

Our eyes, much like other parts of our bodies, maintain a direct connection to the brain through a vital conduit known as the optic nerve. The seamless coordination between these components enables the intricate process of vision, underscoring the remarkable complexity underlying the seemingly straightforward connection from the eye to the brain. Initially, light navigates through the cornea, the transparent front layer resembling a domed structure that refracts light, enhancing the eye's focusing capability. A portion of this light enters through the pupil, an aperture regulated by the iris, the colored segment of the eye, which manages the quantity of light admitted. Upon reaching the retina, the light undergoes conversion into electrical signals by specialized cells known as photoreceptors.