MEETING SECOND ASSIGNMENT

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Abstract

This document explores core components of computer hardware, emphasizing their functionalities, evolution, and interconnections. Central to the discussion is the motherboard, referred to variably as the main board, system board, or logic board in Apple systems. The CPU (Central Processing Unit) serves as the computational brain, with modern implementations like the microprocessor a single-chip CPU highlighting advancements driven by Moore's Law.

Attachment

1. **How many names are there for motherboard? Mention!**
   Motherboard is also called **main board**, **baseboard**, **system board**, **planar board**, and **logic board** (in Apple computers).
2. **What is the function of a LAN card?**
   A LAN card (Network Interface Card/NIC) allows a computer to connect to other computers to exchange information via a network.
3. **Explain the evolution of processor.**
   Processors evolved from vacuum tubes to transistors, and eventually into modern microprocessors. This progression aligns with Moore's Law, which predicts the increase in computing power over time.
4. **What is the characteristic of RAM? Explain.**
   RAM is **volatile**, meaning it temporarily stores data only while the computer is powered on. Data is lost when the computer is turned off.
5. **ROM is non-volatile. What does it mean?**
   Non-volatile means ROM retains stored data even when there is no electricity.
6. **What is microprocessor?**
   A microprocessor is a single-chip Central Processing Unit (CPU) used in personal computers.

7. **What is CPU?**

   CPU stands for **Central Processing Unit**, the main component of a computer that handles all processing tasks.

8. **What is the function of audio card?**

   An audio card (sound card) converts audio signals (e.g., from a microphone) into digital signals for storage and converts digital files back into electrical signals for playback through speakers or headphones.

9. **Explain about "modulation" and "demodulation"!**

   - **Modulation**: Converting digital signals from a computer into analog signals for transmission (e.g., over phone lines).

   - **Demodulation**: Converting received analog signals back into digital signals for the receiving computer.

10. **What is "speed of a modem"? Explain it!**

    Modem speed refers to the data transfer rate, measured in **kbps (kilobits per second)**, indicating how quickly data is transmitted or received over a network.