1. Outline three main differences between a basic computer hardware and a laptop hardware.

**Portability and Form Factor:**

* Basic Computer: Generally speaking, basic computers—such as desktop computers—are bigger and made to be stationary. They are made up of individual parts such as a keyboard, mouse, tower, and monitor.
* Laptop: Portability is a design feature of laptops. They incorporate all necessary parts (CPU, RAM, storage, etc.) into a lightweight, small form factor. Because they include a built-in keyboard, touchpad, and monitor, laptops are ideal for use while travelling.

**Power Consumption and Efficiency:**

* Basic Computer: Desktop computers often include larger cooling systems and more power-hungry components, which allow for increased performance at the expense of higher power consumption. They frequently spend a lot of time hooked into a power source.
* Laptop: Laptops are made with optimal power usage and energy efficiency in mind. To increase battery life, they make use of mobile components that are more energy-efficient. Because laptops can run on batteries, they can be used anywhere without needing to be connected to a power source.

**Upgradeability and Customization:**

* Basic Computer: Users may update or customise individual components like the CPU, GPU, RAM, and storage more easily with desktop computers. As a result, users can modify their system to meet evolving performance requirements.
* Laptop: Compared to desktop computers, laptops are typically less upgradeable and configurable. Upgrade options are limited because several laptop components, such the CPU and GPU, are frequently soldered onto the motherboard. Upgrades to RAM or storage may be possible on some laptops, although the possibilities are usually more limited than on desktop computers.