IECS

COMPUTER EDUCATION & SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Fully Recognised Institute of NIELIT

Since 1993

HARDWARE (ICT) CLASS – 2ND(PARTS OF FRONT PANEL)

CPU

(CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT)

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CABINET
(SYSTEM UNIT /
SYSTEM BOX)

PART OF THE FRONT PANEL

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1. POWER BUTTON
2. RESET BUTTON (RESTART BUTTON)
3. FLOPPY DRIVE
4. ZIP DRIVE
5. OPTICAL DRIVE
6. INDICATOR LIGHTS
7. USB PORTS
8. HEADPHONE/ MIC PORTS
9. TURBO BUTTON

PART OF THE FRONT PANEL

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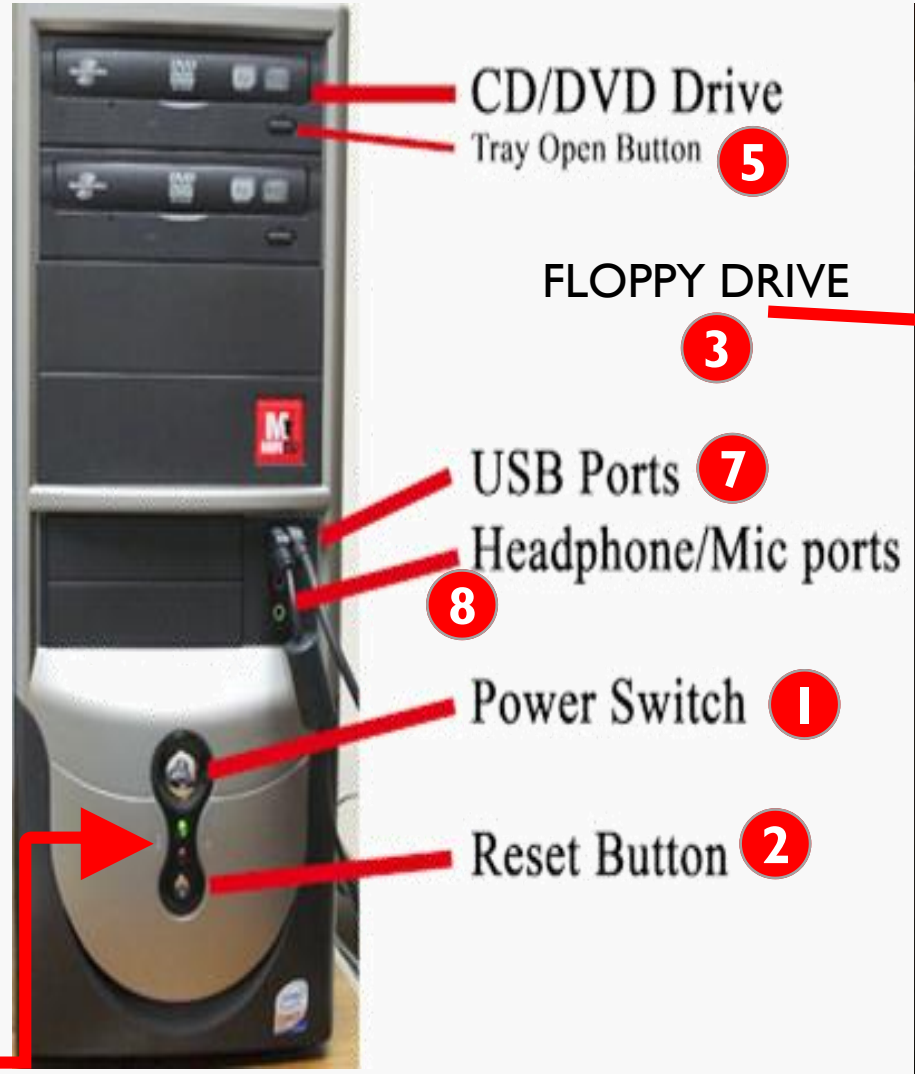

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1. POWER BUTTON - In computing booting is the process of starting a computer. It can be initiated by hardware such as a button press, or by a software command. When you press the power button and the power supply turns on. Once the system receives a "Power Good" signal from the power supply, the CPU will seek instructions from the BIOS about initializing the system and the BIOS will start interfacing with the hardware. It is also called cold booting.

Cold Boot : When you turn the computer off and back on, you're performing what's called a cold boot. During a cold boot, the computer runs self tests on its hardware and loads its operating system before it's ready for you to use.

2. RESET BUTTON (RESTART BUTTON) - Restarting a computer also is called rebooting. A **reboot** is the process of **restarting** a working **computer** using hardware (e.g., a power button) instead of software. Rebooting is sometimes necessary after installing a software program, installing operating system updates, to recover from an error, or re-initialize drivers or hardware devices. It is also called warm booting.

Warm Boot : When you restart the system without interrupting power, it's a warm boot. A warm boot is usually done from the operating system and doesn't initiate the computer's self test routine. To perform a warm boot, click the power icon on the Start screen, if shown, and then click "Restart." If you don't see the power icon, mouse over the bottom right corner of the screen and click "Settings," and then click "Power" followed by "Reboot."

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3. FLOPPY DRIVE : a device which allows a computer to read from and write on to floppy disks. A **floppy disk drive** (FDD), or **floppy drive**, is a hardware device that reads data storage information. It was invented in 1967 by a team at IBM and was one of the first types of hardware storage that could read/write a portable device. IBM first introduced it as a 8-in diskette in 1971. In the middle of 1970s, a 5.25 diskette was introduced. Today, the most commonly used **floppy disks** are 3.5 inches and have the capacity of 800 KB to 2.8 MB (with a standard of 1.44 MB).

4. ZIP DRIVE : The Zip drive is a removable floppy disk storage system that was introduced by Iomega in late 1994. Considered medium-to-high-capacity at the time of its release, Zip disks were originally launched with capacities of 100 MB, then 250 MB, and then 750 MB.

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5.OPTICAL DRIVE (CD DRIVE / DVD DRIVE / BLUERAY DISC) : An Optical Drive refers to a computer system that allows users to use DVDs, CDs and Blu-ray optical drives. The Drive contains some lenses that project electromagnetic waves that are responsible for reading and writing data on optical discs. Optical drives are integral parts of electronics devices such as VCD players, CD players, Blu-ray players, DVD players,

6. INDICATOR LIGHTS : The green light indicates there is power, and the red one shows hard disk activity. The mainboard of the PC has capacitors inside, and even when you remove the power cord from the PC, those capacitors can retain some energy for some time, thus the power light doesn't turn off immediately, it takes some time.

7. USB PORTS : USB (Universal Serial Bus) is the most popular connection used to connect a computer to devices such as digital cameras, printers, scanners, and external hard drives. USB is a cross-platform technology that is supported by most of the major operating systems. The first commercial release of the Universal Serial Bus (version 1.0) was in January 1996. and is capable of supporting up to 127 peripheral devices.

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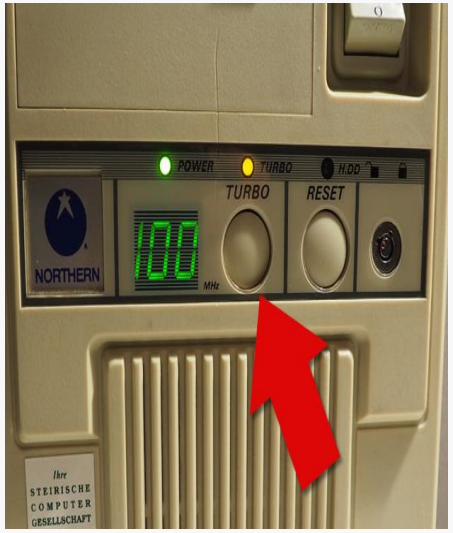
8.HEADPHONE/ MIC PORTS : An **audio port** on a **computer** is any receptacle or **jack** to which an **audio** device such as speakers, **headphones** or a microphone can be connected. All laptops and some desktops have built-in speakers, but for better sound or privacy, you will need to connect external **audio** through one of the **ports**.

Unless your **computer** is very old, the jacks are **color**-coded green for line-out -- for speakers or **headphones** -- blue for line-in and pink for a microphone. The microphone and speaker jacks may also have small images next to them.

9.TURBO BUTTON : The **Turbo button** was a button found on earlier (386 and 486) from the mid 1980s to mid 1990s. PC computers that would increase or decrease the performance of the computer. This button was needed for backward compatibility in older programs and games that were written for a specific speed of computer. When faster computers were released, because the programs were written for a slower speed of computer, it would cause the program to run extremely fast, often making them unusable. Using the turbo button, the user could slow the computer down allowing them to use these programs. Today, this button is no longer available and considered obsolete.



TEST (PART OF THE FRONT PANEL)

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NEXT CLASS (PART OF THE REAR PANEL)