2.a.) Motherboard

2.b.) ATX

3.a.) Intel

3.b.) DK440LX

3.c.) 1997

4.a.) fw82443lx->Chipset model number

685012-509-> Serial number

5.a.) <https://www.manualslib.com/manual/1089110/Intel-Dk440lx.html?page=8#manual>

6.a.) A very interesting lab, for the main reason that I have never seen a full size ATX motherboard, I’ve only worked with mATX. Right of the back I looked at it and knew it was definitely old. From the bracket that seemed to be a heatsink(turns out its not, the bracket is to install a processor, who would have thought :)), to the intel logo that I have not seen in my lifetime, and even to the serial port on the back, this motherboard was before my time. Initially I found what the model of what I thought was the processor but actually was just the chipset, FW82443LX. That information gave me the approximate year the motherboard was manufactured. I found a sticker on the board that had a model written on it that mirrored what a name of a modern day motherboard would be. From there it was pretty straight forward, I looked up the image for it and found the same one. The image had been posted on a forum with other ancient looking motherboards, and that gave me both a link to the manual and a more specific model number. As I was sifting through the manual, I got sucked in and started look through it. One of the cool things that I found was that the processors are installed and cooled in a very different way than today. The processors are built on what seem to be cards and are installed upright on the motherboard without a heatsink or fan running, you could even have two processors on this motherboard. I also found where the speed of the processor was able to be changed to a level(equivalent to “overclocking”), simply by changing a jumper block that is on a pair of pins to a different pair of pins. All in all, this was a pretty insightful lab.