**DV162\_29\_PAS\_SCSI Device Cables**

**Possible Answer Sheet**

Q1. What does SCSI stand for?

Ans: SCSI stands for Small Computer System Interface.

Q2. What is a SCSI interface?

Ans: SCSI is a standard interface that can be used to connect to storage devices, scanners, printers, and other devices on your network.

Q3. What was the purpose of creating the SCSI interface?

Ans: The purpose of creating the SCSI interface was so we can have many devices connected to one single interface on your computer by daisy chaining multiple devices together.

Q4. How many devices can be connected to one SCSI chain?

Ans: 16 devices.

Q5. What is the newest SCSI standard?

Ans: iSCSI or SCSI over IP.

Q6. What types of connectivity does SCSI support?

Ans: SCSI can support both parallel and serial connectivity, depending on which type of format you’re using for that SCSI connection.

Q7. How many devices could a single SCSI interface support on a narrow bus?

Ans: 8 devices.

Q8. What was used to connect our scanners and CD-ROM drives before SATA and USB?

Ans: SCSI was used to connect our scanners and our CD-ROM drives before SATA and USB.

Q9. What is one of the benefits of SCSI and its protocols?

Ans: SCSI and its protocols are very intelligent from communication.

Q10. Are SCSI protocols still used today?

Ans: Yes, but SCSI is not widespread, as SATA is the dominant connectivity now for personal computers. They are now used mostly in data centers for hard drive controllers.

Q11. What is the 68 pin connector commonly used for?

Ans: It is ULTRA 3 Interface and used for SCSI applications.

Q12. What is the purpose of having a single interface on a computer?

Ans: When we have a single interface on our computer that we’re connecting multiple devices to it, we need some way to be able to differentiate between all of these separate devices we’re connecting to the same cable.

Q13. What is the purpose of a SCSI ID?

Ans: SCSI ID serves as a unique address assigned to each SCSI device connected to a SCSI bus.

Q14. How does SCSI allow for connectivity to a drive array?

Ans: It is a single chassis with many different drives inside of it. Because of this, SCSI has a method, not only to identify the chassis of that drive array through a SCSI ID, but we can identify individual drives by a logical unit or LUN.

Q15. What is the purpose of a SCSI terminator?

Ans: The SCSI terminator allows you to have multiple devices on this wire and still be able to communicate across all of those devices simultaneously.

Q16. What is a logical unit?

Ans: Logical unit allows you to reference a single drive within a much larger SCSI ID device.

Q17. What is a newer SCSI standard?

Ans: SAS (Serial Attached SCSI).

Q18. Is there anything required to use a SAS device?

Ans: We don’t have to install any terminators or make any additional settings to be able to use those serial attached SCSI devices.

Q19. What can be seen on the back of an external SCSI storage device?

Ans: Spot for power, cooling fan, SCSI in, SCSI out and SCSI ID.

Q20. Are there any buttons to modify the SCSI ID?

Ans: Yes.

Q21. What does a SCSI controller look like when you look inside a computer?

Ans: If we look inside of a computer that has a SCSI controller and multiple SCSI hard drives, we will probably see the SCSI controller set to a SCSI ID of 0.

Q22. What does the SCSI terminator look like?

Ans: Looks like that it is connected at the end of the SCSI cable.

Q23. What replaced the need for cables with multiple interfaces and devices with multiple SCSI interfaces?

Ans: We removed the need to have a terminator, because the only thing on the serial attached SCSI connection is the controller on one side and the hard drive or storage device on the other.  
Also these SCSI interfaces are replaced by SAS, SATA, USB.