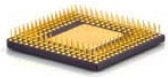
Parts of a Computer

Name	Process	Description	Picture
Monitor (screen)	**Output**	Displays visually the information the user has accessed.	
Printer	**Output**	Allows you to print a hard (paper) copy of what was on the screen	
Processor	**Processing**	Located inside the computer, the processor is like a part of the brain of the computer. It takes information and decides how to store it and recall it.	
Keyboard	**Input**	Allows you to type into the computer or move letters, symbols or cursor (which is a pointer that tells you where you are on the computer screen).	
Mouse	**Input**	Allows you to move a cursor on the screen to access programs or documents you would like to use.	
Modem	**Input and Output**	This device allows you to connect to the Internet. Modems can be internal or external. An internal modem is located in the computer and an external modem is a unit that is outside the computer.	
Memory (RAM)	**Short-term storage**	Located inside the computer, memory allows you to run programs and open files faster.	
Floppy Disks	**Long-term storage**	Older computers used floppy disks as a way of storing a small amount of data from a computer. Floppy disks can be taken with you.	
Hard Disk Drive	**Long-term storage**	Located inside the computer, the hard drive is the primary storage unit of a computer. it acts like a filing cabinet, holding large amounts of data and documents created by the computer user. It is where software programs are stored.	
DVD or CD	**Long-term storage**	Is newer than a floppy disk and holds significantly more data	
Flash Drive also known as Jump Drive or Travel Drive	**Long-term storage**	Holds information like a DVD/CD drive. These drives are small enough to attach to your key ring and can travel with you like a mini-hard drive.	