USB

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The history of USB's

The Universal Serial Bus (USB) was introduced in 1996 to simplify and standardize the connection of peripheral devices to computers. Developed by a group of companies including Intel, Microsoft, and IBM, the first USB 1.0 offered speeds of up to 12 Mbps and quickly replaced older connectors like serial and parallel ports. Over the years, USB evolved with faster speeds and increased functionality, leading to USB 2.0, 3.0, and the more recent USB 4.0. It now supports data transfer, power delivery, and video output, becoming the universal connector for a wide range of devices, from smartphones to computers.

The different standards on USB's

Standart	Also Known As	Max. Data Transfer Speed
USB 1.1	Full Speed USB	12 Mbps
USB 2.0	Hi-Speed USB	480 Mbps
USB 3.2 Gen 1	USB 3.0 USB 3.1 Gen 1 SuperSpeed	5 Gbps
USB 3.2 Gen 2	USB 3.1 USB 3.1 Gen 2 SuperSpeed+ SuperSpeed 10Gbps	10 Gbps

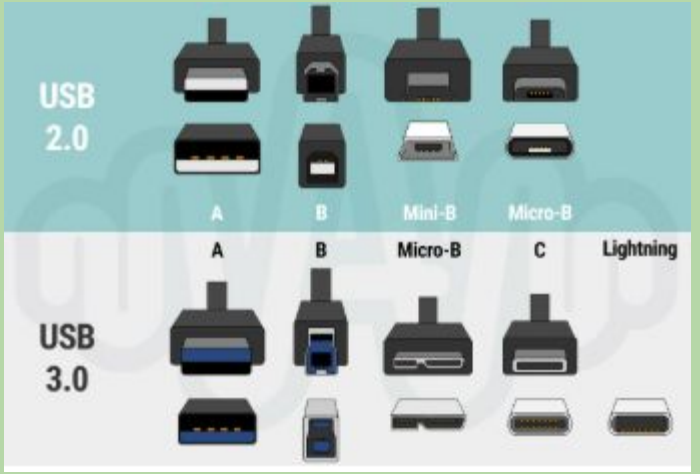
USB Hubs

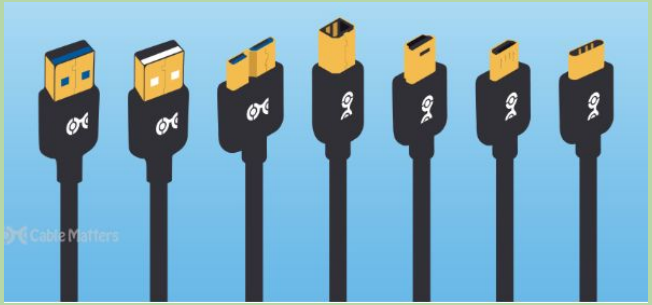
A USB hub is a device that expands a single USB port into multiple ports, allowing you to connect multiple devices to a computer or other host device. It is especially useful for laptops and desktops with limited USB ports, enabling the connection of peripherals such as keyboards, mice, printers, and external drives. USB hubs can be powered (using an external power source) or unpowered, with powered hubs offering the ability to supply additional power to connected devices.

USB Connectors

USB connectors are the physical plugs used to establish a connection between devices and computers for data transfer and power delivery.

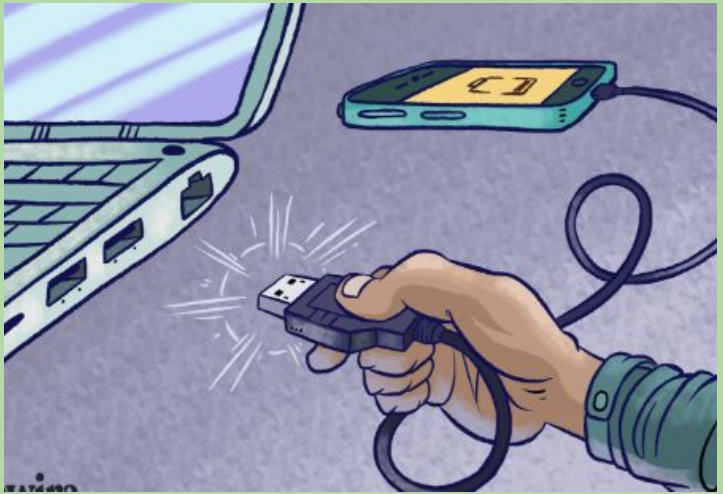
There are several types, including **USB-A** (the standard rectangular connector), **USB-B** (commonly used for printers and other devices), and the more modern **USB-C** (a reversible, compact connector supporting high-speed data and power transfer). USB connectors are designed to be easy to use, with each type supporting specific functionalities like power delivery, data transfer rates, and video output, depending on the version of the USB standard.





How a USB is used

A USB (Universal Serial Bus) is commonly used to connect devices such as computers, smartphones, printers, and external storage devices for data transfer and power supply.



To use a USB, you simply plug the connector into the corresponding port on a device, allowing for fast and efficient file exchange or charging. USBs are widely used for tasks like transferring photos, documents, or media between devices, as well as providing power to gadgets like smartphones or charging accessories. Their simplicity and versatility make them an essential tool in everyday technology.