24-10-2023

UD 1 Actividad 4

Sistemas Informáticos

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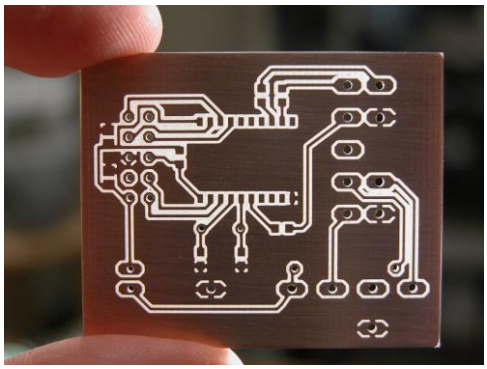
NUEVO DESGLOSE IES CAMPANILLAS

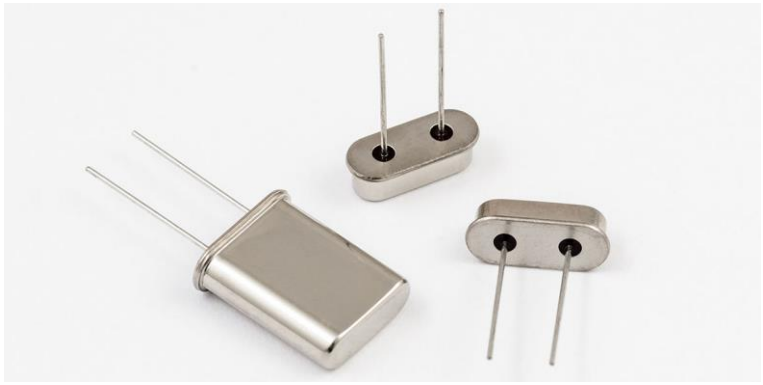
1. PCB (Printed Circuit Board)

The PCB is the establishment of a motherboard, giving electrical associations between components. It houses the CPU, memory, and other basic equipment components.



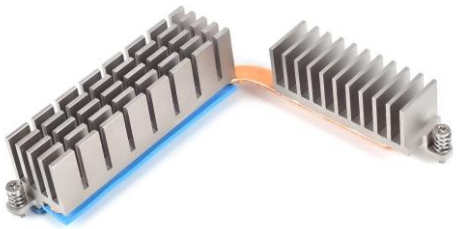
2. Oscillator (Xtal)

The oscillator, frequently alluded to as Xtal, creates clock signals for the motherboard and synchronizes different components' operations.



3. VRM (Voltage Controller Module)

VRM controls the voltage provided to the CPU, guaranteeing steady and effective control conveyance to the processor.



4. Coordinates Sound (Sonido Integrado)

Coordinates sound alludes to the onboard sound controller that permits the motherboard to deliver sound without the require for a partitioned sound card.

5. Coordinates NIC (Adaptador de Ruddy Integrado)

Coordinates Arrange Interface Card gives onboard organizing capabilities, empowering the motherboard to put through to systems without an extra arrange card.

6. Chipset

The chipset oversees information stream between the CPU, memory, capacity, and peripherals. It plays a vital part in deciding the motherboard's capabilities.

7. Onboard Cooling (Refrigeración On-Board)

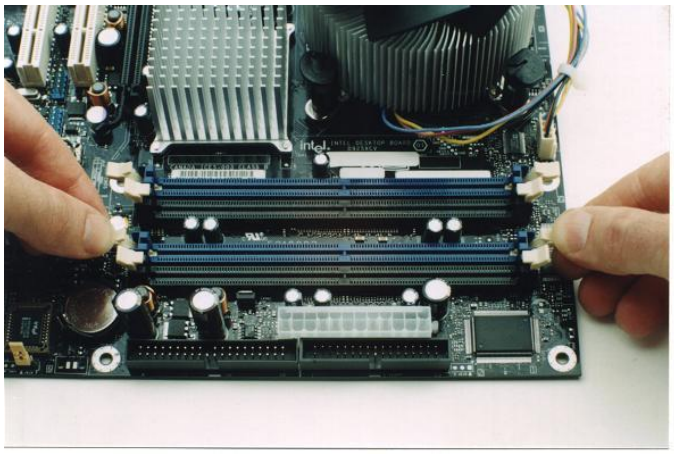
Onboard cooling frameworks incorporate heatsinks, warm channels, and fans coordinates into the motherboard to disseminate warm from components just like the CPU and chipset.

8. Extension Spaces (Ranuras de Expansión)

Development openings permit clients to include extra equipment components, such as design cards, sound cards, and organize cards, to the motherboard.

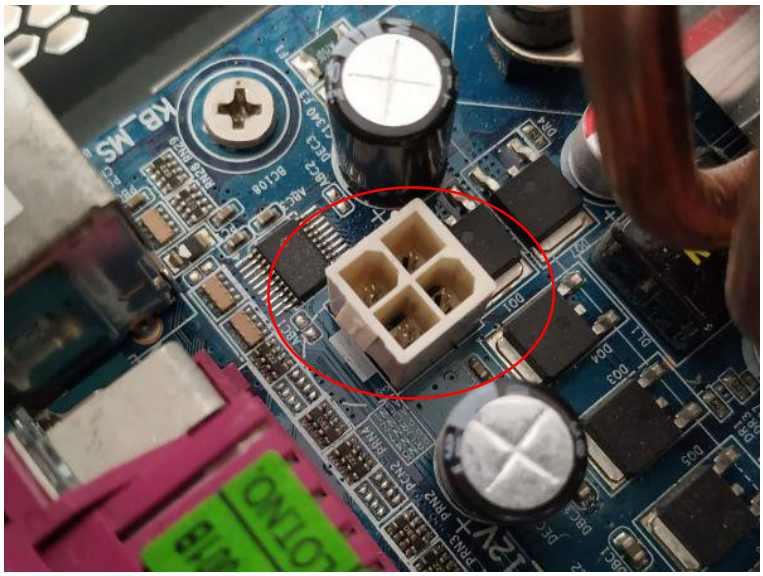
9. Slam Opening DIMM

Slam spaces, too known as DIMM openings, hold the system's memory modules, permitting the computer to get to information rapidly.



10. CPU Attachments (Attachments de la CPU)

CPU attachments are connectors on the motherboard that hold the processor, building up the association between the CPU and the motherboard.

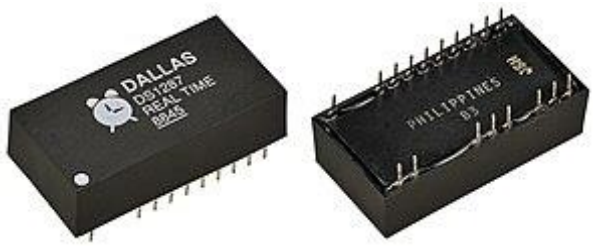


11. CMOS Battery

The CMOS battery powers the CMOS (Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor) chip, protecting framework settings and the framework clock indeed when the computer is fueled off.

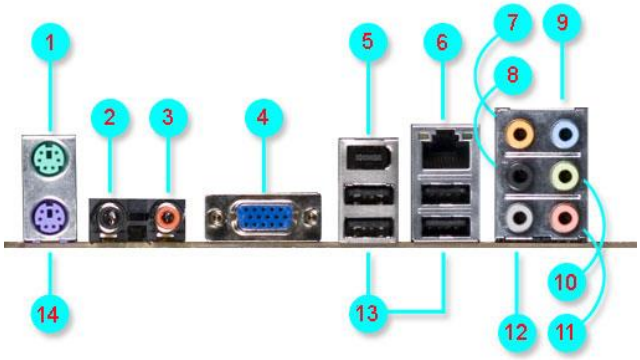
12. RTC Chip (Real-Time Clock Chip)

The RTC chip keeps up the real-time clock and calendar capacities, guaranteeing precise timekeeping for the framework.



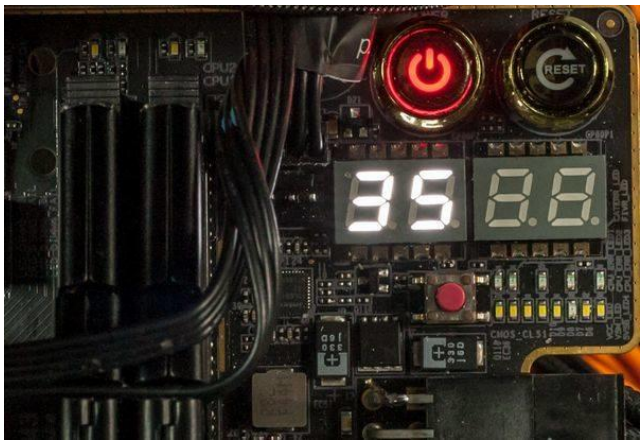
13. E/S Ports (Puertos E/S)

E/S (Input/Output) ports are connectors on the motherboard for outside gadgets like USB, HDMI, Ethernet, and sound jacks.



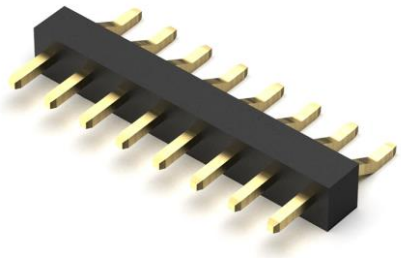
14. Onboard LED/Display

Onboard LEDs or shows give visual input almost the motherboard's status, such as control supply, boot codes, and blunder messages.



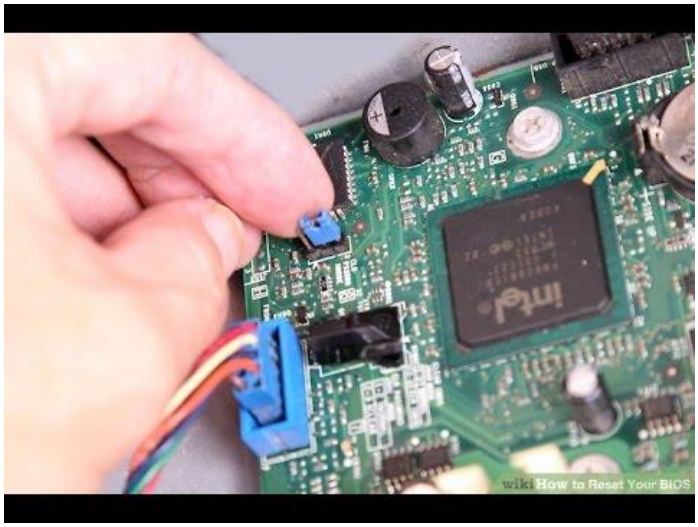
15. Framework Board Connector Header (Cabezal de Conectores del Board del Sistema)

The framework board connector header may be a cluster of pins on the motherboard that interfaces to the computer case's control button, reset button, LEDs, and other front-panel capacities.



16. Clear CMOS Jumper

The clear CMOS jumper may be a physical switch that, when actuated, resets the BIOS settings to default, valuable for investigating and framework recuperation.

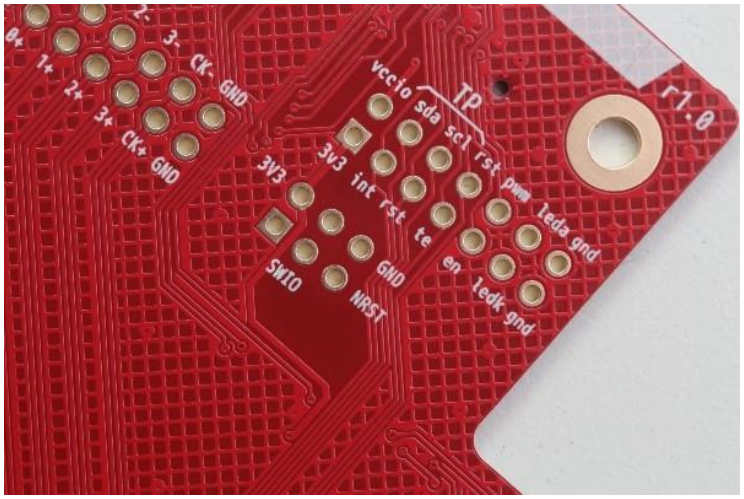


17. Super I/O

Super I/O (Input/Output) chip controls different I/O capacities on the motherboard, counting serial and parallelports, temperature sensors, and fan speed control.

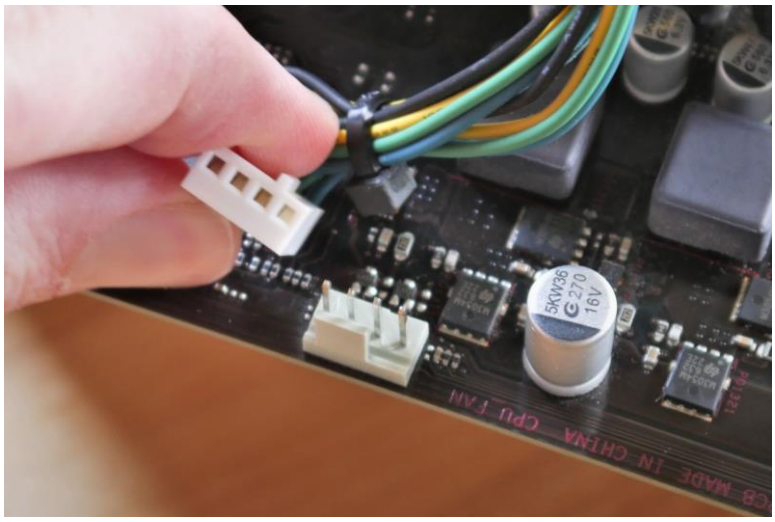
18. Mounting Gaps (Agujero de Montaje)

Mounting gaps on the motherboard permit it to be safely connected to the computer case, guaranteeing solidness and appropriate component arrangement.



19. Fan Connectors (Conectores de Ventiladores)

Fan connectors give control and control for cooling fans, directing their speed and guaranteeing proficient cooling inside the framework.



20. Control Connectors (Conectores de Alimentación)

Control connectors on the motherboard get control from the PSU (Control Supply Unit) and disseminate it to different components, guaranteeing they work accurately.