



3.13.6 Sound Card Connectors

Sound cards provide input and output (I/O) ports for connecting external, audio-related devices to the computer.

The most commonly found ports are described in the following table:

Port	Description
<div>Mini TRS</div> <div></div>	<p>Mini TRS ports on the sound card accept 3.5mm plugs for analog audio I/O. The number of ports on the sound card depends on the type of I/O support (e.g., the number of speaker channels, microphone, or line-in support). Ports are often labeled with text or graphics to identify its function. Standardized color coding might also be helpful in determining the proper connection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Pink = Mic in (mic-level)▪ Light blue = Line in (line-level)▪ Lime green = Line out (front speakers or headphones)▪ Black = Line out (rear speakers)▪ Orange = Line out (center and subwoofer) <p>Although these colors are standard, be sure to consult the sound card documentation for specific details.</p>
<div>TOSLINK</div> <div></div>	<p>A TOSLINK (or optical audio cable) connector is used with digital optical I/O for S/PDIF audio.</p>
<div>RCA</div> <div></div>	<p>An RCA connector on a sound card is used for coaxial digital I/O for S/PDIF audio.</p> <p>While RCA connectors can be used for analog audio, RCA connectors on a sound card are normally used for S/PDIF digital audio.</p>
<div>IEEE 1394</div>	<p>Some sound cards include one or more IEEE 1394 (FireWire) ports. These ports</p>

	<p>function as normal IEEE 1394 ports.</p>
<p>HDMI</p> 	<p>A sound card with an HDMI port is capable of sending HD audio to an HDMI device. Some sound cards are able to output video or combine a video signal from a video card and output the combined audio/video signal through the HDMI port.</p>

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