NETWORKING & SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION LAB

Experiment No.: 1

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Batch: RMCA

Date:18.03.2022

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. A motherboard (also called mainboard, main circuit board, or mobo) is the main printed circuit board (PCB) 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.



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.

Types of memory module include:

- TransFlash Memory Module
- <u>SIMM</u>, a single in-line memory module
- DIMM, dual in-line memory module
 - <u>Rambus</u> memory modules are a subset of DIMMs, but are normallyreferred to as RIMMs
 - o <u>SO-DIMM</u>, small outline DIMM, a smaller version of the DIMM,used in laptops



DaughterCard

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. A daughterboard is also known as daughter card, piggyback board, riser card or mezzanine board. A daughterboard is connected directly to the motherboard.

Bus Slot

Alternatively known as a **bus slot** or **expansion port**, an **expansion slot** is a connection or port inside a <u>computer</u> on the <u>motherboard</u> or <u>riser card</u>. 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

A **switched-mode power supply** (switching-mode power supply, switch-mode power supply, switched power supply, SMPS, or switcher) is an electronic power supply that incorporates a switching regulator to convert electrical power efficiently. Switching power supplies have high efficiency and are widely used in a variety of electronic equipment, including computers and other sensitive equipment requiring stable and efficient power supply.

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.

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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. This can connect all kinds of external USB devices, like external hard disk, printer, scanner, mouse, keyboard, etc. There are minimum of two USB Ports provided in most of the computer systems. 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