

Intro Week 4

20 Questions and Answers

What are some common signs that your computer is performing slowly?

How can virus infections affect your computer's performance?

What steps can you take if your computer has connectivity problems?

Why is it important to regularly restart your computer?

What does updating software on your computer accomplish?

How does running antivirus software contribute to computer health?

Can you name a maintenance task that can help improve computer performance?

Why is it important to keep your operating system and software up to date?

What could be some consequences of neglecting regular computer updates?

How do you check for updates on your computer's operating system?

What is the difference between a full system scan and a quick scan in antivirus software?

How can you identify if a connectivity issue is due to your computer or your network?

What is the purpose of defragmenting your computer's hard drive?

What could be a potential risk of using outdated software?

How can you improve your computer's performance without upgrading the hardware?

Why is it important to have a backup of your computer's data?

How does clearing cache and cookies affect your computer's performance?

What is the role of device drivers in computer performance?

How would you troubleshoot a computer that is not connecting to Wi-Fi?

What practices should be followed to ensure safe browsing and avoid virus infections?

Answers

Slow performance indicators: Frequent freezing, long load times, sluggish response times, and programs crashing.

Virus infection effects: Slow performance, pop-up ads, redirected web searches, unauthorized software changes, and loss of data.

Connectivity problem steps: Check cable connections, restart the modem/router, disable/enable Wi-Fi, check for network outages, and update network drivers.

Restart importance: Clears RAM, terminates background processes, and can resolve many software-related issues.

Updating software: Provides the latest features, fixes bugs, and patches security vulnerabilities.

Running antivirus: Detects, quarantines, and removes malware to prevent data breaches and system damage.

Maintenance task: Disk cleanup, disk defragmentation, updating drivers, and scanning for malware.

OS and software updates: Security patches, improved features, bug fixes, and enhanced compatibility.

Neglecting updates consequences: Security risks, software incompatibility, bugs, and subpar performance.

Check for OS updates: Use the system update feature (e.g., Windows Update, Apple's Software Update).

Full vs quick antivirus scan: Full scans check all files and folders, quick scans check the most likely locations of infections.

Identify connectivity issue source: Check if other devices can connect to the network; if not, the issue is likely with the network.

Defragmenting purpose: Reorganizes fragmented data to improve efficiency and speed of data retrieval.

Outdated software risks: Security vulnerabilities, compatibility issues, and lack of support or updates.

Improve performance: Clear cache, uninstall unused programs, increase virtual memory, and disable startup programs.

Backup importance: Prevents data loss in case of hardware failure, software issues, or data corruption.

Clearing cache and cookies: Frees up storage space and can resolve loading or formatting issues with websites.

Device drivers role: Ensure optimal communication between the computer's OS and the hardware devices.

Troubleshoot Wi-Fi connection: Restart computer and router, forget and reconnect to the network, check for wireless interference.

Safe browsing practices: Use updated browsers, enable firewalls, avoid suspicious links, and download from trusted sources.