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Technical description of my PC

Human society has made significant advancements in technology which has helped us in the long run to complete daily activities faster and much more efficiently. A computer or PC are the prime examples of receiving data input and producing data output at a pace that no human can ever accomplish. When we refer to computers, we are most likely referring to a system with a microprocessor built inside it. In recent years, personal computers or PCS have been associated with Intel processors or even AMD processors. The essential difference between the two brands is that Intel is better suited for gaming, and on the other hand, AMD processors are better for video editing or even streaming. These processors allow the computer to perform multiple tasks or calculations very fast. In terms of which brand I used, AMD is my choice and has more cores than Intel processors allowing one to multitask easier.

To begin with, the case is the first part of a PC that needs to be chosen wisely since all the parts of the PC will be assembled and kept there while the PC is being used and rested. Not all cases have the same amount of lights, vents, and places to attach everything. When choosing a case, the motherboard is a critical factor because of the different sizes and types that only fit in a specific case. Moving on, the primary circuit board of a PC is known as the motherboard. The motherboard works with all the components in a PC in some way or another. To add on, its main job is to hold the computer's microprocessor chip and allow for everything else to connect to

itself. In simpler words, the motherboard is, like the name suggests, a mom that takes care of all the parts to enhance the computer via a slot or port. The chipset is a part of the motherboard that consists mainly of two parts, the Northbridge and Southbridge. These bridges allow the CPU to connect to other parts of the computer and transfer information rapidly.

Another process in the motherboard is the bus speed which is just a circuit that connects one part of the motherboard to another. With this in mind, the more data that a bus has, the more processes it can handle at one time and shortens the speed at which it travels to deliver the information. This particular type of bus speed is measured in megahertz, which refers to how much data you move across the bus at the same time. In terms of how these parts are connected, the front side bus connects the CPU via the Northbridge. The backside bus is a processor that determines the speed of the information. Furthermore, RAM or short access memory helps to control how fast computers can access instructions. When the ram works with the CPU, they need to be fast since a slow processor won't go anywhere with fast RAM and vice versa. The amount of data that is ready to be read depends on how much RAM there is.

The next part that needs to work with the PC is the power supply. This is a crucial part since every component in the PC relies on its power supply and works with ventilation system depending on temperature. To deliver power, the supply must work with an outlet or battery in the case of a laptop. Regarding who the power supply works with, It's directly with the motherboard and other parts like drivers or fans that help regulate the PC's temperature. As mentioned before, the CPU works like the heart of all the pieces of all the PC's operations, and depending on how old it is, the hardware and software's performance rely heavily on it. The ram is like a waiting room that leaves information when you need to use it on your computer, but for

the CPU and motherboard to work with the ram, the number of slots on the motherboard plays a crucial role.

The next part of understanding how a PC truly works are the drives. The drives are the devices to store data whenever you are not using it. To be more specific, hard drive storage software such as Windows 10 is needed to be installed before you start up your PC. For a drive to work correctly, any system connected to a motherboard with the same technology that a computer uses, is called SATA standard. The next important part is a cooling device, there needs to be a cooling device working with the rest of the parts to keep and check all the temperatures. Most people use fans to cool down their PC and need to be connected to a power supply to run at the desired speed. They need to be circulating regularly to avoid damage to the circuitry of the other parts. Another ventilation work is done by the metallic block that covers the CPU that draws away the heat. The Opposite of RAM is called serial access memory, data storage that only works on a sequential basis. This means that each memory space is checked until the needed data is located and ready to be used.

Generally speaking, a PC works when a case, motherboard, CPU, ram, power supply, graphics card is optional, and cooling devices work simultaneously together. As mentioned previously, each part has distinct types and brands that only work with certain combinations of each part in order to complement the work done. There are many advantages to owning a PC, such as multitasking much software at the same time like school or work and create many technological projects like apps, coding, or even video editing to reach a larger audience.