

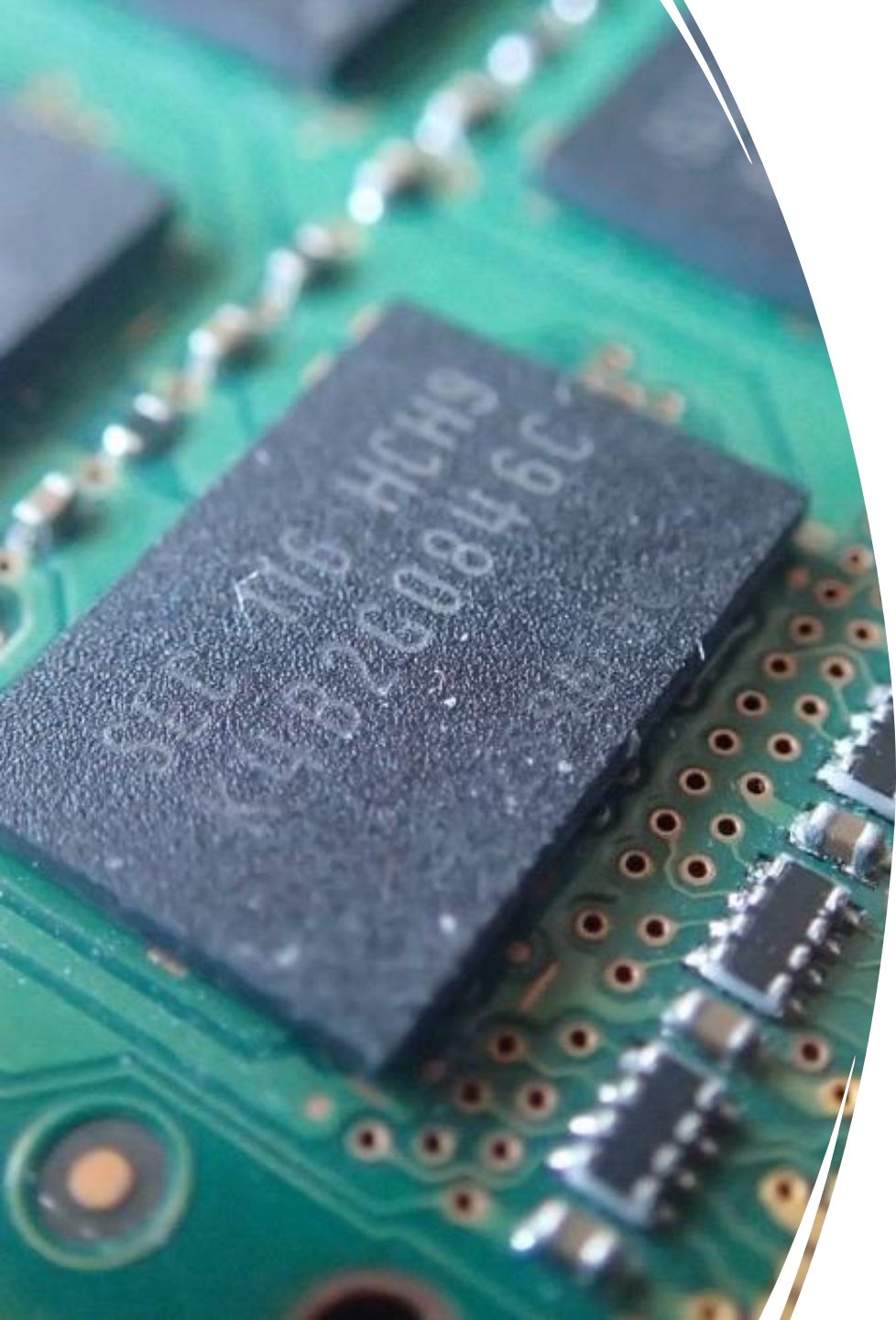


By Sebastian Michael

Computer Hardware

Contents

- [1. ROM](#)
- [2. Ethernet](#)
- [3. Hard Drive](#)
- [4. RAM](#)
- [5. CPU](#)
- [6. References](#)



ROM

ROM stands for read only memory, it is a common hardware part found in all electronic devices. ROM stores basic instructions that the device needs to operate. It is not volatile memory like RAM and saves even when the device is turned off. It is inside all devices that need software instructions. This includes computers, tablets, phones, cars, microwaves, ovens and even toys. Software instructions are written to the ROM. There are many types of ROM including: Masked ROM it cannot be programmed after it has left the factory, PROM can only be reprogrammed once, EPROM can be erased by UV light and EEPROM can be erased with electrical signal.

[Contents](#)



Ethernet

Ethernet is the standard connection between multiple devices. It can connect computers through a wired connection. Ethernet has a simple interface, but it can connect multiple devices like computers, routers, and switches. With one router and multiple Ethernet cables you can make a LAN. LAN can be used to connect devices and let them communicate. A standard Ethernet cable is slightly thicker than a phone cable. Unlike some other connections you can plug and unplug a device from the Ethernet while powered on and cause no harm. The 10 base-t Ethernet runs at 10 mega bits per second, the 100 base-t is at 100 mega bits per second, and the 1000 base-t runs at 1 giga bit per second.

[Contents](#)



Hard Drive

Hard Drives sometimes hard disks are non-volatile data and provides a storage service. It is the most common data storage. The hard drive is connected to the motherboard. It has an external HD backup, and it stores spinning platters which are covered in magnetic coating. The platters have magnetic chargers each one is 1 bit a 1 or 0.

[Contents](#)



RAM

RAM stands for random access memory it is a common hardware component. It is in desktop computers laptops and tablets. Installable memory modules, in Tablets and smartphones you can't remove or add RAM. The amount of RAM determines the memory of the operating system and the apps. Lots of RAM means the device has no slow down while running multiple application at a time. Adding RAM improves the device's performance. RAM loses all its memory when the computer is turned off.

[Contents](#)



CPU

CPU is the Central Processing Unit; it is a primary part component of any device. It runs the operating system and the apps. The CPU processes data and receives data from the working software. It produces output and may store applications. The CPU has at least two processors that is called a dual core. High end CPUs have six processors.

[Contents](#)

References



Brown, M. (2020). *Kiddle - visual search engine for kids*. [online] Kiddle.co. Available at: <https://www.kiddle.co>.



Techterms.com. (2019). *The Tech Terms Computer Dictionary*. [online] Available at: <https://techterms.com>.

[Contents](#)