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**COMPUTER SUPPROT AND MAINTENANCE WKK5**

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**1.**

**In a PC assembly scenario, the process begins by preparing all essential components, including the motherboard, processor, memory, storage, power supply, graphics card, and case. The builder first ensures a static-free environment, then carefully installs the CPU onto the motherboard socket, applying thermal paste and securing the cooling system. RAM modules are inserted into designated slots, followed by mounting the motherboard inside the case. The power supply unit (PSU) is fitted securely, and cables are routed to connect power to the motherboard, CPU, and storage devices. The graphics card is slotted into the PCIe slot, while additional peripherals such as SSDs or hard drives are attached. Cable management is prioritized to promote airflow and reduce overheating risks. Once assembled, the system is tested by powering on and accessing the BIOS to confirm all components are detected. This hands-on process highlights precision, safety, and organization in achieving a functional computer system.**

**2.**

**Anti-static measures are essential practices and tools used during electronic assembly to prevent electrostatic discharge (ESD), which can damage sensitive components such as CPUs, RAM, and motherboards. Common methods include wearing anti-static wrist straps connected to a grounded surface, using anti-static mats, and working in environments free from static buildup, such as carpeted areas. These precautions ensure that static electricity from the human body does not transfer to delicate circuits. Their role is to protect hardware integrity, reduce the risk of costly failures, and improve reliability. By following anti-static practices, technicians create a safer and more controlled assembly process.**

**3.**

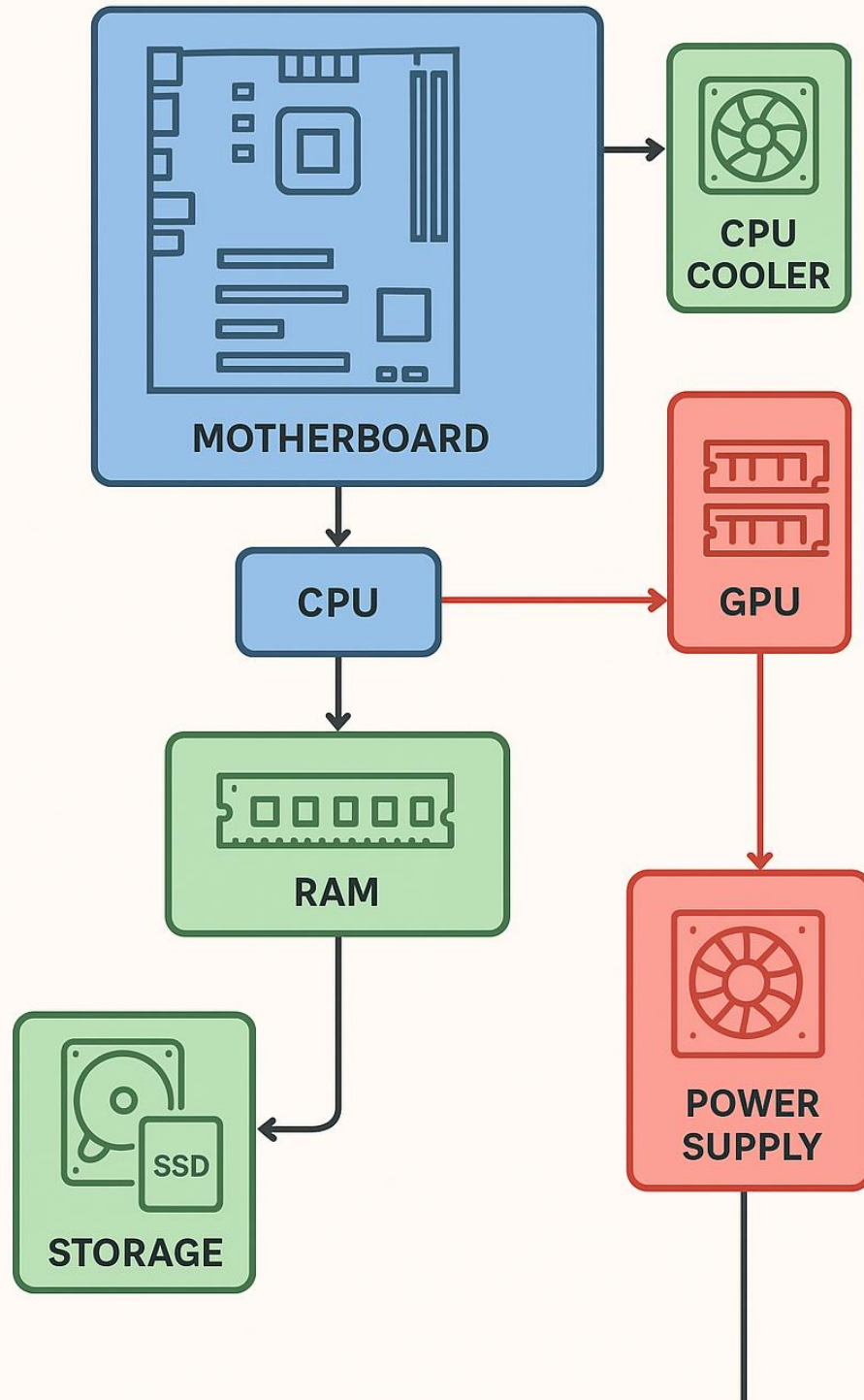
**Creating an assembly checklist was a practical exercise that emphasized the importance of organization and accuracy in technical tasks. The checklist**

included steps such as preparing tools, grounding with anti-static measures, installing the CPU and cooler, inserting RAM, mounting the motherboard, connecting the power supply, adding storage devices, installing the graphics card, and performing final cable management. Developing this list helped me recognize how complex assembly can be simplified into clear, sequential steps that reduce mistakes and save time. It also highlighted the importance of safety and quality control, as forgetting even one step could result in damage or performance issues. Using a checklist ensures consistency and allows for smoother troubleshooting if errors occur. Reflecting on this activity, I realized that checklists are not just for beginners but also valuable for experienced technicians, as they provide structure, minimize risks, and ensure that every critical detail of the assembly process is addressed.

#### **4.**

Creating a PC assembly diagram in Canva was a useful activity that helped me better understand how all the computer parts fit together. I used basic shapes and icons to represent the main components such as the motherboard, CPU, RAM, power supply, storage devices, and graphics card. Arrows were added to show the correct order of installation, starting with placing the CPU on the motherboard, then inserting RAM, adding the cooler, and finally installing the motherboard into the case. I also showed how the power supply and cables connect to different parts. Canva made the process simple because its drag-and-drop tools allowed me to organize everything clearly and add labels for each step. This diagram gave me a clearer picture of the overall assembly process and showed me how important sequence and organization are. It also proved that visual tools make technical tasks easier to follow and explain to others.

# PC Assembly Diagram



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