

EQUIPOS MICROINFORMATICOS

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¿Qué son los equipos microinformáticos? Los equipos microinformáticos (microcomputers) aquellos equipos que componen los sistemas microinformáticos, entre los cuales podemos encontrar ordenadores (personal computers - PC), portátiles, tablets, impresoras, routers, switches, etc.

¿Qué se hace en sistemas Microinformaticos? La microinformática se trata de una rama de la informática enfocada en equipos que utilizan CPU, es decir, que utilizan una Unidad Central de Procesamiento. Los microinformáticos se encargan de estudiar, analizar, crear y modificar estas CPU.

¿Qué es soporte Microinformatico? El Soporte Microinformático se resume en la instalación y mantenimiento de cualquier sistema informático que se utilice. Esto no aplica solo a tecnología de entretenimiento, sino también tecnología médica y procesamiento de datos en todas las áreas.

¿Qué es arquitectura de un sistema microinformático? La arquitectura del equipo microinformático define las diferentes unidades funcionales que componen el equipo, sus características principales y la comunicación entre ellas.

¿Qué tipos de equipos informáticos existen? Los tipos de ordenadores son supercomputadoras, mainframes, ordenadores personales, portátiles, ordenadores de escritorio, netbooks, workstation, tablets, smartphones y computadoras vestibles.

¿Qué son equipos informáticos ejemplos? Se trata de un sistema completo encargado de recoger datos, procesarlos y transmitir la información. Generalmente los sistemas informáticos incluyen, un ordenador, teclado, ratón, monitor y otros componentes llamados periféricos. Los periféricos son elementos externos al propio ordenador, como puede ser la impresora.

¿Cuánto cobra un técnico Microinformático? En términos netos, la media salarial para un técnico en sistemas microinformáticos y redes oscila entre los 18.000 y los 23.000 euros al año. Esto nos da un sueldo mensual que va desde 1285-1500 euros en 14 y 12 pagas hasta 1640-1900 euros, también en 14 y 12 pagas respectivamente.

¿Qué salidas tiene sistemas Microinformáticos y redes?

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¿Qué entendemos por equipo informático? Conjunto de aparatos electrónicos y servicios anexos que pueden girar en torno al ordenador personal, incluyendo el propio ordenador personal (ya sea de sobremesa o portátil), y la comunicación entre ordenadores y los servicios que dichas redes de intercomunicación precisan.

¿Qué salidas tiene sistemas microinformáticos y redes?

¿Qué compone un equipo informático? Algunos son imprescindibles para su funcionamiento: gabinete, fuente de alimentación, placa madre, memoria RAM, disco rígido mecánico o en estado sólido, microprocesador, cooler CPU, conectores, cables y puertos.

The Discovery of France: A Historical Geography

France, a nation steeped in history, has witnessed a myriad of discoveries and transformations throughout its existence. Let's delve into some key questions and answers surrounding its historical geography:

1. When and how was France first discovered?

The earliest evidence of human presence in France dates back to the Lower Paleolithic era, around 1.2 million years ago. However, the first major civilizations to inhabit the region were the Celts, who arrived during the Iron Age. The Greeks and Romans also played significant roles in shaping France's early history through exploration and colonization.

2. What were the key factors that led to France's geographic expansion?

Over the centuries, France expanded its territories through military conquest, political alliances, and strategic acquisitions. The ambitions of its rulers and the establishment of a centralized monarchy were crucial factors. Notable acquisitions included Normandy in the 10th century, the Duchy of Brittany in the 15th century, and the province of Alsace-Lorraine after the Franco-Prussian War in 1871.

3. How did geographic features influence the development of France?

France's physical geography significantly impacted its history. The vast plains in the north allowed for agriculture and trade, while the mountainous regions in the east and south provided natural barriers against invasions. Major rivers such as the Rhone, Loire, and Seine served as vital arteries for transportation and commerce.

4. What role did exploration play in shaping France's identity?

France has a long history of exploration, driven by its desire for new lands and resources. Jacques Cartier's expeditions in the 16th century led to the discovery of Canada and the establishment of New France. In the 17th and 18th centuries, French explorers sailed around the world, claiming territories in Africa, Asia, and the Americas. These discoveries not only expanded France's geographic footprint but also influenced its culture and world view.

5. How has France's historical geography influenced its present-day boundaries?

France's current borders are largely the result of centuries of territorial evolution. While some regions have been lost or gained over time, the core of the country has

remained relatively stable. The historical geography of France continues to play a role in shaping its relationships with neighboring countries and in informing its national identity.

The Red Carpet: A Summary and Analysis (Like SparkNotes)

Summary

In the 1956 play "The Red Carpet," by Saul Levitt, a young doctor named Peter Sloan finds himself ensnared in a web of temptation and deceit. Invited to a prestigious neurological conference in London, Peter is seduced by the allure of fame and recognition. However, his pursuit of glory comes at a price, as he sacrifices his integrity and falls prey to the manipulative tactics of senior physicians.

Analysis

Themes

- **Ambition and Corruption:** The play explores the corrupting influence of ambition, particularly in the medical field. Peter's desire for recognition leads him to make unethical choices, highlighting the dangers of unchecked ambition.
- **Integrity vs. Compromise:** Peter's struggle between maintaining his principles and making compromises reflects the moral dilemmas faced by professionals in competitive environments. The play raises questions about the limits of compromise and the consequences of sacrificing one's integrity.
- **Manipulation and Power Dynamics:** The senior physicians in the play use their power and influence to manipulate Peter and other young doctors. This highlights the hierarchical nature of medical organizations and the potential abuses of power that can occur.

Characters

- **Peter Sloan:** A young, idealistic doctor who is blinded by ambition and falls prey to the machinations of his superiors.
- **Dr. John McDonald:** A senior neurologist who manipulates Peter's desire for recognition and uses him for his own gain.

- **Dr. Helen Carmichael:** A fellow neurologist who serves as Peter's moral compass, reminding him of his ethical obligations.

Plot

The play follows Peter's journey from an idealistic young doctor to a compromised and disillusioned professional. Along the way, he learns the harsh realities of the medical world and the sacrifices that must be made to achieve success. The climax of the play occurs when Peter discovers the truth about McDonald's manipulative scheme, leading to a confrontation and a resolution that forces him to confront his own choices.

Questions and Answers

- **Why does Peter initially accept Dr. McDonald's invitation to the conference?** He is ambitious and believes the opportunity will enhance his reputation.
- **How does McDonald's manipulation affect Peter's decision-making?** McDonald exploits Peter's vanity and fear of missing out, making it difficult for him to make sound judgments.
- **What is the significance of Dr. Carmichael's character?** She represents the voice of morality, reminding Peter of his ethical responsibilities even when he is tempted to compromise.
- **How does the play end?** Peter confronts McDonald and exposes his scheme. He is disillusioned by the corruption he has witnessed and makes a decision to pursue a different path in medicine.
- **What is the overall message of "The Red Carpet"?** The play warns against the dangers of unchecked ambition and emphasizes the importance of maintaining integrity, even in challenging situations.

What are the methods of economic assessment?

What are the 4 types of economic evaluation? The remaining presentations will highlight each of the four types of economic evaluation: economic impact, programmatic cost, benefit- cost, and cost-effectiveness.

What are the methods of economic evaluation in health care? Cost-Effectiveness and Cost-Utility Analyses. Cost-effectiveness/cost-utility analyses are some of the main types of economic evaluations used for healthcare (11). They are a comparative analysis of the relative costs and outcomes of two or more alternative courses of action.

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