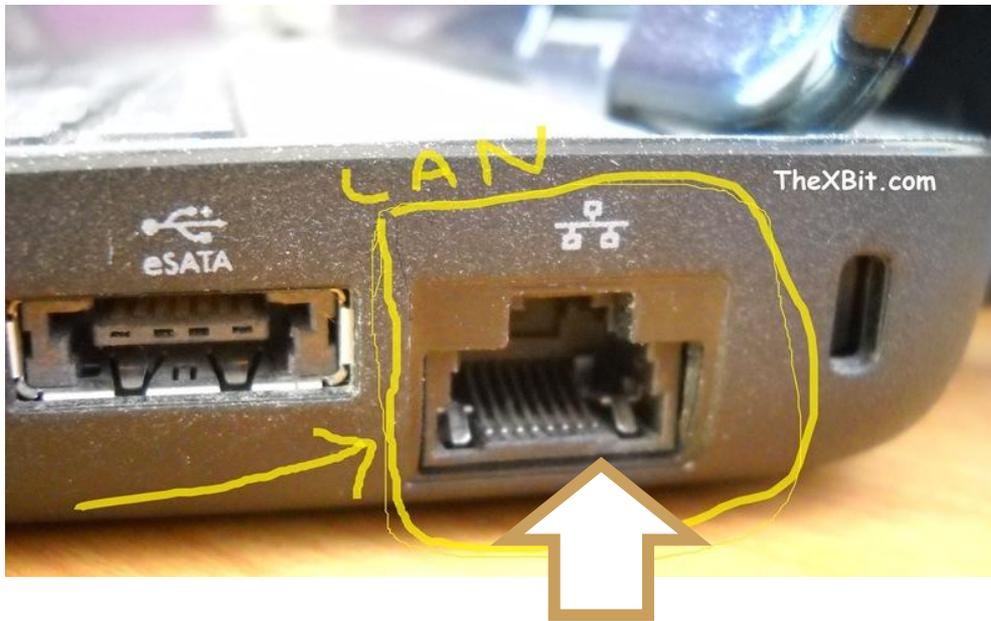
17.



VGA – VIDEO GRAPHIC ARRAY

- A Video Graphics Array (VGA) connector is a three-row 15-pin DE-15 connector. The 15-pin VGA connector is found on many video cards, computer monitors, and high definition television sets. On laptop computers or other small devices, a mini-VGA port is sometimes used in place of the full-sized VGA connector.

18.



RJ-45 (ETHERNET PORT)

- RJ45 is the common name for an 8P8C modular connector using 8 conductors that was also used for both RJ48 and RJ61 registered jacks. The "RJ45" physical connector is standardised as the IEC 60603-7 8P8C modular connector with different "categories" of performance, with all eight conductors present. A similar standard jack once used for modem/data connections, the RJ45S, used a "keyed" variety of the 8P8C body with an extra tab that prevents it mating with other connectors; the visual difference compared to the more common 8P8C is subtle, but it is a different connector. The original RJ45S [7][8] keyed 8P2C modular connector had pins 5 and 4 wired for tip and ring of a single telephone line and pins 7 and 8 shorting a programming resistor, but is obsolete today.

19.



POWER SUPPLY

- A power supply is a device that supplies electric power to an electrical load. The term is most commonly applied to electric power converters that convert one form of electrical energy to another, though it may also refer to devices that convert another form of energy (mechanical, chemical, solar) to electrical energy. A regulated power supply is one that controls the output voltage or current to a specific value; the controlled value is held nearly constant despite variations in either load current or the voltage supplied by the power supply's energy source.

20.



RJ-11 PHONE PORT (MODEM)

- **(Registered Jack-11)** A telephone interface that uses a cable of twisted wire pairs and a modular jack with two, four or six contacts. RJ-11 is the common connector for plugging a telephone into the wall and the handset into the telephone.

21.

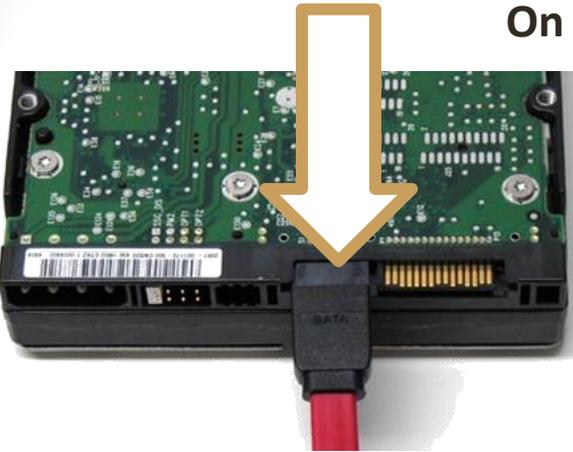


PCI (PERIPHERAL COMPONENT INTERCONNECT) MODEM

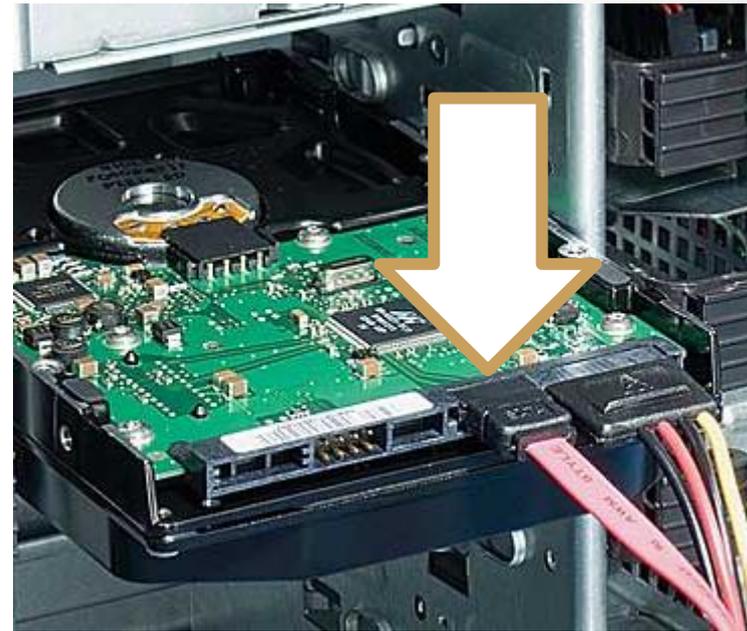
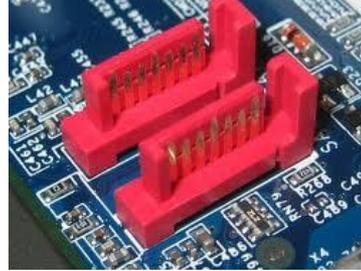
- A modem (modulator-demodulator) is a device that modulates an analog carrier signal to encode digital information, and also demodulates such a carrier signal to decode the transmitted information. The goal is to produce a signal that can be transmitted easily and decoded to reproduce the original digital data. Modems can be used over any means of transmitting analog signals, from light emitting diodes to radio. The most familiar example is a voice band modem that turns the digital data of a personal computer into modulated electrical signals in the voice frequency range of a telephone channel. These signals can be transmitted over telephone lines and demodulated by another modem at the receiver side to recover the digital data.

22.

On The Hard Drive



On The Motherboard

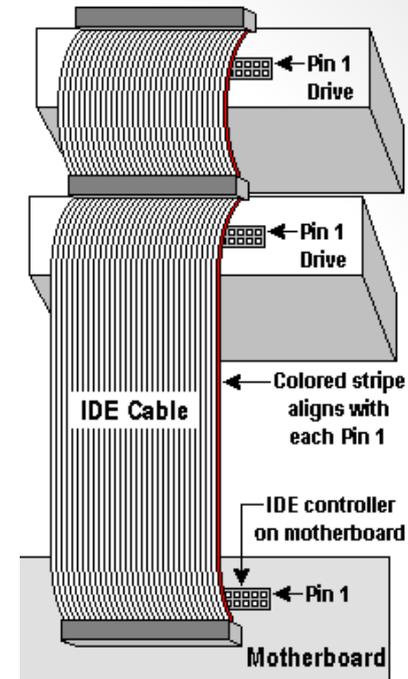
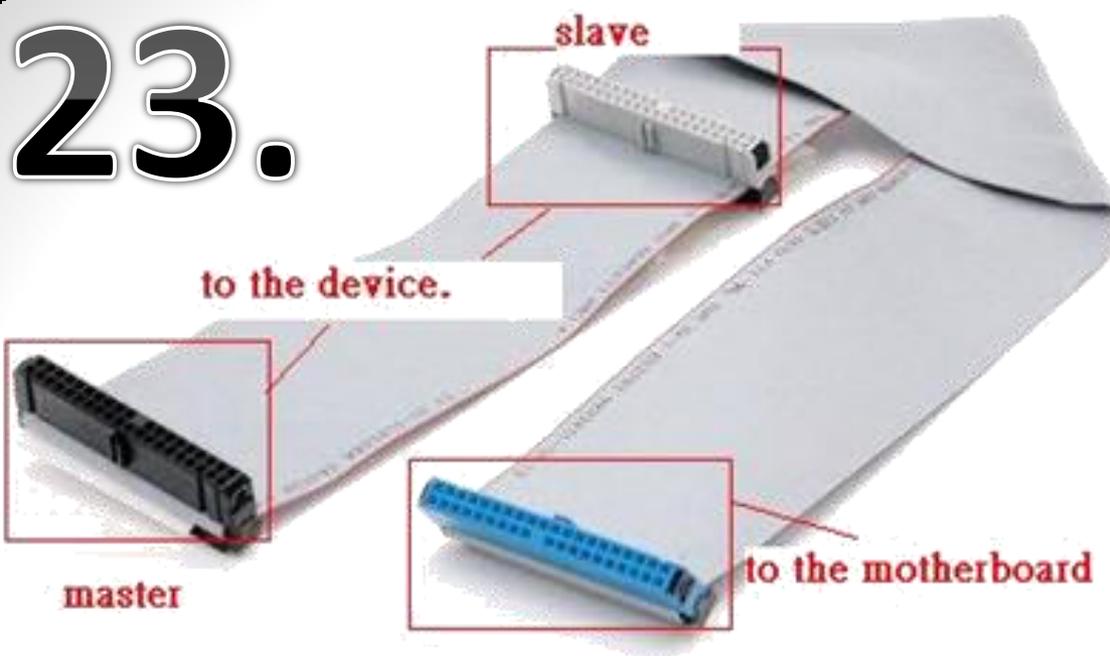


SATA (SERIAL ADVANCED

TECHNOLOGY ATTACHMENT)

- Serial ATA (SATA) is a computer bus interface that connects host bus adapters to mass storage devices such as hard disk drives and optical drives. Serial ATA replaces the older AT Attachment standard (ATA; later referred to as Parallel ATA or PATA), offering several advantages over the older interface: reduced cable size and cost (seven conductors instead of 40), native hot swapping, faster data transfer through higher signaling rates, and more efficient transfer through an (optional) I/O queuing protocol.

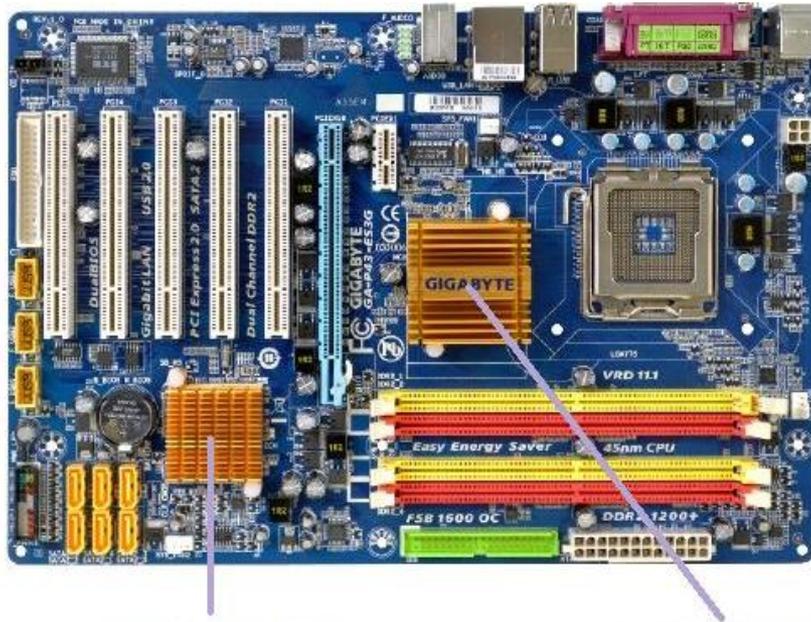
23.



PATA (PARALLEL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY ATTACHMENT)

- Parallel ATA (PATA), originally AT Attachment, is an interface standard for the connection of storage devices such as hard disks, floppy drives, and optical disc drives in computers. The standard is maintained by X3/INCITS committee.[1] It uses the underlying AT Attachment (ATA) and AT Attachment Packet Interface (ATAPI) standards.

24.

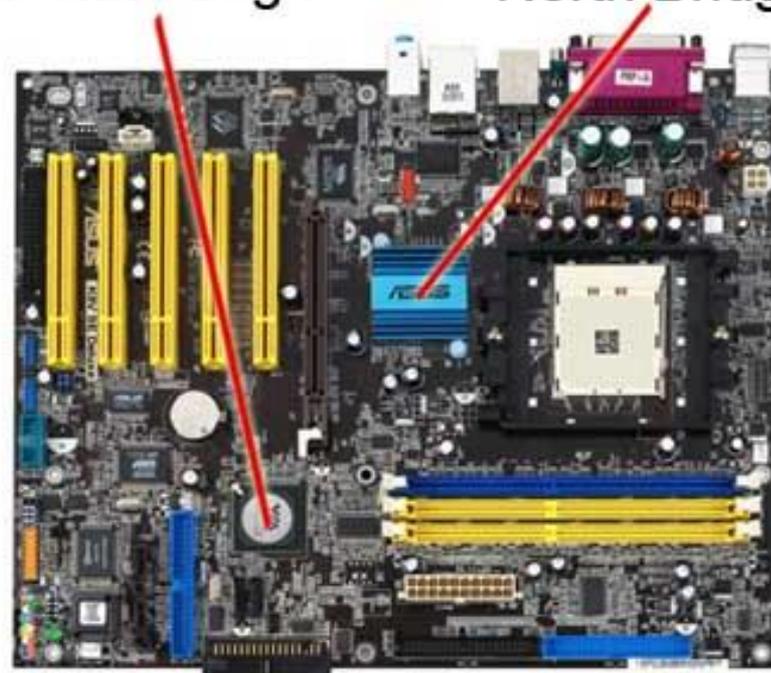


SOUTHBRIDGE

NORTHBRIDGE

South Bridge

North Bridge



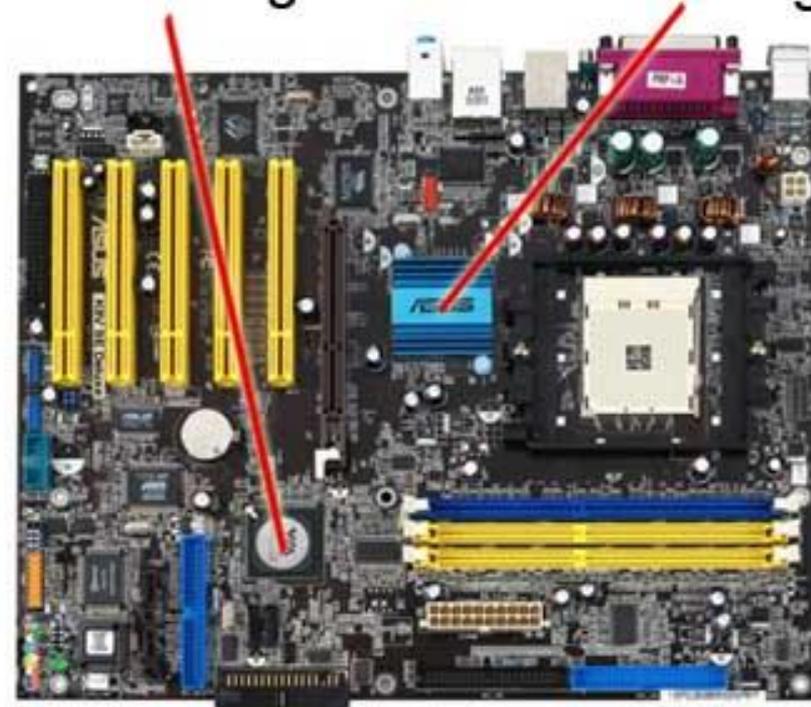
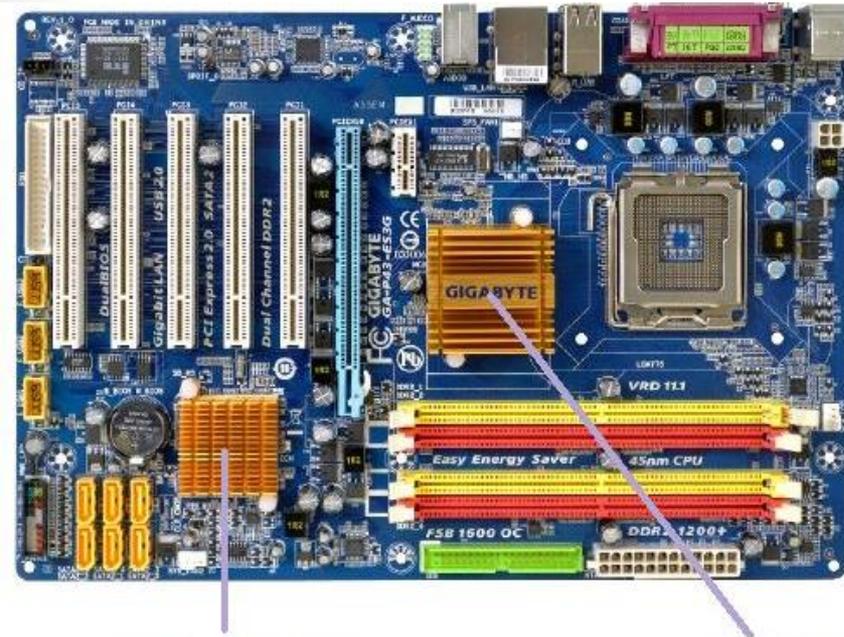
NORTH BRIDGE

- The northbridge is part of a family of Intel microchips, used to manage data communications between a CPU and a motherboard within Intel chipsets based on Intel's Hub Architecture. It is designed to be paired with a second support chip known as a southbridge.

25.

South Bridge

North Bridge



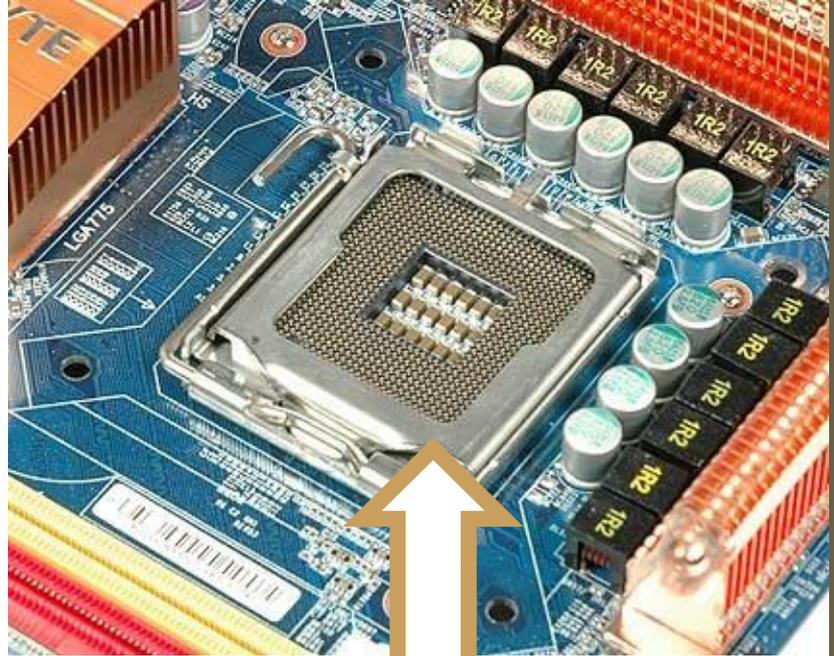
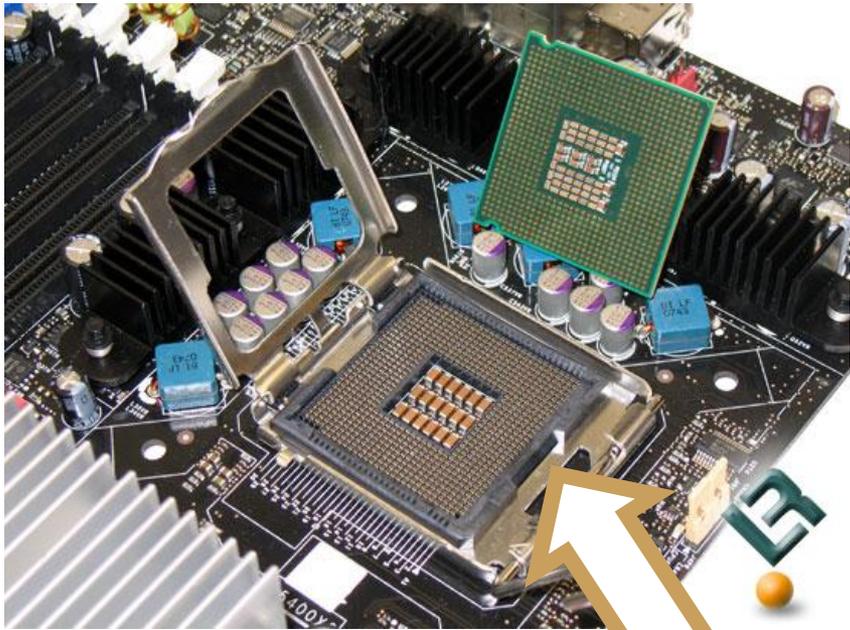
SOUTHBRIDGE

NORTHBRIDGE

SOUTH BRIDGE

- The southbridge is one of the two chips in the core logic chipset on a personal computer (PC) motherboard, the other being the northbridge. The southbridge typically implements the slower capabilities of the motherboard in a northbridge/southbridge chipset computer architecture. In Intel chipset systems, the southbridge is named Input/Output Controller Hub (ICH). AMD, beginning with its Fusion APUs, has given the label FCH, or Fusion Controller Hub, to its southbridge.

26.



CPU SOCKET

- A CPU socket or CPU slot is a mechanical component(s) that provides mechanical and electrical connections between a microprocessor and a printed circuit board (PCB). This allows the CPU to be replaced without soldering.

27.



PARALLEL CABLE

- A parallel port is a type of interface found on computers (personal and otherwise) for connecting peripherals. In computing, a parallel port is a parallel communication physical interface. It is also known as a printer port or Centronics port. It was a de facto industry standard for many years, and was finally standardized as IEEE 1284 in the late 1990s, which defined a bi-directional version of the port. Today, the parallel port interface is seeing decreasing use because of the rise of Universal Serial Bus (USB) and FireWire (IEEE 1394) devices, along with network printing using Ethernet.