

Good Morning, Students,
Students this lesson is for class VII for the subject of computers. Topic is 'Computer - Hardware Components' which is covered in ch-1, starting on page no. 06 of your text book titled 'Logix 7'.

So, I hope all the students are ready for today's lesson. Children today we will learn about the two main components of computer that are Hardware and Software. As we know that in today's time computer plays a very important part in our life. It has become a need in every sphere of life. So let us discuss two major components of a computer.

1. Hardware :- Computer hardware are the physical parts or components of a computer. For example Monitor, keyboard, Mouse etc. Hardware can be further divided into two parts Internal and External hardware.

2. Software :- Computer software is a set of instructions that can be stored and run by hardware. Software controls the internal operations of a computer and also instructs a computer how and what work is to be done.

Software can be divided into two types :-

1. **System Software** :- It is a type of computer program that is designed to run a computer's hardware, eg. Windows
2. **Application Software** :- It is used for specific purpose. It can be called an application or simply an app. eg. MS. office.

Children, our next topic is '**Internal Hardware**'. All the hardware parts or components that are fixed inside the CPU cabinet are called as Internal Hardware. eg. RAM, Motherboard, Hard Disk etc. So let us learn about different Internal Hardware Devices.

1. **Motherboard** :- A motherboard is the main circuit board in a computer. It is a Computer's central communications backbone connectivity point, through which all components and external devices connect with each other. It is mounted or placed inside the CPU cabinet. A motherboard mainly contains the processor chip, BIOS, Memory chips, External storage controller, Expansion slots etc.
2. **PCI** :- PCI is an abbreviation for Peripheral Component Interconnect. It connects computer's hardware devices and the motherboard. PCI was introduced by Intel in year 1992.

3. Sound Card :- It controls the input and output of sound signals which means it receives and sends audio signals to and from the computer. A sound card converts the digital data to sound and vice versa.

4. Video Card :- A video card connects to the motherboard of a computer and generates output images to display on computer screen. It is also known as a graphics card.

Children our next internal hardware is CPU.

5. CPU :- The full form of CPU is Central Processing Unit. It is the main unit of a computer.

CPU controls all the instructions it receives from hardware and software of a computer. It is basically a small chip that is placed inside the CPU cabinet.

on the Motherboard. As we know that CPU is divided into three main parts that are as Memory Unit, Arithmetic and Logical Unit and Control Unit.

6. **RAM** :- The full form of RAM is Random Access Memory. It is considered as volatile memory, which means the stored information is temporary and is lost when there is no power. RAM is of two types Static RAM and Dynamic RAM.

7. **ROM** :- The full form of ROM is Read Only Memory. It is a type of memory from which we can only read information but cannot write on it. ROM stores the instructions required to start a computer. It is a non-volatile memory, therefore the information is stored permanently in it. There are three types of ROM :- PROM, EPROM, EEPROM.