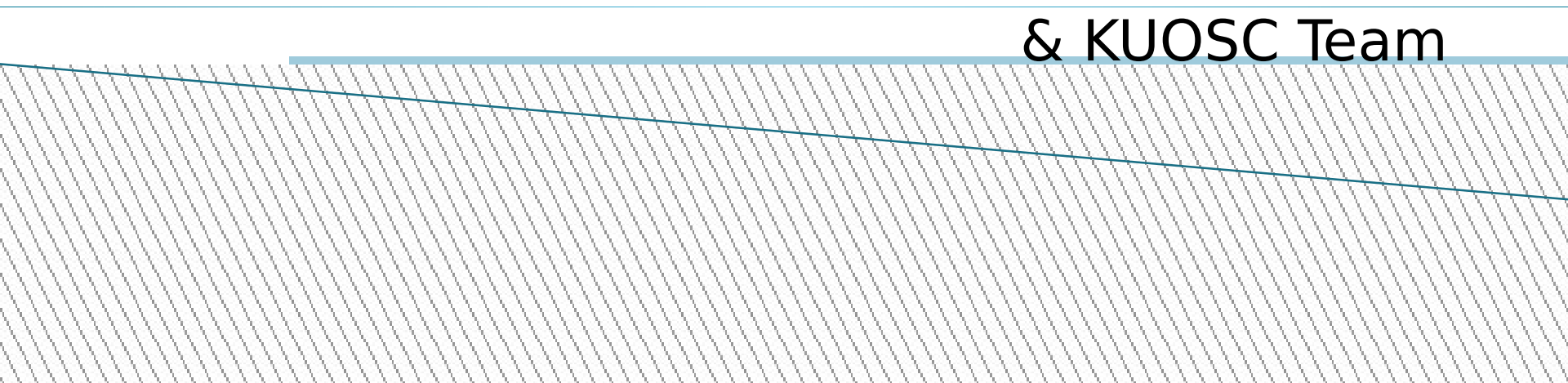
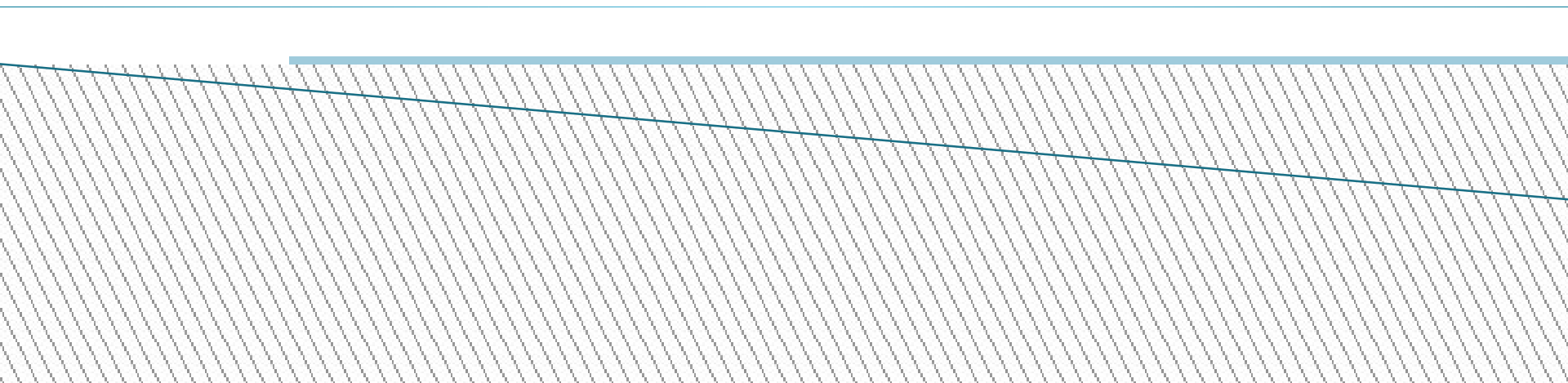


HeNN eLibrary Teachers Training 2015

Presented by:
Ashish Belwase
& KUOSC Team

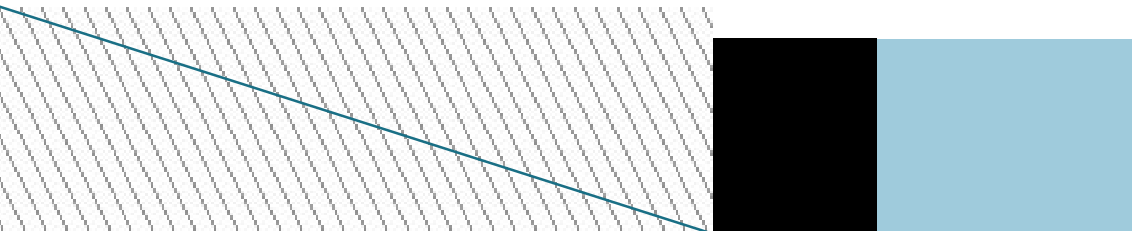


Hardware



TOPICS

- ▶ .Processor
- ▶ • RAM
- ▶ • Motherboard
- ▶ • Hard Disk
- ▶ • Cards
- ▶ • Ports
- ▶ • BIOS
- ▶ • Peripherals
- ▶ • Cabinet



PROCESSOR

► **PROCESSOR is the Brain of the computer**

TYPES of it

1) DUAL 2 CORE

2) PENTIUM 1-4

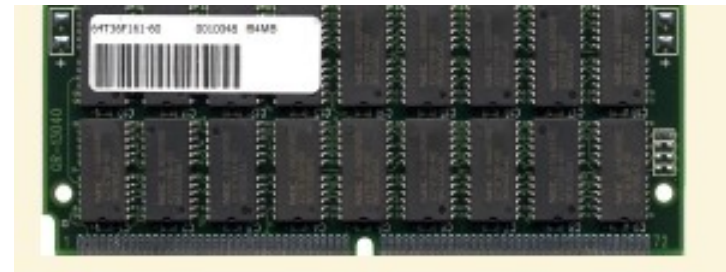
3) AMD

Many others.....



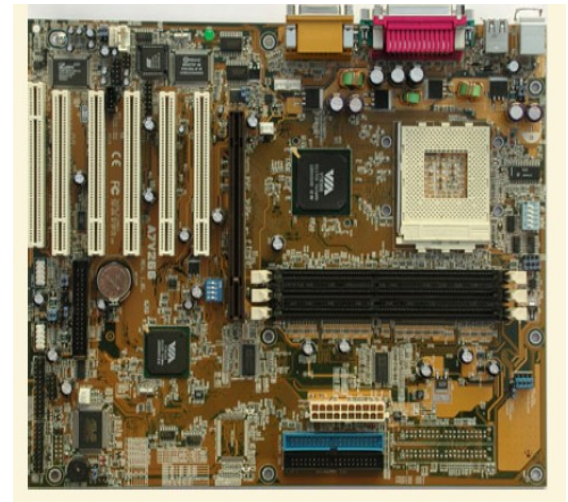
RAM

- ▶ RAM stands for Random Access Memory
- ▶ TWO types of it STATIC and DYNAMIC
- ▶ RAM is volatile



MOTHERBOARD

The main circuit board which connects all the device on a micro computer, Also called main board or system board.



HARD DISK

- What is HardDisk?
 - Stores data in magnetic disk like medium
- Non-volatile mass storage device.
- Has very high access time as compared to RAM (10-20 million ns).
- Very cheap as compared to RAM and so large in capacity.



CARDS

- ▶ VIDEO CARDS
- ▶ SOUND CARDS
- ▶ NETWORK INTERFACE CARDS



PORTS

- Serial
 - Serial port “serializes” data.
 - Mouse, Modems etc use Serial port.
- Parallel
 - Bits transmitted in parallel.
 - Used primarily for Printers.
- PS/2
 - Used to interface keyboards and pointing devices.
 - Frees the serial port for other devices.

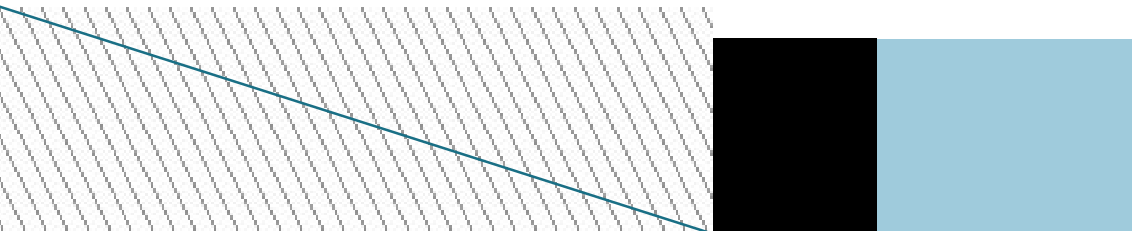
BIOS

- What is it? - Basic Input Output System
- Why is it necessary?
 - boot up
- Important Functions
 - Check CMOS Set-up.
 - POST - Power On Self Test.
 - Display system setting.
 - Initiate bootstrap sequence.



PERIPHERALS

- **KEYBOARD**
- **MOUSE**
- **MONITOR**
- **CD ROM/Writable**
- **PRINTER**
- **MODEM**



CABINETS

► FORM FACTOR

AT Cases

- Older Motherboards (pre-pentium)
- Advantages
 - Well Established standard make.
 - Easy and cheap design.
- Disadvantages
 - Inefficient cooling.
 - CPU socket location.
 - Not suitable for P-II (& higher).

ATX Cases

- Newer Motherboards (Pentium based m/c)
- Advantages
 - Efficient cooling.
 - Easy accessibility for upgrades.
 - I/O are fixed onboard.