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NETWORKING & SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION LAB

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

A mother board (also called mainboard) is the main circuit board in a computer . It helps for the communication between different electronic devices inside the computer. It includes the central processing unit , the peripherals etc. It contains subsystems like central processor ,input/output memory controllers and other components for general use. Like the name , the all other components are connected to it .

Phones ,tablets and other small devices also have motherboards , but they are often called logic boards instead. Their components are usually soldered directly onto the board to save space , which means there aren't any expansion for upgrades like in desktops

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. The first memory modules were proprietary designs that were specific to a model of computer from a specific

manufacturer. Later, memory modules were standardized by organizations such as JEDEC and could be used in any system designed to use them.

DaughterCard

A daughterboard (or *daughter board*, *daughter card*, or *daughtercard*) is a circuit board that plugs into and extends the circuitry of another circuit board. The other circuit board may be the computer's main board (its motherboard) or it may be another board or card that is already in the computer, often a sound card. The term is commonly used by manufacturers of wavetable daughterboards that attach to existing sound cards.

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. For example, if you wanted to install a new video card in the computer, you'd purchase a video expansion card and install that card into the compatible expansion slot.

SMPS

The full form of SMPS is **Switched Mode Power Supply** also known as **Switching Mode Power Supply**. 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.

Internal Storage Devices

Some storage devices are classed as 'internal' which means they are inside the computer case. 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. It will also be used to store the applications software that you use and more than likely, the original copies of your data files.

Internal storage allows the data and applications to be loaded very rapidly into memory, ready for use. The data can be accessed much faster than data which is stored on an external storage device. This is because internal storage devices are connected directly to the motherboard and its data bus whereas external devices are connected through a hardware interface such as USB, which means they are considerably slower to access.

Interfacing Ports

A computer is a device that transforms data into meaningful information. It processes the input according to the set of instructions provided to it by the user and gives the desired output. As we know that we can connect multiple external devices with the computer system. Now, these devices are connected with the computer using Ports. The ports are the physical docking points present in the computer through which the external devices are connected using cables. Or in other words, a port is an interface between the motherboard and an external device of the computer.

Experiment No: 2**Aim**

Prepare a comparative study of specifications of desktops and server class computers.

Procedure

Server	Desktop
It has multiple processes for faster access.	It has a single processor in most cases.
The files are stored at a secure location	The files are present at the individual's desktop
It has mirrored hard drives which have the backup of the data on the servers	It has a single hard drive, if it fails you lose the data
It requires more than one power supply	It has only one power supply
It is more secure to viruses, malware and cyber threats	It is vulnerable to viruses, malware and cyber threats
The hardware parts are costly	The hardware parts are not costly
It offers higher processing power, memory and storage	It has lower processing power, memory and storage