



Computer applications for health science The Sixth lecture

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Microprocessor Chips (MPU)



A microprocessor, is a computer processor on a microchip.

The microprocessor contains all, or most of, the central processing unit (CPU) functions and is the "engine" that goes into motion when you turn your computer on.

Types of memory

Memory is the most essential element of a computing system because without it computer can't perform simple tasks.

Computer memory is of two basic types – Primary memory (RAM and ROM) and Secondary memory (hard drive, CD, etc).

1-Random Access Memory (RAM)-

- It is also called read-write memory or the main memory or the primary memory.
- The programs and data that the CPU requires during the execution of a program are stored in this memory.

2-Read-Only Memory (ROM)

• Stores crucial information essential to operate the system, like the program essential to boot the computer.

3-Solid-State Drive (SSD)



an SSD is a storage medium that uses non-volatile memory to hold and access data. Unlike a hard drive, an SSD has no moving parts, which gives it advantages, such as faster access time, noiseless operation, higher reliability, and lower power consumption.

Keyboard



A keyboard is the most common and important input device. It allows the user to enter letters, numbers, and symbols.

Mouse



A mouse is another important input device. It uses point-and-click technology to interact with the system. Most mice have two buttons and a scroll wheel between them.

Webcam



A webcam is a popular input device. It captures live videos and photos. Usually, it is inbuilt on laptops and tablets. Mostly, it is used for video calls and live presentations.

Monitor



A monitor is one of the most important output devices. It receives output from the processing unit and displays that output. The output displayed on the monitor is temporary.

Scanner



A scanner is another popular input device. It is used to scan documents. Normally, it is used to save and use a soft copy of the document.

Printer



A printer is another important output device. It prints the given output. After printing, the output is permanently stored on the paper.

Speaker



and tablets have		out signals. Lapto	•