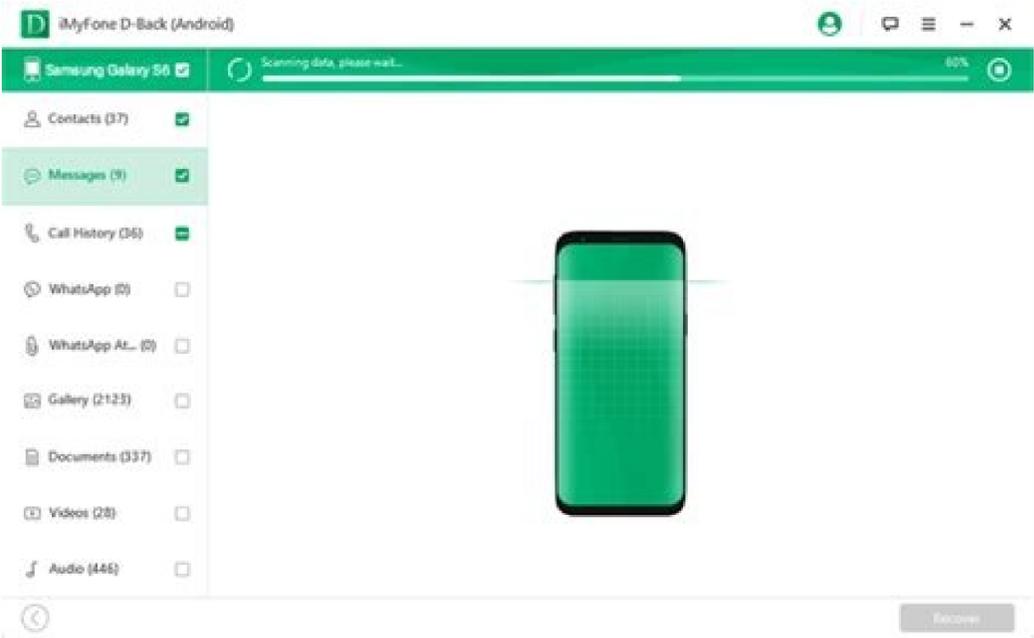


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How to connect phone to pc without usb debugging. How to connect android phone to pc without usb debugging. How to connect phone to laptop without usb debugging. How to connect broken phone to pc without usb debugging.

Also called SuperSpeed USB, USB 3.0 is the latest version of the Universal Serial Bus external bus standard that supports data transfer rates of up to and beyond 5GB/s (gigabytes per second). In addition to the increase in speed, USB 3.0 is also optimized for low power and improved protocol efficiency. USB 3.0 ports and cabling are backward-compatible standard with previous USB technologies. The USB 3.0 technology is developed by Intel, HP, Microsoft Corporation, NEC Corporation, NXP Semiconductors and Texas Instruments. Products supporting USB 3.0 first debuted in late 2009, with widespread availability occurring in 2010. USB 3.1 Ups Data Transfer Rates over USB 3.0 USB 3.0 has been succeeded by USB 3.1, which increases maximum data transfer rates from 5.0 Gbit/s to 10 Gbit/s in the second generation of the USB 3.1 standard. The USB Implementers Forum first announced the USB 3.1 standard in 2013, with products first appearing in 2015. See also USB, USB 2.0, and USB 3.1 When you plug your iPhone into your PC and look under My Computer, you'll see it show up under Scanners and Cameras in Windows, but if you want to drag and drop other types of files to and from your device you're out of luck. Android phones, on the other hand, let you treat them just like USB drives. (Note that this procedure is not identical for all Android phones.) Step by Step Connect your Android phone to your PC. On your Android device, slide down the notification drawer and tap where it says "USB connected: Select to copy files to/from your computer." On the next screen select Turn on USB storage, then tap OK. On your PC, an AutoPlay box should appear. Click Open folder to view files. Drag the item(s) you want to transfer from your PC's hard drive to your phone by moving them to the appropriate folder under Removable Disk. (In our case, we moved an album's worth of songs from our Music folder to the Media folder on our Android phone.) Press Stop on your Android phone to end the storage session before disconnecting the cable. The files should now be easily accessible on your phone. For instance, once we opened the Music player, our album was ready to play. If it's a different kind of file you're looking to open, try downloading the Astro File Manager app to locate it. Parts Required:- micro USB power cable- Three (3) 2.3V rated 50 Farad Supercapacitors (this design omits balancing resistors as it relies upon capacitor leakage. If low leakage caps are used, balancing resistors are advised) - One (1) 10kOhm resistor - One (1) 4.7V Super Bright LED - Soldering Iron - Vinyl Tape The three supercapacitors were connected in series effectively creating a 6.9V rated 16.33F capacitor and then the LED in series with the resistor were connected in parallel with that. Be mindful of polarity of the LED and the supercaps. Reverse voltage applied to the supercaps and quickly destroy them. Next a normal usb power cable is cut in the center and the overall jacket and/or shield is stripped back two inches on both ends revealing four (4) individual insulated conductors. The red insulated conductor is +Vdc and the black insulated conductor is -Vdc. The blue and white conductors are signal wire. Solder the striped ends of the two red conductors (one from each half of the usb cable) to the positive (long lead side) of the supercap circuit and the two black ends to the negative (short lead side) of the circuit. Tape or reconnect the blue and white conductors. Solder each connection then wrap each bare conductor and the whole assembly in electrical tape except leaving only the LED exposed. Then the device is complete. Connect it as you would any normal usb power cable (this is not recommended for devices that use both the signal and the power conductors). Note that there can be quite a lag between the time the cable is connected and it is able to power a device, it may take up to a minute or so for the capacitors to charge up to 5V, the LED will provide indication of charge on the capacitors. Another note: If the fully charged cable is disconnected from power (i.e. unplugged) the LED will remain on until the stored potential drops below its shutoff threshold, this could be quite some time, but is nothing to be concerned about. By Christian Petersen | ADSL Router image by Phil2048 from Fotolia.com Connecting a printer to your network is an important part of maintaining your productivity. Connecting a printer to a router allows you to print documents from different computers on one printer, eliminating the need for multiple devices. Most newer printers use a USB interface for connecting to computers, while routers use Ethernet cables. Connecting a USB printer to a router is a matter of connecting it to a print server using its own USB cord, and then connecting the print server to the router using its Ethernet cable. Some newer routers have an integral print server with a USB interface; these routers allow you to simply plug the printer into the router directly. Purchase a print server. Many leading networking companies like D-link, Linksys, Netgear, Belkin and others make print servers. If your router has an integral print server, you will not need to purchase this piece of equipment. Connect the printer's USB cable to the print server. Connect the print server to the router using its Ethernet cable. Turn on the printer. If the printer is one you are already using, you are finished. If it is a new printer, you will need to use the CD that came with it to install the drivers for the printer on your computer. Insert the CD and follow the on-screen instructions for installing the printer software. NavissOne/Shutterstock It's happened to everyone: You try to plug in a USB connector, and it doesn't work. So you flip it, and it still doesn't work. Frustrated, you flip it a third time—and it fits! Why is this experience so common with USB? Decades of Flipping USB Cables Around We're talking about the classic USB hardware here—specifically, the "type-A" connector that dates back to USB's first release in 1996. Modern USB-C connectors don't have this problem. You can plug them in either way. USB has definitely improved on its design, and the problem is going away. But we've still been flipping those USB sticks back and forth for decades now. So let's look at why that is. RELATED: 25 Years of Making Connections With USB (After Three Attempts) The Joke Explanation: USB Superposition Many geeks have speculated that USB connections have a sort of "superposition." You must spin a USB device around three times because it has three states—up, down, and a third position we do not fully understand. Only in this position will the connection be in a correct, pluggable state. That's all pretty funny, but of course, it's just a joke. However, it's funny because there does seem to be something unusual about USB compared to the other common connectors we use every day. These USB connection issues are a meme at this point. This problem is also known as the "USB paradox": If there are only two ways a USB connector can fit, why does it take three tries to plug it in? A Design That Appears Symmetrical but Isn't maxuser/Shutterstock.com Physically, a USB type-A connector appears to be symmetrical. It's rectangular in shape. Unlike HDMI, for example, there's nothing about the physical shape of the connector that makes it look like one side is up and one side is down. But it is! Just look inside the connector and you'll see that it isn't symmetrical. One side must be up and one side must be down. But unlike with something like HDMI, there's nothing about the shape that makes it easy to tell which side is up and which side is down. USB is just asking for trouble. It's unclear Which Side is the Top Without any clear indication of which side is actually the top of the USB cable, you don't have much choice. You either carefully look at the inside of the connector, or you flip it around and experiment, right? Actually, the USB standard tries to help. Did you know that there is something that's supposed to tell you which side is the top of the USB connector? There's often a USB logo on top of the connector, and you can see it—and possibly feel it with your fingers. If you see the logo while looking down at the USB connector, then you know that the USB connector is in its correct orientation and that you should just be able to plug it in. If you have a vertical USB connection—for example, on the back of your monitor—the USB cable should be plugged in with the logo on the connector facing you. Jin Odin/Shutterstock.com This logo position is required by the official USB specification, but not every company follows it. Since not every USB connector has a logo on it, you can't take this for granted. Also, on some devices, the USB ports themselves are upside down inside the device—this may be necessary to fit a bunch of connectors inside a laptop, for example. So, not only do most people not know about this logo trick, but it also doesn't necessarily work all the time. Even if you know the trick, you might still find yourself flipping the connector three times, just trying to find which orientation is correct by trial and error. Trial and Error—but Why Three Times? So, with a connector with an unclear design and unreliable marking of which side belongs on top, what do you do? Sure, you could look at the inside of the USB connector and the inside of the USB port you're plugging it into and determine the correct orientation with your eyes. But why bother? It may be difficult to see the inside of the USB port—for example, if it's on the back of a computer. It also may be dark in your room. You just need to try two orientations and see which one works—in theory. To save time, people just try inserting a USB device and seeing whether it works. Did it not connect? Flip it around, now it will work—well, not always. Sometimes you have to flip it again. Again, it all comes down to USB Type-A's design. When you're trying to connect a USB device, it's very easy to bump the edge of the connector against the edge of the USB port—or the metal or plastic next to it. This feels about the same as if you have the USB connector upside down. You probably don't want to apply any extra force or jiggle it around—because you're trying to force it? You may have the device upside down. Just flip it and try the other way. But if even that doesn't work, you know for sure that you're doing something wrong. You have to apply some extra force and push harder, or you have to jiggle the connection around to correctly align it, or you have to feel the port with your finger to ensure that it's correctly aligned. In other words: Even when you're kind of close, a USB Type-A port doesn't necessarily guide your connector in. There's no clear, tactile feedback that you're just missing the connection in the correct orientation. It feels the same as if you have the connector the wrong way around. When you think about how people often start inserting a USB device, the first attempt is kind of a "test"—does it go in easily? If not, you might have the device the wrong way around. Flip it and try again. If even that doesn't work, you'll need to flip it back to the first position and try a little harder. It's Not You, It's USB Ultimately, the problem isn't with you—it's with the USB Type-A connector. It's just designed in an unclear way that leads to this problem. Why it's designed that way is a question only the designers can answer. The good news is that we've learned from the history of flipping USB sticks and other devices around three times. USB Type-C is reversible, so you'll never have to flip it—just plug it in either way. The USB4 standard requires USB Type-C, so USB Type-A is slowly and gradually being phased out. One day, future generations won't even understand the USB-flipping meme. Alexander_Evgenyevich/Shutterstock.com RELATED: USB Type-C Explained: What is USB-C and Why You'll Want it

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