

# COMPUTER HARDWARE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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**What is a computer hardware question answer?** Computer Hardware Definition Hardware refers to the external and internal devices and equipment that enable you to perform major functions such as input, output, storage, communication, processing, and more. There are two types of computer hardware: external and internal.

**What is computer hardware and how it works?** Hardware refers to the computer's tangible components or delivery systems that store and run the written instructions provided by the software. The software is the intangible part of the device that lets the user interact with the hardware and command it to perform specific tasks.

**What is computer hardware which part is most important in it?** The central processing unit (CPU) - commonly referred to as the processor - is the 'brain' of your computer. The CPU solves all the sophisticated algorithms and programming your computer does while running programs or applications.

**How many types of computer hardware do we have?** There are mainly two types of computer hardware: Internal and external hardware components.

**Is CPU internal or external hardware?** Examples of internal computer hardware may include a video card, memory, or a core processing unit (CPU), while external computer hardware examples include a keyboard or a computer case. Computer hardware refers to the physical components of the device that can be touched or seen.

**What is RAM in a computer?** Random-access memory, or RAM, is one of the most important parts of your computer. It provides high-speed, short-term memory for your computer's CPU. The amount of computer memory you need depends on what you use your computer for, but 12 GB of RAM is a good general minimum standard.

**What are the components of computer hardware?** Computer hardware comprises the physical parts of a computer, such as the central processing unit (CPU), random access memory (RAM), motherboard, computer data storage, graphics card, sound card, and computer case. It includes external devices such as a monitor, mouse, keyboard, and speakers.

**What hardware makes a computer more powerful?** The processor, also known as the CPU, provides the instructions and processing power the computer needs to do its work. The more powerful and updated your processor, the faster your computer can complete its tasks. By getting a more powerful processor, you can help your computer think and work faster.

**How does a CPU work hardware?** A CPU works by executing instructions that have been read from memory - these instructions tell the CPU what operations need to be performed on particular data items stored in memory or registers.

**What is my computer hardware?** To check your PC hardware specs, click on the Windows Start button, then click on Settings (the gear icon). In the Settings menu, click on System. Scroll down and click on About. On this screen, you should see specs for your processor, Memory (RAM), and other system info, including Windows version.

**What is a computer software question answer?** Software is a generic term used to refer to applications, scripts and programs that run on a device. It can be thought of as the variable part of a computer, while hardware is the invariable part. The two main categories of software are application software and system software.

**What is a computer short answer?** A computer is an electronic device that manipulates information, or data. It has the ability to store, retrieve, and process data. You may already know that you can use a computer to type documents, send email, play games, and browse the Web.

**What is a computer hardware with example?** Ans: Computer hardware alludes to the actual parts of a computer. These are the essential electronic devices used to develop the computer. Examples of computer hardware- motherboard, memory devices, printer, keyboard, mouse, monitor and the Central Processing Unit.

**How do you answer a business law question?** The IRAC method is a framework for organizing your answer to a business law essay question. The basic structure is: Issue, Rule, Analysis, and Conclusion. Using this simple framework for structuring your answer will ensure that you have written a complete answer.

**What do you mean by business law?** Business law is a body of rules, regulations, and principles that governs the activities of a business. It includes concepts such as an organization's fiduciary duty to shareholders, the legal ways in which directors can be held accountable for their actions, and what constitutes a breach of a contract.

**Which of the following protects symbols, names, and slogans used to identify goods and services?** A trademark is a word, slogan, color, symbol or design that identifies the source of goods or services and serves to distinguish the goods/services from similar offerings by others.

**Is business law the same as corporate law?** Business law deals with the fundamental legalities required for new businesses or organizations to be formed while corporate law focuses more on the activities, operations, and validity of organizations. Summarily, corporate lawyers write contracts and business lawyers review them.

**What are the three questions every business must answer?** What are my goals? Do I have the right strategy? Can I execute the strategy?

**What is a good example of IRAC?** Examples: o "There is an issue as to whether contact occurred when the plaintiff inhaled the second-hand smoke." o "Does contact occur when one inhales second-hand smoke created by another?" • In legal memos, however, one may state the conclusion up front (in case the reader is too busy to read through the entire ...

**What are 5 purposes of business law?** Business law is a section of code that is involved in protecting liberties and rights, maintaining orders, resolving disputes, and establishing standards for the business concerns and their dealings with government agencies and individuals.

**Why is business law so important?** Business law has many purposes. It helps ensure fairness in a business transaction between other businesses involved in a deal or dispute; it protects individual rights; it provides standards for responsible behavior; and it promotes economic stability through legal certainty.

**What is the common law in business?** Common law governs contractual transactions with real estate, services, insurance, intangible assets and employment. UCC governs contractual transactions with goods and tangible objects (such as a purchase of a car).

**What is the first step of a business lawsuit?** Before the business litigation process begins, the first step is to conduct investigations. This entails determining if there is a basis for a lawsuit and gathering evidence.

**Which protects names and logos?** Trademark law protects names, titles, short phrases, logos, and other symbols that distinguish the source of one product (or service) from another to protect consumers from being misled.

**What represents and protects a brand?** A trademark is a legally registered symbol, word, or combination of words and symbols that identifies and distinguishes a product, service, or company from others. Trademarks are a form of intellectual property and serve to protect the brand identity and reputation of a business.

**What is business law called?** Also known as: commercial law, company law, mercantile law.

**What falls under business law?** Business Law is a body of law that governs how businesses are formed, operated, and dissolved. It covers a wide range of topics, including contracts, torts, property rights, labor law, and taxation.

**What are the different types of businesses in business law?** The most common forms of business are the sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, and S

corporation. A limited liability company (LLC) is a business structure allowed by state statute. Legal and tax considerations enter into selecting a business structure.

**How do you respond to a legal question?** You must fill out an Answer, serve the plaintiff, and file your Answer form with the court. Generally, this is due within 30 days after you were served. If you don't, the plaintiff can ask for a default. If there's a default, the court won't let you file an Answer and can decide the case without you.

**How do you answer a business case?**

**How do you answer a business explain question?** In a 3 mark explain question, state a drawback/advantage/benefit and provide two logical linked strands. Make sure the answer is not vague however, and does in fact answer the set question. It is often useful to write three separate sentences when doing this rather than condensing an answer into two sentences.

**How do you answer the question what does your business do?**

**The Courage to Create: Rollo May's Insights**

**Rollo May was a pioneering existential psychotherapist who believed that creativity is essential for psychological well-being.** In his seminal work, "The Courage to Create," May argues that creativity is not merely a gift for the chosen few, but a vital human capacity that can be cultivated and harnessed for personal growth and societal transformation.

**What is the Core of May's Theory of Creativity?**

May posits that creativity is an act of confronting our fears and anxieties. When we engage in creative pursuits, we step outside of our comfort zones and into the unknown. This requires a great deal of courage, as we risk failure, criticism, and the potential for our work not being appreciated.

**How Can We Cultivate Creative Courage?**

According to May, there are several ways to develop the courage to create:

- **Confront our fears:** Embrace the idea that fear is an inevitable part of the creative process. Instead of avoiding it, acknowledge and work through our

anxieties.

- **Embrace failure:** Recognize that failure is a natural outcome of creativity. View setbacks as opportunities for learning and growth, rather than as evidence of inadequacy.
- **Seek support:** Surround ourselves with people who believe in our potential and will support us on our creative journey.
- **Trust our intuition:** Allow our inner voice to guide us, even when it leads us down unconventional paths.

### What Are the Benefits of Embracing Creative Courage?

By cultivating the courage to create, we unlock numerous benefits:

- **Personal growth:** Creativity fosters self-discovery, self-expression, and a sense of accomplishment.
- **Purpose and meaning:** Engaging in creative pursuits gives us a sense of purpose and aligns our lives with our values.
- **Societal transformation:** Creativity is a powerful force for social change. It fosters empathy, innovation, and the ability to envision a better future.

### Conclusion:

Rollo May's concept of the courage to create emphasizes the importance of embracing vulnerability, confronting our fears, and trusting our instincts. By cultivating creative courage, we tap into a transformative force that can enrich our lives and contribute to a more just and fulfilling society.

**Can we do dynamic analysis in Ansys?** It involves the study of how structures and systems respond to dynamic loads and vibrations, ensuring their safety, performance, and durability. ANSYS, a widely used finite element analysis software, offers engineers a comprehensive set of tools to simulate and analyze the dynamic behavior of structures.

**What is explicit dynamics in Ansys?** An extension of our structural mechanics suite, explicit dynamics software shares the same graphical user interface (GUI), serving mechanical engineers who need to study highly complex problems,

especially ones with high strain rates and other complications that are difficult to solve with general-purpose implicit ...

**What is end time in Ansys?** The “Step end time” option denotes the size of the load step. In the image above, it is 1 second. Now, to reduce the pressure on the solver, Ansys again divides a particular load step into sub-steps of smaller sizes. This means the load to be applied in that particular load step is again divided and applied in steps.

**What is the difference between static analysis and dynamic analysis in Ansys?** The static analysis analyzes the steady state in which forces are balanced in an object or system. This is a state where there is no change no matter how much time passes. Therefore, changes in time are not considered. On the contrary, dynamic analysis analyzes the moving state of an object or system.

**What are the two types of dynamic analysis?** There are two groups of dynamic analysis: linear and non-linear. These groups then have their own types of dynamic analysis depending on what is being simulated, what the inputs are, and what outputs are desired.

**What is the basic step of dynamic analysis?** Two basic aspects of dynamic analysis differ from static analysis. First, dynamic loads are applied as a function of time or frequency-. Second, this time or frequency-varying load application induces time or frequency-varying response (displacements, velocities, accelerations, forces, and stresses).

**What is the difference between explicit and implicit dynamic analysis?** As a general rule of thumb, implicit analysis is more suited to static or slow dynamic problems with low strain rates, and explicit is more beneficial for fast, and/or extremely nonlinear dynamic problems. Implicit FEA is typically used when: We are considering quasi-static, or relatively slow speed transient events.

**What is the difference between explicit and implicit analysis in Ansys?** In Implicit analysis each time increment has to converge, but you can set pretty long time increments. Explicit on the other hand doesn't have to converge each increment, but for the solution to be accurate time increments must be super small.

**What is dynamic analysis in FEA?** Dynamic response analysis involves analyzing the behavior of structures under dynamic loading conditions (loads that can change in magnitude, direction, or frequency over time). Picture a structure under dynamic loads: The load magnitude fluctuates, the direction alternates, and even the frequency evolves with time.

**What is Timestep in CFD?** Time step is the length of time progressed for one calculation cycle in a transient analysis. The greater the time step is, the faster the calculation progresses; in exchange, the accuracy drops.

**What is step time in Ansys?** Ansys Employee. The time step size will depend on your physics. You want to select the most restrictive time scale that resolves the desired physics of your flow. One example is the convective Courant number, where you'd want  $dt \cdot dx \cdot V_{flow}$ . The number of time step depends on the desired duration of your simulation.

**What is explicit time integration in Ansys?** Explicit Time Integration In order to be time-accurate, all cells in the domain must use the same time step. For stability, this time step must be the minimum of all the local time steps in the domain. This method is also referred to as "global time stepping". The use of explicit time stepping is fairly restrictive.

**When to consider dynamic analysis?** If your application model involves loads that are changing rapidly, significant accelerating or decelerating motions will be developed, thus inertial forces will be present and a dynamic analysis is required to capture their effects.

**Is dynamic analysis better than static analysis?** Static analysis, with its whitebox visibility, is certainly the more thorough approach and may also prove more cost-efficient with the ability to detect bugs at an early phase of the software development life cycle. Static analysis can also unearth errors that would not emerge in a dynamic test.

**What are the dynamic analysis tools?** Dynamic analysis tools can monitor the code execution, simulate user inputs, or generate test cases, and provide insights or suggestions on how to improve the code. Some examples of dynamic analysis tools



are JMeter, Valgrind, and Selenium.

**What is the purpose of dynamic analysis?** Dynamic analysis is the process of testing and evaluating a program — while software is running. Also referred to as dynamic code scanning, dynamic analysis improves the diagnosis and correction of bugs, memory issues, and crashes of an application during its execution.

**Why do you prefer dynamic analysis?** There are several reasons why dynamic analysis may be more effective than static analysis in diagnosing a bug. Dynamic analysis can include system and third-party libraries. Source code isn't required. Dynamic analysis only evaluates code that is executed.

**What is the other name for dynamic analysis?** Horizontal Analysis is known as Dynamic Analysis.

**What is dynamic analysis in Ansys?** If your product needs to survive impacts or short-duration, high-pressure loadings, you can improve its design with Ansys explicit dynamics solutions. Specialized problems require advanced analysis tools to accurately predict the effect of design considerations on product or process behavior.

**What is the methodology of dynamic analysis?** Dynamic analysis methods include Response Spectrum Analysis and Time History Analysis specified by the Uniform Building Code (UBC). The most generalized method is the Response Spectrum analysis method.

**What is the first step in dynamic analysis?** Define the load conditions: The first step in performing a dynamic stress analysis is to define the load conditions that the structure or system will be subjected to. This includes the frequency and amplitude of the loads, as well as any other environmental factors that may affect the system's performance.

**Is Ansys implicit or explicit?** LS-DYNA and AUTODYN are two explicit solvers available in ANSYS. Rigid body dynamics uses explicit time integration scheme. Transient structural analysis utilizes an implicit solver.

**What does explicit and implicit mean in CFD?** In an explicit numerical method  $S$  would be evaluated in terms of known quantities at the previous time step  $n$ . An

implicit method, in contrast, would evaluate some or all of the terms in  $S$  in terms of unknown quantities at the new time step  $n+1$ .

**What is the difference between modal analysis and dynamic analysis?** Both types provide a one-to-one relationship between a particular input (for example, a force applied on a system) to its system response (for example, a displacement of the system due to its load). In contrast to quasi-static and dynamic, modal analysis provides an overview of the limits of the response of a system.

**What is the difference between explicit dynamics and transient in Ansys?** If you expect the dropped item to bounce off the floor and be mostly intact, use Transient Structural. If you expect the impact will make a crater in the floor and the dropped item shatter into pieces, use Explicit Dynamics.

**What is an example of implicit analysis?** Example of Implicit Analysis: Static Structural Analysis: When analyzing the deformation and stress distribution in a building under a constant load, such as its own weight or a sustained load, implicit analysis is suitable.

**Is LS-Dyna part of Ansys?** To clarify, we provide ANSYS LS-DYNA as a separate Academic product to Universities license, it's called ANSYS Academic Research LS-DYNA. This product is not bundled into any other ANSYS Academic Products (Research, Teaching or Student).

**How many types of analysis can be done in ANSYS?** ANSYS offers various structural analyses, including linear static, nonlinear static, dynamic, and fatigue analyses. Each of these analyses has its specific requirements, and selecting the wrong method can lead to inaccurate results.

**Which type of analysis can be done using ANSYS Fluent?** Ansys Fluent is a general-purpose computational fluid dynamics (CFD) software used to model fluid flow, heat and mass transfer, chemical reactions, and more.

**How to do dynamic code analysis?** Here are the fundamental steps of this process: Prepare the Execution Environment: To conduct dynamic code analysis, create an environment that allows the software to run in real-world conditions. For example, test the application on multiple devices or browsers and run it with real

data.

**What is dynamic FEA analysis?** FEA / DYNAMIC ANALYSIS The term dynamic FEA relates to a range of powerful simulation techniques that can be applied to even complex engineering systems. Dynamic analysis is used to evaluate the impact of transient loads or to design out potential noise and vibration problems.

**Is Nastran better than ANSYS?** Reviewers felt that Ansys Mechanical meets the needs of their business better than Inventor Nastran. When comparing quality of ongoing product support, reviewers felt that Ansys Mechanical is the preferred option.

**How much does ANSYS analysis cost?** An Ansys license cost typically between \$10k to \$50k depending on the package and capability.

**What does ANSYS stand for?** 1- ABAQUS ANSYS introduction ANSYS stands for the analysis system. ABAQUS means finite element computer code.

**Is Ansys Fluent different from Ansys Workbench?** Ansys Fluent is both customizable and fully integrated within Ansys Workbench, allowing you to adapt capabilities to quickly solve specific challenges with great ease. Parametric simulation helps to evaluate fluid dynamics performance of a large number of designs, such as this selective catalytic reduction mixer.

**What is explicit dynamic analysis in Ansys?** Explicit dynamics is a time integration method used to perform dynamic simulations when speed is important. Explicit dynamics account for quickly changing conditions or discontinuous events, such as free falls, high-speed impacts, and applied loads.

**What is the difference between fluent and CFX in Ansys?** Fluent uses a cell-centered approach while CFX uses a vertex-centered approach. The point being is, Fluent is capable of handling polyhedral mesh and cutcell meshes while CFX sticks to just the traditional tetra and hexa mesh topologies.

**What are the methods of dynamic analysis?** Dynamic analysis methods include Response Spectrum Analysis and Time History Analysis specified by the Uniform Building Code (UBC). The most generalized method is the Response Spectrum analysis method.

**What is dynamic analysis technique?** Dynamic analysis is the process of testing and evaluating a program — while software is running. Also referred to as dynamic code scanning, dynamic analysis improves the diagnosis and correction of bugs, memory issues, and crashes of an application during its execution.

**What are the examples of dynamic analysis tools?**

**What is the difference between static and dynamic analysis in ANSYS?** The static analysis analyzes the steady state in which forces are balanced in an object or system. This is a state where there is no change no matter how much time passes. Therefore, changes in time are not considered. On the contrary, dynamic analysis analyzes the moving state of an object or system.

**Why do we do dynamic analysis?** Unlike static analysis, which deals with forces in equilibrium, dynamic analysis considers forces and motions that change with time. This type of analysis helps us predict and evaluate a structure's response when subjected to dynamic forces such as vibrations, impacts/shocks, seismic events, floods, or wind gusts.

**When to consider dynamic analysis?** If your application model involves loads that are changing rapidly, significant accelerating or decelerating motions will be developed, thus inertial forces will be present and a dynamic analysis is required to capture their effects.

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