**Assignment**

**DCA-1104- UNDERSTANDING PC AND TROUBLESHOOTING**

**SET-Ist**

**1. How many types are classified in computer memory?**

**Ans: Introduction:** The use of computer memory is classified under the following types:

* Conventional
* Extended
* Expanded memory

**Content:** **Conventional memory**: Conventional memory is that part of the memory which is used to perform standard DOS programs. The first 640KB memory is considered to be conventional memory. The name indicates that it has been used in DOS to run DOS programs. Although there is 1MB of address space in the DOS memory which is called realmode memory or base memory, only 640 KB is available for conventional memory because the initial 384 KB is reserved for system use which is called upper memory. Previously the original PC provided only Its Half solved only

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**2. What are the steps to identify whether to repair or replace the motherboard?**

**Ans: Introduction**: When any key component of the motherboard fails or shows problem in its working you will be faced with the question of either replacing that particular component with a spare or to change the whole motherboard and replace it with a new one. You might assume that it is comfortable to

**3. Recognize the potential power problems**

**Ans: Introduction:** A commercial AC (Alternate Current) is converted into one or more levels of DC (Direct Current) by power supply which is used by electronic and electromagnetic devices. A faulty power supply may cause damage to the keyboard, CMOS settings, BIOS, data loss, or may even cause motherboard damage. In the past few years Power has become a very vital resource. Power management is also as important as power supply.

**Content**: **Switching Regulations**: The power wastage in the regulator can be reduced by supplying the enough energy needed to the regulator. This achieves and maintains a stable output voltage which increases

**SET-II**

**4. Essential component of flash drive**

**Ans: Introduction**: Essential component of flash drive**:-**

**Flash drive consists of four parts. They are,**

**Male type-A USB connector:** This connector is used to connect the flash drive to any computer available in the computer world. Male type-A USB connector provides a physical interface to the host computer. This is similar to the contact shown in

**5. Explain various types of BUSES and processor modes in CPU.**

**Ans: Introduction:** There are various types of Buses based on the type of its use such as expansion Bus, local Bus, internal and external Bus, unidirectional and bidirectional Bus. The Bus architecture is divided into 3 major types like ISA, PCI and AGP.

**Content:** The other kinds of Buses are FSB and DIB which are responsible for connecting the various components to motherboard. Industry Standard Architecture which are not in use were used to connect the system

**6. Explain SCSI consideration**

**Ans: Introduction:** While adding or upgrading the SCSI support on your computer you must consider the four important elements. They are the SCSI peripheral, the SCSI host adapter, the SCSI cable assembly, and the SCSI software driver. If any of these elements is missing, then the installation will suffer from problems.

**The SCSI peripherals:** If you need to find out the compatible devices with the architecture of the SCSI controller such as SCSI hard drive or CDROM. You must know about the wide range of SCSI ID settings of each of the SCSI device. The peripheral device must be flexible to run on any of the eight SCSI IDs (0-7). SCSI