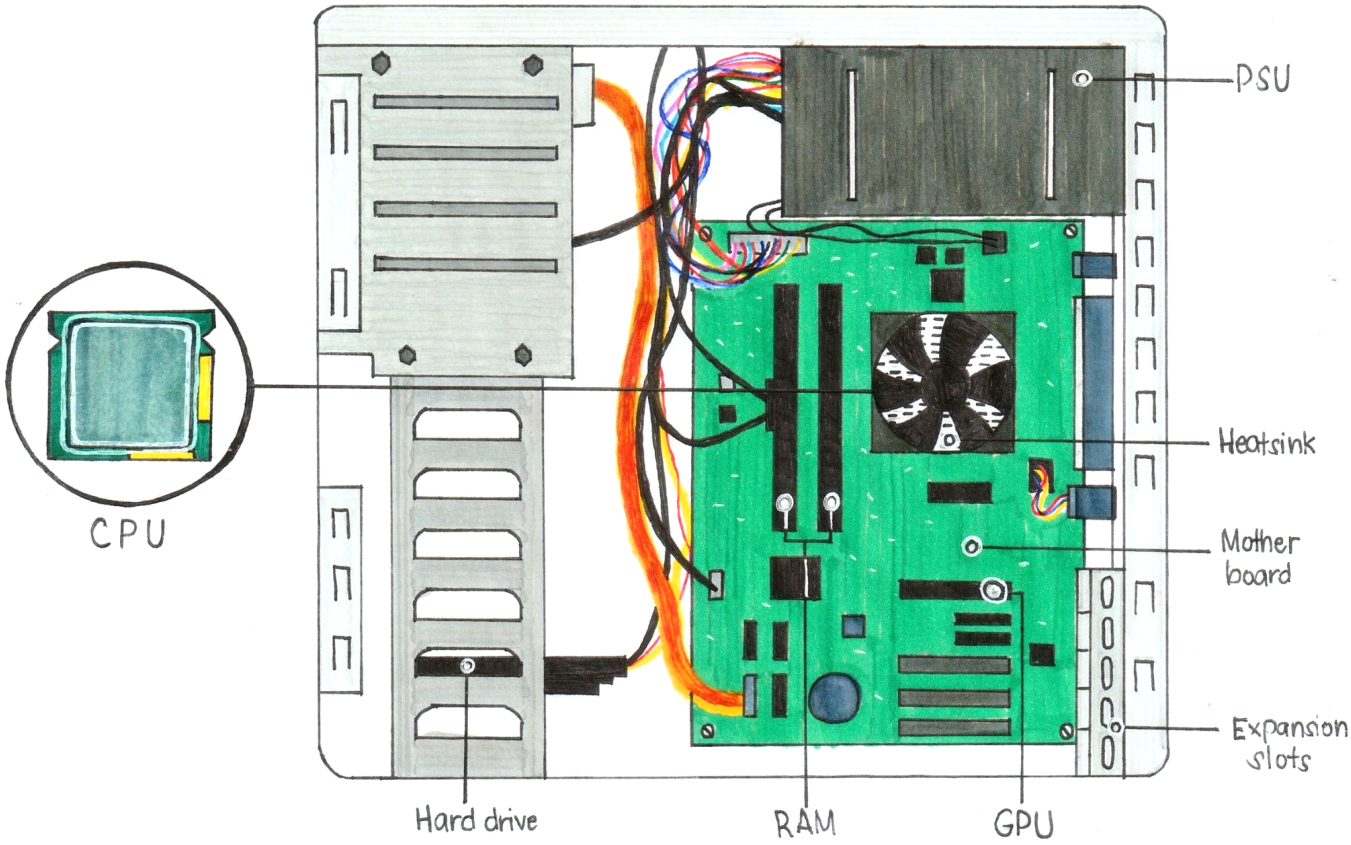
Soriano, Eric Yeoj
Lucion, Maxine
Vargas, Alyana Marie Victoria

Task #1
Group Work
BSIT - 4C

October 26, 2023
Sir Mark Anthony Cezar
ITEC 110

1. Draw the system unit and label its components/parts, also discuss each part and functionality.



Motherboard - the largest printed circuit board in a machine's chassis. It distributes electricity and facilitates communication between and to the central processing unit (CPU), random access memory (RAM), and any other component of the computer's hardware.

CPU - ***central processing unit or the processor***; the brain of the computer for it processes information and carries out commands.

Heatsink - a piece of metal that draws heat away from the CPU.

RAM - ***random access memory***; *short-term memory* that the computer uses in performing calculations however, you can not store files because the RAM is cleared when the computer is turned off.

Hard drive - provides *long-term storage*; keeping all of the computer's data even when it's turned off. Many hard drives use a magnetic platter to store data (HDD), but newer computers have solid-state drives (SSD) which are faster and more durable but more expensive.

Expansion Slots - is a socket on a computer motherboard that allows you to add additional components to your system such as video cards, wireless cards, etc.

GPU - also called *graphics card*, or *video card*; is designed to quickly render high-resolution images and video concurrently.

PSU - *power supply unit*; designed to take power from the wall outlet and send it to all the different components that need power.

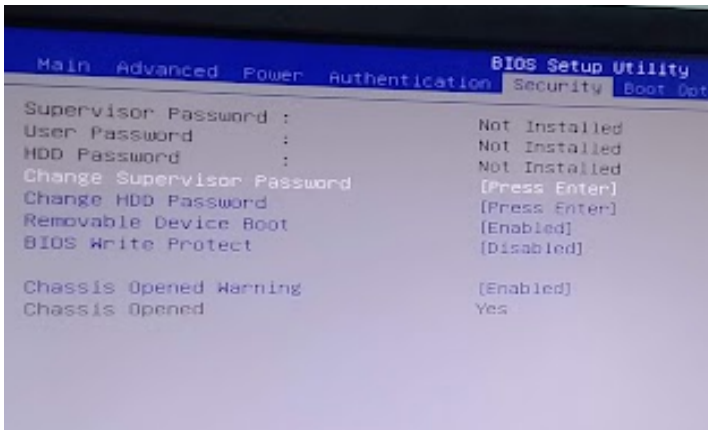
2. What is BIOS and how it works?

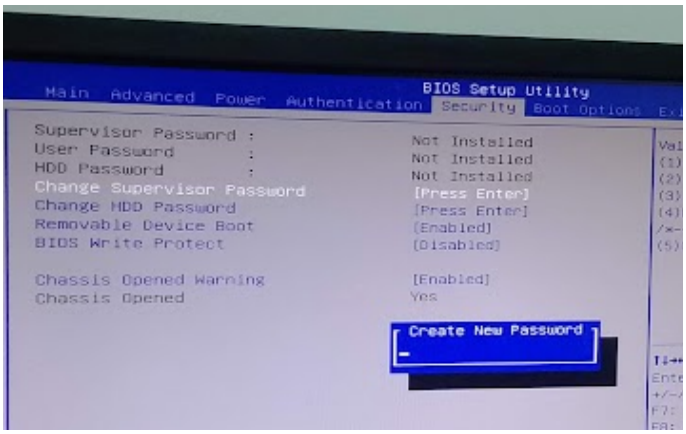
   - **BIOS** is the program a computer's microprocessor uses to start the computer system after it is powered on. It also manages data flow between the computer's operating system (OS) and attached devices, such as the hard disk, video adapter, keyboard, mouse and printer. The **BIOS** makes sure all the other chips, hard drives, ports and CPU function together.

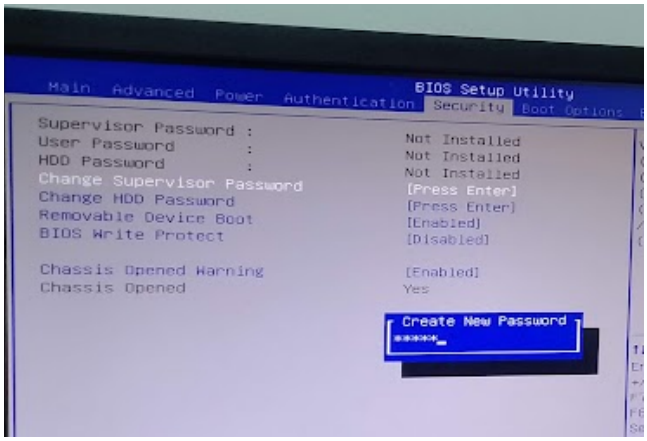
3. What is BIOS stand for and its purpose.

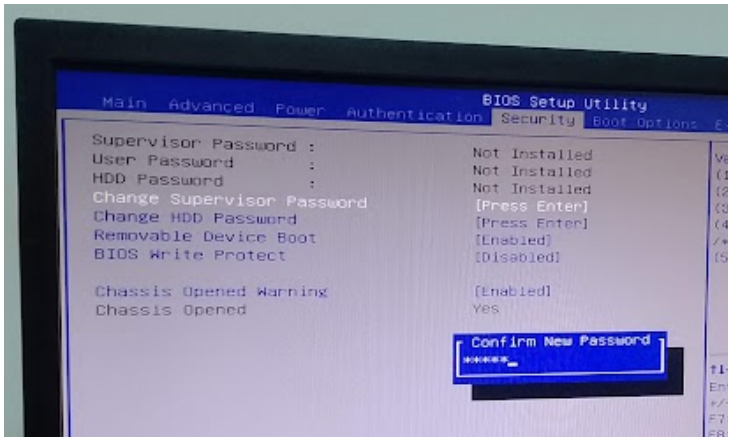
   - **BIOS**, or ***Basic Input/Output System***, is software stored on a small memory chip, also known as firmware. BIOS is found on the motherboard, and it is the very first software to run after a computer starts.
   - **BIOS** identifies, configures, tests and connects computer hardware to the OS immediately after a computer is turned on. The combination of these steps is called the ***boot process***.

4-5. How to put SECURITY into your system unit using BIOS? Show the steps.

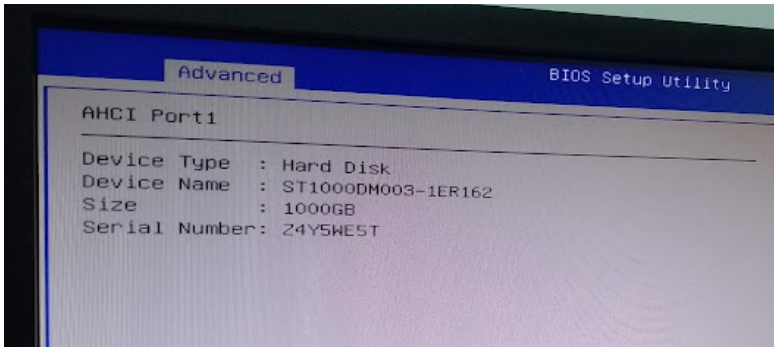




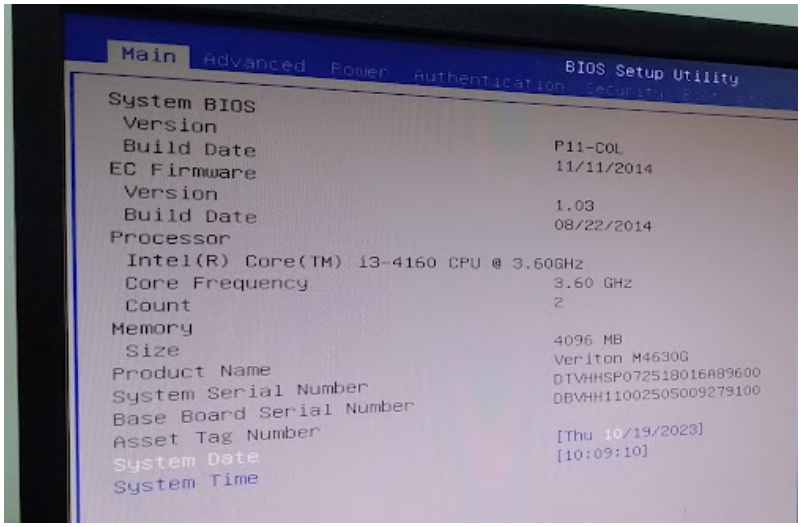




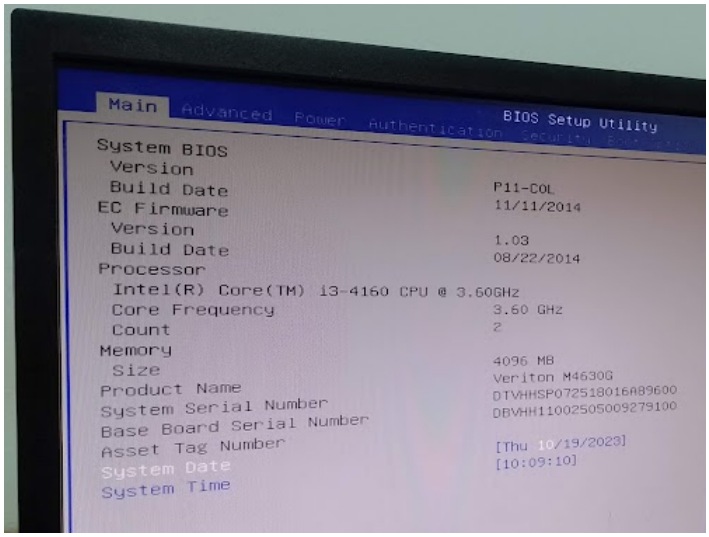
6. List the following component using the BIOS program.
    1. Hard Disk Drive - Speed/Capacity



    2. Memory - Size/Specification



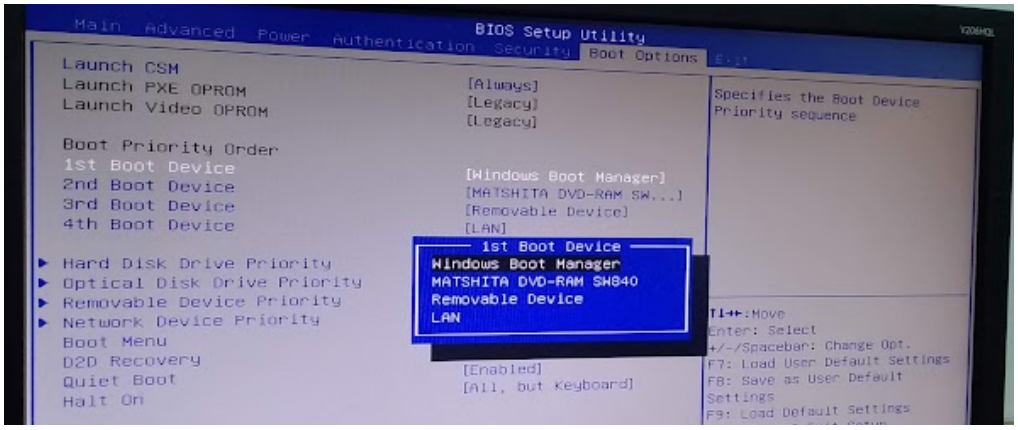
3. Processor - Speed/Capacity/Specification



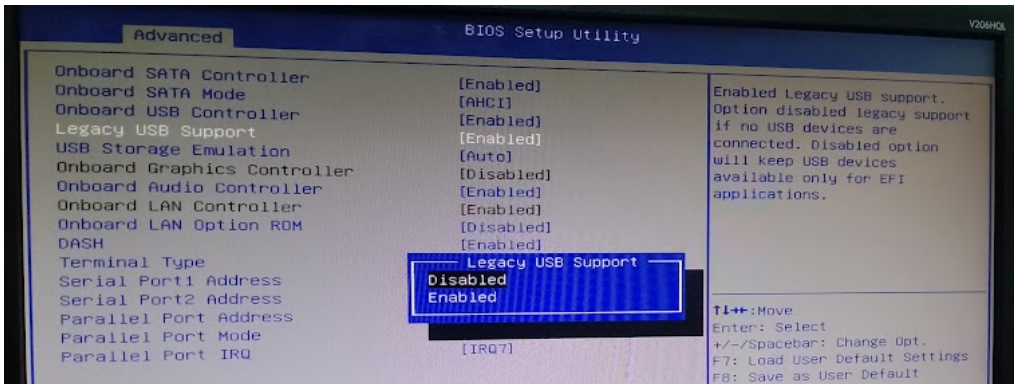
4. Video Card

   - **Not found.**

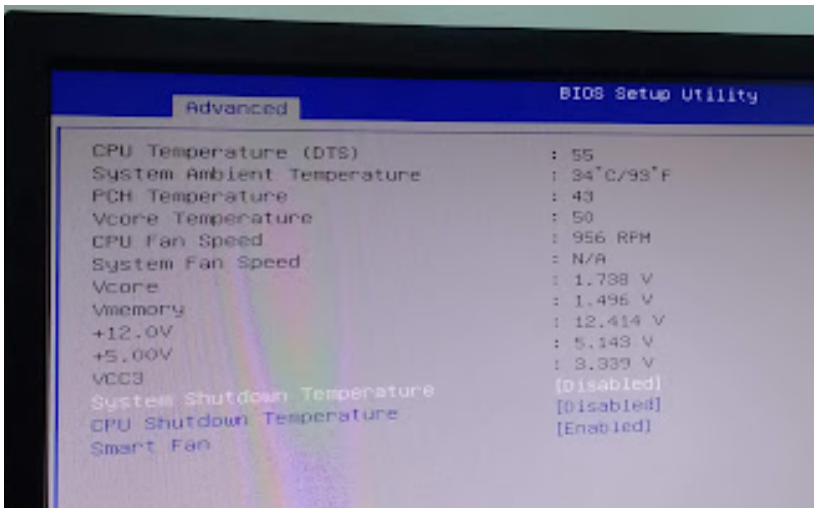
7. How to configure Boot Priority Device using BIOS?



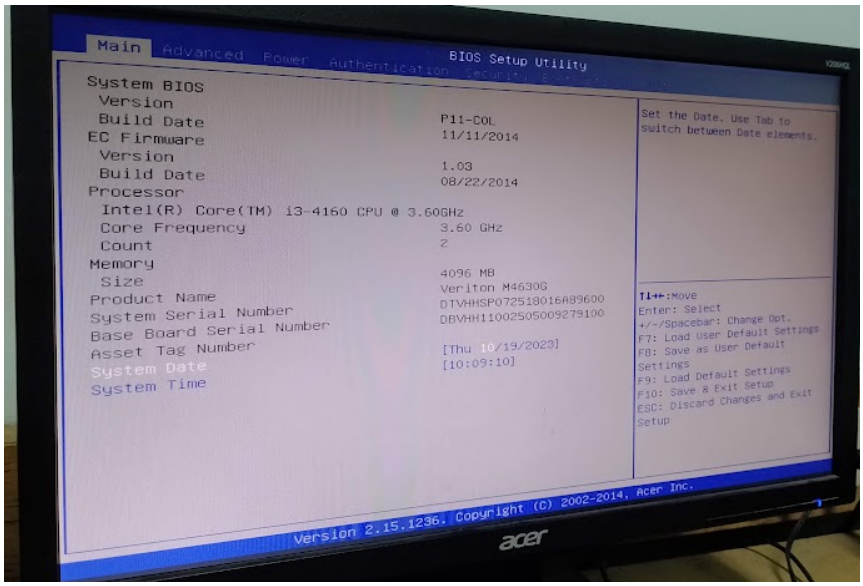
8. How to enable/disable USB port?



9. What is the current CPU Temperature of the system unit you managed?



10. What is the BIOS Brand/Model version of the system unit you managed?



11. Can you overclock your computer processor using BIOS program?

- **No.**

12. Change the date.