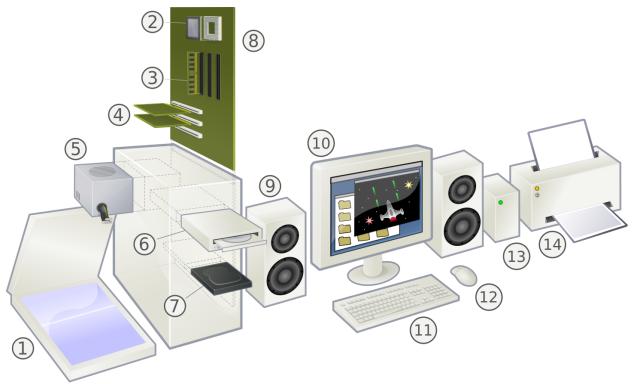
Computer Components:



- (1) Scanner: An input device that can convert the contents of a paper document into a digital image that can be stored in the computer.
- (2) CPU (Central Processing Unit) or the processor: The "brain" of the computer where programs are run. It is one of the most expensive parts of the hardware. Modern CPUs can perform multiple tasks simultaneously.
- **(3) RAM (Random Access Memory):** The computer's high-speed, short-term memory. It temporarily stores data and instructions for programs that run on the computer.
- **(4) Expansion Cards:** Circuit boards that can be inserted to add functionality to a computer system (for example: network, sound, or video cards).
- (5) Power Supply: Converts electricity from the wall into the form that the other computer components use.
- (6) Optical Drive: An input/output device that reads data from and writes data to CDs and DVDs.
- (7) Hard Drive: An input/output device that serves as the long-term storage memory of the computer. There are two primary kinds: mechanical drives that use a mechanical arm to read and write data on a rotating disk, and "solid state" drives that have no moving parts.
- (8) Motherboard: A circuit board that holds and connects various components of the computer and allows their communication.
- (9) Speaker: An input/output device that outputs sound from the computer.
- (10) Monitor: An input/output device that displays information visually. Generally, monitors are output devices where the computer visually displays information. *Touchscreens* combine the functions of output and input.
- (11) Keyboard: An input device on which the user can type to communicate with the computer.
- (12) Mouse: An input device that allows the user to interact with visual objects displayed on the monitor.
- (13) External Hard Drive: An input/output device that serves as an extra hard drive used for additional or backup storage.
- (14) Printer: An output device that can transfer digital data onto paper.