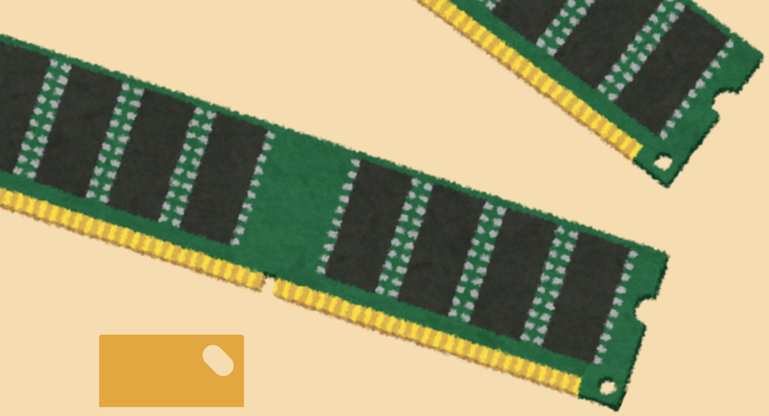
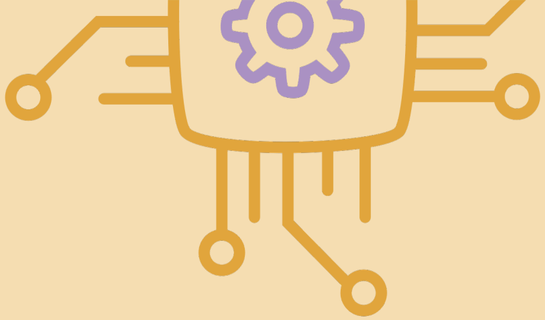
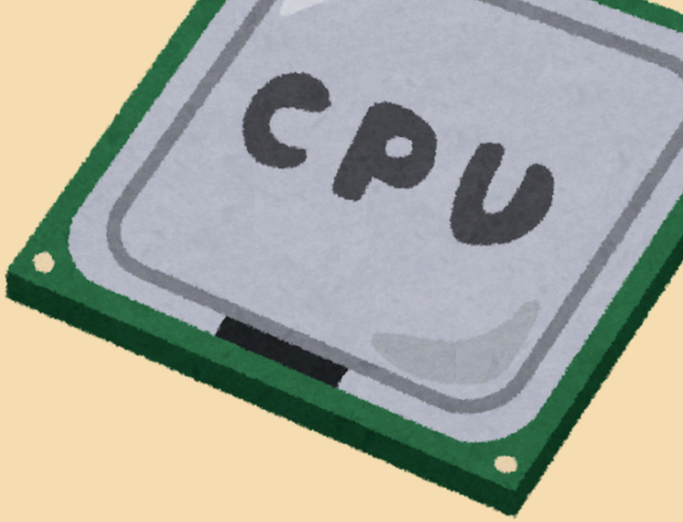
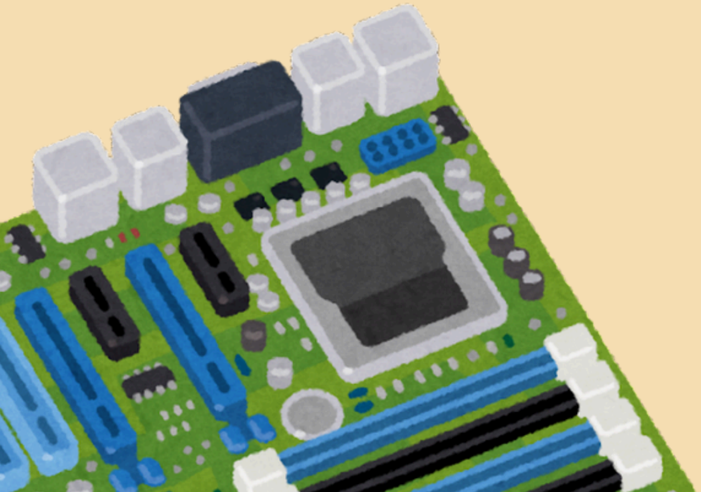


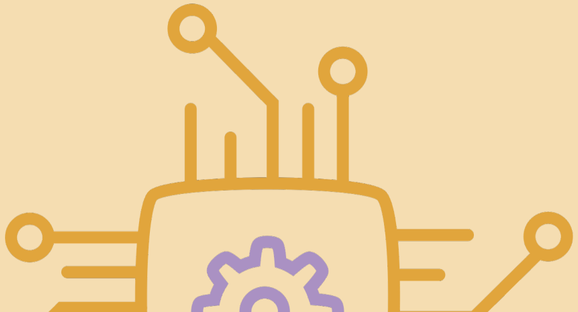


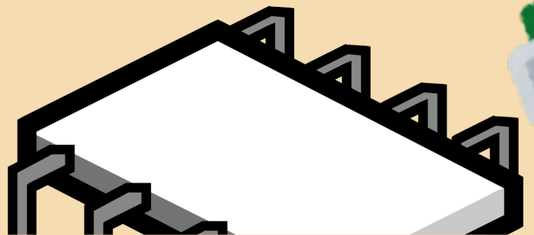


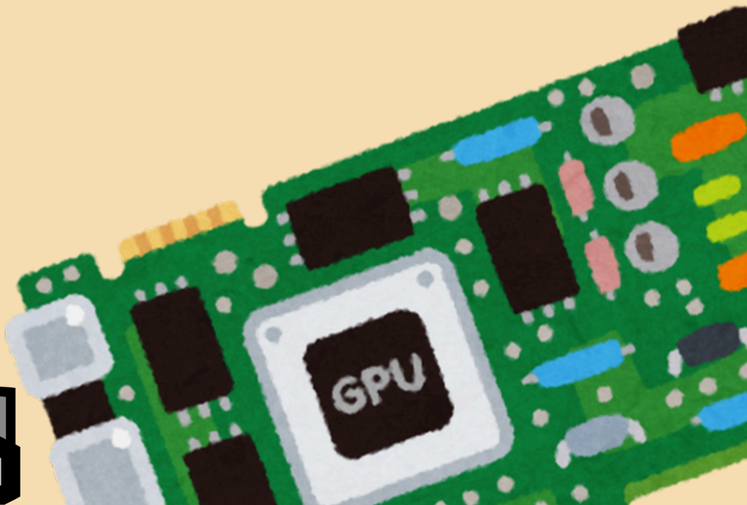
Hardware troubleshooting

Group 1









Our Team

Melanie Remetio

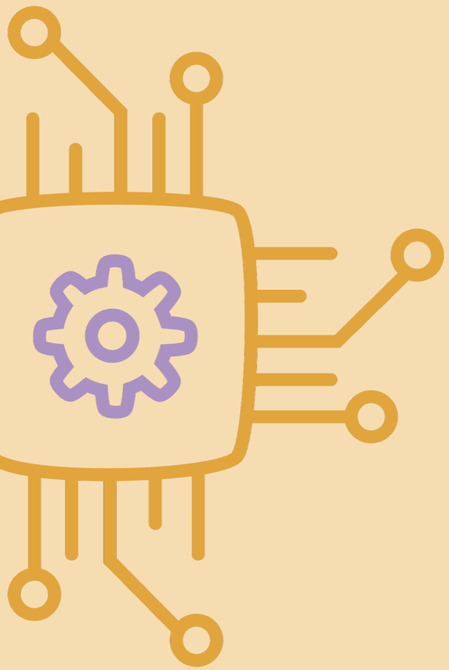
Richelle Cobrita

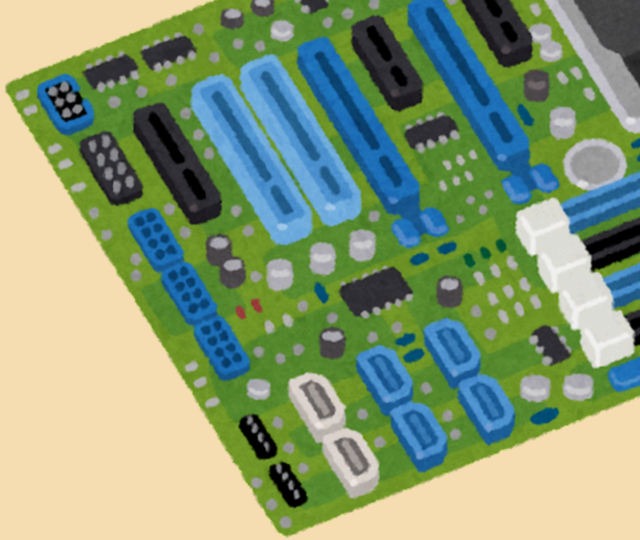
Joshua Rey Tortor

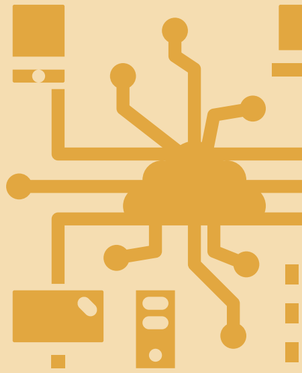
Christian Prado

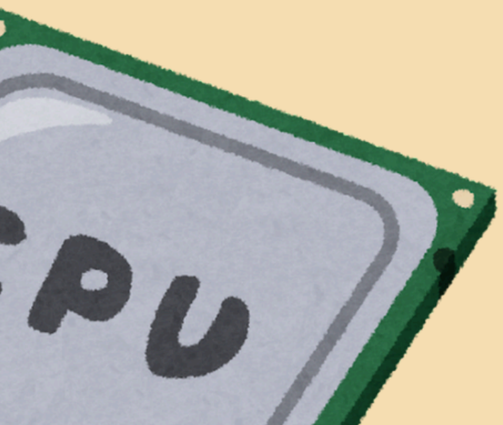
Kerry Saske Adal

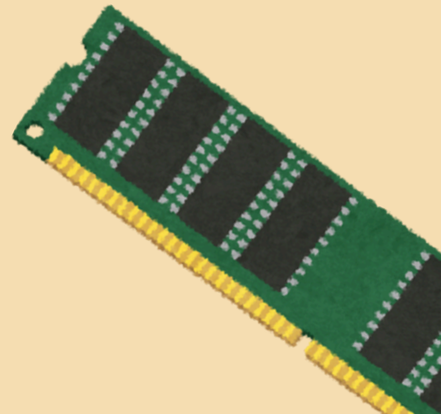
Danrey Garcia

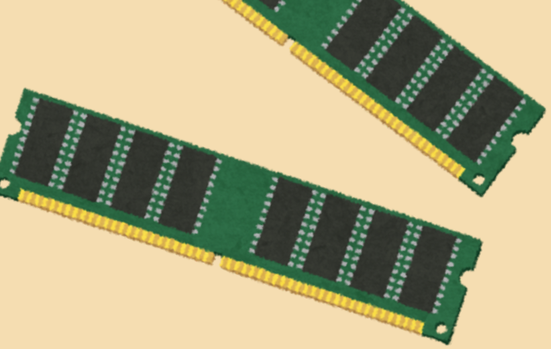


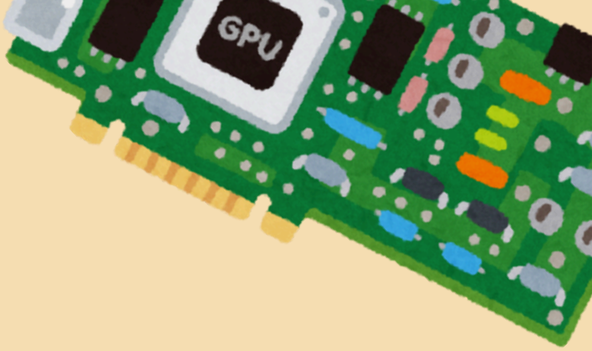








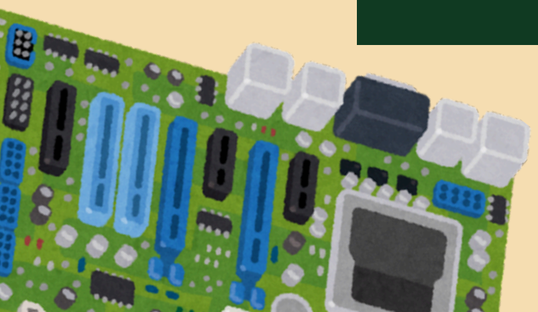


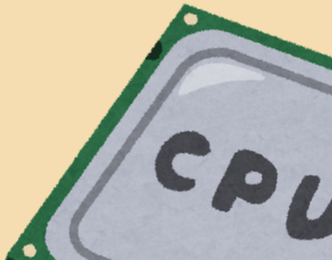


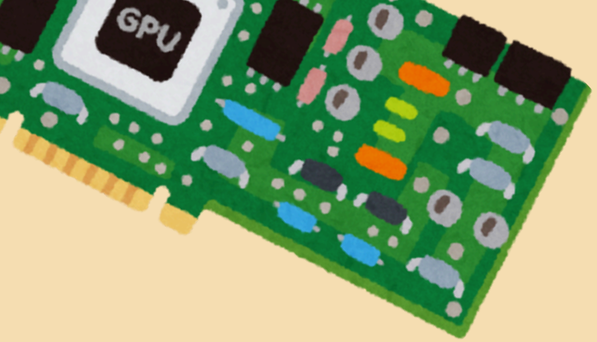
Introduction

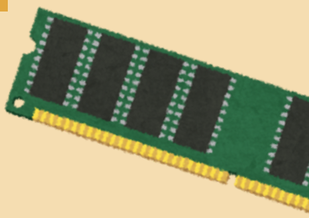
Hardware troubleshooting is the process of identifying and fixing problems related to the physical components of a computer system, such as the CPU, RAM, hard drive, motherboard, or power supply.

In this presentation, we will provide a clear understanding of hardware troubleshooting, including how to identify common hardware issues, diagnose faulty components, and apply appropriate solutions to ensure proper system performance.



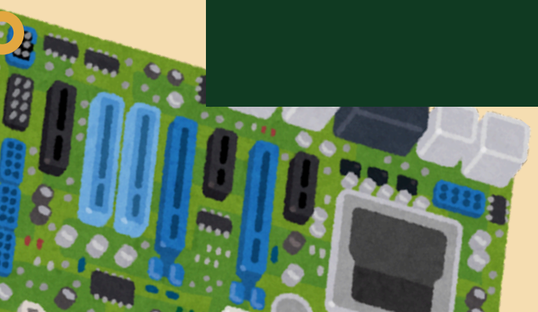


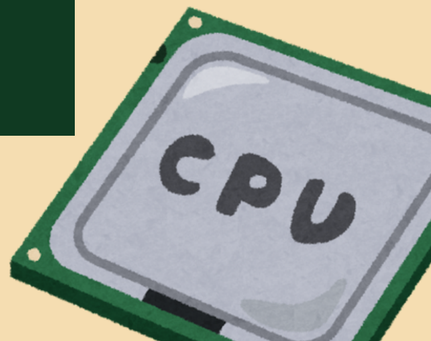


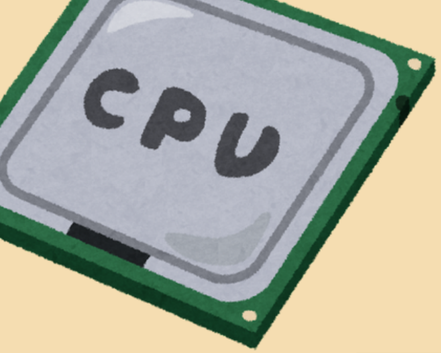


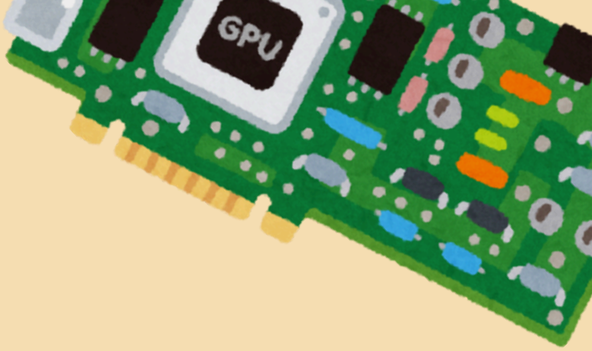
1□ Problem: Computer Won't Turn On

🔎 Symptoms:	⚠ Possible Problems:	🛠️ Solutions:
No lights	Loose or unplugged power cable	Check wall socket with another device
No fan movement	Faulty power outlet	Replace power cable
No sound at all	Dead Power Supply Unit (PSU)	Test with another PSU
	Faulty motherboard	Inspect motherboard for burn marks
	Damaged power button	Check front panel power switch connection







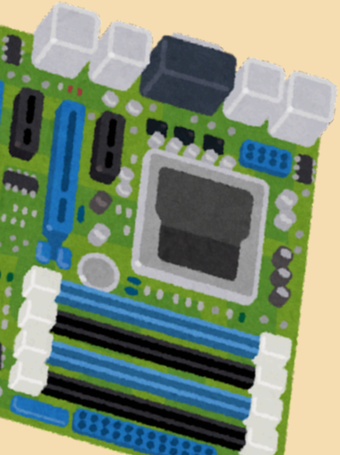


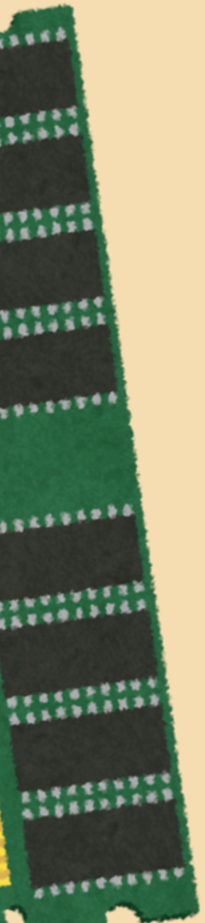
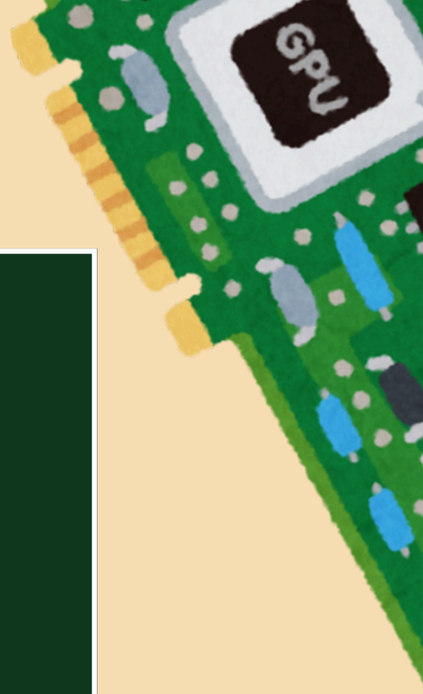
2□ Problem: Beeping Sound When Turning On

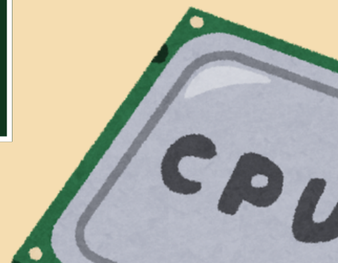
- 🔎 Symptoms:
- Continuous beeping
  Series of short or long beeps

- ⚠ Possible Problems:
- RAM not seated properly
  Faulty RAM
  GPU issue
  Motherboard error
  CPU problem

- 🛠 Solutions:
- Reseat RAM
  Clean RAM slots
  Test with one RAM stick
  Reseat GPU



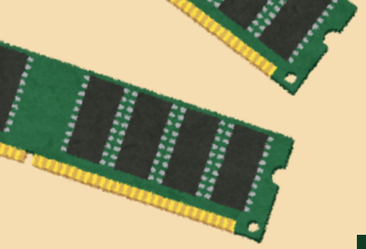


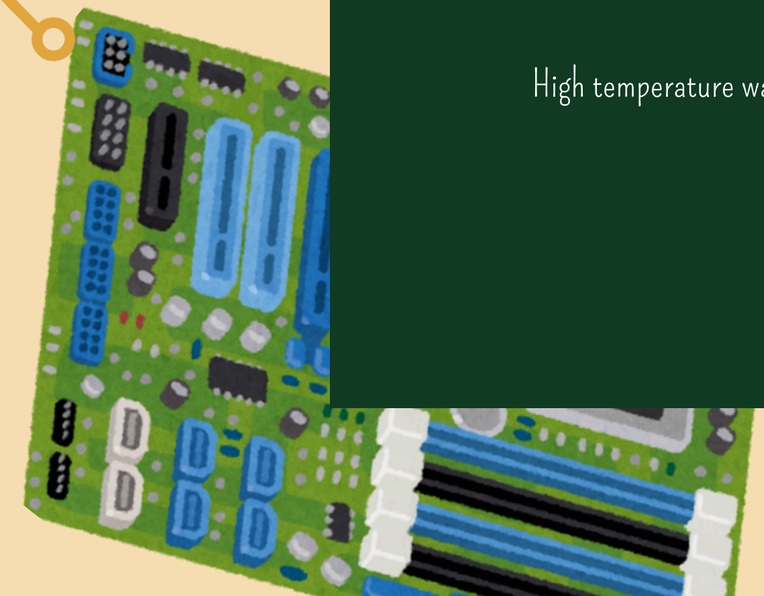
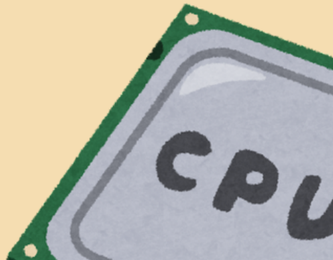
3□ Problem: Computer Turns On but No Display

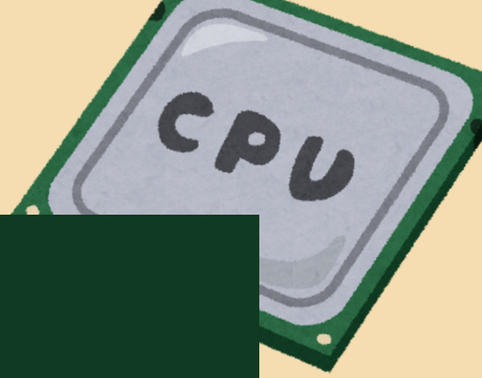
🔎 Symptoms:	⚠ Possible Problems:	🛠 Solutions:
Fans spinning	Loose HDMI/VGA/DisplayPort cable	Reconnect display cables
Power light on	Faulty monitor	Test with another monitor
Monitor shows “No Signal”	RAM not properly installed	Remove and reinstall RAM
	GPU failure	Try integrated graphics (if available)
	KBIOS issue	Reset BIOS (CMOS reset)

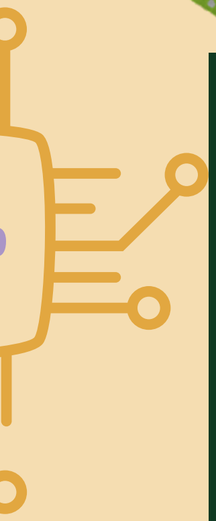
4□ Problem: Overheating Computer

🔎 Symptoms:	⚠ Possible Problems:	🛠 Solutions:
Automatic shutdown	Dust inside case	Clean dust using compressed air
Slow performance	Faulty cooling fan	Replace damaged fan
Loud fan noise	Dried thermal paste	Reapply thermal paste
High temperature warning	Blocked airflow	Improve airflow inside case
	Poor ventilation	Ensure proper room ventilation







5□ Problem: Clicking Noise from Hard Drive

🔎 Symptoms:
Repeated clicking sound

System freezing

Slow boot

Hard drive not detected

⚠ Possible Problems:

Mechanical hard drive failure

Read/write head damage

Power supply instability

Loose SATA cable

🛠 Solutions:

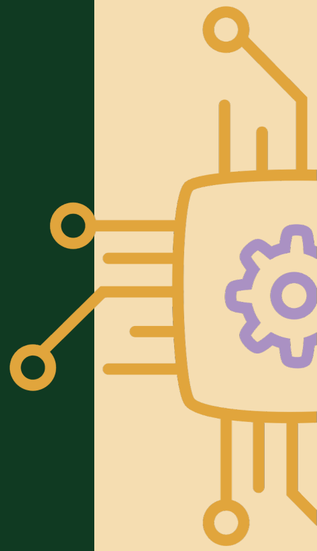
Immediately back up data

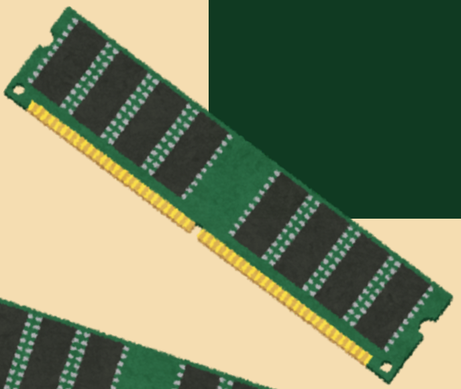
Check SATA and power cables

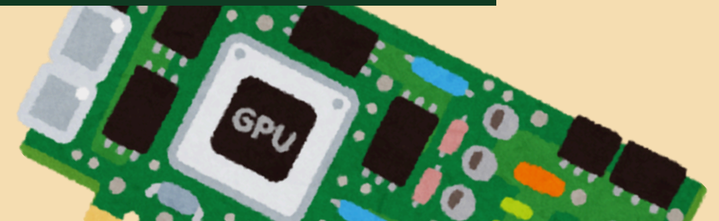
Test drive in another PC

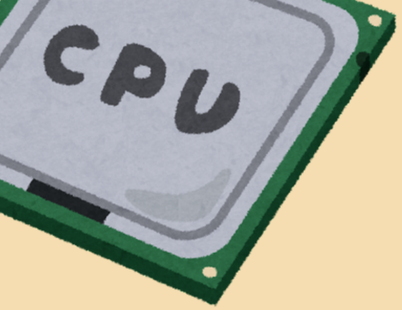
Replace the hard drive

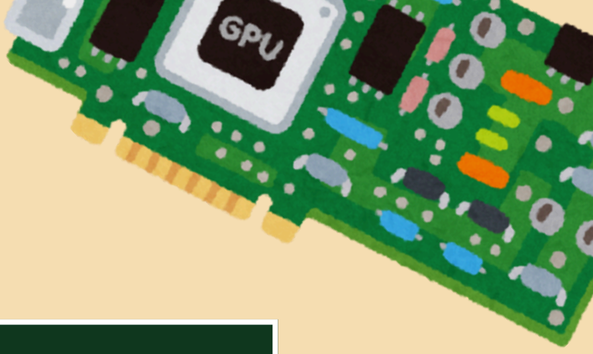
Consider upgrading to SSD









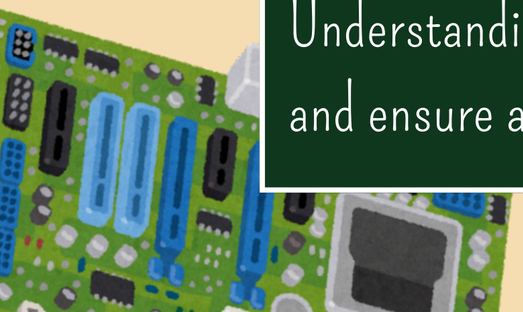


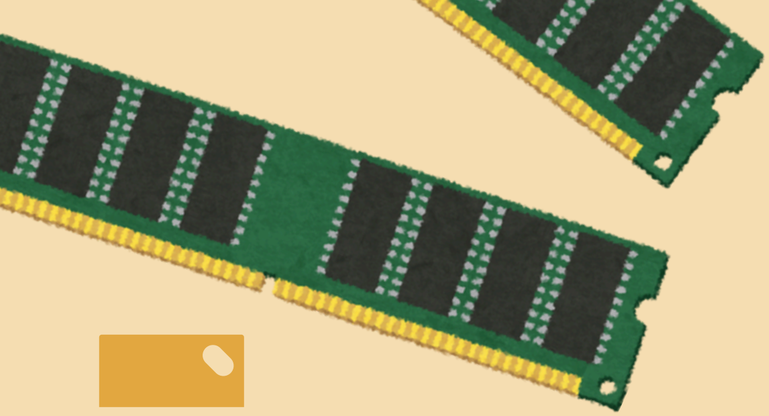
Conclusion

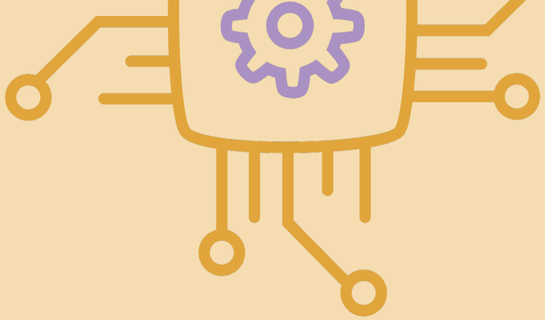
hardware troubleshooting is a logicalprocessof identifying and fixingphysical computer problems. Instead of guessing, a technician checks simple causes first and follows clear steps to find the real issue.

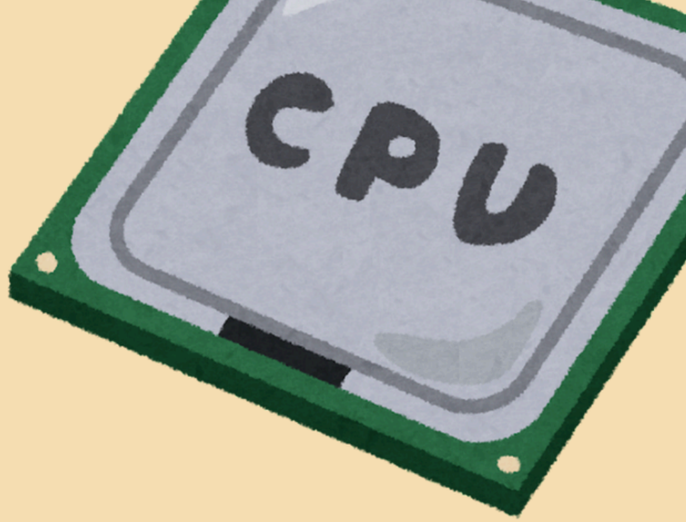
An important part of this process is POST (Power-On Self-Test). When a computer is turned on, POST checks essential components like the RAM, CPU, graphics card, and storage before the operating system loads. If there is a problem, it gives beep codes or error messages to help identify the faulty part.

Understanding troubleshooting steps and POST helps save time, avoid unnecessary part replacement, and ensure accurate repairs









Thank You