NETWORKING AND SYSTEM ADMINISTRATING LAB

NAME: AYSHA KHATHOON JALEEL

ROLL NO:41

BATCH: A

DATE:19/03/2022

EXPERIMENT NO:1

AIM

Identify the major components of a computer system such as motherboard,RAM modules,daughter cards,bus slots,SMPS ,internal storage devices and interfacing ports.

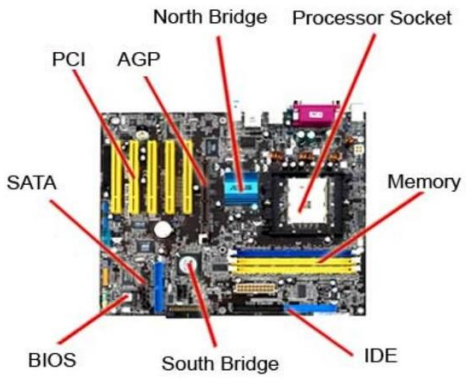
PROCEDURE

1. MOTHERBOARD

   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. It can be considered as the backbone of a computer.

   A motherboard comes with following features −

- Motherboard varies greatly in supporting various types of components.
- Motherboard supports a single type of CPU and few types of memories.
- Video cards, hard disks, sound cards have to be compatible with the motherboard to function properly.
- Motherboards, cases, and power supplies must be compatible to work properly together.



2. 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.

Computer random access memory (RAM) is one of the most important components in determining your system's performance. RAM gives applications a place to store and access data on a short-term basis. It stores the information your computer is actively using so that it can be accessed quickly.

3. DAUGHTER CARDS

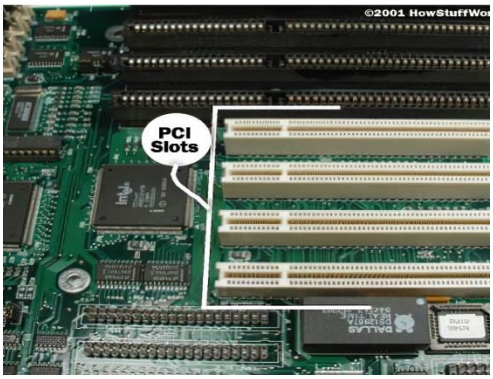
A daughtercard or daughterboard is a type of circuit board that gets added to an existing one. Its name is appropriate for its use, since it is connected to a "motherboard" or "main board." The motherboard is the primary circuit board for a device. It is usually in the device as it is shipped from the factory.

A daughterboard is type of circuit board that plugs in or is attached to the motherboard or similar expansion card to extend its features and services. A daughterboard complements the existing functionality of a motherboard or an expansion card.

4. BUS SLOTS

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.

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.



5. SMPS

SMPS stands for Switched-Mode Power Supply. It is an electronic power supply that uses a switching regulator to convert electrical power efficiently. It is also known as Switching Mode Power Supply. It is power supply unit (PSU) generally used in computers to convert the voltage into the computer acceptable range.

6. INTERNAL STORAGE DEVICE

Most computers have some form of internal storage. The most common type of internal storage is the hard disk. At the most basic level, internal storage is needed to hold the operating system so that the computer is able to access the input and output devices.

There are two types of storage device used as secondary storage in computers: HDD and SSD. While HDDs are the more traditional of the two, SSDs are fast overtaking HDD as the preferred tech for secondary storage.

7. 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.