



<b>Name of the Bundle</b>	Advanced Bundle V1	<b>Subject</b>	Technical Support Fundamentals
<b>Topic</b>	Chassis	<b>Last updated on</b>	12 August 2024

1. What is the primary function of a computer chassis?

- a. To increase the computer's processing speed
- b. To house and protect the computer's internal components
- c. To enhance the visual appearance of the computer
- d. To manage network connections

**Answer: b. To house and protect the computer's internal components**

**Explanation:** The primary function of a computer chassis, also known as a case, is to house and protect the internal components like the motherboard, power supply, and storage devices, while also providing necessary cooling.

2. Which type of computer chassis is typically the smallest?

- a. Full Tower
- b. Mid Tower
- c. Mini Tower
- d. Small Form Factor (SFF)

**Answer: d. Small Form Factor (SFF)**

**Explanation:** Small Form Factor (SFF) cases are the smallest type of computer chassis, designed to save space. They are often used for compact builds or in environments where space is limited.



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3. Which component is most likely to require the use of standoffs during installation in a chassis?

- a. Power supply
- b. Motherboard
- c. Hard drive
- d. Graphics card

**Answer: b. Motherboard**

**Explanation:** Standoffs are used to mount the motherboard inside the chassis. They prevent the motherboard from touching the metal case, which could cause a short circuit.

4. What feature of a computer chassis helps in managing cables?

- a. Liquid cooling system
- b. Cable management holes
- c. Tempered glass side panel
- d. Dust filters

**Answer: b. Cable management holes**

**Explanation:** Cable management holes in a chassis allow you to route cables neatly and out of sight, helping to improve airflow and maintain a clean, organized build.



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5. What is the purpose of a dust filter in a computer chassis?

- a. To reduce noise levels
- b. To prevent dust from entering the case and clogging components
- c. To improve the visual appeal of the case
- d. To increase the number of USB ports

**Answer: b. To prevent dust from entering the case and clogging components**

**Explanation:** Dust filters are installed on intake fans or vents to prevent dust from entering the chassis, which helps in maintaining clean internal components and improving the longevity of the system.

6. Which feature is typically found in modern computer chassis to facilitate easier access and installation?

- a. Solid steel construction
- b. Tool-less drive bays
- c. Integrated liquid cooling
- d. Pre-installed software

**Answer: b. Tool-less drive bays**

**Explanation:** Tool-less drive bays allow users to install or remove drives without the need for tools, making the process quicker and easier, and are a common feature in modern computer cases.



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7. Which of the following is an important consideration when choosing a computer chassis for a high-performance build?

- a. The number of dust filters
- b. The size and airflow capacity
- c. The color of the chassis
- d. The presence of a headphone jack

**Answer: b. The size and airflow capacity**

**Explanation:** For a high-performance build, it is important to consider the size and airflow capacity of the chassis to ensure that it can house all components comfortably and provide sufficient cooling.

8. Which form factor is commonly associated with standard desktop computer cases?

- a. ATX
- b. E-ATX
- c. ITX
- d. Micro-ATX

**Answer: a. ATX**

**Explanation:** ATX (Advanced Technology eXtended) is the most common form factor for desktop computer cases and motherboards. It provides ample space for components and is compatible with a wide range of hardware.



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9. What is the main difference between an ATX and a Micro-ATX form factor?

- a. Power supply requirements
- b. Size and number of expansion slots
- c. Type of memory supported
- d. Processor compatibility

**Answer: b. Size and number of expansion slots**

**Explanation:** Micro-ATX is a smaller version of the ATX form factor, with fewer expansion slots and a more compact size, making it suitable for smaller cases while still supporting most of the same components as ATX.

10. Which of the following form factors is the smallest in size?

- a. ATX
- b. Mini-ITX
- c. Micro-ATX
- d. E-ATX

**Answer: b. Mini-ITX**

**Explanation:** Mini-ITX is the smallest among the common desktop form factors. It's often used in compact and small form factor (SFF) builds where space is limited.



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11. What does the 'E' stand for in the E-ATX form factor?

- a. Extended
- b. Enhanced
- c. Extra
- d. Efficient

**Answer: a. Extended**

**Explanation:** E-ATX stands for Extended ATX. It is a larger form factor than standard ATX, providing more space for additional components like extra RAM slots and more expansion slots.

12. Which form factor is most likely to be used in a small, space-saving desktop PC?

- a. E-ATX
- b. ATX
- c. Mini-ITX
- d. Micro-ATX

**Answer: c. Mini-ITX**

**Explanation:** Mini-ITX is commonly used in small, space-saving desktop PCs due to its compact size, making it ideal for minimalist builds or systems with limited space.



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13. Which form factor would likely be chosen for a high-end gaming PC with multiple GPUs?

- a. Mini-ITX
- b. Micro-ATX
- c. ATX
- d. Nano-ITX

**Answer: c. ATX**

**Explanation:** ATX is the preferred form factor for high-end gaming PCs because it supports multiple GPUs and offers more space for cooling solutions and other high-performance components.

14. What is a common characteristic of a Micro-ATX case?

- a. Supports fewer expansion slots than ATX
- b. Larger than an ATX case
- c. Typically used for servers
- d. Only compatible with ITX motherboards

**Answer: a. Supports fewer expansion slots than ATX**

**Explanation:** Micro-ATX cases are smaller and support fewer expansion slots compared to ATX cases. They are often used for budget builds or where space is a constraint.





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15. Which form factor is typically used in rack-mounted servers?

- a. ATX
- b. Mini-ITX
- c. Micro-ATX
- d. 1U/2U/3U

**Answer: d. 1U/2U/3U**

**Explanation:** Rack-mounted servers use 1U, 2U, or 3U form factors, which refer to the height of the server chassis in rack units (U). Each "U" is 1.75 inches, and these form factors are designed to fit in standard server racks. The other options (ATX, Micro-ATX, and E-ATX) are common in desktop computers, not rack servers.

16. Which form factor is designed to offer the maximum expandability in a desktop case?

- a. ATX
- b. Micro-ATX
- c. Mini-ITX
- d. E-ATX

**Answer: d. E-ATX**

**Explanation:** E-ATX (Extended ATX) is designed for maximum expandability, offering more space for additional components like multiple GPUs, more RAM slots, and additional storage options, making it suitable for high-end or workstation builds.





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17. Which of the following form factors is specifically designed for compact builds and is often found in home theater PCs (HTPCs)?

- a. ATX
- b. Micro-ATX
- c. Mini-ITX
- d. Nano-ITX

**Answer: c. Mini-ITX**

**Explanation:** Mini-ITX is often used in compact builds such as home theater PCs (HTPCs) due to its small size, allowing for a small form factor while still providing sufficient performance for multimedia tasks.

18. Which component's size is most likely to determine the overall size of a computer case?

- a. Power Supply Unit (PSU)
- b. Graphics Card (GPU)
- c. Motherboard
- d. CPU

**Answer: c. Motherboard**

**Explanation:** The size of the motherboard, often determined by its form factor (e.g., ATX, Micro-ATX, Mini-ITX), is one of the primary factors that determine the size of the computer case. The case must be large enough to accommodate the motherboard and provide sufficient space for other components.



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19. Which of the following factors would NOT typically affect the size of a computer case?

- a. Number of hard drive bays
- b. Type of cooling solution used
- c. Amount of RAM installed
- d. Number of expansion slots

**Answer: c. Amount of RAM installed**

**Explanation:** The amount of RAM installed does not directly affect the size of the computer case. Factors such as the number of hard drive bays, the type of cooling solution, and the number of expansion slots do, however, influence the case size.

20. How does the type of cooling solution used in a build impact the case size?

- a. It affects the color of the case
- b. It determines the number of USB ports
- c. Larger cooling solutions require more space inside the case
- d. It influences the motherboard's form factor

**Answer: c. Larger cooling solutions require more space inside the case**

**Explanation:** Larger cooling solutions, such as liquid cooling systems or large air coolers, require more space inside the case, which can affect the overall size of the case needed for the build.



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21. Which feature of a graphics card might necessitate a larger computer case?

- a. PCIe interface
- b. Number of CUDA cores
- c. Physical length of the card
- d. Amount of VRAM

**Answer: c. Physical length of the card**

**Explanation:** The physical length of the graphics card can necessitate a larger computer case, especially if the card is longer than standard sizes. Some high-end GPUs require extra room for installation, which influences the choice of case size.

22. What type of computer case is generally required for a system with multiple GPUs?

- a. Mini-ITX
- b. Micro-ATX
- c. Full Tower
- d. Small Form Factor (SFF)

**Answer: c. Full Tower**

**Explanation:** A Full Tower case is generally required for a system with multiple GPUs because it provides enough space for the cards, adequate cooling, and multiple power connectors. It also offers more room for additional components.



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23. Why might a case with multiple hard drive bays require a larger form factor?

- a. To allow for better cable management
- b. To support higher clock speeds
- c. To provide sufficient airflow and space for multiple drives
- d. To increase the system's RAM capacity

**Answer: c. To provide sufficient airflow and space for multiple drives**

**Explanation:** A case with multiple hard drive bays requires a larger form factor to accommodate the physical space needed for the drives and to ensure adequate airflow to keep them cool.

24. Which of the following is a reason why a user might choose a smaller computer case?

- a. To accommodate a large cooling solution
- b. To save space in a confined area
- c. To install multiple graphics cards
- d. To increase the number of hard drive bays

**Answer: b. To save space in a confined area**

**Explanation:** Users might choose a smaller computer case to save space in a confined area, such as in a small office, living room, or where portability is a consideration.



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25. How does the number of expansion slots on a motherboard influence the size of the computer case?

- a. It does not affect case size
- b. More expansion slots typically require a larger case
- c. Fewer expansion slots mean a larger case is needed
- d. It only affects the type of power supply used

**Answer: b. More expansion slots typically require a larger case**

**Explanation:** A motherboard with more expansion slots usually requires a larger case to accommodate additional components such as multiple GPUs, sound cards, and other expansion cards.

26. What is a potential drawback of using a smaller computer case?

- a. Increased noise levels
- b. Limited space for component upgrades
- c. Higher power consumption
- d. Lower RAM capacity

**Answer: b. Limited space for component upgrades**

**Explanation:** A potential drawback of using a smaller computer case is the limited space for future component upgrades. Smaller cases may not have enough room for larger graphics cards, additional hard drives, or advanced cooling solutions.



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27. Which component's cooling needs might dictate a larger case size due to increased airflow requirements?

- a. RAM
- b. CPU
- c. Power supply
- d. Network card

**Answer: b. CPU**

**Explanation:** The CPU, especially in high-performance builds, might require advanced cooling solutions such as larger air coolers or liquid cooling systems. These solutions need a case that supports better airflow, often necessitating a larger case size.

28. Which of the following is the most common motherboard form factor for desktop computers?

- a. ATX
- b. Micro-ATX
- c. Mini-ITX
- d. E-ATX

**Answer: a. ATX**

**Explanation:** ATX (Advanced Technology eXtended) is the most common form factor for desktop computers. It provides a good balance between size, expansion slots, and compatibility with a wide range of cases and components.



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29. Which motherboard form factor is the smallest among the following?

- a. ATX
- b. Micro-ATX
- c. Mini-ITX
- d. E-ATX

**Answer: c. Mini-ITX**

**Explanation:** Mini-ITX is the smallest among these form factors. It is often used in compact and small form factor (SFF) builds where space is limited.

30. What is a key characteristic of the Micro-ATX form factor compared to ATX?

- a. It supports more expansion slots
- b. It has a smaller size with fewer expansion slots
- c. It is designed exclusively for servers
- d. It requires a special type of power supply

**Answer: b. It has a smaller size with fewer expansion slots**

**Explanation:** Micro-ATX motherboards are smaller than ATX motherboards and typically have fewer expansion slots, making them a good option for budget or space-constrained builds.





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31. Which form factor is typically used in high-end gaming or workstation builds requiring multiple GPUs?

- a. Mini-ITX
- b. Micro-ATX
- c. ATX
- d. E-ATX

**Answer: d. E-ATX**

**Explanation:** E-ATX (Extended ATX) motherboards are larger than standard ATX and provide more space for components, such as multiple GPUs, making them ideal for high-end gaming or workstation builds.

32. Which of the following is true about Mini-ITX motherboards?

- a. They usually have more RAM slots than ATX motherboards
- b. They are designed for full tower cases
- c. They are compact and usually have fewer expansion slots
- d. They cannot support any graphics cards

**Answer: c. They are compact and usually have fewer expansion slots**

**Explanation:** Mini-ITX motherboards are compact, with fewer expansion slots and RAM slots than larger form factors like ATX, making them suitable for small form factor builds.



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33. Which motherboard form factor is likely to have the most PCIe expansion slots?

- a. Mini-ITX
- b. Micro-ATX
- c. ATX
- d. E-ATX

**Answer: d. E-ATX**

**Explanation:** E-ATX motherboards generally offer the most PCIe expansion slots due to their larger size, allowing for more components such as additional graphics cards, storage controllers, and other expansion cards.

34. What advantage does a Micro-ATX motherboard have over a Mini-ITX motherboard?

- a. Smaller size for compact builds
- b. More RAM slots and expansion slots
- c. Higher CPU compatibility
- d. Lower power consumption

**Answer: b. More RAM slots and expansion slots**

**Explanation:** Micro-ATX motherboards are larger than Mini-ITX and typically offer more RAM slots and expansion slots, making them more versatile for a wider range of builds.



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35. Which motherboard form factor is commonly used in home theater PCs (HTPCs) due to its compact size?

- a. ATX
- b. Micro-ATX
- c. Mini-ITX
- d. E-ATX

**Answer: c. Mini-ITX**

**Explanation:** Mini-ITX is commonly used in home theater PCs (HTPCs) because of its compact size, which fits well in small cases and spaces typically used for entertainment centers.

36. Which of the following form factors is least likely to fit in a standard mid-tower case?

- a. ATX
- b. Micro-ATX
- c. Mini-ITX
- d. E-ATX

**Answer: d. E-ATX**

**Explanation:** E-ATX motherboards are larger and may not fit in some mid-tower cases. They typically require a full tower case for proper installation and airflow.



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37. What is the primary benefit of choosing an ATX motherboard over a Mini-ITX motherboard?

- a. Smaller footprint
- b. Greater expandability and more features
- c. Lower cost
- d. Better power efficiency

**Answer: b. Greater expandability and more features**

**Explanation:** ATX motherboards offer greater expandability, with more RAM slots, PCIe slots, and connectivity options compared to Mini-ITX motherboards, making them suitable for more versatile and feature-rich builds.

38. Which power supply form factor is most commonly used in standard desktop PCs?

- a. SFX
- b. ATX
- c. TFX
- d. Flex ATX

**Answer: b. ATX**

**Explanation:** The ATX (Advanced Technology eXtended) power supply form factor is the most common for standard desktop PCs. It fits in most mid-tower and full-tower cases and provides ample power for a wide range of components.



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39. Which power supply form factor is typically used in small form factor (SFF) PCs?

- a. ATX
- b. SFX
- c. EPS
- d. TFX

**Answer: b. SFX**

**Explanation:** The SFX (Small Form Factor) power supply is designed for compact systems and small form factor (SFF) PCs. It is smaller than the standard ATX power supply, making it ideal for tight spaces.

40. Which of the following is a key difference between ATX and SFX power supplies?

- a. Voltage output
- b. Physical size and shape
- c. Efficiency rating
- d. Cable type

**Answer: b. Physical size and shape**

**Explanation:** The key difference between ATX and SFX power supplies is their physical size and shape. SFX power supplies are smaller, designed to fit in compact cases, whereas ATX power supplies are larger and more commonly used in standard desktop builds.



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41. What is the typical use case for a TFX power supply?

- a. High-end gaming PCs
- b. Standard desktop PCs
- c. Thin desktop or all-in-one PCs
- d. Rack-mounted servers

**Answer: c. Thin desktop or all-in-one PCs**

**Explanation:** TFX (Thin Form Factor eXtended) power supplies are typically used in thin desktop or all-in-one PCs where space is limited. They are more compact than ATX power supplies and are designed for slim form factor cases.

42. Which power supply form factor is designed for use in rack-mounted servers?

- a. ATX
- b. EPS
- c. SFX
- d. TFX

**Answer: b. EPS**

**Explanation:** EPS (Entry-Level Power Supply Specification) power supplies are designed for use in servers, especially rack-mounted servers. They provide higher power output and are compatible with server motherboards that require more power for additional components.



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43. Which power supply form factor would be most appropriate for a mini-ITX build?

- a. ATX
- b. SFX
- c. EPS
- d. Flex ATX

**Answer: b. SFX**

**Explanation:** SFX power supplies are most appropriate for mini-ITX builds due to their compact size, which fits well in the small cases typically used for these builds.

44. What is the main advantage of using a modular power supply in any form factor?

- a. Improved voltage regulation
- b. Reduced power consumption
- c. Better cable management and airflow
- d. Increased power output

**Answer: c. Better cable management and airflow**

**Explanation:** Modular power supplies allow users to connect only the cables they need, reducing clutter inside the case, improving cable management, and enhancing airflow, which is especially beneficial in small or compact cases.





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45. Which power supply form factor is specifically designed to fit in ultra-slim cases?

- a. ATX
- b. TFX
- c. SFX
- d. EPS

**Answer: b. TFX**

**Explanation:** TFX power supplies are designed for ultra-slim cases, providing a narrow and elongated form factor that fits in compact systems like slim desktops and all-in-one PCs.

46. What should be considered when selecting a power supply form factor for a specific case?

- a. Number of SATA connectors
- b. Physical size and case compatibility
- c. Number of power connectors
- d. Efficiency rating

**Answer: b. Physical size and case compatibility**

**Explanation:** When selecting a power supply, it's crucial to consider the physical size and whether the form factor is compatible with the case. For example, an ATX power supply won't fit in a case designed for an SFX power supply.



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47. Which of the following form factors is least likely to be used in a high-performance gaming rig?

- a. ATX
- b. SFX
- c. EPS
- d. TFX

**Answer: d. TFX**

**Explanation:** TFX power supplies are not typically used in high-performance gaming rigs due to their lower power output and compact size, which is more suited to slim or compact systems. High-performance gaming rigs usually use ATX or EPS power supplies to provide sufficient power.

48. Which of the following is a common form factor for hard disk drives (HDDs) in desktop computers?

- a. 1.8 inches
- b. 2.5 inches
- c. 3.5 inches
- d. M.2

**Answer: c. 3.5 inches**

**Explanation:** 3.5-inch HDDs are commonly used in desktop computers. They offer larger storage capacities and are typically used for mass storage.



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49. Which form factor is typically used for SSDs in laptops due to its compact size?

- a. 3.5 inches
- b. 2.5 inches
- c. M.2
- d. PCIe

**Answer: b. 2.5 inches**

**Explanation:** 2.5-inch SSDs are commonly used in laptops due to their compact size, making them a suitable replacement for 2.5-inch HDDs.

50. What is the primary advantage of M.2 form factor SSDs over 2.5-inch SSDs?

- a. Lower cost
- b. Smaller size and faster data transfer speeds
- c. Larger storage capacity
- d. Compatibility with older systems

**Answer: b. Smaller size and faster data transfer speeds**

**Explanation:** M.2 SSDs are smaller and can offer faster data transfer speeds, especially when using NVMe protocol, compared to 2.5-inch SSDs which typically use SATA.



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51. Which form factor is NOT typically associated with storage devices?

- a. 3.5 inches
- b. 2.5 inches
- c. M.2
- d. ATX

**Answer: d. ATX**

**Explanation:** ATX is a motherboard form factor and is not associated with storage devices. Storage form factors are typically 3.5 inches, 2.5 inches, or M.2.

52. Which type of storage uses the PCIe interface directly on the motherboard, often resulting in higher speeds?

- a. 3.5-inch HDD
- b. 2.5-inch SSD
- c. M.2 NVMe SSD
- d. SATA SSD

**Answer: c. M.2 NVMe SSD**

**Explanation:** M.2 NVMe SSDs use the PCIe interface directly on the motherboard, providing higher data transfer speeds compared to SATA SSDs.



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53. Which form factor is commonly used in servers for enterprise storage solutions?

- a. 3.5 inches
- b. 2.5 inches
- c. M.2
- d. U.2

**Answer: d. U.2**

**Explanation:** U.2 is a form factor commonly used in enterprise storage solutions due to its robust design and ability to handle higher data transfer rates and larger capacities.

54. Which storage form factor can fit directly into a motherboard slot without needing a separate drive bay?

- a. 3.5 inches
- b. 2.5 inches
- c. M.2
- d. SATA

**Answer: c. M.2**

**Explanation:** M.2 storage devices fit directly into a slot on the motherboard, eliminating the need for a separate drive bay, which helps save space inside the case.



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55. Which form factor is most likely to be used in an external portable hard drive?

- a. 3.5 inches
- b. 2.5 inches
- c. M.2
- d. U.2

**Answer: b. 2.5 inches**

**Explanation:** 2.5-inch drives are commonly used in external portable hard drives due to their smaller size and portability compared to 3.5-inch drives.

56. Which form factor is specifically designed for use in ultra-thin laptops and tablets?

- a. 3.5 inches
- b. 2.5 inches
- c. M.2
- d. PCIe

**Answer: c. M.2**

**Explanation:** M.2 SSDs are designed for ultra-thin laptops and tablets due to their small size and high performance, making them ideal for space-constrained devices.



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57. What is the benefit of using a 2.5-inch SSD over a 3.5-inch HDD in a desktop computer?

- a. Higher storage capacity
- b. Lower cost per GB
- c. Faster data transfer speeds and lower power consumption
- d. Better compatibility with older motherboards

**Answer: c. Faster data transfer speeds and lower power consumption**

**Explanation:** 2.5-inch SSDs generally offer faster data transfer speeds and lower power consumption compared to 3.5-inch HDDs, making them a better choice for performance and energy efficiency.

58. Which of the following is the most common form factor for internal optical drives in desktop computers?

- a. 5.25 inches
- b. 3.5 inches
- c. 2.5 inches
- d. M.2

**Answer: a. 5.25 inches**

**Explanation:** The 5.25-inch form factor is the standard size for internal optical drives (such as CD, DVD, and Blu-ray drives) in desktop computers. These drives are typically installed in the 5.25-inch bays of a desktop case.





<b>Name of the Bundle</b>	Advanced Bundle V1	<b>Subject</b>	Technical Support Fundamentals
<b>Topic</b>	Chassis	<b>Last updated on</b>	12 August 2024

59. Which form factor is typically used for slim optical drives in laptops?

- a. 5.25 inches
- b. Slimline (9.5mm or 12.7mm)
- c. 3.5 inches
- d. M.2

**Answer: b. Slimline (9.5mm or 12.7mm)**

**Explanation:** Slimline optical drives, usually with heights of 9.5mm or 12.7mm, are used in laptops due to their compact size. These drives are designed to fit in the thinner profiles of laptop chassis.

60. Which optical drive form factor is most likely to be used in ultra-compact or portable devices?

- a. 5.25 inches
- b. Slimline (9.5mm or 12.7mm)
- c. External USB optical drive
- d. 3.5 inches

**Answer: c. External USB optical drive**

**Explanation:** External USB optical drives are commonly used with ultra-compact or portable devices that do not have built-in optical drives. They are versatile and can be connected via USB when needed.