Q. 18 Explain Introduction of Motherboard.

Ans. Motherboard is the most important component of a system.

It is printed circuit board(PCD) where all the components a system are connected

The central processing unit all the components like keyboard, monitor mouse, hard drive, memory etc are all connected to the Motherboard.

An important components of a motherboard is a microprocessor supporting chipset which provides the supporting interfaces between the CPU and the various bases of components.

Types of motherboard :-

Motherboard and efficiency of mother board are different according to the type of system due use.

There are some types of motherboard

1) **Integrated motherboard :-**

Integrated motherboard has all the peripheral devices slots, input output port, serial, parallel port are maintained on the board.

All the latest desktop server and laptop board are integrated types.

This arguments save a lot of space inside the system

Integrated board are cheaper in cost as compare to non-integrated motherboard.

2) **Non-Integrated Motherboard :-**

With non-integrated motherboard have RAM slot integrated on the board.

All the input output ports for devices such as the serial and parallel port connectors attach in separately to the board.

This allows for grater customization and freedom in designing a PC.

This type of board is more costly as compare to integrated board.

3) **Desktop – Motherboard :-**

Desktop –Mother board is use in personal computer and desktop.

It is use for application at home and in office.

4) Server motherboard :-

Server motherboard is more advance than desktop motherboard and are designed for bank and companies

This motherboard support and feature up great can handle measure application.

5) Laptop motherboard :-

Laptop mother board is connected to different parts of a laptop system

This motherboard generally has very advance feature as compare to desktop motherboard.

Q. 19 Explain types of processor?

Ans. Intel Pentium Dual Core :
Dual core processor based on the core micro architecture.

A class beneath the core 2 Duo and core of Intel processor offerings the Pentium dual core is available in current desktops and laptops.

Intel Core 2 Duo :

Contains two processing cores to optimize gaming, video and image processing. Laptops with this chip tend to be thinner and more energy – efficient

Intel core i3 / Intel core i3 Mobile:

Derived from the same architecture as the higher and is and i7 the i3 is available strictly as a dual core processor.

Though hyper threading is available it does not feature turbo boost

The core i3 processor presents higher levels of performance than the core 2 at a smaller cost.
The Intel core i3 mobile descends similarly from the i3, presenting a fast, 64-bit computing experience with the intelligent architecture of the i5 mobile and i7

The i3 mobile feature cores and hyper threading but does not include turbo boost technology.

Intel core i5 / Intel core i5 mobile :

Based upon the same architecture as the i7, the also a 64-bit processor that feature 2 or 4 cores at a similar class of performance of the i7 processor at a lower cost.

The feature turbo boost and hyper threading technology but do no process as much cache memory as the i7

The Intel core is mobile while also featuring hyper threading and turbo boost processer a similar but lesser class of performance than the core i7 mobile with less cache and available in notebooks only with 2 cores.
The core i5 is mobile a high performance processor with law energy requirements.

Q.20 Explain important terms and acronyms

1) **ATM :-**

ATM is stand for automatic teller machine

Customers can access their bank account in order to make cash withdrawals and check their account balances.

An ATM card also known as a bank card client card, key card or cash card is a card issued by bank.

2) **Back up :-**

Back up is the procedure where you copy all your data for the purpose of safety and mainly for the purpose of future use.

1) **Restore :-**

The world restore which to written something to its formal condition therefore when you restore a computer or other electronic device you written it to previous state.

This mainly previous system back up or original factory setting.

2) **Hard copy :-**

The hard copy is a permanent reproduction or copy in the form of the physical object

Example of hard copy is printed page.

3) **Softcopy :-**

Softcopy is an electronic copy of some type of data such as a file view on a computer display for transmitted as an email attachment.

Example of softcopy is CD, DVD, Pen Drive, Data Storage etc.

4) **Data bus : -**

Data bus is define as the collection or sequence of the similar line that are respond able for curry data from one computer to another computer

Data bus only curry digital information.

5) **Buffer :-**

Buffer means something reserve for usage.
Buffer are commonly use when burning data on CD where the data is transfer to the buffer

6) **Spooling :-**

The data is store in a special memory which technique is call spooling

Spool stand for simultaneous peripheral operation online.

Spooling refers a to putting job in a buffer

The most common spooling application is print spooling

7) Cursor/pointer :-

Cursor is also term as pointer
In computing cursor is an indicator used to show the position on a computer monitor or other display device that will respond to input from a text input or pointing device.

8) ICON :-

Icon is a small picture which is used to represent computer file or some computer program.

Icon are found on the desktop

9) CLI / GUI :-

CLI stand for Common line interface

CLI is a common interface to ms-dos computer
GUI is stand for Graphical User Interface.
GUI allows users to interrupt with electronic devices using Images rather than text command.

Today major operating system provide graphical user interface

10) Menu :-

In computing and techno communication menu is a list of command or option from which can chose
You can chose an item from the menu by highlighting it.