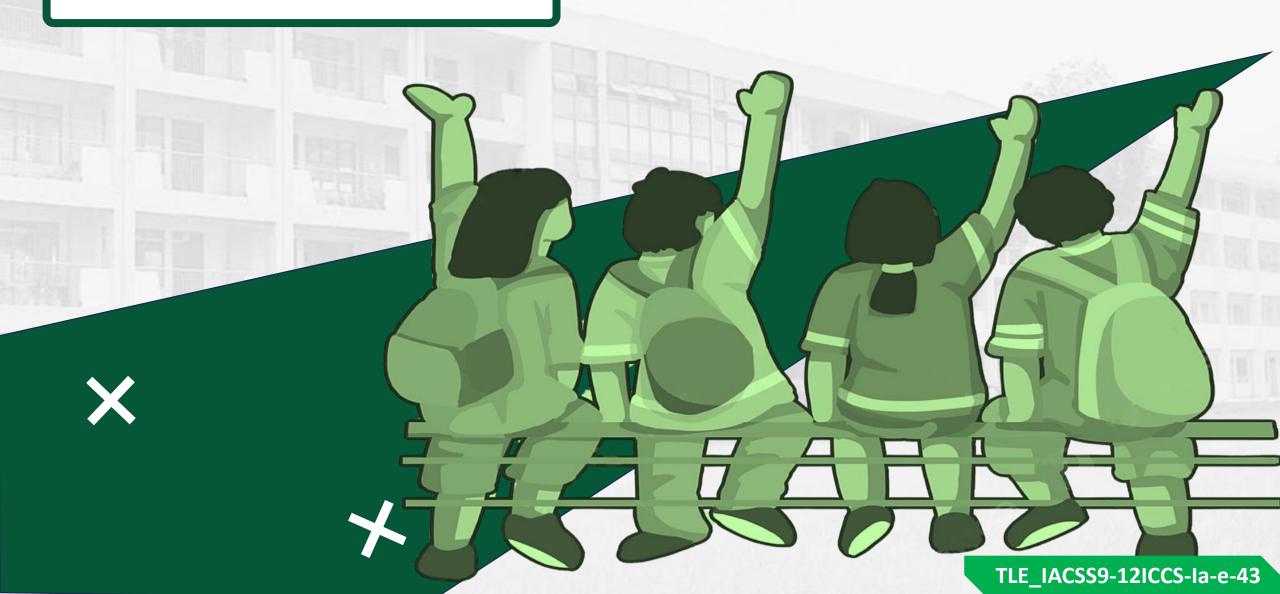
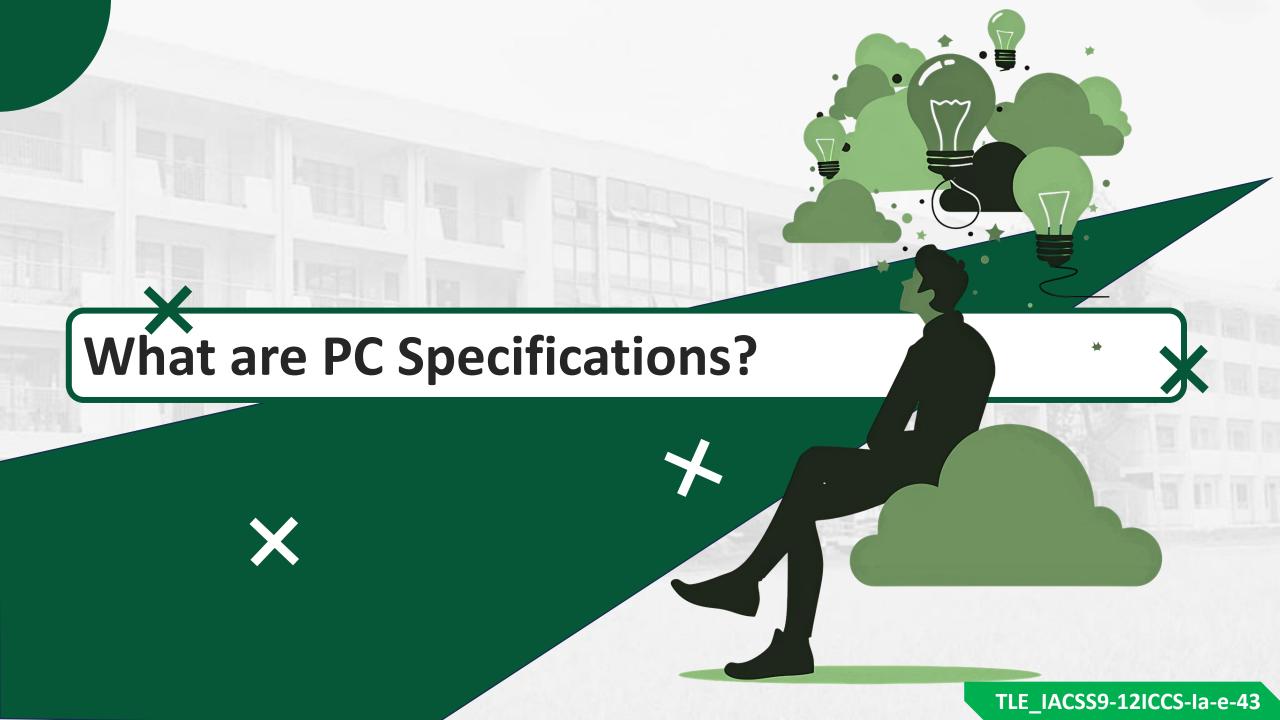


Roll Call







Computer Specification

It refers to the detailed description of the hardware and sometimes software components of a computer. It tells you what's inside the machine and how powerful or capable it is.



CPU **Power Supply** RAM OS Storage Display **Graphics Card Port & Connectivity** Motherboard **Form Factor**

Central Processing Unit

The "brain" of the computer, responsible for executing instructions. Example: Intel Core i7, AMD Ryzen 5.



Central Processing Unit

Executes instructions; crucial for overall speed and multitasking.

| Example | Strength | Best For |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--|
| Intel Core i3 | Entry-level | Web browsing, Office work |
| Intel Core i5 / AMD Ryzen 5 | Mid-range | Gaming, Light editing |
| Intel Core i9 / AMD Ryzen 9 | High-end | Video editing, Programming, Gaming, 3D rendering |



Random Access Memory

Short-term memory that stores data the computer is using now. More RAM allows for smoother multitasking. Example: 16GB DDR4.



Random Access Memory

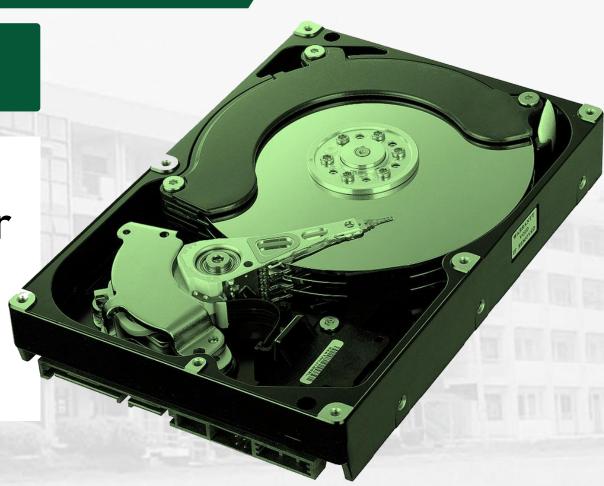
Temporary storage for active tasks; affects speed and multitasking.

| Example | Strength | Best For |
|------------|-----------|--|
| 4GB DDR4 | Low | Basic use, single-tasking |
| 8GB DDR4 | Moderate | Office work, light gaming |
| 16GB DDR4 | High | Gaming, multitasking, editing |
| 32GB+ DDR5 | Very High | Heavy video editing, 3D work, virtualization |



Storage

Where data is saved. This can be an HDD (hard disk drive) or SSD (solid-state drive). Example: 512GB SSD or 1TB HDD.



Storage

Stores data, apps, OS. SSDs are faster than HDDs.

| | Example | Strength | Best For |
|---|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | ITB HDD | High capacity, slow | Budget storage |
| į | 512GB SSD | Fast, reliable | Quick boot & app load |
| 1 | ITB NVMe SSD | Very fast | Professionals, gamers |



Graphics Card

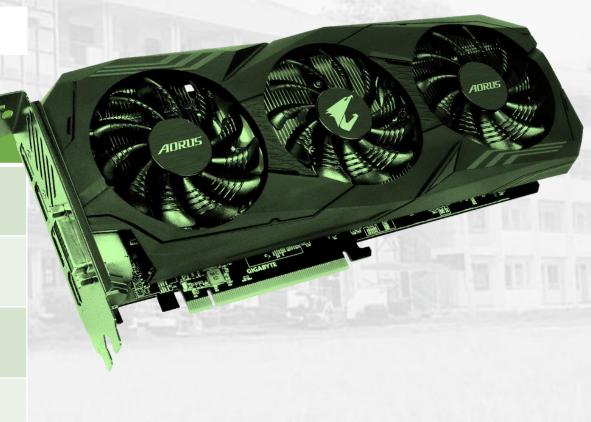
Handles visuals and graphics. Essential for gaming, video editing, and design. Example: NVIDIA GeForce RTX 3060.



Storage

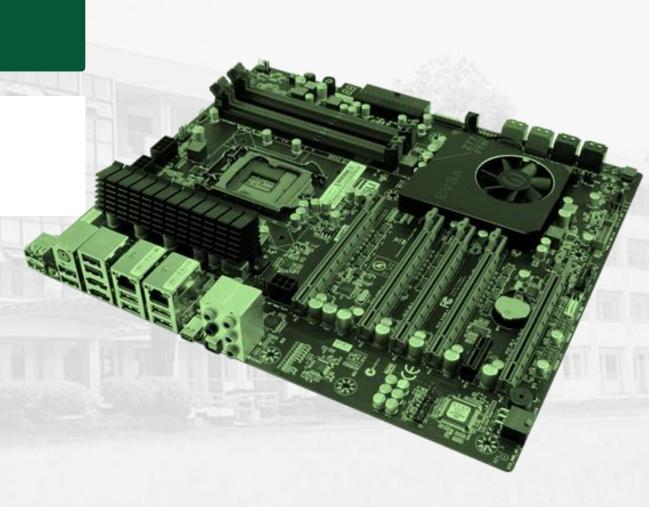
Renders images, videos, and 3D graphics.

| Example | Strength | Best For |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Intel UHD Graphics | Integrated, basic | Office, movies |
| NVIDIA GTX 1650 | Entry-level discrete | Casual gaming |
| NVIDIA RTX 3060 | Mid-range | Modern games, editing |
| NVIDIA RTX 4090 | High-end | 4K gaming, 3D, AI, VR |



Motherboard

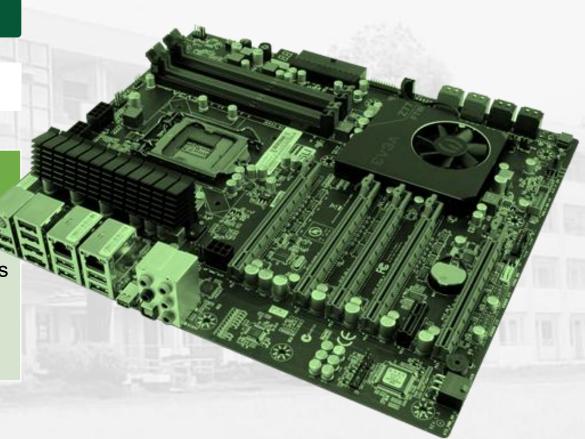
The main circuit board connecting all components.



Motherboard

Connects and powers all components.

| Example | Strength | Best For |
|--------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| | | W06- |
| ASUS ROG Strix B550-F | Mid-range | Supports AMD CPUs, good features |
| | | |



Power Supply Unit

Provides power to the computer.



Motherboard

Provides power to components.

| Example | Strength | Best For |
|------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| 450W | Low | Basic builds |
| 650W-750W (80+ Bronze) | Medium | Gaming builds |
| 850W+ (80+ Gold/Platinum) | High | High-end GPUs, future upgrades |



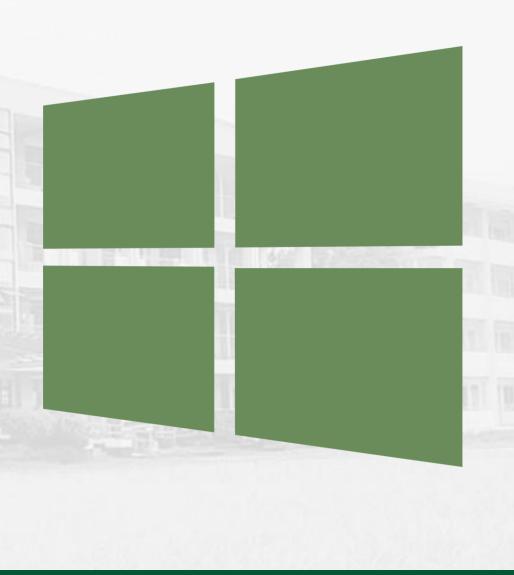
Operating System

The software that manages the hardware and software. Example: Windows 11, macOS, Linux.

Motherboard

Software that runs the computer.

| Example | Strength | Best For |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Windows 11 | User-friendly, gaming | Home & office |
| macOS Ventura | Creative workflows | Design, music, video |
| Linux (Ubuntu, Fedora) | Free, customizable | Development, servers |



Display

Screen size and resolution. Example: 15.6" Full HD (1920x1080).



Display

Shows visual output.

| Example | Strength | Best For |
|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 14" HD (1366x768) | Basic | Text-based work |
| 15.6" Full HD (1920x1080) | Good | Movies, work |
| 16" 4K (3840x2160) | Excellent | Editing, media |
| 144Hz/240Hz displays | High refresh | Gaming |



Ports and Connectivity

USB ports, HDMI, Ethernet, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, etc.





Ports and Connectivity

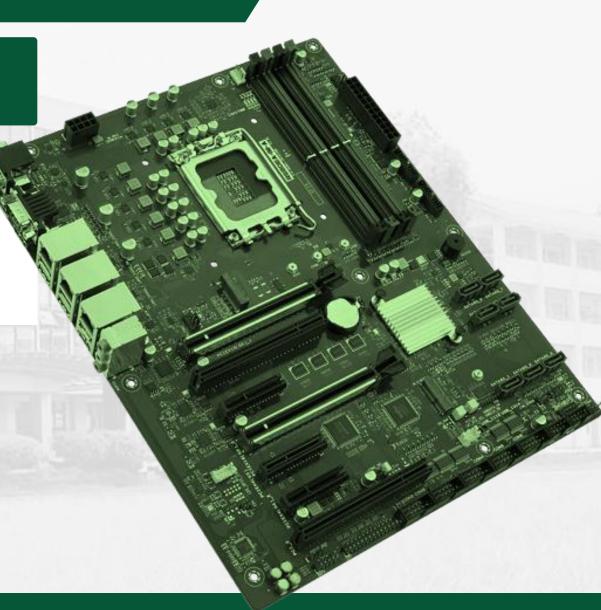
Connect peripherals and network.

| Example | Strength | Best For |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| USB 3.0 / USB-C | Fast file transfer | |
| HDMI | External displays | |
| Ethernet | Wired internet | |
| Wi-Fi 6 / Bluetooth 5.2 | Fast wireless connection | |



Form Factor

The size and shape of the system (desktop, tower, mini PC, laptop, etc.).



305mm x 244mm



Form Factor

244mm x 244mm Physical size and layout.





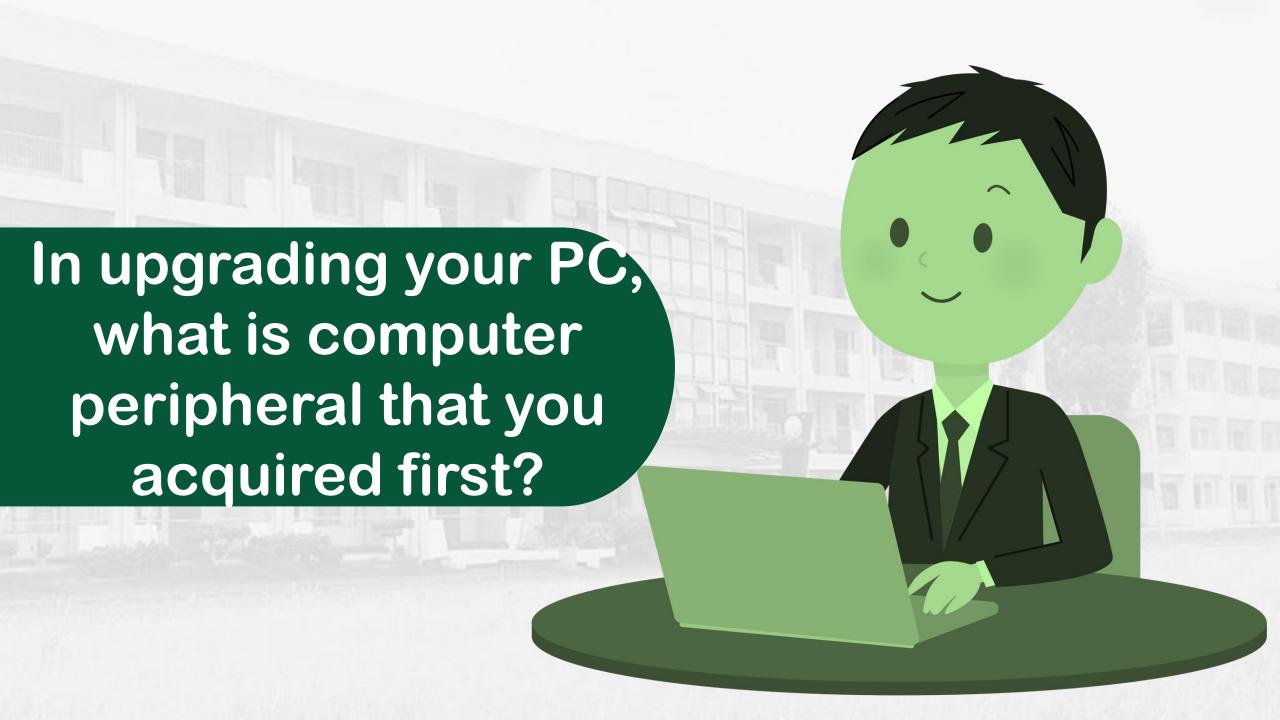


3.5-inch Pico-ITX

Standard-ATX

Micro-ATX

Mini-ITX



PC Upgrade

CPU

RAM

Storage

Graphics Card

Motherboard

Power Supply

OS

Display

Port & Connectivity

Form Factor



Understanding Motherboard Names

Why motherboard names matter?

Motherboard model names can seem like a random jumble of letters and numbers with no rhyme or reason, but they actually follow a number of very specific conventions.

Understanding Motherboard Names

Why motherboard names matter?

Just by a motherboard's name you can tell what brand of processor it's designed for, what specific generation of CPUs it's compatible with, whether it supports CPU overclocking, what revision memory it supports, and much more.

While motherboard names don't always follow the exact same order and structure, there are many constants and norms. Typically, a motherboard's name will contain most of the following information:

- Brand
- Series
- Chipset
- Form-Factor
- Model
- WiFi Status
- DDR Type

Brand

This is perhaps the most intuitive portion of the motherboard naming scheme. Typically, the first word in a mainboard model's title is the brand that manufactured it.

To be clear, we aren't referring to Intel or AMD, the brands who manufacture the chipset. Rather, we're talking about the companies that construct the actual motherboard utilizing these chipsets. Bigname motherboard brands include Asus, MSI, Gigabyte, and ASRock.

Series

Series is used to specify where a motherboard falls within a brand's product stack. MSI motherboards, for instance, typically fall into one of four categories, from lowest to highest quality:

- PR0
- MAG
- MPG
- MEG

Series

An MSI PRO motherboard is their most budget-friendly option, while their MEG boards are decked out with all of the latest bells and whistles and ideal for overclocking. Knowing a motherboard's series provides a quick way to identify its quality relative to other boards made by the same company

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Chipset

A motherboard's chipset tells you more about it than anything else. Most importantly, chipset determines what brand and generation of processors are compatible with a given motherboard, whether the board supports CPU overclocking, and in some instances what type of RAM is compatible. Note that some prior knowledge is needed to ascertain all of this information from the chipset.

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Chipset

Chipset names consist of a letter followed by three numbers. Intel has four main "types" of consumer chipset, while AMD has three. We've listed these below, with an asterisk representing the series number, which increases with every platform generation.

Chipset

Intel Chipsets Overview

H*10 | Example: H610

B*60 | Example: B660

H*70 | Example: H670

Z*90 | Example: Z690

Chipset

Intel Chipsets Overview

H*10 | Example: H610

B*60 | Example: B660

H*70 | Example: H670

Z*90 | Example: Z690

AMD Chipsets Overview

A*20 | Example: A520

B*50 | Example: B550

X*70 | Example: X570

Form Factor

Oftentimes, a motherboard's name will indicate its chipset. This is mainly applicable to Mini-ITX and Micro-ATX boards, since ATX is considered the "default" form-factor by most. If you aren't familiar with the most common motherboard factors, we recommend reading our guide to motherboard form-factors to brush up before continuing.

Form Factor

Form-factor is typically indicated in a board name as a single letter attached to the end of the chipset. "M" is used for Micro-ATX, while "I" is for Mini-ITX. Sometimes "E" will be used for EATX, although not consistently.

Consider the Gigabyte B660M DS3H AX DDR4. We can tell that it's a Micro-ATX motherboard since it has an "M" affixed to the chipset (B660).

Form Factor

Note that these form-factor-indicating suffixes are almost always attached directly to the chipset, with no hyphen in between. If there is a hyphen, as is the case with the Asus ROG Strix B660-A Gaming WiFi D4, it doesn't refer to form-factor, but rather model.

Form Factor

As mentioned earlier, ATX boards don't have a suffix. In cases where there's no suffix it's usually safe to assume it's an ATX model unless otherwise specified in the product title. For instance, it would be reasonable to assume that the MSI MAG B660 Tomahawk WiFi DDR4 is an ATX board simply by the title.

Model

Technically speaking, the entire name of the motherboard could be considered the model. However, in our case we're considering the portion that's unique from the other categories we've listed. Looking at the previously mentioned MSI MAG B660 Tomahawk WiFi DDR4, then, the model is "Tomahawk."

DDR Type

Finally, we have DDR type. This refers to the generation of RAM that's compatible with a motherboard. Since DDR4 and DDR5, the two most recent RAM revisions, have different form-factors, motherboards can only support one or the other.

DDR Type

Some platforms, like AMD's 600-series chipsets, only support one type of RAM (in this case DDR5), and thus don't need to specify DDR type in the motherboard name since it can be determined by the chipset alone.

However, some motherboard generations, namely Intel's 600 and 700-series makes, feature both DDR4 and DDR5 models. When this happens, it's useful for manufacturers to specify which of these is used in the motherboard's name.

DDR Type

This will usually be specified in the name with either "DDR4" or "DDR5", or the abbreviations "D4" or "D5."

Thus, Asus's TUF Gaming B660M-PLUS WiFi D4 is, naturally, a DDR4 motherboard.

Unfortunately <u>this rule isn't always followed</u>, so sometimes you'll have to read through the specs or look up the specific model to find out what type of RAM is used in a specific board.







ASUS ROG STRIX B650E-F GAMING WiFi Socket AM5 (LGA 1718) Ryzen 7000 gaming...

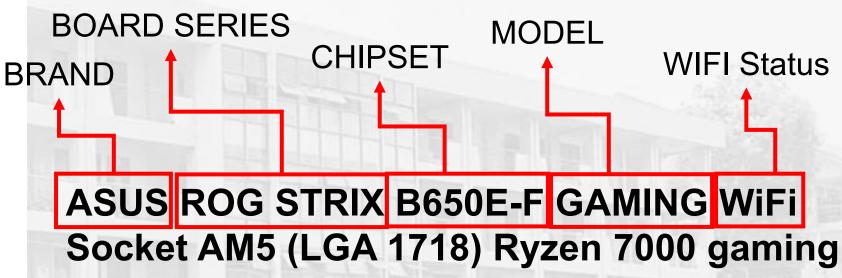
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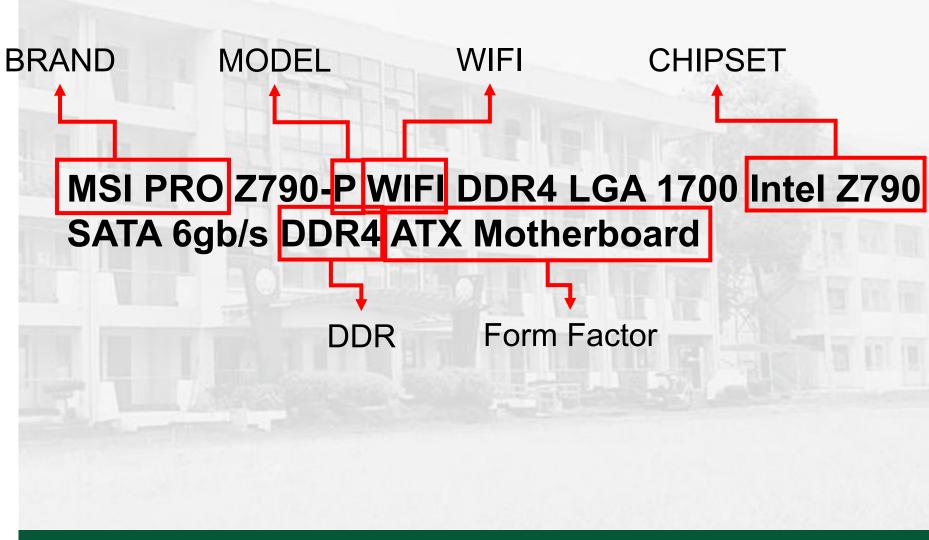
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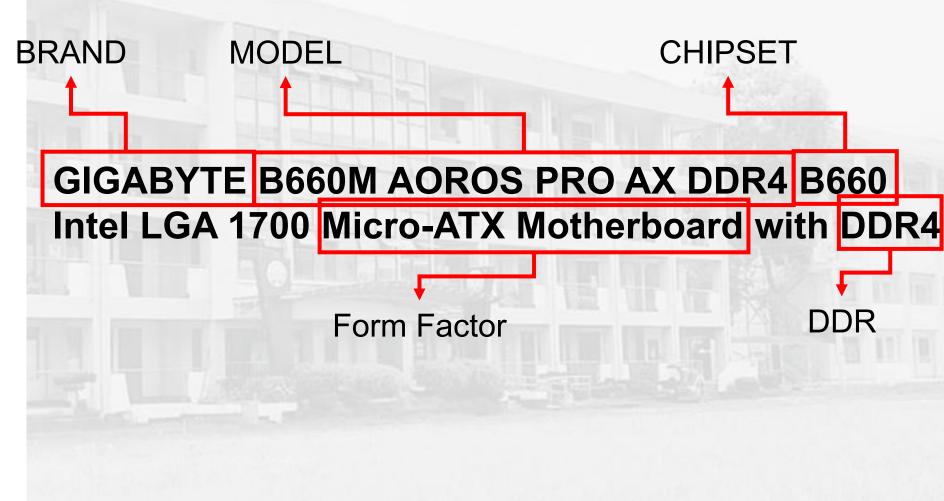
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Activity:

Look at least 4 motherboard models on the internet. Identify the specifications of the listed devices. Do it in 30 minutes.

Evaluation

- 1. What is the importance of knowing the specifications of your device?
- 2. What is purpose of identifying the functions and capabilities of each motherboard components?

Foreword

Every bug in software and every flaw in hardware is just a puzzle waiting for a sharp mind to solve. Be the one who turns glitches into breakthroughs.

You are now ready to move in the next lesson.