NETWORKING & SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION LAB

Experiment No.:1

Name: Binu K Philip
Roll No: 34
Batch : MCA-R
Date :18-03-2022

Aim :Identify major components of a computer such as Mother board, Daughter cards, Bus slots, SMPS, Internal storge devices, Interfacing Ports.

Procedure:

1. Mother board

A **motherboard** (also called **mainboard**, main **circuit board** in general-purpose computers and other expandable systems. It holds and allows communication between many of the crucial electronic components of a system, such as the central processing unit (CPU) and memory, and provides connectors for other peripherals.

It includes processor, several cards(daughter cards),..etc.

2. Daughter cards.

A daughtercard is similar to an expansion board, but it accesses the motherboard components (memory and CPU) directly instead of sending data through the slower expansion bus.

- Grphics cards

  A graphics card is an expansion card for your PC that is responsible for rendering images to the display.A graphics card provides high-quality visual display by processing and executing graphical data using advanced graphical techniques, features and functions

- Network card

network interface card (NIC) is a hardware component without which a computer cannot be connected over a network. It is a circuit board installed in a computer that provides a dedicated network connection to the computer. It is also called network interface controller, network adapter or LAN adapter.

3. Bus slots

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.

computers, a slot, or expansion slot , is an engineered technique for adding capability to a computer in the form of connection pinholes (typically, in the range of 16 to 64 closely-spaced holes) and a place to fit an expansion card containing the circuitry that provides some specialized capability, such as video acceleration, sound, or disk drive control.

4. SMPS

SMPS is an electronic power supply system that makes use of a switching regulator to transfer electrical power effectively. It is a PSU (power supply unit) and is usually used in computers to change the voltage to the appropriate range for the computer

5. Internal Storage Devices

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.

- **Hard Disk**

  Hard disk, also called hard disk drive or hard drive, magnetic storage medium for a computer. Hard disks are flat circular plates made of aluminum or glass and coated with a magnetic material**.**

  3 types of internal storage

  - **Optical**
  - **Magnetic**
  - **Smiconductor.**

- **RAM**

Computer memory or random access memory (RAM) is your system's short-term data storage; it stores the information your computer is actively using so that it can be accessed quickly.

- **ROM**

  which stands for read only memory, is a memory device or storage medium that stores information permanently. It is also the primary memory unit of a computer along with the random access memory (RAM). It is called read only memory as we can only read the programs and data stored on it but cannot write on it.

6. Interfacing Ports

- PS/2
- Serial Port. DB-25 Parallel Port or Centronics 36 Pin Port.
- Audio Ports. Surround Sound Connectors or 3.5 mm TRS Connector
- S/PDIF / TOSLINK
- Video Ports. VGA Port
- Digital Video Interface (DVI) Mini-DVI
- Display Port