

COMPUTER PERFORMANCE

1. **Boot Process** – _____ of _____ that occurs between the time you turn on a _____ and the time that it becomes ready to accept commands.

a. Purposes:

- i. Runs a _____ test to make sure everything is _____
- ii. Loading the _____ system, so the computer can carry out _____ operations.

2. **6 events of the Boot Process:**

- a. _____ up
- b. Start _____ program
- c. Power-on _____-test
- d. Identify _____ devices
- e. Load _____ system
- f. Check _____ and _____

3. **CPU** -- _____; The _____ of the computer.

- a. Sits on the _____.
- b. Processes a user's requests, such as _____ or _____.
- c. A thin wafer or _____.
- d. It contains an _____ and contains the intelligence of your personal computer.

4. **Processor Speed**

- a. Your computer processor _____ influences how fast your computer _____ programs and completes various _____ tasks.
- b. Processor speed is measured by:
 - i. Megahertz (MHz): one _____ cycles (or pulses) per second
 - ii. Gigahertz (GHz): one _____ cycles (or pulses) per second

5. **RAM** - _____

- a. _____ memory in which programs and data are stored while the computer is in use.
 - i. Each memory location in RAM can be accessed in any order, which _____.
 - ii. _____ Memory - it requires a constant charge to keep its contents intact.
 - 1. Cannot hold data when the _____ is _____.
 - 2. If a computer loses power, the contents of its _____ are lost.
- b. How is RAM like a whiteboard or shopping cart?

6. **ROM** - _____

- a. Permanent or non-_____ memory.
- b. Drives can _____ data from disks but cannot _____ new _____ on them.
- c. One or more integrated circuits that contain _____ instructions that the computer uses during the boot process.

7. **Binary Number System:**

- a. Bit:
- b. Byte:
- c. Also referred to as _____.

8. **Memory Measurements**

- a. **Bit:**
- b. **Byte:**
- c. **Kilobyte:**
- d. **Megabyte:**
- e. **Gigabyte:**
- f. **Terabyte:**