

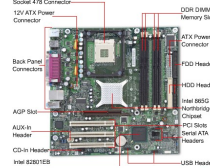
Micro Computer

All the computers we operate in our Daily life for our daily and usual works are called Micro Computer. As we know Computer is not whole system. The CPU/Computer/Processor is a small chip which is only produced by Intel™. Its size is nearly about 2X2". This is fitted the middle of motherboard.

The computer system contains following components to be a computer.

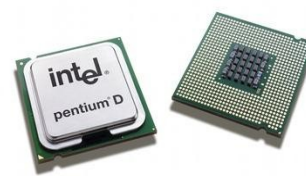
A: Mother Board:

It is a board which is fitted vertically in cabinet box having the Slots for other devices and all the circuits and ICs, Capacitors, transistors, and other slots for CPU and RAM.



B: CPU (Central Processing Unit)

This is also called brain of computer. It is small chip which is the most expensive item of a Computer System. It is fitted in mother board.



C: RAM (Random Access Memory)

This is also a chip which is fitted in Motherboard and its size is 4X1.5" (IXb) nearly. RAMs are of two types, **S-RAM- (Static Random Access Memory)** Static RAM is random access memory (RAM) that retains data bits in its memory as long as power is being supplied.



Unlike dynamic RAM (DRAM), which stores bits in cells consisting of a capacitor and a transistor, SRAM does not have to be periodically refreshed. Static RAM provides faster access to data and is more expensive than DRAM. SRAM is used for a computer's cache memory and as part of the random access memory digital-to-analog converter on a video card

D-RAM-(Dynamic Random Access Memory)

Dynamic random access memory (DRAM) is the most common kind of random access memory (RAM) for personal computers and workstations. The network of electrically-charged points in which a computer stores quickly accessible data in the form of 0s and 1s is called memory. Random access means that the PC processor can access any part of the memory directly rather than having to proceed sequentially from some starting place. DRAM is dynamic in that, unlike static RAM (SRAM), it needs to have its storage cells refreshed or given a new electronic charge every few milliseconds. Static RAM does not need refreshing because it operates on the principle of moving current that is switched in

one of two directions rather than a storage cell that holds a charge in place. Static RAM is generally used

for cache memory, which can be accessed more quickly than DRAM.

DRAM stores each bit in a storage cell consisting of a capacitor and a transistor. Capacitors tend to lose their charge rather quickly; thus, the need for recharging. A variety of other RAM interfaces to the computer exist. These include: EDO RAM and SDRAM.

Difference between SRAM and DRAM

1. SRAM is static while DRAM is dynamic.
2. SRAM is faster compared to DRAM.
3. SRAM consumes less power than DRAM.

A property of P.Yar.B Complex

4. SRAM uses more transistors per bit of memory compared to DRAM.

- 5. SRAM is more expensive than DRAM.
- 6. Cheaper DRAM is used in main memory while SRAM is commonly used in cache memory.

Function of RAM:

- A) To store Primary data and commands.
- B) To increase the processing speed of Computer
- C) To display output on Monitor.

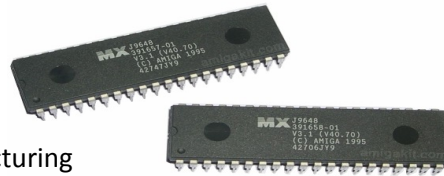
D: Hard Disks:

It is a disk which stores all the data we saves.
This is fitted along with mother board and connected to power supply.



E: ROM (Read Only Memory)

It is a Permanent type memory. Its contents are not lost when power supply is switched off a. The used can not write into ROM. Its contents are written into at manufacturing time. ROM stores permanently programs needed by the computer to execute programs while switching on.



F: SMPS (Switch Mode Power Supply)

It is a box with an internal fan which has an external power slot and distributes smooth power supply to Motherboard, Hard disk and other input devices connected to CPU box.



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