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| **SESSION** | **AUGUST 2023** |
| **PROGRAM** | **BCA** |
| **SEMESTER** | **I** |
| **course CODE & NAME** | **DCA1104& Understanding PC & Troubleshooting** |
| **CREDITS** | **4** |
| **nUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS & Marks** | **02 & 30 Marks each** |

**SET-I**

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

**Ans 1.**

**TYPES OF BUSES IN A CPU:**

In computer architecture, a bus is a communication system that transfers data between components within a computer or between computers. These buses enable the sharing of data and commands between the central processing unit (CPU) and other hardware components.

**System Bus or Front-Side Bus (FSB):** This is the primary communication line in a system, connecting the CPU to the main memory (RAM) and the motherboard's main chipset. The speed of the FSB is crucial for the computer's performance because it determines how fast the CPU can

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**2. Explain S RAM, SD RAM, DDR SD RAM, and ED RAM. 2\*5**

**Ans 2**.

**S RAM (Static RAM):**

**Definition:** Static RAM is a type of semiconductor memory that retains its contents as long as power is connected. It uses bistable latching circuitry to store each bit.

**Characteristics:**

* Faster than DRAM.
* Requires more transistors per bit, making it more expensive and less dense than DRAM.
* Does not need to be refreshed, unlike DRAM.
* Commonly used for cache memory in processors due to its high speed.

**3. Explain password trouble shooting in CMOS. Discuss briefly features of BIOS.**

**Ans 3.**

**Password Troubleshooting in CMOS:**

The CMOS (Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor) is a type of non-volatile RAM that stores the BIOS settings of a computer, including the system time and hardware configuration. Sometimes, for security purposes, a password can be set in the BIOS to prevent unauthorized access to the system's setup. If forgotten, this can be problematic, but there are methods to

**SET-II**

**4. Describe construction of a hard drive with diagram.**

**Ans 4.**

**Construction of a Hard Drive**

A hard drive, commonly referred to as a Hard Disk Drive (HDD), is a critical component in modern computers, responsible for storing vast amounts of data in a non-volatile manner. This means that the data remains intact even when the computer is powered off. The construction of a hard drive is intricate, involving several components that work together to read, write, and store

**Top of Form**

**5. Explain Blu Ray disk in brief. What are the software standards followed by Blu Ray disk?**

**Ans 5.**

**BLU-RAY DISC: AN OVERVIEW**

The Blu-Ray Disc (often simply referred to as "Blu-Ray") is a digital optical disc storage format designed to supersede DVDs, offering greater storage capacity and better quality for video and audio content. The name "Blu-Ray" is derived from the blue-violet laser used to read and write this type of disc. Because of its enhanced storage capabilities, the Blu-Ray Disc has become the standard for high-definition video content and has found widespread application in film and

**6. Discuss functioning of Compatibility mode, Nibble mode and EPP mode in parallel port.**

**Ans 6.**

**Parallel Port: Modes of Operation**

The parallel port, often referred to as the printer port or LPT (Line Print Terminal), is a type of interface commonly used for connecting printers and other peripheral devices to a computer. Over the years, as the need for faster data transfer and more versatile communication increased, various modes of operation were introduced for the parallel port. Among these are the