Computer keyboard lessons for beginners pdf

Now that you've bought all your components, it's time for the moment of truth: You're ready to assemble the machine. Assembling the computer may seem daunting, but it's actually quite easy. Here's what you need to do. Now that you have a better understanding of this, which goes to the PC, it's time to choose Read more video most viewed in 720p. Background music from Tom Woxom.Step Zero: Plan and test before you build I recommend reading through this guide before you start so you know what you'll need to do, but despite the instructions, I actually recommend building your PC after out of your case before building it inside your case as described in the video above. This will ensure that all your components work before you go through the screwing problem. Again, read the full guide before you start to know what the process is, then, check this article for some more planning and building tips that can make your life easier once the time has come to actually build. Building a computer is the best way to get the perfect machine for your needs. We've shown you... Read moreG/O Media can get a $10 commission from your first bag with CoffeeStep One: Install your motherboard To get started, open your case box, remove the case and open it. Usually this involves unscrew several screws on the back of the box and slide the side panels. Take a good look at your case and get acquainted; keep in mind where are the windows on the hard drive where the CD drive will go, whether the power is mounted on top or bottom, and so on. There should also be a bag of screws inside your box; take that now and put it aside, because we will need it in a few minutes. Open the motherboard box and remove the input/output shield, which is the metal plate that protects the ports on the back of your motherboard. You should see a rectangular space at the back of your case where you need to go. Break it in place. It takes quite a bit of strength, so make sure all four sides are firmly clinging. Then remove the motherboard and arrange the ports on the back with the input/output shield. You should see that the holes on your motherboard are lined with holes on the screws at the bottom of the box. There are probably more holes in your case than on your motherboard, so keep in mind who these are, and take your motherboards from your screws (they have a male screw on one side, and a female screw hole on the other side). Screw the raincoats into these holes and put the motherboard on them. Screw the motherboard screws into the cabinets so that the motherboard is tightly mounted. Note: Many of you mentioned that you prefer to install the PROCESSOR, cooler, RAM and power before installing the motherboard in this case. I haven't done it, but in some cases it might be simpler and save you an unbutton in your case. I recommend using the motherboard box as a small bench for these parts, if you are going to do it separately. Step 2: Install your PROCESSOR Open your CPU box and carefully remove it. Your processor is one of the more fragile parts of building, so this is one step in which you'll want to be careful. Find the horse on your processor that has a golden arrow on it, then look at the processor socket on the motherboard for a similar angle. Dilute these two arrows upwards; this is the direction your processor will enter the socket. Lift the lever of the CPU socket and insert your processor (Intel motherboards may also have a cover that you need to lift first). Pull the lever to lock it in place. Again, do this carefully – feats of force should not be required on your part, so if it does not intervene easily, something is wrong. Remove it and try setting it up again, make sure your two arrows are aligned and, of course, check again to see if your motherboard and processor are of the same socket type. Once your processor enters, take the cooler that came with the PROCESSOR (remember, if you have an OEM processor, you will need to buy a cooler separately). There must be a silver thermal paste on the bottom. If not, you'll need to pick up some of the computer store and put a very thin line on your processor – I usually use for the size of rice or two grains, that's all (see the video in step zero for more information about it). Set the cooler on the processor. If you have an Intel cooler, you'll need to press down on the four pins until they click. You can find more information about this in your processor manual (it takes several attempts, believe me). Amd coolers, like the one in the above video, are much easier – just hang the two locks on the side of the square pegs on the motherboard and pull the lever down to fix it in place. Step 3: Install RAM ram installation is very simple. Find the RAM sockets on the motherboard and pull the two clips to the side down. Align the aggravated ram with a break-in in the socket and press RAM in place. This can take a little pressure, so do not worry about too gently. Clips should be clicked back into place when RAM is fully in contact. Step 4: Install your PCI cards For your video card (or other PCI expansion cards), find the top slot that matches your card and matches your plate on the back of the box. Remove this plate and slide the PCI card bracket in its place. Then the card should sit on the socket, and all you need to do is press down to lock it in place. Wrap the clamp on the suitcase and you're fine. Note that if you need to remove it for any reason, there may be a small lever on the back of the contact that you need to press before removing it. Step 5: Install the hard drive Every case is small in the way they install hard drives. In general, there are two methods: in some cases, you need to remove a tray on the hard drive, insert the device screw tightly, and then slide the tray back. Other motherboards simply require you to slide a naked car into the bay and then tuck it tightly afterwards. Check your case manual for more detailed instructions for this particular step. If you use several hard drives and a large case, it is usually a good idea to leave free space between them - that is, to place them in the first and third bays instead of the first and second. This allows more airflow between them and will help them work coolly. Step 6: Install the optical drive The optical drive should be quite obvious. Simply pull the plastic cover of one of your 5.25-inch wires and slide into your optical drive. Screw it in place if necessary. Step 7: Install your power once everything else is inside, it's time to install your power and turn everything on. (Note that if your case came with a power supply, you can skip this step as it will now be installed).) It should be obvious where the power will be located, since on the back of your case there will be a large rectangular hole. Some power elements are mounted on top, and some sit at the bottom of the box. They are usually fitted with the fan facing off the edge of the box, unless this case has enough space between the power supply and the end of the box to ensure the air flow. After placing it in place, you need to see the holes in the back of the box are arranged with the holes of the screws in the power supply. Dump him on the spot, and it's okay. Note: Many of you have recommended installing the power before installing all other items. Personally, I haven't done it, but depending on your case, it might be perfect. Once again, plan before you build! Step 8: Turn on Everything in This can be the most annoying and difficult part of the process, depending on your case and power. Separate the cables coming out of the power supply and plug them in separately. You should have: 24-pin cable Motherboard: This is the largest power cable that gives the motherboard the electricity you need to move. He has a very long plug, he assumed, 24 small needles in it. Most cases should have a 20-pin with a 4-pin on the same cable, so you can just put them together and plug them into the large 24-pin socket on your motherboard. He's got to deduct, and he's going to need some strength to get to the end. Press it until you hear the click and you can't take it out with just a light tug. 4-pin cable on the motherboard: You must have a separate 4-pin cable coming out of your power supply and a small 4-pin socket somewhere else on the motherboard. The plug at the same time was a 24-pin cable – just press down until it is fixed in place. 6-pin PCI cables: If you have a pretty powerful graphics card, you may need to plug it into the This requires a 6-pin PCI cable coming from your power supply, which should look similar to a 24-pin and Cables. Turn it on at the end of the video card. Note that not all video cards require these cables, so if there is no contact, you can let this be. SATA power cables and data cables: Your hard drives and optical drives will be plugged in via the SATA, which contains two cables. One is a skinny black plug that comes out of your power supply, which gives power to these devices. The other is a small red cable that should come with your motherboard; it's an SATA cable that actually transfers data between the hard drive and everything else. Plug the power cord into the long pin of your hard drive and plug the data cable into the short pin. The nests are Plums, so they will only go one way. After plugging the two cables into the device, be sure to plug the other end of the data cable into your motherboard, in the contacts marked with the SATA. Repeat the entire process with the optical drive. Molex Power Cables: Your Molex cables power other things in your build, like the fans of the case. Take the plugs connected to your case fans and plug the male side into the female molex cable on your power supply. It takes a little strength to get in, and even more strength to get out (seriously, these are my least favorite cables of all time). Keep in mind that some fans, like your CPU, may have a smaller connector that actually turns on your motherboard instead of the power supply instead of molex. Small headers will be CPU_FAN or SYS_FAN. If there are three, they will power your fans, but if your CPU cooler has a fan plug with four ostriches, then you will be able to control its speed from some programs. Audio, USB and FireWire connectors on the front panel: Most cases have several ports on the front, which can include, but not limited to USB, FireWire, headphones and microphone jacks. You should see some small cables coming out of the front of your case, labeled things like USB, HD AUDIO and 1394 (which is FireWire). Plug them into the corresponding 8-pin motherboard headers – usually captioned USB, AUD and 1394 or something. Power Switch and LED connectors: Finally, you need to have a few small cables labeled POWER SW, RESET SW, HDD LED, etc. They all consist of only one or two pins and all plug into an 8-pin header somewhere on the motherboard. This varies from construction to construction, so you'll need to check the motherboard guide to see how they all get involved. Your motherboard may also have a small speaker that pluggs into an 8-pin connector, which you will find in the motherboard box and will be included in the manual of your motherboard. Note about managing cables while doing all this, you want to be careful where you put these cables. In general, you want to away from the road as much as possible. The more they'il block the airflow from you. You. which causes your computer to run hotter, stronger, and possibly even overheating. Your case may have come with some connections to help you wrap them up and get them out of the way. Some cases even come with built-in cable management features, such as clips or holes through which you guide these cables to keep them out of the way. Cable management is a beast to itself and differs from the case, so it's just something you need to get цигулка. I can do a whole night school on cable, but I won't. If you have a particularly complex construction where a few simple connections won't be enough, I recommend checking the NCIX Tech Tip cable management manual shown above, which will guide you through some more advanced cable management techniques. Last step: Plug it in When you're done, plug the power cord into the back, turn on the power switch, and press the power button on the front of the box. If all goes well, your computer should turn on and if you plug a monitor into the video card (or motherboard if you do not have a video card), you should see what is called a post screen. From there, you can head to the BIOS setting by pressing a keyboard key (usually Delete). At this point, it's probably time to start cleaning up. I don't usually throw out anything but the real garbage. I hold all the screws, brackets and various pieces that I did not use in the motherboard box, and this becomes my build box. Thus, in the future builds, or if you upgrade this build, I always have extras of everything by hand just in case. It is convenient for more than once, so I can not recommend this enough if you have any pieces left over.Common Troubleshooting If your PC does not turn on, do not panic. First, check everything in again. Is your processor correct? If your RAM all the way to your nest? Are your cables plugged into the right sockets? (it's big). Run the whole process again to make sure you've done everything right. If your system plugs in but beeps instead of going through the POST screen, then you have an error. If you can find the bios manufacturer on the motherboard (either by viewing the POST screen or by searching online), you can diagnose these error codes to find out what is wrong with your system using these pages:AMIBIOS Beep CodesAwardBIOS Beep CodesPhoenixBIOS Beep Codes Also remember that Google is an extremely useful tool. If you're having problems but can't figure out what's wrong, try searching the web or posting a computer building forum like Reddit /r/buildapc. If nothing seems to help, you may have faulty hardware, such as your power supply or motherboard, and you need to go to exchange this for something that works. I would not jump to this conclusion too quickly – dig around in case and I'll do some research to make sure you haven't just pinned something wrong. Once you have a working PC, congratulations! You're at home. your own. now - all you need to do is install an operating system. Tomorrow we will return to this, but in the meantime, to enjoy the glory of your achievement – to get here, it has taken a lot of work and you must feel good. Now that you've put it all together, you've gone through all the hard stages - the rest is... Read more See the full Lifehacker Night School series for more tutorials for beginners covering a variety of topics. Topics.