Module 1

Section 1

(1.) RAM

(2.) RAM stores data temporarily while the computer is running. It helps the CPU quickly access information needed for tasks, making the computer faster and smoother. When the computer is turned off, RAM loses all its data.

(3.) None of the above.

(4.) The purpose of a GPU in your device helps handle graphics related work like graphics effect and videos.

Section 2

(5.) TRUE

(6.) TRUE

(7.) TRUE

Section 3

(8.) Difference between HDD And SSD :

- SSD work faster than HDD
- HDD is cheaper than SSD
- SSD is smaller in size compared to HDD

(9.) BIOS identifies, configure tests and connect computer hardware to OS immediately after computer turn on some main parts BIOS do -

1. System security
2. Post
3. BOOT process

(10.) three input devices commonly used in computer

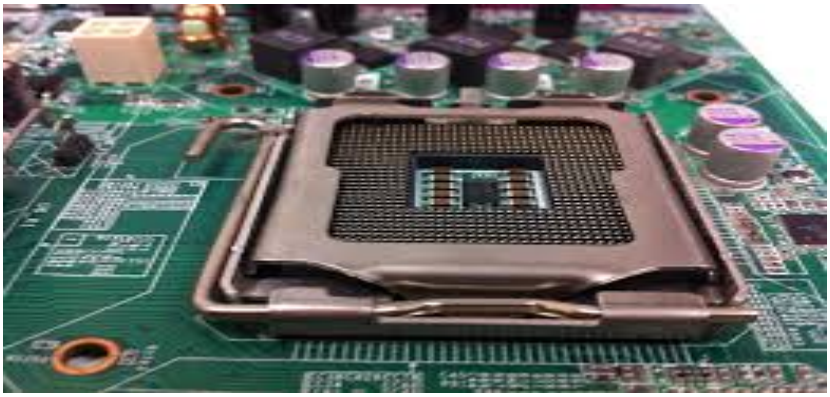
1.Keyboard - to input text in computer

2.Mouse - to select the programme or anything in the computer / commonly known as pointing device .

3.Touch screen - allow users to select text , files and image and figure .

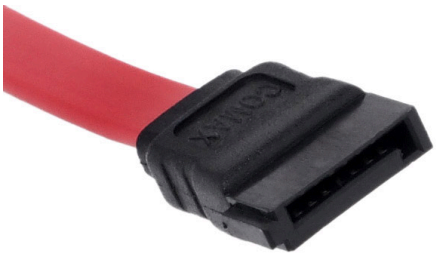
Section 4

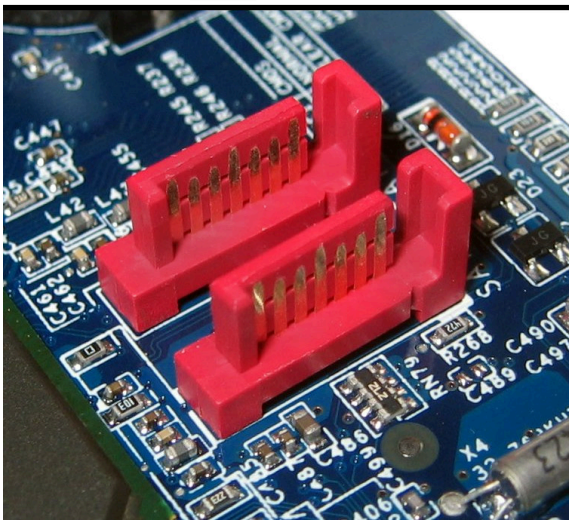
(11.) **CPU Socket**



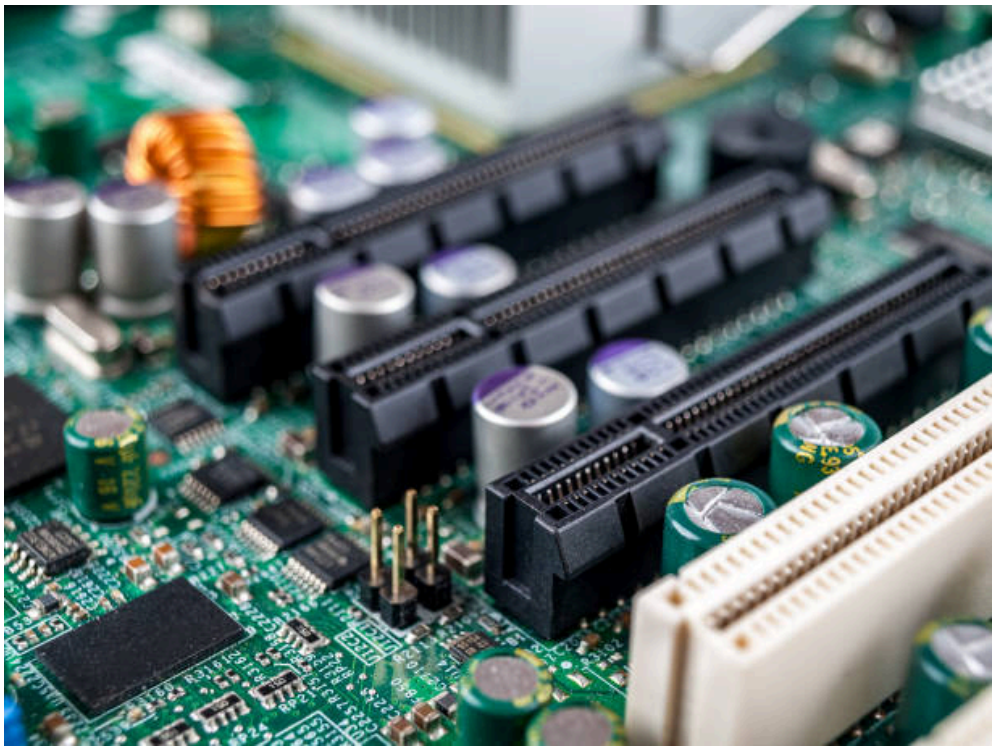
RAM Slot

SATA Connector





PCI Slot



(12.) Demonstrate how to install a RAM module into a Computer.

1. Go to ram slots
2. Remove old ram from ram slot
3. See the which type of ram used
4. Replace with new ram from the same type

(13.) two type of cooling :

1. Air cooling - is effective and cost-effective but can be noisy and relies on sufficient airflow within the laptop .
2. Liquid cooling is more effective than air cooling . They are quieter and more efficient than air cooling but it is also more expensive than air cooling .

(14.) Bus width is the number of bits that can be transmitted at once on a computer bus . It is the main factor in computer architecture because it affects the amount of data that can be transferred and the system's performance .

1. Bus width - the width of the data bus determines how much data can be transmitted at once .
2. Address bus width - the width of the address bus determines how much memory a system can be Addressed.
3. Bus speed - The speed of a bus , measured in MHz , also affects processor performance .