**INTERNAL ASSIGNMENT SESSION JUL/AUG 2021**

**PROGRAM BCA**

**SEMESTER I**

**COURSE CODE & NAME DCA1104- UNDERSTANDING PC AND TROUBLESHOOTING**

**1. a) Define the CPU Overclocking?**

**Ans.** CPU Overclocking

Though the CPU and microprocessor are used synonymously, in reality CPU is a part of microprocessor. Microprocessor differs from CPU in a few characteristics like instruction set, bandwidth, and clock speed. Clock speed is the measure of number of instruction sets that the microprocessor executes in one second. Speed margining is another name for overclocking. By overclocking you Its Half solved only

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**2. a) What is motherboard?**

**Ans.** The motherboard is considered to be the ‘heart’ of any PC. It provides you the system resources, supports the core components and handles the systems memory. The whole performance of the PC is judged by the motherboard. This unit will provide you the overall information about motherboards and help you in troubleshooting the problems which arise in the motherboard. The motherboard is referred to as an active backplane because the board consists of chips which run for

**3. Explain the BIOS Features?**

**Ans**. BIOS or BASIC Input Output System is an electronic program that instructs the computer to start operation. It is a collection of instructions located in the ROM chip that are designed to manage themselves even when there is disk failure. BIOS occupy 128KB of upper memory space. UMA is

**Set 2**

**1. a) Explain how the parallel port works?**

**Ans**. A parallel port consists of three registers:

The data register

The control register

The status register

Address bits A0 to A9 are decoded to determine the active register among the three. –I/OR and –I/OW lines are used to determine whether the signals on the data bus are being read from or written to the specific register. Handshaking signals are bidirectional protocol used between sender

**2. a) Describe the fundamentals of sound boards?**

**Fundamentals of Sound Boards**

A sound card is also known as an audio card. It is a computer expansion card that facilitates the input and output of audio signals to and from a computer under control of computer programs. Sound cards are very much useful in providing the audio component for multimedia applications such as music composition, editing video or audio, presentation, education, and entertainment (games). Many computers have sound capabilities built in, while others require additional expansion cards to provide for audio capability.

**b) Describe the recording, playback, sampling concepts, and role of MIDI?**

**Recording**

Microphone to the sound card to record sound in the computer. Some of the sound cards may not have options to connect a microphone. While purchasing a sound card, you should check whether it is hav

**3. a) What are plug-and-play devices, exactly?**

Ans. Plug and Play (PnP) is a combination of hardware and software support that enables a computer system to recognize and adapt to hardware configuration changes with little or no involvement by a user. This feature enables you to add devices to a computer or even remove devices

**b) Explain PnP in Windows, Enabling PnP in Linux, and PnP troubleshooting techniques**

* **Ans.PnP in Windows**

Windows 95 operating system, the technology has evolved dramatically due to OnNow design initiative. OnNow outlines a comprehensive, system-wide approach to controlling system and device configuration and