Module -1, 2 [Hardware and its components]

1. What is input device?

Ans : That is give to input data in desktop.

2. what is output device?

Ans: We use for get our data that is called output device.

3. What is CPU?

Ans: CPU full form is central processing unit and brain of computer.

4. What are the types of CPU?

Ans: three types of cpu first is single core,dual core,quad core.

5. What do we need to keep the CPU Healthy?

Ans: a. keep the room cool with air condition.

b. reducng high intensity task.

c. upgrade to better cooling system.

6. Do a practical to remove processor and apply thermal paste in it and install it again

Ans: Done in lab.

7. Do a practical to Identify CPU and its Sockets.

Ans: Done in lab.

8. What is memory?

Ans: Memory is which store data and information later recalling that information.

9. What are the types of memory?

Ans: Two types of memory - a. Primary = ram,rom

b. secondary = cd,hdd

10. Do a practical to identify memory types.

Ans: Done in lab.

11. Do a practical to identify memory types.

Ans: Done in lab.

12. Do a practical to identify main memory frequencies.

Ans: Done in lab.

13. What is bios?

Ans: It chek all the components to see working or not that is bios.

14. Describe working process of BIOS?

Ans: Main work is bios that chek all components if any fail in test then we can see beep sound from that The bios locates the O.S. on a hard disk simulatneously configure hardware.

15. Do a practical to reset bios when system is on?

Ans: Done in lab.

16. Do a practical of Hard resetting the BIOS.

Ans: Done in lab.

17. Do a practical of identifying BIOS chip from the motherboard?

Ans: Done in lab.

18.What is CMOS?

Ans: Full form of CMOS is complementary metal oxide semiconductor, it is responsible for system data and time.

19. What is motherboard?

Ans: Main essentisal part of computer and the main circuit board that called is pcb in a computer that connects and all of its internal components.

20. Describe types of motherboard.

Ans: three types of motherboard - a. At

b. Atx =

standar,micro

c. Itx =

mini,nano,pico

21. Do a practical by identifying parts of motherboard.

Ans: Done in lab.

Do a practical by removing all removable parts from the motherboard.

22. What is system bus ?

Ans: A wired connection on a computer's motherboard that connects major components,such as drives, to each other and to I/O ports.

23. What is chipset and types of chipset?

Ans: chipset called is that control data overflow. where data travel any path it have to must move through this chipset .

There are two many types :- a. North bridge

b. South bridge

24. Describe how does the Northbridge chipset work what is SMPS? And its purpose DO a practical to install SMPS.

Ans: First of all northbridge connected by cpu,ram,graphic card and data enter by user from peripherall ports aftterthat data will go through northbridge in cpu for processing then process data output with processor to northbridge and user see output.

SMPS (switch mode power supply) smps give power supply in motherboard components without monitor and main work is pc required dc voltage power supply then convert to ac form to dc form.

Done in lab.

25. How to check smps?

Ans: We can chek smps is working or not that wire in black and green port in power cable. if while connecting fan will start.

26. List out the types of storage devices.

Ans: There are so many types is hdd,pendrive,dvd,flopy drive,sd card.

27.Describe the working process of storage devices.

Ans: Storage devices work by storing data in a way that can be accessed and and retrieved when needed.when data enter from sata port to storage device data is in electronic form and in storage device there is actuator which convert into wave form. The data travel to sector and then magnet and then save.

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

Ans: Done in lab.

29. What is SATA?

Ans: SATA full form is serial advanced technology attachment that transfer data from the hard disk.

30.Describe the working of SATA.

Ans: SATA is a command and transport protocol that defines how data is transferred between mass Storage devices and a computer motherboard. Sata is based on serial signaling technology where you can transfer data as a sequence of invidual bits. Sata cables connect optical drives and hard drives to computers. There are two sides to the Sata cable: the signal and power cable.

The signal cable comes with seven conductors in a flat cable. Two conductors are for sending information, while two are for receiving. When the computer reads from the disk or writes data to the storage device, the signals sent by the computer go through the sata signal cables. The power cables are quite smaller in construction but have 15 conductors. Their goal is to supply power to the optical or hard

drive.

31. Do a practical to install SATA.

Ans: Done in lab.

32. What is SCSI storage and type of scsi?

Ans: A storage networking protocol that allows scsi commands to transmitted over a TCP/IP network.

33. What is I/O ports?

Ans: Connection points on a computer or electronic device that allow data to be transferred between the device and external devices.

34. List out the I/O ports available Do a practical to identify the I/O ports?

Ans: Done in lab.

35. What is Boot Process?

Ans: Boot process is a library for comfortable management of process.

36. Describe the boot process in Linux?

Ans: linux bootstrap process,is a series of steps that occur when a computer is turned on or when a user initiates a reboot.

37 . List out the types of display?

Ans: Lcd,led,oled,qled,tn,affs.

38.What is printer? And type of printer.

Ans: A device that prints documents and images on the paper.

a. laser printer

b. led printer.

c. solid ink printer.

d. business inkjet printer

e. business ink tank printer

39. Do a practical to install the printer.

Ans: Done in lab.

40. Do a practical to Troubleshoot the improper printing.

Ans: Done in lab.

41. What are the parts of laptop?

Ans: Basic components is motherboard,keyboard,processor,memory,drives,monitor,mouse and others.

42. Do a practical to disassemble the laptop.

Ans: Done in lab.