

BTT- Introduction to Information Technology in Business

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY REFERENCE MANUAL

Unit 1 - Information Technology - Sheet #1

"Hardware"

Refer to the slideshow to complete the following chart. Match the terms listed in the "TERMS" box with the definitions provided on the following pages.

TERMS:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power supply Modem Resolution Hard disk Cache Memory CD drive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sound Card CPU ROM Microprocessor Video card 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor RAM Motherboard Peripheral Devices System Unit

TERM	DEFINITION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The device that converts power from AC to DC to run the computer.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Converts analog images to digital form
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A hardware device that is used to convert digital signals to analog ones in order to send signals over telephone lines
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also called <i>Hard Drive</i> Usually hold the software users need to perform tasks. They are faster and hold more data than floppy disks. Thin, but rigid, metal or glass platters covered with a substance that allows data to be held in the form of magnetised spots They are tightly sealed within an enclosed unit to prevent any foreign matter from getting inside. Inside, there are disk(s) on a drive spindle, read/write heads mounted on an actuator (access) arm that moves back and forth, and power connections and circuitry.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each type is used to read: CD ROM, CD-R, CDE, CD-RW, DVD ROM, etc. They can be internal or external Use optical disk technology
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External devices that are connected to the computer cabinet but are not inside the main cabinet → i.e. keyboard, mouse, monitors, and printers.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also called an <i>audio board</i>. • It is an internal add-on (expansion) circuit board in a computer that converts analog sound to digital sound and stores it for further processing and/or plays it back, providing output directly to speakers or an external amplifier. • Examples: Sound Blaster, Ad Lib, etc.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A bridge between the processor and RAM • A special high-speed memory that the processor can access quickly. • It allows the processor to run faster because it doesn't have to take time to swap instructions in and out of RAM.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also known as the system cabinet. • Contains the part of the electronic circuitry that does the actual processing.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short for <i>Central Processing Unit</i> • It is the processing/computing part of the computer • It controls and manipulates data to produce information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CPU in a microcomputer
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short for <i>Read-Only Memory</i> • It cannot be written on or erased by the computer user. • The chips remember, permanently, information supplied by the manufacturer. • One of the chips contains instructions that tell the processor what to do when you first turn on, or "<i>boot</i>" the computer. (ROM <i>bootstrap</i>).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main circuit board on which the microprocessor and other components are mounted • Also called the system board
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stands for <i>Random Access Memory</i> • The more you have, the faster the software will operate • Is memory that temporarily holds data and instructions that will be needed shortly by the processor. It is constantly being written on and erased.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A device that displays softcopy output
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The clarity or sharpness of a display screen • The higher the number of pixels, the better it is