Expansion Cards

At the end of this episode, I will be able to:

1. Identify common expansion cards, their purpose and connections.

Exam Objective: 3.4 - Given a scenario, install and configure motherboards, central processing units (CPUs), and add-on cards.

Description: In this episode, we discuss central processing units or CPUs, their characteristics, features and attributes.

Expansion Cards

- Sound card (Show)
- Video card
- Capture card (Show)
- Storage cards (Show PCIe M.2/SATA card)
- Network interface card (NIC) (Show)

Connection Types

- Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI)
 - Local bus/shared bus
 - Bus mastering
 - Half duplex
 - 133 MBps

- 32-bit and rare 64-bit cards
- PCI Express (PCIe)
 - Serial communication
 - Utilizes single and multilane architecture
 - Multilane implementations are represented by a "x-lane" designation
 - Data is striped across multiple lanes, making the total bandwidth a multiplier of a single lane speed
 - Versions
 - Version 1.x
 - ×1 = 250 Mps
 - \sim ×16 = 4 GBps
 - Version 2.x
 - $\times 1 = 500 \text{ MBps}$
 - $\times 16 = 8 \text{ GBps}$
 - Version 3.x:
 - ×1 = 985 MBps
 - $\times 16 = 15.75 \text{ GBps}$
 - Version 4.x
 - ×1: 1.97 GBps
 - ×16: 31.5 GBps
 - Version 5.0
 - ×1: 3.94 GBps
 - ×16: 63 GBps
 - Version 6.0
 - $\times 1 = 7.56 \, \text{GB/s}$

- \sim ×16 = 121 GB/s
- Accelerated Graphics Port (AGP)
 - Legacy bus architecture
 - Used for video graphics
 - Replaced by PCIe
- Peripheral Component Interconnect eXtended (PCI-X)
 - Legacy bus architecture
 - 64-bit PCI implementation
 - Server technology
 - Not widely adopted
- Additional Reference Materials
 - Not applicable if blank