

Basic electrical workshop viva questions

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What is a workshop in electrical? Electrical workshop provides a platform for all kind of practical jobs like domestic wiring, fittings, drilling job, switchboard assembly, coil winding, repair and maintenance work of various electrical appliances.

What is considered basic electrical knowledge? Electricity 101 – Voltage, Current, and Resistance The three most basic components of electricity are voltage, current, and resistance. VOLTAGE is like the pressure that pushes water through the hose. It is measured in volts (V). CURRENT is like the diameter of the hose.

When you increase the voltage of a wave, it gets sharper.? Increasing the voltage of a wave does not make it sharper. The sharpness of a wave is determined by its frequency, not its voltage. Voltage refers to the potential difference between two points in a circuit, while the frequency of a wave is the number of complete cycles it completes in a given time period.

How many amps is a workshop? Amp Needs Guidelines Small power tools such as sanders and jigsaws typically require 2 to 8 amps. Larger power tools, which include circular saws, table saws, and lathes, often need 6 to 16 amps. Hefty machinery like dust collectors and air compressors may demand 20 amps or more.

How many circuits are in a workshop? Dedicate two 20-amp circuits for benchtop and portable-tool outlets. Larger 120-volt machines (tablesaw, planer, dust-collector, etc.) require a 20- or 30-amp circuit. If you run two machines at once, such as your tablesaw and dust collector, then each needs a separate circuit.

What are the three basic electrical concepts? Name three concepts important for electricity. Current, potential difference, and resistance. Which device do we use to measure electric current? An ammeter.

How to define Ohm's law? Ohm's Law Statement : Ohm's law states that the voltage across a conductor is directly proportional to the current flowing through it, provided all physical conditions and temperature, remain constant.

What are the five basic electrical symbols? There are five commonly used symbols in Electrical – Switch, Wire, Contactor, Motor, Transformer. These symbols can be used in any electrical drawings. Switches are used for ON/OFF any control circuit. Contactors are used to ON/OFF any electrical equipment through electrical signals.

Why is lower current better? As seen in the first equation, the power lost through transmission is proportional to the square of the current through the wire. Therefore, it is preferable to minimize the current through the wire so that the energy loss is reduced.

What is a spike in electrical? In electrical engineering, spikes are fast, short duration electrical transients in voltage (voltage spikes), current (current spikes), or transferred energy (energy spikes) in an electrical circuit.

What causes current to increase? So, an increase in the voltage will increase the current as long as the resistance is held constant. Alternately, if the resistance in a circuit is increased and the voltage does not change, the current will decrease.

How many amps is each breaker? Every circuit breaker has a specified amperage (amount of current). This rating is labeled on the breaker itself. The standard for most household circuits are rated either 15 amps or 20 amps. An important note to remember is that circuit breakers can only handle about 80% of their overall amperage.

How many receptacles on a 20 amp circuit in a workshop? In general, a 20A circuit should have no more than 10 outlets. The National Electrical Code (NEC) stipulates that the total load on a 20-amp circuit should not exceed 1250 watts. It includes all the outlets, lights, and appliances on the circuit.

How high should outlets be in a workshop? Generally, you'll want to plan your setup to include one outlet every 5-6 feet. To figure this out, you'll need to calculate the garage's perimeter divided by six. Garage outlets should be placed at least 48"

above the ground (although there's no standard height requirement).

How many 220 outlets are on one circuit? You can put as many outlets on one circuit as you want. Voltage doesn't limit the amount of outlets.

How many electrical outlets can be on one circuit? So, if you have a 20-amp circuit, you can put a maximum of 16 outlets on that circuit and 12 outlets for a 15-amp circuit. But on a safer level, most electricians recommended putting a maximum of 8 outlets for a 15-amp circuit and 10 outlets for a 20-amp circuit.

How close can outlets be to each other? According to the NEC, outlets should be installed so that no point along the wall is more than 6 feet from an outlet. This means that outlets should be spaced no more than 12 feet apart on any wall. However, there are some exceptions and variations depending on the type and function of the room or zone.

What are the 3 rules of electrical?

What is ohm in electricity? The ohm is a measurement of resistance between two points of a conductor when a constant potential difference of one volt (V) is applied to those points and a current of one ampere (A) is produced. In simpler terms, it's the equivalent of one volt per one ampere (V/A).

What is the Ohm's law basic? To students of electronics, Ohm's Law ($E = IR$) is as fundamentally important as Einstein's Relativity equation ($E = mc^2$) is to physicists. When spelled out, it means voltage = current x resistance, or volts = amps x ohms, or $V = A \times ?$.

What is the unit of voltage? The standard unit of voltage is volt (V), named after the Italian physicist Alessandro Volta, who is credited with the invention of the first battery. Volt is a derived SI unit. One volt is defined as the voltage taken to move power of one watt.

What do you mean by 1 volt? One Volt is defined as energy consumption of one joule per electric charge of one coulomb. $1V = 1J/C$. One volt is equal to the current of 1 amp times the resistance of 1 ohm.

What is the current formula? FAQs on Current Formula If the voltage (V) and resistance (R) of any circuit is given we can use the electric current formula to calculate the current, i.e., $I = V/R$ (amps).

What is a buzzer symbol? The buzzer symbol is a semi-circle shape. buzzer. To add a motor to the circuit, draw a circle with the letter M in the middle. motor. A component called a resistor controls the flow of electricity through the circuit.

What is a breaker in electrical? What is a circuit breaker. A circuit breaker is an electrical switch designed to protect an electrical circuit from damage caused by overcurrent/overload or short circuit. Its basic function is to interrupt current flow after protective relays detect a fault.

What is a load in a circuit? An electrical load is any electrical device or component that consumes electrical energy and converts that energy into another form. As part of any electrical circuit, the component transforms current into something useful, commonly motion, light, or heat.

What is included in a workshop? The goal of a training workshop is to provide attendees with the knowledge and skills they need to perform a specific task or function. Activities in a training workshop might include lectures, demonstrations, hands-on practice, and group discussions.

What is the difference between a workshop and a panel? Workshops and panel discussions are expected to be interactive and should be designed to actively engage the audience. Workshops should incorporate active learning strategies, while panel discussions should have facilitated Q&A time included in the program.

What is done during a workshop? Workshops typically involve hands-on activities, facilitation techniques, group discussions, simulations, and collaborative exercises, which allow participants to explore, ideate, and participate in achieving their desired outcomes.

What is an electronic workshop? In the electronics workshop, the technicians develop electronics for research equipment that must function under very difficult environmental and operating conditions. These devices and appliances cannot be purchased.

What is the basic concept of workshop? A workshop are usually a brief intensive educational program for a relatively small group of people, that focuses especially on techniques and skills in a particular field. This group of people, with the same interests, normally gather to discuss and research on a specific topic or project.

What are the rules in a workshop?

What are the stages of a workshop? There are three phases to conducting a workshop: planning, preparation, and implementation (actually doing it). In addition, once you're done, it's important to follow up with participants to get feedback on the workshop, so you can improve it the next time. We'll look at each of these phases separately.

Who conducts a workshop? Facilitators. The facilitator frames the conversation, guides activities, follows rabbit holes, and brings everyone back on track. The Facilitator owns the clock and runs the workshop. The facilitator is a full-time job.

How many types of workshop are there? Workshop methods can be classified into different types based on their purpose and focus. One classification identified four categories of workshops: Design development, Evaluation, Exploration, and Implementation.

What is inside a workshop? In summary, a workshop typically involves a series of training, practical and networking sessions, offering participants the opportunity to learn, share and collaborate in a dynamic and interactive learning environment.

What are the golden rules of a workshop?

What are the do's and don'ts in a workshop? Don't smoke, weld or carry out other hot work while removing petrol. Don't store more than 50 litres of highly flammable liquids in the workroom. Don't spray highly flammable liquid paints in the open workshop or where there is a risk of fire/explosion. Don't use petrol/solvents to burn rubbish.

How to prepare for a workshop checklist?

What is the workshop method? The workshop component involves students working independently or in small groups to explore or practice the new concept. Finally, after the workshop, you bring the class back together to debrief about what they learned and the challenges they faced.

What are the two types of electronic components that are found in electronic workshops?

What is an ERP workshop? Workshop ERP integrates all your critical business data – from finance and inventory to sales and customer relations – into a single, centralized platform. This 360-degree view empowers you to track performance, identify bottlenecks, and make data-driven decisions with confidence.

Solutions for Managerial Accounting Garrison 13th Edition: Navigating Complex Managerial Decision-Making

Managerial accounting plays a crucial role in providing managers with valuable information for effective decision-making and strategic planning. The 13th edition of Garrison's "Managerial Accounting" offers comprehensive coverage of this intricate field, empowering students and professionals alike with practical solutions.

Question 1: Explain the role of activity-based costing in improving cost accuracy.

Answer: Activity-based costing (ABC) allocates costs more precisely to activities and products based on actual resource consumption. By identifying the cost drivers associated with each activity, ABC eliminates distortions and enhances the accuracy of cost calculations, leading to informed decision-making.

Question 2: How does variance analysis assist in performance evaluation?

Answer: Variance analysis compares actual results to budgeted expectations, revealing deviations and their underlying causes. By investigating these variances, managers can identify opportunities for improvement, optimize resource allocation, and enhance operational efficiency.

Question 3: Discuss the application of decision-making models in managerial accounting.

Answer: Decision-making models, such as cost-volume-profit analysis and linear programming, provide valuable tools for evaluating alternative courses of action and optimizing business decisions. These models incorporate factors like production costs, sales volume, and profit targets to guide managers towards informed choices.

Question 4: Explain the significance of cash flow statement in assessing financial health.

Answer: The cash flow statement tracks the movement of cash through operating, investing, and financing activities. It provides insights into a company's liquidity, solvency, and overall financial health. By analyzing cash flow patterns, managers can make informed decisions about capital investment, financial planning, and growth strategies.

Question 5: How does budgeting support managerial control and evaluation?

Answer: Budgeting establishes financial targets, allocates resources, and assigns responsibilities. By comparing actual performance to budgeted expectations, managers can monitor progress, identify deviations, and take corrective actions. This process enhances accountability, promotes transparency, and facilitates effective managerial control and evaluation.

Specifications for Steel Doors and Frames

What are the typical specifications for steel doors and frames?

Steel doors and frames are typically specified according to the following criteria:

- **Size:** The dimensions of the door and frame, including the width, height, and thickness.
- **Material:** The type of steel used, such as galvanized, cold-rolled, or stainless steel.
- **Finish:** The surface finish of the door and frame, such as paint, powder coating, or a clear coat.

- **Hardware:** The type of hardware used, such as hinges, locks, and handles.
- **Fire rating:** The fire resistance rating of the door and frame, if required.

Why are specific materials and finishes important for steel doors and frames?

The material and finish of steel doors and frames are important because they affect the durability, aesthetics, and functionality of the door. Galvanized steel is corrosion-resistant, making it suitable for outdoor applications. Cold-rolled steel is stronger and more durable than galvanized steel, making it a good choice for high-traffic areas. Stainless steel is the most corrosion-resistant type of steel, making it ideal for food and beverage processing environments.

The finish of the door and frame can also impact its durability and appearance. Paint is a common finish that is relatively inexpensive and easy to apply. Powder coating is a more durable finish that is resistant to chipping and fading. Clear coats can be used to protect the natural finish of the steel.

What are the different types of hardware available for steel doors and frames?

There are a variety of hardware options available for steel doors and frames, including:

- **Hinges:** Hinges are used to attach the door to the frame. They are available in a variety of styles and finishes to match the door and frame.
- **Locks:** Locks are used to secure the door. They are available in a variety of types, such as deadbolts, lever locks, and panic bars.
- **Handles:** Handles are used to open and close the door. They are available in a variety of styles and materials to match the door and frame.

What is the importance of fire ratings for steel doors and frames?

Fire ratings are important for steel doors and frames because they indicate their ability to resist fire. Fire-rated doors and frames are designed to slow the spread of fire and smoke, giving occupants time to evacuate. The fire rating of a door and frame is typically expressed in hours, such as "3-hour fire rating" or "1-hour fire rating."

How can I specify steel doors and frames for my project?

To specify steel doors and frames for your project, you will need to provide the following information:

- The size of the door and frame
- The material of the door and frame
- The finish of the door and frame
- The type of hardware you want
- The fire rating you require, if any

You can also consult with a qualified professional to help you specify the right steel doors and frames for your project.

What are the 5 man-made disasters? The following are the examples: Chemical spills, hazardous material spills, explosives, chemical or biological attacks, nuclear blasts, rail accidents, airline crashes, or groundwater poisoning are all instances of man-made disasters.

What is man-made disasters and its causes and effects? Man-made disasters have an element of human intent, negligence, or error involving a failure of a man-made system, as opposed to natural disasters resulting from natural hazards. Such man-made disasters are crime, arson, civil disorder, terrorism, war, biological/chemical threat, cyber-attacks, etc.

What was the biggest man-made disaster?

What is an example of a man-made hazard? Examples include industrial pollution, ionizing radiation, toxic wastes, dam failures, transport accidents, factory explosions, fires and chemical spills.

What are the 10 worst natural disasters?

Is 9 11 a man-made disaster? Whether it's a chemical spill, groundwater contamination, or a terrorist attack, a man-made disaster - whether accidental or intentional - can be difficult to comprehend. The 9-11 terrorist attacks put us all on guard from external attacks against our country.

What are the causes of man made? Man-made causes include:• Population growth and Industrialization• Poverty and unhygienic settlements• Urbanization• Depleting natural resources and rising population• Deforestation. However afforestation is not a cause of environmental pollution.

What are the six effects of disaster? It distinguishes between effects in the immediate aftermath of the disaster – mortality and demographic recovery; land loss and capital destruction; economic crisis; and blame, scapegoating, and social unrest – and longer-term structural consequences – societal collapse; economic reconstruction; long-term demographic ...

Is fire a man-made disaster? Disasters are divided into 2 basic groups: natural and man-made. Among the natural disasters are earthquakes, volcanoes, hurricanes, floods, and fires. Among the man-made disasters are war, pollution, nuclear explosions, fires, hazardous materials exposures, explosions, and transportation accidents.

What was the #1 natural disaster? Excessive rainfall over central China in July and August of 1931 triggered the most deadly natural disaster in world history — the Central China floods of 1931.

What is the rarest disaster in the world? A limnic eruption, also known as a lake overturn, is a very rare type of natural disaster in which dissolved carbon dioxide (CO₂) suddenly erupts from deep lake waters, forming a gas cloud capable of asphyxiating wildlife, livestock, and humans.

What is the deadliest disaster ever recorded? Yangtze River Floods (China, 1931) On August 18, 1931, the Yangtze River, Asia's longest and the world's third-longest, unleashed its fury, causing the deadliest natural disaster on record.

What are the three main types of man-made disasters?

What are man-made threats? Man-made threats are any indication, circumstance, or event with the potential to cause loss of, or damage to an asset. They can be technological accidents and terrorist attacks.

What are the hazards caused by man?

What are the names of five natural disasters?

What are the minor man-made disasters? Minor manmade disaster: Road / train accidents, riots. Food poisoning. Industrial disaster/ crisis. Environmental pollution.

What is man made disaster in 50 words? They are also called "anthropogenic hazards". Man-made disasters impact livelihood, cause injuries, cost lives etc. Examples are chemical spills, nuclear explosions, cyber-attacks, fire, hazardous material explosions etc. Disasters also affect the economic and social environment.

What are the example of man made? Man-made Things – Cars, bridges, houses, hospitals, furniture, clothes, books, cycles, smartphones, and airplanes.

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