Information

Every digital system needs certain components to function. Without these components, the digital system may not perform the desired task. Common components include:

- **CPU**: Central Processing Unit. The CPU is responsible for gathering and executing instructions and controlling outputs.
- **Storage**: The at which the data on the system will be saved. This may include word processing documents on a laptop or contact details on a mobile phone. The amount of storage you have will influence how much data you can save on the system.
- **Motherboard:** Where the CPU sits and allows information to get to the CPU.
- **Keyboard**: Allows the user to input data.
- **Monitor:** Allows the user to see the data.
- **Power Supply:** allows the device to work. This could be enabling a battery to charge a phone or mobile device or having access to a power cord to an electrical socket.

The components, work together to ensure the digital system is executing the desired task. These components can be categorised in to internal and external components. This refers to where the component will be found inside or outside the hard drive.
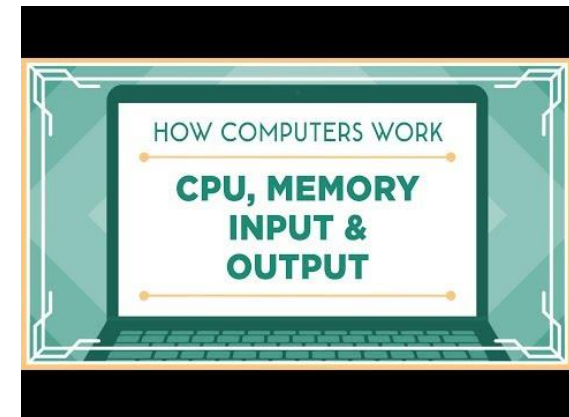
Curriculum Expectation

Students will identify the main components of a computer and explain how these components are connected to transmit data.

Video Resources
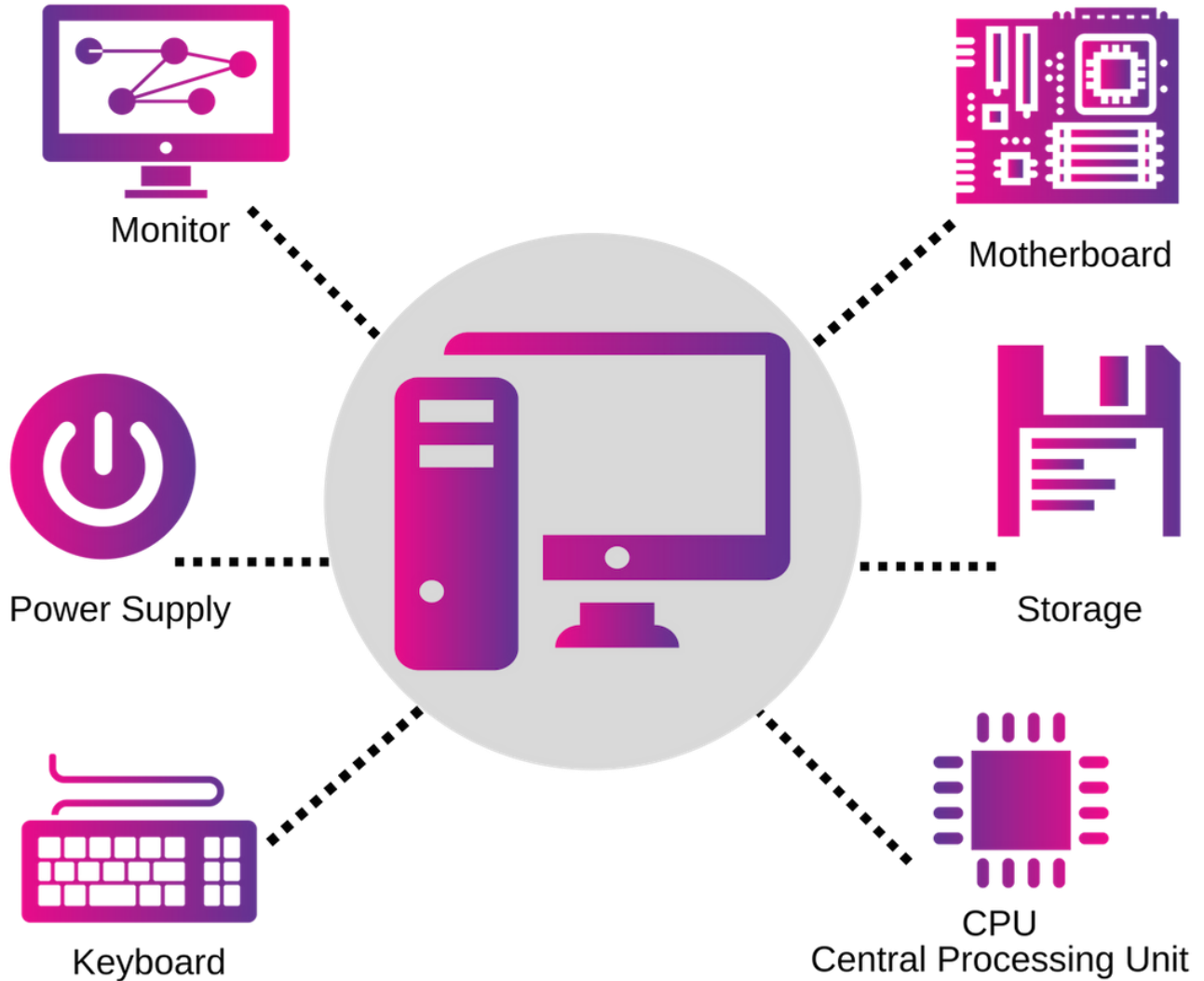
Click the images to access the videos
These videos go into greater detail on how the components work together to get a computer working.

Video Source: corde.org

COMPONENTS OF DIGITAL SYSTEMS

Parts of a digital system

Monitor

Motherboard

Power Supply

Storage

Keyboard

CPU
Central Processing Unit

categorised
into...

External Components

Components that are found on the outside

Internal Components

Components that are found on the inside

Common parts work together to create a digital system for a purpose.