

4.2 USB

As you study this section, answer the following questions:

- What are the differences between USB 2.0 and 3.0?
- Which types of devices are typically self-powered? Which types are typically bus-powered?
- What are the power requirements for low and high-powered bus powered devices?
- What is the difference between a microUSB connector and a miniUSB connector?
- How can you identify a USB 3.0 port and connector?
- What is the purpose of USB Type-C connectors?

In this section, you will learn to:

- Identify typical USB connectors and ports
- Connect USB peripheral devices (including storage devices, printers, smartphones)
- Select and install USB devices based on customer requirements

Key terms for this section include the following:

Term	Definition
Bus-powered	A device that runs on power it receives from another device through a USB port.
Hot plugging	The act of adding or removing devices to a system without rebooting.
Self-powered	A device that runs on power from a wall outlet.
Universal Serial Bus (USB)	The most commonly used connection interface.

This section helps you prepare for the following certification exam objectives:

Exam	Objective
TestOut PC Pro	1.3 Install and configure storage 1.3.1 Install internal and external storage devices
CompTIA 220-1001	3.1 Explain basic cable types, features, and their purposes. <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Multipurpose cables<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ USB■ USB-C■ USB 2.0■ USB 3.0 3.2 Identify common connector types. <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ USB

- Micro-USB
- Mini-USB
- USB-C

3.5 Given a scenario, install and configure motherboards, CPUs, and add-on cards.

- Expansion cards
 - USB expansion card

3.6 Explain the purposes and uses of various peripheral types.

- External storage drives

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