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Activity 1

1. Enumerate the different computer parts and give the functions of that parts?

* Computer Case - This is the part that holds all of the internal components to make up the computer itself.
* Motherboard - The motherboard is the main board that is screwed directly inside the computer case. All other cards and everything else plug directly into the motherboard, hence its name.
* CPU (Central Processing Unit) - The CPU is basically like the brain of a computer. It processes all the information on a computational level.
* RAM (Random Access Memory) - [RAM](https://www.lifewire.com/what-is-random-access-memory-ram-2618159) is a data storage device that can provide fast read and write access. RAM is also volatile, which means that it loses all the stored data when power is lost.
* Graphics Card - A [graphics card](https://computer.howstuffworks.com/graphics-card.htm) processes the data from the motherboard and sends the appropriate information to the monitor for it to be displayed.
* Sound Card - Most of the time, the sound chip built into the motherboard is used for audio output.
* Hard Drive - mechanical drive that stores all the data.
* SSD (Solid State Drive) - An SSD is also a type of hard drive, but it doesn’t have any moving parts. It consists of a bank of flash memory that can hold a reasonable amount of data.
* Power Supply Unit - A power supply mounts inside the computer case. This converts the AC mains supply from the wall socket and supplies the correct DC voltages to all the components inside the computer.
* Monitor - A [monitor](https://computerinfobits.com/what-is-a-monitor/) is what you use to visualize the graphics data sent from the computer’s graphics card.
* Keyboard - A keyboard is one of the ways to communicate with a computer. Typing a key from the keyboard sends a small portion of data to tell the computer which key was pressed.
* Mouse - A mouse allows the user to move a pointer displayed on the monitor and experience a more intuitive interaction with the computer.
* Printer - A printer can take an image sent by a computer and deliver it onto a sheet of paper.

1. Enumerate the different network devices and give the functions of that device?

* Modems - Modems are used to exchange digital signals between two digital end devices via vast transmission channels. For such an exchange to work, the signals must first be modulated. Modems are connected to the network to provide the latter with access to the Internet. Common types of modems include leased-line modems, DSL modems, fiber optic modems, and cable modems.
* Hubs - Hubs connect the computers in a network, so these computers can communicate with one another. Hubs operate exclusively at layer 1 of the OSI model, or the physical layer. The drawback of hubs is that information can only be sent to all connected machines (and not individual ones), and messages only sent or received.
* Switches - Today, most networks use switches instead of hubs. As “intelligent” hubs, switches verify where information should be sent (i.e. to which computer). Once this is determined, other computers do not come into play. Switches can send and receive messages at the same time. They operate at layer 2 of the OSI model (data link layer) and thus decide, by way of a MAC address, which computer is to receive the message.
* Routers - Routers connect separate networks having different architectures and protocols. They usually connect the internal network (LAN) to the Internet (WAN). Routers allow several computers to use the same connection (gateway). They recognize when a certain computer visits a certain URL and return the requested information to the corresponding computer. To translate the various protocols, routers operate at layer 3 of the OSI model, or the network layer.
* Repeaters - Repeaters are used to amplify network signals so the maximum cable length in LANs with bus topologies can be increased and the network made more stable. WLAN repeaters are used to increase the range of a wireless network. Almost all modern, commercial wireless access points offer repeater modules to provide larger buildings, properties, and sites with sufficient network coverage.

1. What is the use of system software and application software?

* System software is installed on computer so that the computer function well and to be used. The used of application software is to do a specific task for example notes and that application will only do notes.

1. Identify the different parts of a motherboard?

* CPU Socket
* Chipset
* RAM Slots
* PCI Slot
* USB Ports
* SATA Ports
* CMOS Slot
* BIOS Chips
* CPU Power Connector
* VRM Heatsink
* Fan Headers