**Assignment-2**

**Module - 3**

1. User management is an organization function that enables users to access and control digital assets, such as application , devices, networks, and cloud services.
2. Accessing user management typically refers to the administration of user account and permission within a system or platform.
3. User management allows administration to manage resources and organization users according to their needs and roles while maintaining the security of it system,
4. Done in lab.
5. Done in lab.
6. Steps for folder read-only

* Open the folder property menu.
* Select read-only.
* Copy as path.
* Open your command prompt.
* Change folder attributes via command line.

7. Open windows explorer.

* R –click on program files -> properties->security lab.
* Click advance-> owners.
* Click edit.
* Select administrators-> put a checkmark in replaces owners on subcontainers and object-> apply.
* Wait a while.

1. Done in lab.
2. An OS is system software that manage computer hardware and software resources , and provides common services for computer programs.
3. Types of OS

* Batch OS.
* Time-sharing or multitasking OS.
* Distributed OS.
* Network OS.
* Real-time OS.
* Mobile OS.

1. Done in lab.
2. Done in lab.
3. A clean install is an installation of an operating system on a computer where the drive is formatted and completely erased.
4. An upgrade installation is a process of installing a newer version of the windows operating system to replace the existing version.
5. Done in lab.
6. Partitioning is used to make solving maths problem involving large numbers easier by separating them into smaller units.
7. A partition is a logical division or section of a HDD or SSD that appears to the operating system as a separate disk.
8. Formatting is the process of preparing a storage medium, such a HDD, SDD, USB flash drive, or memory card , for the data storage and retrieval.
9. Partition of using CMD steps:

* Open command prompt as administration . opening the command prompt
* Use Diskpart. Using Diskpart.
* Type list Disk
* Select to drive to format.
* Clean the Disk
* Create partition primary.
* Format the drive.
* Assign a drive letter.

1. The administrator tools:

* Component services.
* Computer management.
* Defragment and optimize drives.
* Disk cleanup.
* Event viewer.
* ISCSI intiator.
* Local security policy.
* ODBC data sources.

1. Disk management shows the details for each drive on your pc and all partition for each drive. The details include statistics about the partition, including the amount of space allocated or used.
2. Disk management tools:

* Partition of the disk.
* Formatting the disk.
* Changing disk name.
* Shrinking a disk partition.
* Extending a disk partition.
* Deleting a disk partition.
* Changing the file system of a drive.

1. Device management enables organization to administer and maintain devices, including virtual machine, physical computer , mobiles devices, and IOT devices.
2. Done in lab.
3. Major features of the windows operating system are efficient speed, enhanced interface, program execution, supervisor mode as well as memory management.
4. Done in lab.
5. Done in lab.
6. Backup and restore refers to technologies and practices for making periodic copies data and application to a separate, secondary device and then using those copies to recover the data and application.
7. Backups of tools:

* Windows backup and restore.
* File history.
* Third party backup and restore.
* Cloud backup and resources.
* Enterprise backup solution.

1. Done in lab.
2. A firewall essential software or firmware in network security that is used to prevent unauthorized access to a network.
3. Done in lab.

**Module – 4**

1. Troubleshooting is a systematic approach to solving a problem. The goal of troubleshooting is to determine why something does not work as expected and explain how to resolve the problem.
2. Done in lab.
3. Hear is a systematics approach to help identify and resolve the issue :- check connection, monitor power, monitor input source test with another monitor, check for display output, inspect graphics card, reset BIOS/UEFI settings, check ram and CPU, inspect power supply, test with minimal configuration, test with different power outlet.
4. The blue screen death is usually caused by improperly installed, damage, or aging hardware, or by buggy or incompatible software.
5. Done in lab.
6. Done in lab.
7. Done in lab.
8. Done in lab.
9. Done in lab.
10. Check cable or wireless connection. Make sure that the printer USB cable is properly connected from the printer to your pc. If your USB dose not recognized, see automatically diagnose and fix windows USB problems.
11. The first thing to do is to check power supply, check for external devices, in case of display problems, check the air vents and noise of the laptop after pressing the power button, remove the hardware and try booting the computer again. Yes, it's practical to disassemble a laptop to change a corrupted RAM module, provided you have the necessary technical knowledge and tools. Similarly, it's practical to change the cartridge of a printer as it's a straightforward task that can be done by following the manufacturer's instructions.