TOPS TECHNOLOGIES
Training Outsourcing Placement Study Abroad

TERM-1 A+ N+ Assignment

Module 1 [Hardware and its components]

Topic: The Visible Computer

- Assignment Level Basic

1. What is hardware?
   Ans: Hardware is a type of component in computer, which is tangible/ touchable. Example like keyboard, monitor, mouse, etc .,
2. What is the purpose of Hardware?
   Ans: The purpose of the hardware is to provide necessary functions to computer device and other electronic device.
   - For processing data cpu is required to carries out instruction and manipulates data.

- Assignment Level Intermediate

1. list out two types of hardware.
   Ans: There are two types of hardware are given below:
   1). Monitor

2). Keyboard

- ## Assignment Level Advance

1. What is core hardware
   Ans: CPU(Central Processing Unit) is called core of the hardware.
2. Do a practical of identifying hardware
   Ans: done

Topic: Category of components

- ## Assignment Level Basic

1. What are the categories of components in hardware?
   Ans: There are some categories of hardware given below:
   1).CPU(Central Processing Unit)
   2). Storage Device
   3). Input device
   4).Output Device
   5).Motherboard
2. Why category is needed?
   Ans: category is needed to organize and understand the component of hardware
   and to troubleshoot the problem without confusing between components.

- ## Assignment Level Intermediate

1. Do a practical to identify the components in which category they come.
   Ans: done

Topic: Input Device

- ## Assignment Level Basic

1. What is input device?
   Ans: Input device is the device that provide the data and control signals to a computer or any electronic device. Input device allows user to give data or commands to computer device with the help of input device like keyboard, mouse,
   Webcam, microphone, etc,.

2.Why input device needed?

Ans: Input device is the device that provide the data and control signals to a computer or any electronic device. Input device allows user to give data or commands to computer device with the help of input device like keyboard, mouse,
Webcam, microphone, etc,.

- ## Assignment Level Intermediate

1. List out the input device.
   Ans: There is the list of some input device stated below:
   1). Keyboard
   2). Mouse
   3). Webcam
   4). Microphone
   5). Scanner
2. Do a practical to identify input device and describe how it works.
   Ans: done

Topic: Output Device

- ## Assignment Level Basic

1. What are output device?
   Ans: Output device is the device which gives the output generated by computer or any electronic device to a user in human readable form. Example like speakers, printer, monitor, projector, etc,.
2. how does output device work?
   Ans: Output device works by receiving processed data or signals from computer or electronic device and converting them into human readable form. The specific mechanism of operation various depending on the type of output device.

- ## Assignment Level Intermediate

1. List out the output device.
   Ans: There is the list of output device is given below:
   1). Monitor
   2). Speakers/ headphone

3). Projector

2. Do a practical to identify the output device and describe its working process.
   Ans: done

Topic: Motherboard

- ## Assignment Level Basic

1. What is motherboard?
   Ans: A motherboard also known as system board or main board.it is the primary circuit board and central hub of the computer system. It's has some hardware component like CPU socket, BIOS/UEFI Expansion Slot, etc.
2. Why it is called motherboard?
   Ans: The prefix "mother" implies that it is the foundational or nurturing component from which the entire system derives its functionality and capabilities.

- ## Assignment Level Intermediate

1. What it is called if we remove all components from the motherboard?
   Ans: If you were to remove all components from a motherboard, leaving only the bare circuit board without any attached components, it would simply be referred to as a bare motherboard or empty motherboard.
2. Describe types of motherboards.
   Ans: There are some type of motherboard are given below:
   1). ATX(Advanced Technology eXtended)
   2).Micro-ATX
   3). Mini-ATX
   4).Extended ATX
   5). Server Motherboard

- ## Assignments level Advance:

1. Do a practical by identifying parts of motherboard.
   Ans: done
2. Do a practical by describing the data flow in motherboard
   Ans: done

3. Do a practical by removing all removable parts from the motherboard.
   Ans: done

Topic: CPU

- ### Assignment Level Basic

1. What is CPU.
   Ans: CPU is a short form of (Central Processing Unit). It is also known as brain of the computer because it performs majority of the processing task.
2. Write the full form of CPU.
   Ans: CPU is an abbreviation of “Central Processing Unit”.

- ### Assignment Level Intermediate

1. What are the types of CPU?
   Ans: There are some types of CPUs are stated below:
      1). Desktop CPU
      2). Laptop CPU
      3). Server CPU
      4). Gaming CPU
2. What do we need to keep the CPU Healthy?
   Ans: To keep the CPU healthy we need to consider some points that are listed below:
      1). Proper cooling
      2). Quality thermal Paste
      3). Monitor Temperature
      4). Avoid overclocking
      5). Maintain cleanliness

- ### Assignment Level Advance

1. Do a practical to remove processor and apply thermal paste in it and install it again.
   Ans: done
2. Do a practical to Identify CPU and its Sockets.
   Ans: done

Topic: Monitor

• Assignment Level Basic

1. What is Monitor?

   Ans: A monitor is also known as a display screen and it is an output device that presents visual information generated by a computer or electronic device is called monitor.

• Assignment Level Intermediate

1. List out the types of monitors.

   Ans: There are some types of monitors that are given below:

   1). Standard Monitors
   2). Gaming Monitors
   3). Ultra-wide Monitors
   4). Curved Monitors
   5). Touchscreen Monitors

2. Do a practical to identify monitor Technology.

   Ans: done

3. What are the Technologies used in monitor?

   Ans: There are some technologies used in monitors are given below:

   1). LCD(Liquide Crystal Display)
   2). LED(Light Emitting Diode)
   3). OLED(Organic Light Emitting Diode)
   4). AMOLED(Active Matrix Organic Light Emitting Diode)
   5). IPS(In-Plane Switching)

• Assignment Level Advance

1. Describe how does the crt monitor works.

   Ans: A CRT (Cathode Ray Tube) monitor works by using a vacuum tube to generate and display images on a phosphorescent screen. Inside the CRT monitor, there are three main components: an electron gun, a phosphor-coated screen, and a vacuum-sealed glass tube.

Topic: system bus

- ### Assignment Level Basic

1. What is system bus

   Ans: The system bus is also known as the path-side bus(FSB), it is a communication pathway between CPU, memory, and other components of the computer system. Its serves as the primary means of the communication and data exchange.

- ### Assignment Level Intermediate

1. List out the types of system bus.

   Ans: There are some type of System bus are given below:

   1). Address bus
   2). Data bus
   3). Control bus
   4). Internal bus
   5). Expansion bus

2. Describe the working of system bus.

   Ans: The bus in a computer system serves as a communication pathway or set of electrical connections that enables data transfer between various components of the system. It acts as a conduit for transmitting signals, commands, and data between the CPU (Central Processing Unit), memory, peripherals, and other hardware components.

3. Do a practical to identify the system bus.

   Ans: done

Topic: Chipset

- ### Assignment Level Basic

1. What is chipset

   Ans: A chipset is a set of integrated circuits or chip that serve as central hub or controller for communication and data transfer between the CPU, memory, peripheral device and other motherboard components of a computer system.

- ## Assignment Level Intermediate

1. What are the types of chipsets?
   Ans: There are two types of chipsets are given below:
   1). North Bridge
   2). South Bridge

2. Which chipset does have direct contact with the CPU?
   Ans: North Bridge chipset has the direct contact with the CPU and it is also responsible for maintaining high-speed communication between the CPU and certain key components and RAM, and in older architecture, GPUs
3. Do a practical to identify the chipset
   Ans: done

- ## Assignment Level Advance

1. Describe how does the Northbridge chipset work
   Ans: The Northbridge chipset is a critical component of the motherboard that facilitates high-speed communication between the CPU (Central Processing Unit), memory (RAM), and certain other components.

Topic: Memory

- ## Assignment Level Basic

1. What is memory?
   Ans: In context of computer memory is the electronic component that is used to store data for temporarily or permanently for processing by the CPU and other hardware components.
2. What are the types of memory?
   Ans: There are some types of memory are given below:
   1). RAM(Random Access Memory)
   2). ROM(Read only memory)
   3). Cache memory
   4). Virtual memory

- ## Assignment Level Intermediate

1. Describe memory in detail.
   Ans: there are two types of main memory:
   1).Primary Memory
   - RAM
   - Cache Memory

   2). Secondary Memory
   - ROM
   - HDD(Hard Disk Drive)
   - SSD(Solid State Drive)
   - Optical Drive
2. What are memory types.
   Ans: There are some types of memory are given below:
   1). RAM
   2). ROM
   3). Cache Memory
   4). Virtual Memory

- ## Assignment Level Advance

1. Do a practical to identify memory types.
   Ans: done
2. Do a practical to install memories in system 3. Do a practical to identify main memory frequencies.
   Ans: done

Topic: System Unit

- ## Assignment Level Basic

1. What is System Unit?
   Ans: The system unit is the main chassis or case of that components of a computer system. The system unit contains various hardware

components essential for the computer's operation including CPU, RAM, HDD, Motherboard, Power supply unit, and cooling system.

- ## Assignment Level Intermediate

1. How does system unit work?
   Ans: system unit has computer's hardware components to run the operation.
   Firstly, there is a power supply unit that converts AC(Alternating Current) current into DC(Direct Current) current and powers the computer's internal components can use.

   Then inside the system unit several key hardware components work together to perform computing task.

2. What are the components and system unit?
   Ans: There is a list below that shows the components inside the system unit:
   1). CPU
   2). RAM
   3). Storage Device
   4). Motherboard
   5). Expansion Slot
   6). Cooling system

- ## Assignment Level Advance

1. Do a practical to identify system unit.
   Ans: done
2. Do a practical to assemble and disassemble system unit.
   Ans: done

Topic: BIOS

- ## Assignment Level Basic

1. What is bios.
   Ans: Bios is an abbreviation of Basic Input/Output System. It is a firmware that is embedded on a computer's motherboard and it is the first software to run when a computer is powered on. The bios initialize

and test the hardware component of the computer system to ensure that they are working properly.

- ## Assignment Level Intermediate

1. What is the full form of Bios?
   Ans: BIOS Stands for “Basic Input/Output System”.
2. Describe working process of BIOS?
   Ans: When the computer is powered on then bios do some process that are mention below:
   1). POST(Power-On-Self-Test)
   2). Initialization and Configuration
   3). Bootstrapping
   4). System Configuration
   5). Recovery
   6). Bios update

s

- ## Assignment Level Advance

1. Do a practical to reset bios when system is on.
   Ans: done
2. Do a practical of Hard resetting the BIOS.
   Ans: done
3. Do a practical of identifying BIOS chip from the motherboard
   Ans: done

Topic: CMOS

- ## Assignment Level Basic

1. What is CMOS?
   Ans: CMOS Stands for Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor. Cmos often refers specifically to a small amount of volatile memory that stores system configuration settings and maintains the real-time clock in a computer system.

- ## Assignment Level Intermediate

1. What is the full form of CMOS?

Ans: CMOS Stands for “Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor”.

2. Describe the working process of CMOS.
   Ans: There is a working process of cmos after computer starts given below:
      1). Construction
      2). Power Source
      3). Storage of configuration settings
      4). Real-time clock
      5). BIOS access

- Assignment Level Advance

1. Do a practical of identifying cmos.
   Ans: done
2. Do a practical of installing cmos
   Ans: done
3. How do we know that cmos is not working?
   Ans: There are some symptoms that show that cmos cell is not working are given below:
      1). Incorrect date and time
      2). Bios configuration error
      3). Boot error or failure
      4). Cmos checksum error
      5). System instability

Topic: Boot process

- Assignment Level Basic

1. What is Boot Process?
   Ans: The boot start process is also known as the startup process or bootstrapping. It is the sequence of events that occurs at the time of computer system is powered on or restarted. During the boot process the computer’s hardware components are initialized and the computer system is loaded into memory and the control is transferred to the operating system to begin system operation. This process is called boot process.

- ## Assignment Level Intermediate

1. What is the first process of boot?
   Ans: The first process of boot is POST(Power-On-Self-Test). This process is known as the diagnostic process of the hardware components of computer system. All components undergo a series of this process.
2. What is the final stage in the boot process?
   Ans: the last process of the boot process is operating system initialization. In this process after all the process then this stage of process done of operating system initialization because after booting the computer OS(Operating System) is initialize.
3. Describe the boot process in Linux?
   Ans: The boot process in linux goes like mention below:
   1). BIOS/UFEI Initialization
   2). Boot Loader Execution
   3). Kernel Initialization
   4). Init process
   5). System initialization
   6). User login

- ## Assignment Level Advance

1. Describe about working with the grub bootloader.
   Ans: GRUB(Grand Unified Bootloader) is a widely used bootloader in linux system that manages the boot process allowing user to select and boot different os or kernel configuration.

   There is the working process of GRUB bootloader :
   1). Installation
   2). Boot menu
   3). configuration
   4). Kernel parameters
   5). Recovery mode
   6). Maintenance and troubleshooting
2. Describe working process of boot loader.
   Ans: There is a working process of boot loader is given below:
   1). BIOS/UFEI Initialization
   2). Boot Loader Execution
   3). Kernel Initialization
   4). Init process

5). System initialization
6). User login

Topic: SMPS

- Assignment Level Basic

1. What is SMPS?
   Ans: SMPS is an abbreviation of Switched-Mode Power Supply. It is a type of power supply unit that converts electrical power efficiently from on form to another. SMPS is commonly used in computer and other electronic device to provide stable and regulated DC voltage to the internal components.
2. What is the process of SMPS?
   Ans: There is the process of how SMPS works is given below:
   1). AC to DC Conversion Process
   2). Filtering
   3). Switching Regulation
   4). Inductor operation
   5). Control circuitry

- Assignment Level Intermediate

1. DO a practical to install SMPS.
   Ans: done
2. How many sata connectors are there in normal smps?
   Ans: It depends on the manufacturer, model, and specification of power supply unit.

- Assignment Level Advance

1. Do a practical to troubleshoot a smps without plugging it to the system.
   Ans: done
2. How many pins does atx power connector have?

Topic: RAM

- Assignment Level Basic

1. What is RAM?
   Ans: RAM(Random Access Memory) is a part of storage component in computer system. It is used to store data that is currently being used or process by the CPU.
   RAM is a volatile memory means it requires the power to store the data.

2. What is the full form of RAM?
   Ans: RAM stands for “Random Access Memory”

- Assignment Level Intermediate

1. What are the types of ram?
   Ans: There are several types of ram some of them is given below:
      1). DRAM(Dynamic RAM)
      2). SRAM(Static RAM)
      3). DDR SDRAM(Double Date Rate Synchronous Dram)
      4). DDR2,3,4 SDRAM
      5). LPDDR(Low Power DDR SDRAM)
2. Do a practical to identify RAM.
   Ans: done

- Assignment Level Advance

1. Do a Practical to identify ram and install it in a proper system.
   Ans: done

Topic: Device and cable

- Assignment Level Basic

1. What are the types of devices?

Ans: There are some types of cables are stated below:
      1). Input device
      2). Output device
      3). Storage device
      4). Networking device
      5). Processing device
      6). Memory device
      7). Peripheral device
      8). Embedded device

2. What are the types of cable?
   Ans: There are some types of cables are stated below:
      1). Coaxial cable
      2). Twisted pair cable
      3). Fiber optic cable
      4). HDMI cable(High-Definition Multimedia Interface)
      5). USB cable(Universal Serial Bus)
      6). VGA cable(Video Graphics Array)

7). DVI cable(Digital Visual Cable)
8). Display port cable
9). Ethernet cable
10). Power cable

- Assignment Level Intermediate

1. What cables are used to connect printer?
   Ans: USB cables, Ethernet cable, Parallel cable(old printers) are used to connect the printers.
2. What was the first cable founded by Apple for data transfer?
   Ans: The first cable founded by apple for data transfer is ADB(Apple Desktop Cable).

- Assignment Level Advance

1. Do a practical to identify the sata cables.
   Ans: done
2. Do a practical to identify and install the cables in the system.
   Ans: done

Topic: Expansion card and slots

- Assignment Level Basic

1. Why expansion card needed?
   Ans: Expansion card is needed to enhance or extend the functionality of their computers beyond capabilities provided by the motherboard alone. These cards are also known as expansion board or adapter cards.
2. Why expansion slots needed?
   Ans: Expansion slots are needed to improve scalability and flexibility to the user need and experience.

- Assignment Level Intermediate

1. What are the types of expansion card?
   Ans: There are some types of expansion cards are given below:
   1).Graphics card(GPU)
   2). Sound Card(Audio card)
   3). Network Interface card(NIC)
   4). USB expansion card
   5). IEEE card
   6). Wi-Fi Card
2. What are the types of expansion cards?

- ## Assignment Level Advance

1. Do a practical to identify the types of expansion slot
   Ans: done
2. Do a practical to install the Graphics card.
   Ans: done
3. Do a practical to install LAN card
   Ans: done

Topic: I/O Ports

- ## Assignment Level Intermediate

1. What is I/O ports?
   Ans: I/O ports or Input/Output ports are physical interface on a computer or electronic device that allow for communication with external peripherals and device.

   These ports facilitate the transfer of data signal and power between the computer and external components.
2. List out the I/O ports available.
   Ans: There are few I/O ports that are Stated below:
   1). USB port:
      - 🕐 USB type-A
      - 🕐 USB type-B
      - 🕐 USB type-C

   2). Ethernet port:
      - 🕐 RJ45 Ethernet port

   3). Display port:
      - 🕐 Display port
      - 🕐 Mini Display port

   4). Audio port:
      - 🕐 3.5mm headphone jack
      - 🕐 3.5mm microphone jack
      - 🕐 Line-in jack
      - 🕐 Line-out jack

   5). HDMI port:
      - 🕐 HDMI type-A
      - 🕐 HDMI type-B(mini HDMI)
      - 🕐 HDMI type-C(Micro HDMI)

3. Do a practical to identify the I/O ports.
   Ans: done

- Assignment Level Intermediate

1. What is I/O ports?
   Ans: : I/O ports or Input/Output ports are physical interface on a computer or electronic device that allow for communication with external peripherals and device.

   These ports facilitate the transfer of data signal and power between the computer and external components.

2. List out the I/O ports available
   Ans: There are few I/O ports that are Stated below:
   1). USB port:
   - USB type-A
   - USB type-B
   - USB type-C

   2). Ethernet port:
   - RJ45 Ethernet port

   3). Display port:
   - Display port
   - Mini Display port

   4). Audio port:
   - 3.5mm headphone jack
   - 3.5mm microphone jack
   - Line-in jack
   - Line-out jack

   5). HDMI port:
   - HDMI type-A
   - HDMI type-B(Mini HDMI)
   - HDMI type-C(Micro HDMI)

3. Do a practical to identify the I/O ports.
   Ans: done

Topic: BIOS & CMOS

- Assignment Level Basic

1. What is BIOS?

Ans: Bios is an abbreviation of Basic Input/Output System. It is a firmware that is embedded on a computer's motherboard and it is the first software to run when a computer is powered on. The bios initialize and test the hardware component of the computer system to ensure that they are working properly.

2. What is CMOS?
   Ans: CMOS Stands for Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor. Cmos often refers specifically to a small amount of volatile memory that stores system configuration settings and maintains the real-time clock in a computer system.

- Assignment Level Intermediate

1. What is the role of BIOS in i/o?
   Ans: BIOS plays a very important role in initializing and managing various I/O device connected to the computer. BIOS firmware embedded on motherboard of a computer.
2. What is the role of i/o in CMOS?
   Ans: CMOS gives a type of integrated circuit technology used to implement low-power volatile memory that stores system configure setting. The CMOS memory is powered by a small battery even when the computer is turned off, ensuring that the settings are intact at its place when the system is powered down.

- Assignment Level Advance

1. Do a practical to reset BIOS 2. Do a practical to remove cmos.
   Ans: done

Topic: Laptop & storage

- Assignment Level Basic

1. What is laptop?
   Ans: A laptop is also known as a notebook computer or simply a notebook, is a portable personal computer designed for mobile use. Laptop typically feature a compact and lightweight design, making them easy to carry and use in various location.

2. Why laptop is used widely now a days?
   Ans: Laptop is used widely now-a-days because of its features portability, integrated components and connectivity. In short, it is a computer in Portable form.

• Assignment Level Intermediate

1. Describe the working process of laptop?
   Ans: Working of laptop has not more difference than desktop/computer. It involves several components and process working together seamlessly to provide computing functionality. There is a working process given below:
   1).Power on
   2). BIOS initialization
   3). Boot process
   4). Operating System Initialization
   5). User interaction
   6). Software Execution
   7). Data processing and Storage
   8). Output and display
   9). Input/Output Operation
   10). Power Management
   11). Power off
2. What is storage?
   Ans: Storage refers to the process and technology used to store digital data, information, and files in a computer system or electronic device.
3. List out the types of storage.
   Ans: There is a list of types of storage given below:
   1). RAM
   2). HDD
   3). Cache memory
   4). SSD
   5). Cloud Storage

• Assignment Level Advance

1. Do a practical to identify types of storage.

Ans: done

2. Do a practical to disassemble and assemble the storage.
   Ans: done
3. Do a practical to install the storage devices.
   Ans: done

Topic: Printer

- ### Assignment Level Basic

1. What is printer?
   Ans: Printer is a peripheral device that Produce hard copy of the digital data, and Information, Image or other content on computer or electronic device.
2. Why is printer needed?
   Ans: Printer is needed to print the data, information, image and other content on pages/hard copy. It is needed for some type of legal work and professional presentation.

- ### Assignment Level Intermediate

1. Describe the working process of printer.
   Ans: There is a process given below of working printer:
      1). Data processing
      2). Image Formation
      3). Paper Feeding
      4). Printing process
      5). Output delivery
2. What are the types of printers?
   Ans: There are some types of printers given below:
      1). Inkjet printer
      2). Dot-matrix printer
      3). Laser printer
      4). Photo printer
      5). 3D printer

- ### Assignment Level Advance

3. Do a practical to install the printer
   Ans: done
4. Do a practical to Troubleshoot the improper printing.

Ans: done

Topic: Storage devices

- ### Assignment Level Basic

1. What is storage device?

   Ans: A storage Device is a hardware component or device used to store digital data, files, information in a computer system or electronic device.
2. Why we need storage device

   Ans: Storage device is needed to store digital data and information into computer device or into electronic device.

- ### Assignment Level Intermediate

1. List out the types of storage devices.

   Ans: There is a list of types of storage given below:

   1). RAM
   2). HDD
   3). Cache memory
   4). SSD
   5). Cloud Storage

2. Describe the working process of storage devices.

   Ans: There is a working process of storage device given below:

   1). Data Encoding and Writing
   2). Data Storage and recording
   3). Data retrieval and reading
   4). Data transfer and access
   5). Storage management and file system

- ### Assignment Level Advance

1. Do a practical to Remove storage devices and reinstall it and make a gpt disk.

   Ans: done

Topic: ATA

- ### Assignment Level Intermediate

1. What is ATA?

   Ans: ATA stands for ”Advanced Technology Attachment”. It is a standard interface used for connecting Storage device such as HDD and SDD to a computer’s motherboard.

- ## Assignment Level intermediate:

1. Describe working of ATA.

   Ans: There is a working process is given below:

   1). Physical condition
   2). Power supply
   3). Data transfer
   4). Control Signals
   5). Command and data transmission

- ## Assignment level Advanced:

1. Do a practical to identify and install ATA cables.

   Ans: done

Topic: SATA

- ## Assignment Level Basic

1.What is SATA?

Ans: SATA is an abbreviation of “Serial Advanced Technology Attachment”. It is a standard interface used for connecting storage device, such as HDD,SSD and optical drives to a computer motherboard or storage controller.

- ## Assignment Level Advance

1. Describe the working of SATA.

   Ans: There is a working process is given below:

   1). Physical condition
   2). Power supply
   3). Data transfer
   4). Control Signals
   5). Command and data transmission

   Do a practical to identify sata.

   Ans: done
2. Do a practical to install SATA.

   Ans: done
3. Where does SATA is used.

   Ans: SATA is used in :

   1). Desktop and laptop
   2). External storage device
   3). Server and data centers
   4). Gaming console

5). Network attached storage

Topic: SCSI

- Assignment Basic

1. What is SCSI?
   Ans: SCSI stands for "Small Computer System Interface." It is a set of standards for connecting and transferring data between computers and peripheral devices, such as hard disk drives (HDDs), solid-state drives (SSDs), tape drives, optical drives, scanners, and printers.
2. Why SCSI needed?
   Ans: SCSI is needed to transfer the data at high speed and it is multidevice computing system. One of the primary reasons SCSI was needed was its ability to connect multiple devices as single SCSI bus. This allow efficient communication between host and peripheral device.

- Assignment level Intermediate:

1. What is the rpm of SCSI?
   Ans: SCSI itself does not define the rotational speed (RPM) of a disk drive; instead, RPM is a specification specific to individual disk drives. It depends on its model and specification.
2. Do a Practical to install scsi.
   Ans: done

Topic: Laptop

- Assignment Level Basic:

1. What is laptop?
   Ans: A laptop is also known as a notebook computer or simply a notebook, is a portable personal computer designed for mobile use. Laptop typically feature a compact and lightweight design, making them easy to carry and use in various location.
2. What are the types of laptops?
   Ans: There are some types of laptops given below:
   1). Ultra-portable
   2). Thin and Light weight laptop
   3). Gaming laptop
   4). Chromebooks
   5). Workstation laptop

3. Different names of laptop.
   Ans: laptop is also known as netbook, chromebook, notebook, ultrabook,etc,.

- Assignment level Intermediate:

1. What are the parts of laptop?
   Ans: laptop has display, keyboard, touchpad, processor, RAM, Storage, GPU,etc,.
2. Do a practical of identifying parts of the laptop.
   Ans: done

- Assignment level Advance.

1. Do a practical to disassemble the laptop.
   Ans: done
2. Do a practical to change the RAM in the laptop.
   Ans: done

TOPIC: PRINTER

- ASSIGNMENT LEVEL BASIC:

1. WHAT IS PRINTER?
   Ans: Printer is a peripheral device that Produce hard copy of the digital data, and Information, Image or other content on computer or electronic device.
2. IS IT An INPUT DEVICE OR OUTPUT DEVICE?
   Ans: Printer is an Output device.

- Assignment level intermediate:

1. Describe the types of printers.

Ans: There are some types of printers given below:

1). Inkjet printer
2). Dot-matrix printer
3). Laser printer
4). Photo printer
5). 3D printer

2. Describe inkjet printer.

Ans: Inkjet printers use liquid ink cartridges to produce prints. The ink is ejected onto the paper through microscopic nozzles in the print head, forming text, images, or graphics.

- ## Assignment level Advanced:

1. Do a practical of network installation of the printer.
   Ans: done
2. do a practical to troubleshoot the printer of no cartridge error
   Ans: done