**Activity 1.5 PG 35**

**Theory and Concepts**

The facilitator/teacher must assist the students in these activities.

1. Name 4 examples of mobile devices and their use.

Palmtop.PDA - Personal digital assistant.Smartphone.Tablet computer Smartwatch.Bluetooth

Communication, travelling, collaboration via social media, scanning technology (online banking)

1. What are the advantages of mobile technologies?

Higher efficiency and productivity of staff. the quality and flexibility of service you offer your customers. the ability to accept payments wirelessly. increased ability to communicate in and out of the workplace.

1. What are the concepts of wearable devices?

**Wearable technology**, also known as "**wearables**", is a category of electronic **devices** that can be worn as accessories, embedded in clothing, implanted in the user's body, or even tattooed on the skin.

1. Discuss the basic characteristics of a hard disk drive

Hard drives are generally characterized, rated and classified based on elements like storage capacity, data access performance and physical form factor. Mass Storage Devices. Available Storage Space. Data Access Performance. Device Form Factor and Connection.

1. What will happen if there is no RAM in your computer?

If you're referring to a normal PC, no, you can't run it without separate RAM sticks attached, but that's only because the BIOS is designed not to attempt to boot with no RAM installed (which is, in turn, because all modern PC operating systems require RAM to run,

1. Discuss why a computer need a memory.

Computer memory is a temporary storage area. It holds the data and instructions that the Central Processing Unit (CPU) needs. Before a program can run, the program is loaded from storage into the memory. This allows the CPU direct access to the computer program.

1. Describe what is a Network Topology.

A network topology is the arrangement of nodes -- usually switches, routers, or software switch/router features -- and connections in a network, often represented as a graph. The physical topology of a network is the layout of nodes and physical connections, including wires (Ethernet, DSL), fiber optics, and microwave.

1. Describe the difference between ports and connectors.

A **connector is** the unique end of a plug, jack, or the edge of a card that connects into a port. The **port** has either holes or a slot that matches the plug or card being connected into the **port**. Forexample: cables are plugged into Ethernet ports, and cables and flash drives are plugged into USB ports.