NETWORKING & SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION LAB

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Roll No: 30

Batch: A

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Experiment No.: 1

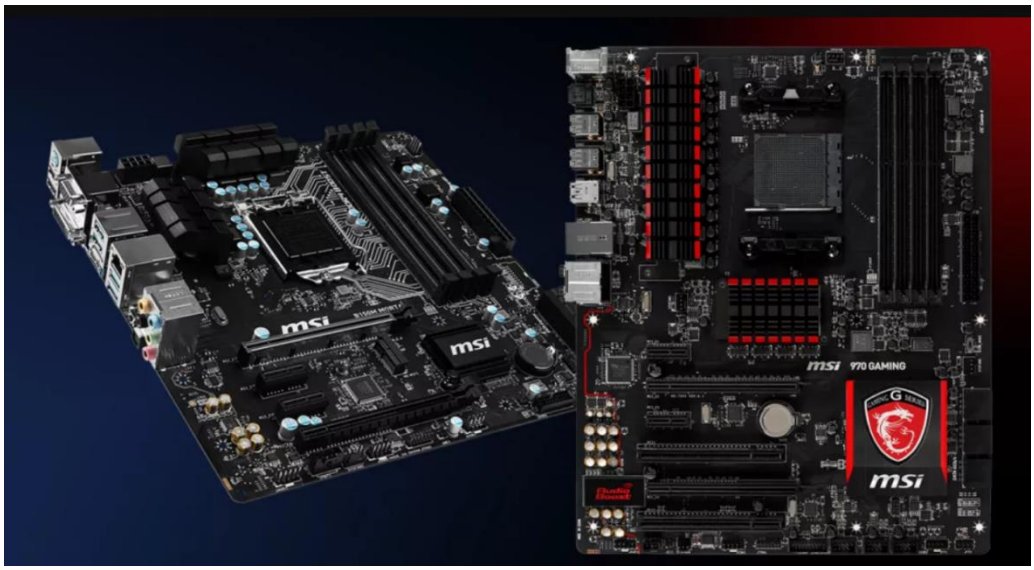
Aim

Identify major components of computer system such as Motherboard ,RAM Module, Daughter cards, Bus slot, SMPS, Internal Storage Device, Interfacing ports

Procedure

Motherboard:

The motherboard is the backbone that ties the computer's components together at one spot and allows them to talk to each other. Without it, none of the computer pieces, such as the CPU, GPU, or hard drive, could interact**.** The motherboard serves as a single platform to connect all of the parts of a computer together. It connects the CPU, memory, hard drives, optical drives, video card, sound card, and other ports and expansion cards directly or via cables.



RAM Modules:

In computing, a memory module or RAM (random-access memory) stick is a printed circuit board on which memory integrated circuits are mounted. Memory modules permit easy installation and replacement in electronic systems, especially computers such as personal computers, workstations, and servers.There are two main types of RAM:

Dynamic RAM (DRAM) and Static RAM (SRAM). DRAM (pronounced DEE-RAM), is widely used as a computer's main memory.

DaughterCard:

A daughterboard is a circuit board that plugs into and extends the circuitry of another circuit board.Daughterboards are sometimes used in computers in order to allow for expansion cards to fit parallel to the motherboard, usually to maintain a small form factor. This form are also called riser cards, or risers.

Bus Slot:

Alternatively known as a bus slot or expansion port, an expansion slot is a connection or port inside a computer on the motherboard or riser card. It provides an installation point for a hardware expansion card to be connected.An expansion slot is a socket on the motherboard that is used to insert an expansion card (or circuit board), which provides

additional features to a computer such as video, sound, advanced graphics, Ethernet or memory

SMPS:

A switched-mode power supply (SMPS) is an electronic circuit that converts power using switching devices that are turned on and off at high frequencies, and storage components such as inductors or capacitors to supply power when the switching device is in its non-conduction state.It is usually used in computers to change the voltage to the appropriate range for the computer.

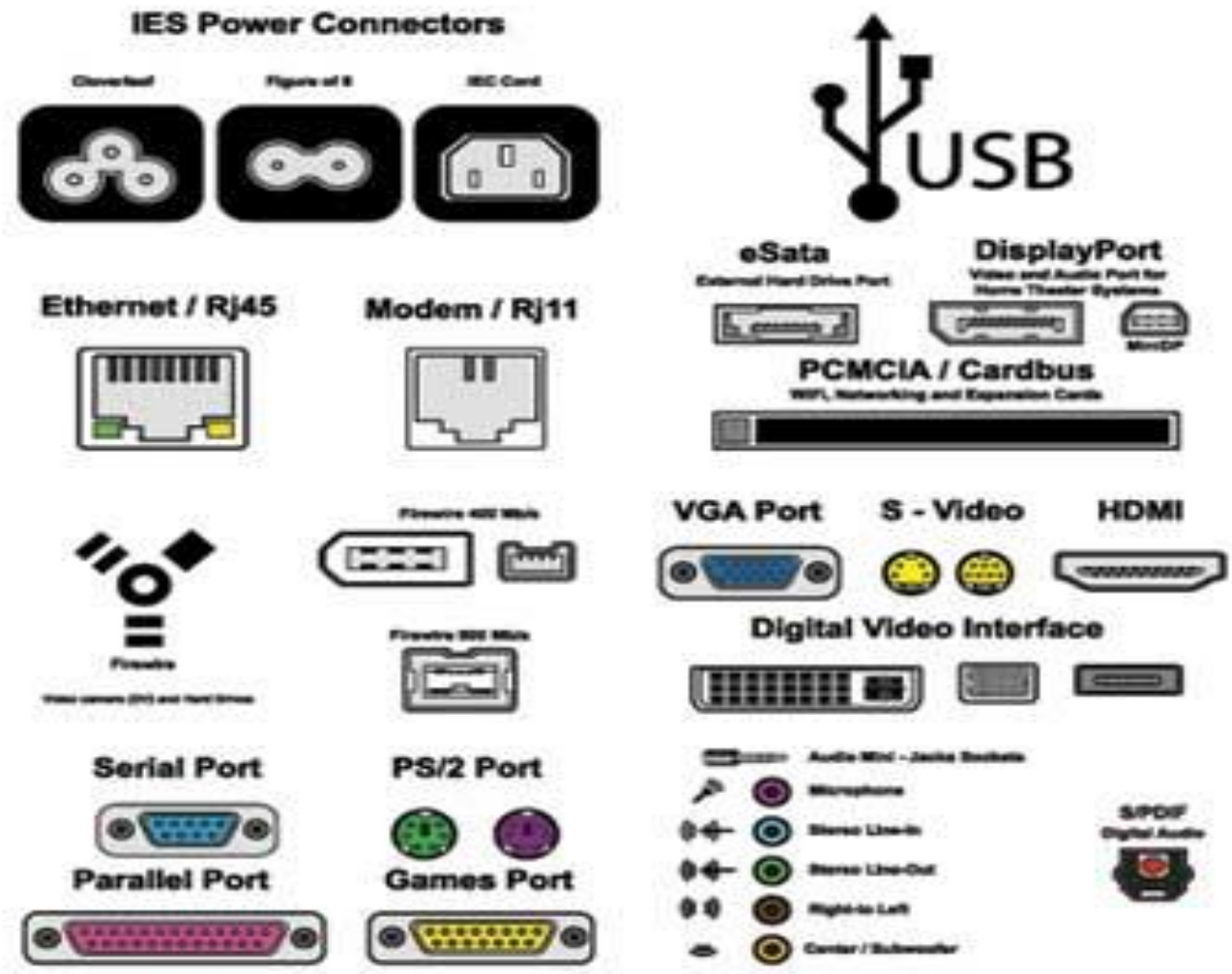
Internal Storage Devices :

Internal storage refers to the means by which data is saved when the PC or laptop is powered off. Traditionally the device that stored the data was call a hard disk drive (HDD - essentially a magnetic spinning disk upon which the data was stored.) or SSDs .SSDs are fast overtaking HDD as the preferred tech for secondary storage.

Interfacing Ports

A port in computer hardware is a jack or socket that peripheral hardware plugs into. A port in computer software is when a piece of software has been translated or converted to run on different hardware or operating system (OS) than it was originally designed for. There are different types of ports available:

- Serial port
- Parallel port
- USB port
- PS/2 port
- VGA port
- Modem port
- FireWire Port
- Sockets
- Infrared Port
- Game Port
- Digital Video Interface(DVI) Port
- Ethernet Port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Parallel Port
Games Port
S/PDIF