**ASSIGNMENT- 4**

**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.