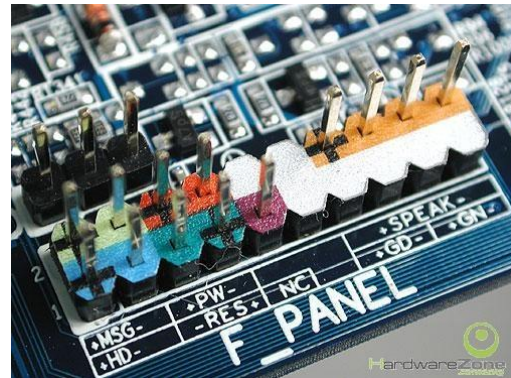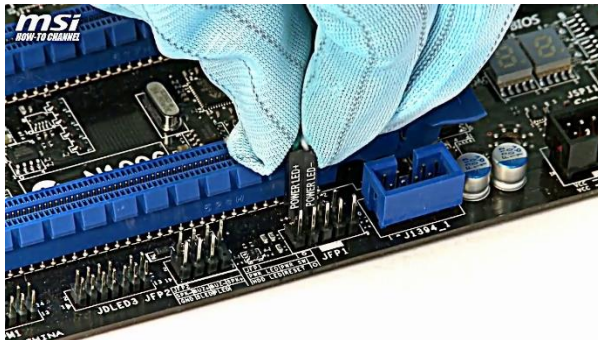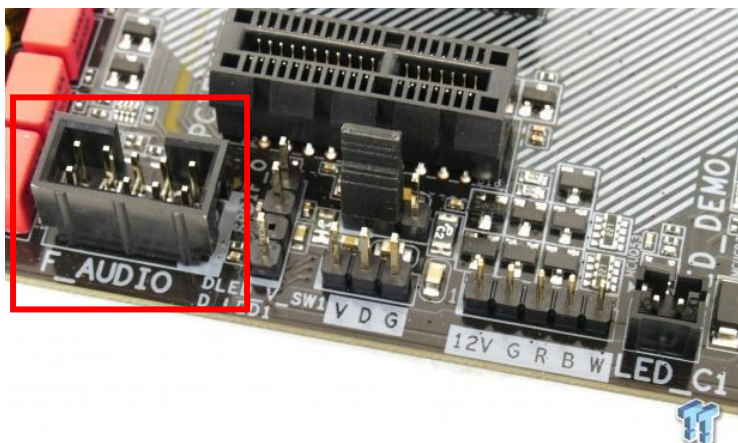**Front panel headers and connectors:** Alternatively referred as the system panel. They are where the connectors of hard disk drive activity lights, case speaker, reset button, power on/off button, computer power on light, and key lock, are connected to make them function
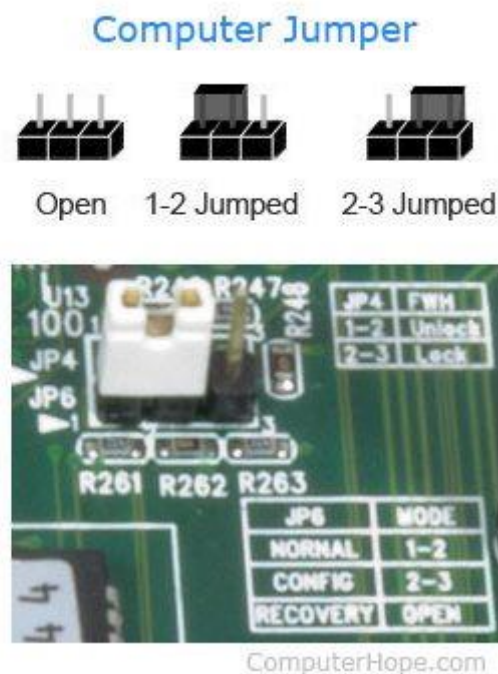

Front audio headers: They let you connect to audio modules into a system

USB headers: They are groups of pins on a motherboard, into which one can plug a special cable to provide USB ports on a computer chassis

Jumpers: Jumpers allow the computer to close an electrical circuit, allowing the electricity to flow certain sections of the circuit board. Jumpers are used to configure the settings for computer peripherals such as the motherboard, hard drives, modems, sound cards, and other components. For example, if your motherboard supported intrusion detection, a jumper can be set to enable or disable this feature.

Capacitors: A capacitor is a tiny electrical component soldered to the motherboard. Capacitors perform a couple of different functions. First, a capacitor conditions DC voltage to other components (e.g. the video card, hard drive, sound card, etc.) as a way to provide a steady stream of power. Finally, a capacitor can also hold or store an electric charge to be discharged at a later time, such as in the case of a camera flash.

Sound card chipset: A sound card is an internal expansion card that provides input and output of audio signals to and from a computer under control of computer programs. The term sound card is also applied to external audio interfaces used for professional audio applications. Sound functionality can also be integrated onto the motherboard, using components similar to those found on plug-in cards.