

ICESD COLLAGE OF IT &
MANAGEMENT

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Win Zip :-

Win Zip is the world's most popular zip utility for file compression encryption packaging and data backup. It is a compression utility for windows that zips and unzips files quickly to conserve disk space and greatly reduce e-mail transmission time.

PK Zip:-

PKZip is the original PC file compression program introduced in the late 1980s. it is thr source of the jargon zip or unzip a file . PKZip compresses any computer file from 5 percent to 95 percent depending on the file content for easy transport through e-mail or on floppy diskette.

Defragmenting Hard Disk:

Disk defragmenter moves the pieces of each file or folder to one location on the volume so that each occupies a single contiguous space on the disk drive.

Disk clean up :-

Deleting temporary internet files is also a part of disk clean up. But there are other temporary files which take up unnecessary disk space. This process is essential if you have a small hard drive and are constantly on the verge of running out of space.

Floppy Disk:-

The floppy disk is one of the oldest external storage devices. It is a magnetic round disk enclosed in a plastic jacket which protects it against dust and other hazards.

Floppy Disk Drive (FDD) :-

Never eject the floppy disk or turn the system off when the light of FDD is on. If you do either you can lose data and also damage the drive.

Hard Disk Drive:

The hard disk drive is the main and the largest data storage device in a PC. The operating system application software and many other files are stored in the hard disk drive.

Types of Formatting:

Formatting the hard disk will delete all the data on the disk.

There are two types of formatting these are.

- 1. High-level formatting
- 2. Low-level formatting

High-level formatting:-

It is a formatting method that initializes portions of the hard disk and creates the file system structures on the disk such as the master boot record and the file allocation table.

Low-level formatting:-

It is a formatting method that creates the tracks and sectors on a hard disk. low level formatting creates the physical format that dictates where data is stored on the disk.

Switch Mode Power Supply (SMPS):-



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PC contains integrated Circuits (ICs) and transistors which need regulated DC voltage. These different types of DC voltages are produced by the switched mode power supply unit fitted in the PC. In switched mode power supply the controlling circuit works like an ideal switch which is either on or off.

Printer Driver:-

A driver is a program that controls the behavior of the device connected to the computer . it provides a connection between peripheral devices and the operating system. All devices such as monitors modems and printers require drivers for their functioning.

USB Port:

Universal serial bus port is included in most new computers. USB makes it easier to connect peripherals to computers and eliminates the need to configure interrupt request (IRQ) settings or dual inline package (DIP) switches. USB can be used to connect various peripherals including keyboard mouse joysticks scanners printers monitors modems and digital camera.

Installation of Windows XP:

To install windows XP(home or professional edition) insert your windows XP installation CD-Rom in the CD-Drive and power on /restart your system. the system will show the PC-BIOS startup message.

- Step 1. When you get the message "press any key o boot from CD..." press a key
- Step 2. Once the boot from cd-rom has started it will display at the top of the screen.
- Step 3. After a brief delay the typical Microsoft blue installation screen is displayed with windows setup displayed at the top and at the bottom of the screen the information that says "setup is loading files"
- Step 4. It will finally display "setup is starting windows " and will display after a short delay the "windows XP professional setup" or "windows XP home setup" screen
- Step 5. Select to set up windows XP now and press the enter key once the windows xp licensing agreement is displayed accept it by pressing the F8 key.
- Step 6.the setup will now display the partitions on your disk
- If your system already has an operating system installed you will see them listed. You can now create or delete partitions.
- Step 7. If you install Xp into an already existing partition you have additional options to leave the current disk formatting intact.)
- Select the type of disk formatting FAT or NTFS.
- Step 8. The setup will start formatting the disk.
- Next it will copy files from the CD-Rom to the disk the system will then need to reboot.
- Step 9. You can press enter key here to shorten the delay in restarting.
- After the restart windows XP will start the first time with the graphical user interface (GUI)
- Step 10. The setup will continue to copy files and install devices.
- Step 11. You can adjust regional setting using the customize option
- Personalize your system by entering your name and organization.
- Step 12. Enter you 25 character product key (as given on your windows XP CD-Rom)



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Define the name for you computer and the password for administrator account.

Check the "date and time settings allowing to check / define /correct the date time and time zone.

Step 13. A typical configuration (which you can always change later), or

If you would like to make special settings (like defining your IP address.

The setup continues with "finalizing installation"

The system will reboot again

The setup will then configure your screen resolution.

Final Process:-

You will be prompted to enter the first user names (defined as administrators) and you will get the Welcome Screen/

Shadow Memory:-

The shadow memory provides an improvement in the computer speed by providing fast response to the rom request.

Cache Memory:-

Cache memory is a very high speed memory built in the processor and it is used between main memory (Ram) and the processor.

CMOS Memory(complementary metal Oxide semiconductor) :-

CMOS memory is used to store the configuration information of your computer and its supplied by battery backup when your computer is turned off.

BIOS (Basic input output system) :-

BIOS is a set of instruction built into your computer to control how information and data flow in and out of your computer.

Startup Process (Booting) :-

Booting is a bootstrapping process that starts operating systems when the user turns on a computer. A boot sequence is the initial set of operations that the computer performs when power is switched on. The boot loader loads the main operating system for the computer.

Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS):-

UPS provides backup power for a computer when the electrical power fails. Different models offer different levels of protection. The amount of time the battery can provide power varies with the model of the UPS.

Motherboard:-

All the electronic components of a computer are connected to it. These include both internal parts of the system unit like processor display card of the monitor sound card memory etc and external parts like mouse keyboard etc.

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