Hardware Vs Software

Computer Hardware:
Hardware refers to the physical components of a computer. Computer Hardware is any part of the computer that we can touch . These are the primary electronic devices used to build up the computer. Examples of hardware in a computer are the Processor, Memory Devices, Monitor, Printer, Keyboard, Mouse, and the Central Processing Unit.

Computer Software:
Software is a collection of instructions, procedures, and documentation that performs different tasks on a computer system. we can say also Computer Software is a programming code executed on a computer processor. The code can be machine-level code or the code written for an operating system. Examples of software are Ms Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Google Chrome, Photoshop, MySQL, etc.

Difference Between Hardware and Software:

S. No.	Parameters	Hardware	Software
1.	**Basic Definition**	Hardware is a physical part of the computer that causes the processing of data.	Software is a set of instructions that tells a computer exactly what to do.
2.	**Development**	It is manufactured.	It is developed and engineered.
3.	**Dependency**	Hardware cannot perform any task without software.	The software can not be executed without hardware.

S. No.	Parameters	Hardware	Software
4.	**Process of creating**	Electronic and other materials are used to create hardware.	Created by utilizing a computer language to write instructions.
5.	**Tangible**	Hardware is tangible as hardware is a physical electronic device, that can be touched.	Software is intangible as we can see and also use the software but can't touch them.
6.	**Durability**	Hardware typically wears out over time.	The software does not wear out with time. However, it may contain flaws and glitches.
7.	**Types**	It has **four** main categories: input devices, output devices, storage, and internal components.	It is mainly divided into System software and Application software.
8.	**Virus effect**	Hardware is not affected by computer viruses.	Software is affected by computer viruses.
9.	**Transfer**	It cannot be transferred from one place to another electrically through the network.	It can be transferred via a network means.
10.	**Machine-Level**	Only machine-level language is	The program accepts human-readable input, interprets it in machine-level language, and

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	language	known to be understood by hardware.	sends it to hardware for additional processing.
11.	**Replacement**	If hardware is damaged, it is replaced with a new one.	If the software is damaged, its backup copy can be reinstalled.
12.	**Failures**	Dust, overheating, humidity and other factors are commonly responsible for hardware failures.	Overloading, systematic error, major-minor version error, and other factors are commonly responsible for software failures.
13.	**Examples**	Ex: Keyboard, Mouse, Monitor, Printer, CPU, Hard disk, RAM, ROM, etc.	Ex: MS Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Photoshop, MySQL, etc.