

Motherboards feature various ports that provide connectivity for input and output devices, as well as expansion cards and peripherals. These ports enable communication between the motherboard and external devices, facilitating data transfer, power delivery, and user interaction. Here are some common ports found on motherboards:

1. USB Ports:

- Universal Serial Bus (USB) ports are used to connect a wide range of peripherals, including keyboards, mice, printers, external storage devices, smartphones, and cameras.
- USB ports come in different versions, including USB 2.0, USB 3.0, USB 3.1, and USB Type-C, offering different data transfer speeds and power delivery capabilities.

2. Audio Jacks:

- Audio jacks, also known as audio ports or audio connectors, are used for connecting speakers, headphones, microphones, and other audio devices.
- Common audio jacks include Line-Out (for speakers), Line-In (for external audio sources), Microphone-In, and Headphone-Out.

3. Ethernet Port:

- An Ethernet port, also known as a LAN (Local Area Network) port or RJ45 port, is used for connecting the motherboard to a wired network, such as a local area network or broadband modem/router.
- It provides high-speed data transfer capabilities for internet access, file sharing, and network communication.

4. Video Ports:

- Video ports allow for connecting monitors, displays, and other video output devices.
- Common video ports include HDMI (High-Definition Multimedia Interface), DisplayPort, DVI (Digital Visual Interface), and VGA (Video Graphics Array).

5. PS/2 Ports:

- PS/2 ports are legacy ports used for connecting keyboards and mice using PS/2 connectors.
- They are less common on modern motherboards but may still be present for compatibility with older peripherals.

6. Serial and Parallel Ports:

- Serial ports (RS-232) and parallel ports (Centronics) are legacy ports used for connecting older peripherals such as printers, scanners, and external modems.
- They are less common on modern motherboards due to the prevalence of USB and other newer interface standards.

7. SATA Ports:

- Serial ATA (SATA) ports are used for connecting internal storage devices, such as hard disk drives (HDDs) and solid-state drives (SSDs).
- SATA ports provide high-speed data transfer capabilities for storage devices and support hot-swapping of drives.

8. M.2 Slots:

- M.2 slots are used for connecting M.2 solid-state drives (SSDs) and other M.2 expansion cards.
- M.2 slots support high-speed PCIe (PCI Express) and SATA interfaces, offering fast data transfer rates for storage and expansion cards.

These are some of the common ports found on motherboards, providing connectivity for a wide range of input and output devices, networking components, storage devices, and expansion cards. The availability and types of ports may vary depending on the motherboard model, form factor, and manufacturer specifications.