MICROCOMPUTER BLOCK DIAGRAM



Four Ports

1. Input Port

Converts human code into computer code

Provides a interface between the input device and the CPU

2. CPU (Central Processing Unit/Microprocesor)

Contains the control unit and the Arithmetic Logic Unit Organizes the correct sequence of the processes Performs all the mathematical and logical operations of the system

3. Memory

Stores the instructions and data needed during processing and execution of programs or commands

4. Output Port

Converts computer code into human code

Provides interface between the CPU and the output devices

Three Buses

1. Address Bus

Used by the CPU to select memory locations

Used by the input and output ports to be active at a given time

2. Data Bus

Where all the data and instructions travel from the CPU to the memory or any input/output port or vice versa

3. Control Bus

Used by the CPU to inform the memory or the input/output port that it is ready to perform data transfer may it be a read or a write operation