

BTT- Introduction to Information Technology in Business

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY REFERENCE MANUAL

Unit 1 - Information Technology - Sheet #4

"Processing Devices"

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"> • RAM • Microprocessor • Cache memory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPU • Digital Camera • Processing hardware 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROM • Modem • Sound card

TERM	DEFINITION
	<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 an <i>audio board</i> • It is an 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. • An internal device. • 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"> • Combination of: →the electronic circuitry that does the processing and →the memory that supports the 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. (<i>ROM bootstrap</i>).
	<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">• Uses a light sensitive processor chip to capture photographic images in digital form on the camera's small disk