NETWORKING & SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION LAB

Name: ABIN SUNIL

Roll No: 1

Batch: MCA B

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Experiment No.: 2

Aim

Familiarization of Hardware Components in a Computer.

Procedure

1. Keyboard

A computer keyboard is a peripheral device modeled after the typewriter keyboard which uses an arrangement of buttons or keys to act as mechanical levers or electronics switches. Replacing early punched cards and paper tape technology, interaction via teleprinter -style keyboards have been the main input method for computers since the 1970s, supplemented by the computer mouse since the 1980s.Keyboard keys (buttons) typically have a set of characters engraved or printed on them, and each press of a key typically corresponds to a single written symbol.

2. Monitor

A monitor is an electronic output device that is also known as a video display terminal (VDT) or a video display unit (VDU). It is used to display images, text, video, and graphics information generated by a connected computer via a computer's video card. Although it is almost like a TV, its resolution is much higher than a TV. The first

computer monitor was introduced on 1 March 1973, which was part of the Xerox Alto computer system.

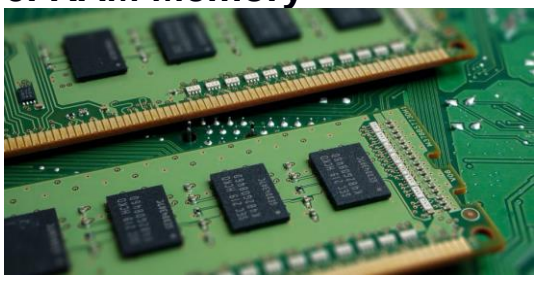
4. Speakers

Speakers are one of the most common output devices used with computer systems. Some speakers are designed to work specifically with computers, while others can be hooked up to any type of sound system. Regardless of their design, the purpose of speakers is to produce audio output that can be heard by the listener. Speakers are transducers that convert electromagnetic waves into sound waves. The speakers receive audio input from a device such as a computer or an audio receiver. This input may be either in analogy or digital form.

5. CPU

The CPU is the core component that defines a computing device, and while it is of critical importance, the CPU can only function alongside other hardware. The silicon chip sits in a special socket located on the main circuit board (motherboard or mainboard) inside the device. It is separate from the memory, which is where information is temporarily stored. It is also separate from the graphics card or graphics chip, which renders the video and 3D graphics that are displayed on your screen.

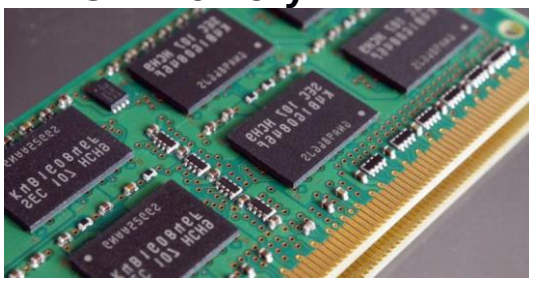
6. RAM Memory



A computer's RAM is a type of computer memory that stores information so the CPU can access it directly. Computer systems use main memory to store both data and programs. The more RAM you have, the more data your system can process at one time. This will

lead to more efficient operations on your computer, which translates into better performance for the user.

7. ROM Memory



ROM is an acronym for Read-Only Memory. It refers to computer memory chips containing permanent or semi-permanent data. Unlike RAM, ROM is non-volatile; even after you turn off your computer, the contents of ROM will remain. Almost every computer comes with a small amount of ROM containing the boot firmware. This consists of a few kilobytes of code that tell the computer what to do when it starts up, e.g., running hardware diagnostics and loading the operating system into RAM. On a PC, the boot firmware is called the BIOS.

8. Printer

A printer is a device that accepts text and graphic output from a computer and transfers the information to paper, usually to standard-size, 8.5" by 11" sheets of paper. Printers vary in size, speed, sophistication and cost. In general, more expensive printers are used for more frequent printing or high-resolution color printing. Personal computer printers can be distinguished as impact or non-impact printers. Early impact printers worked something like an automatic typewriter, with a key striking an inked impression on paper for each printed character. The dot matrix printer, an impact printer that strikes the paper a line at a time, was a popular low-cost option.

9.Power Supply

The power supply unit is the piece of hardware that converts the power provided from the outlet into usable power for the many parts inside the computer case. It converts

the alternating current from your wall outlet into a continuous form of power called direct current that the computer components require. It also regulates overheating by controlling voltage, which might change automatically or manually depending on the power supply.

10. Hard disk drive

A hard disk drive (HDD), hard disk, hard drive, or fixed disk is an electro-mechanical data storage device that stores and retrieves digital device using magnetic storage and one or more rigid rapidly rotating platters coated with magnetic material. The platters are paired with magnetic heads, usually arranged on a moving actuator arm, which read and write data to the platter surfaces. Data is accessed in a random-manner manner, meaning that individual blocks of data can be stored and retrieved in any order. HDDs are a type of non-voltage devices, retaining stored data even when powered off. Modern HDDs are typically in the form of a small rectangular box.