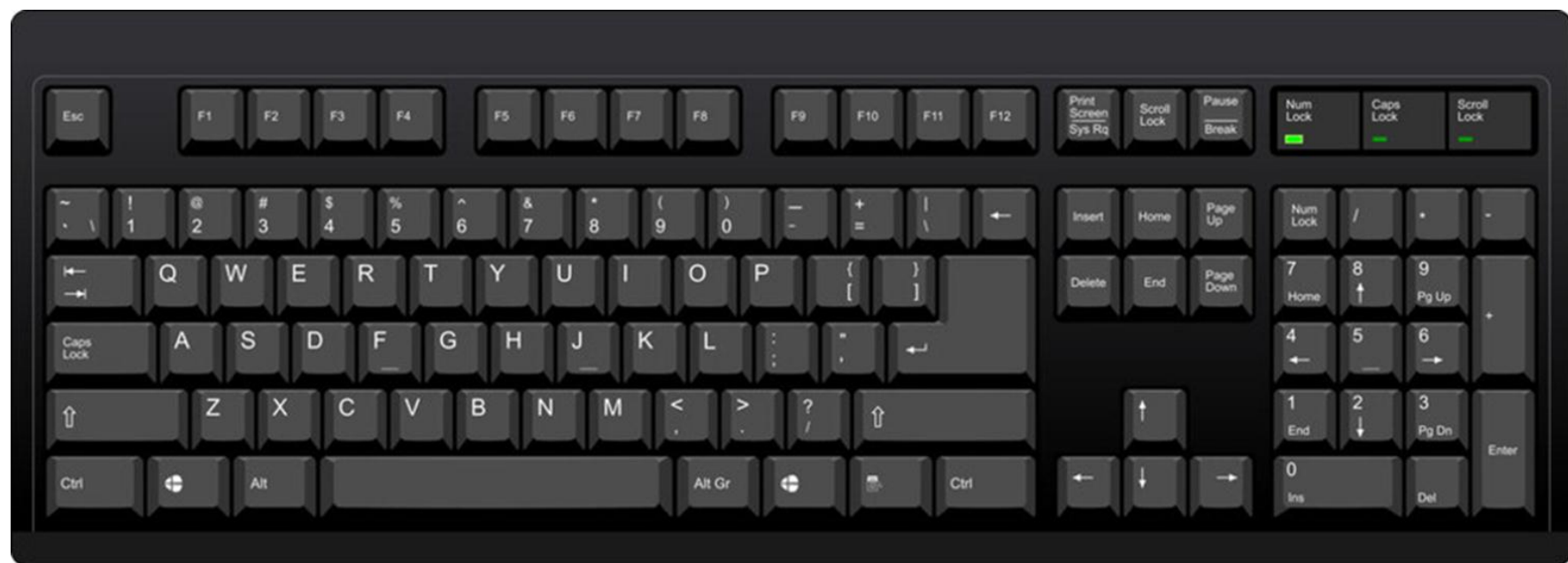


INPUT AND OUTPUT DEVICES

- *Electromechanical device to feed input data and control signals to the computer.*
- Connected through cables or it maybe wireless.
- Input data – text, image, audio, video etc.
- The input device accepts input data from the user and converts into an understandable form using the **input interface**
 - **Keyboard**
 - **mouse**
 - **scanner**



Keyboard

- Rectangular board – 101-104 keys
- Entering text data
- Computer recognizes the electrical signals coming from specific keys and processes the data accordingly.
- QWERTY – modern keyboard
- Specific function for each key
- 1. **Typewriter key** - letter, numbers, punctuation symbols
- 2. **Function key** - F1-F12 (different software functions)
- 3. **Cursor control keys**- 8 (left, right, up, down arrow, Pg Up, PgDn, Home and End)
- 4. **Numeric key pad** – calculator keys – right hand side
- 5. **Caps Lock key** – capital or lower letters

- 6. **Shift key** - +letter key = upper case
 - two symbols in a key – upper symbol
- 7. **Ctrl and Alt keys** – to change the command
 - Ctrl+alt+del = restart
- 8. **Enter/Return key** – new paragraph
- 9. **Tab key** - cursor moves to the next tab stop.
- 10. **Esc key** - cancel an entry or command
- 11. **Delete key** – erase right side of the cursor
- 12. **Backspace key** - erase left side of the cursor
- 13. **Print screen key** – captures the image of entire screen and then paste the image into a document.

Mouse

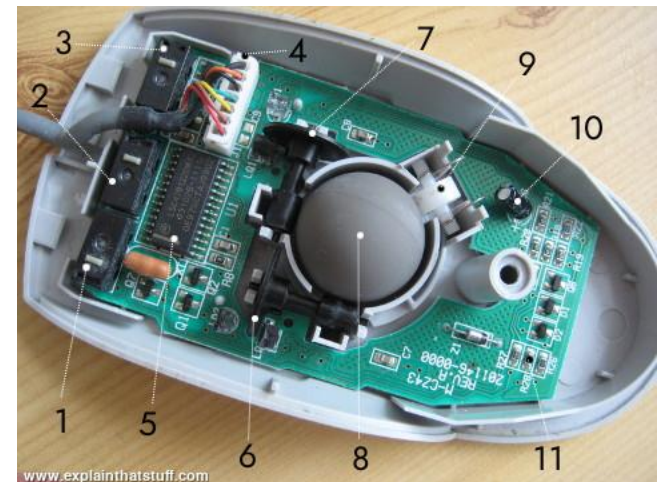
- **Hand- held pointing device** – move the cursor on the screen.
- **Input** device
- Control easily by the mouse without using the keyboard.
- **Easier and faster** than cursor control keys of keyboard.

- Two types
- **Physical mouse**
- **Optical mouse**



Physical mouse

- Rubber ball at the bottom side
- **Two buttons**, **wheel** at the top and **rubber ball** at the bottom.
- Left button – select an element on the screen
- Right – instruct the computer – special options to be selected.
- Wheel – scroll up or down
- Rubber ball – move the cursor



Optical mouse

- **Light emitting Diode** and a **sensor** in stead of rubber ball.
- **Two button** and a **wheel**
- Left button – select an element on the screen
- Right – instruct the computer – special options to be selected.
- Wheel – scroll up or down



Scanner

- *Optical device that converts texts and pictures into digital images understandable by the computer.*
- Input device
- Transfer letters or pictures to the computer.
- Works on the principle of Xerox machine. But it stores the captured image
- Digital image is formed of a collection of dots in different proportions of red, green and blue dots give colour to the image
- Hand held and flat bed type.



Output unit

- **Electromechanical** device
- **Display the results** of the processed data
- Text, audio, video or graphics
- It receive as **machine readable form**
- Human readable form – output interface
- Soft copy - electronic version
- Hard copy - physical form – paper



Output devices

01

MONITOR

02

PRINTER

03

SPEAKER

04

PLOTTER

05

**MICRO FILE
RECORDER**

Output devices



Monitor

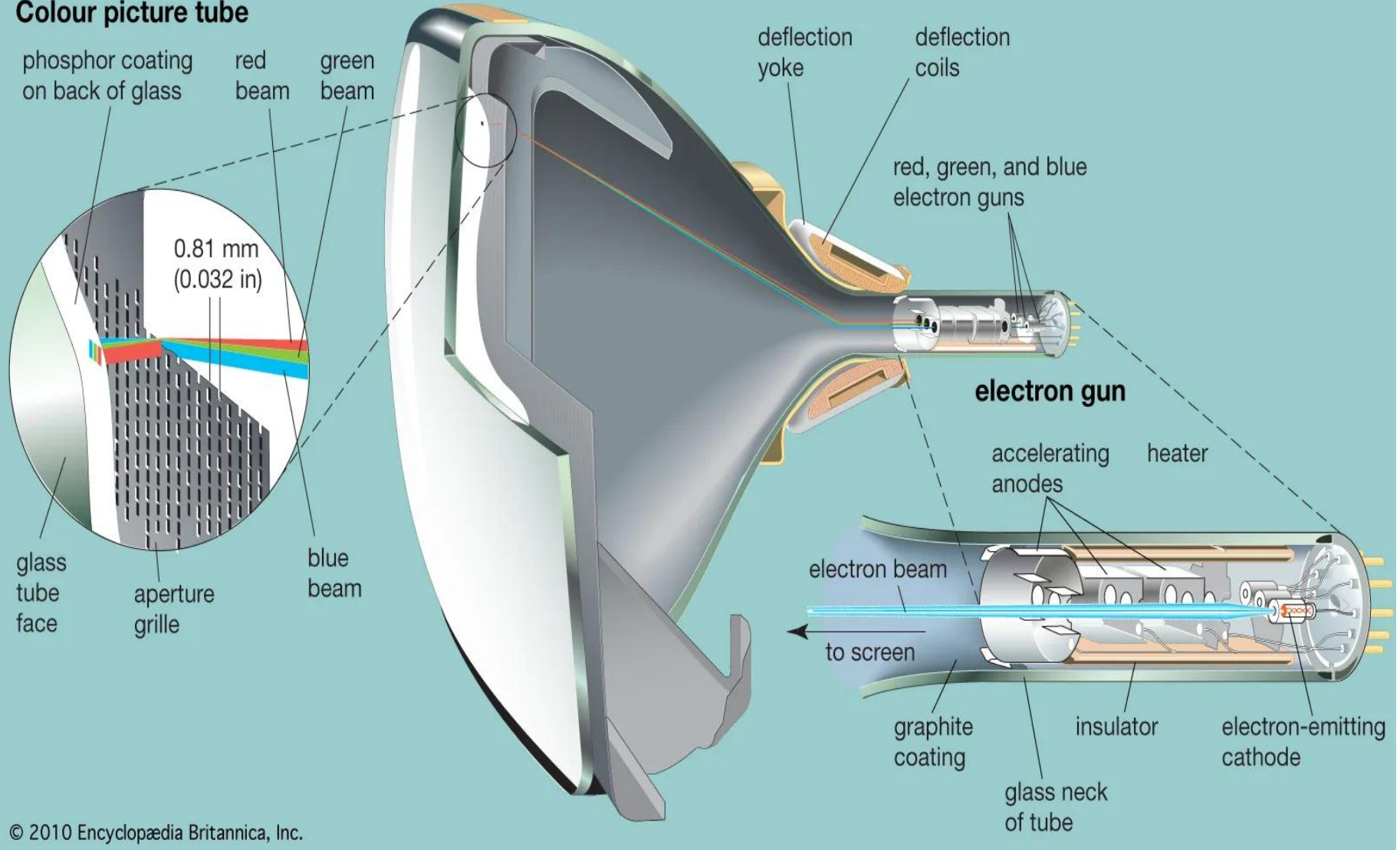
- *Monitor is the screen on which text, images and graphics can be seen as output.*
- Display screen
- Size and resolution
- Size- diagonally
- Images are represented as small dot – pixels
- Pixel density – clarity or resolution
- The number of pixels per unit area of the screen - resolution
- **Types**
 - Cathode ray tube monitor
 - Liquid crystal display monitor

CRT monitor

- Large, quality - low
- **vacuum tube** used as a display screen
- Screen – thousands of rows and columns – **million of cells**. Each cell – **pixel**.
- Coated – **phosphorus**
- Vacuum tube – negatively charged **cathode** – shoots electrons
- Screen- positively charged
- Back of the screen – pixel will glow
 - Monochrome monitor – 2 colours
 - Colour monitor – 256 colours



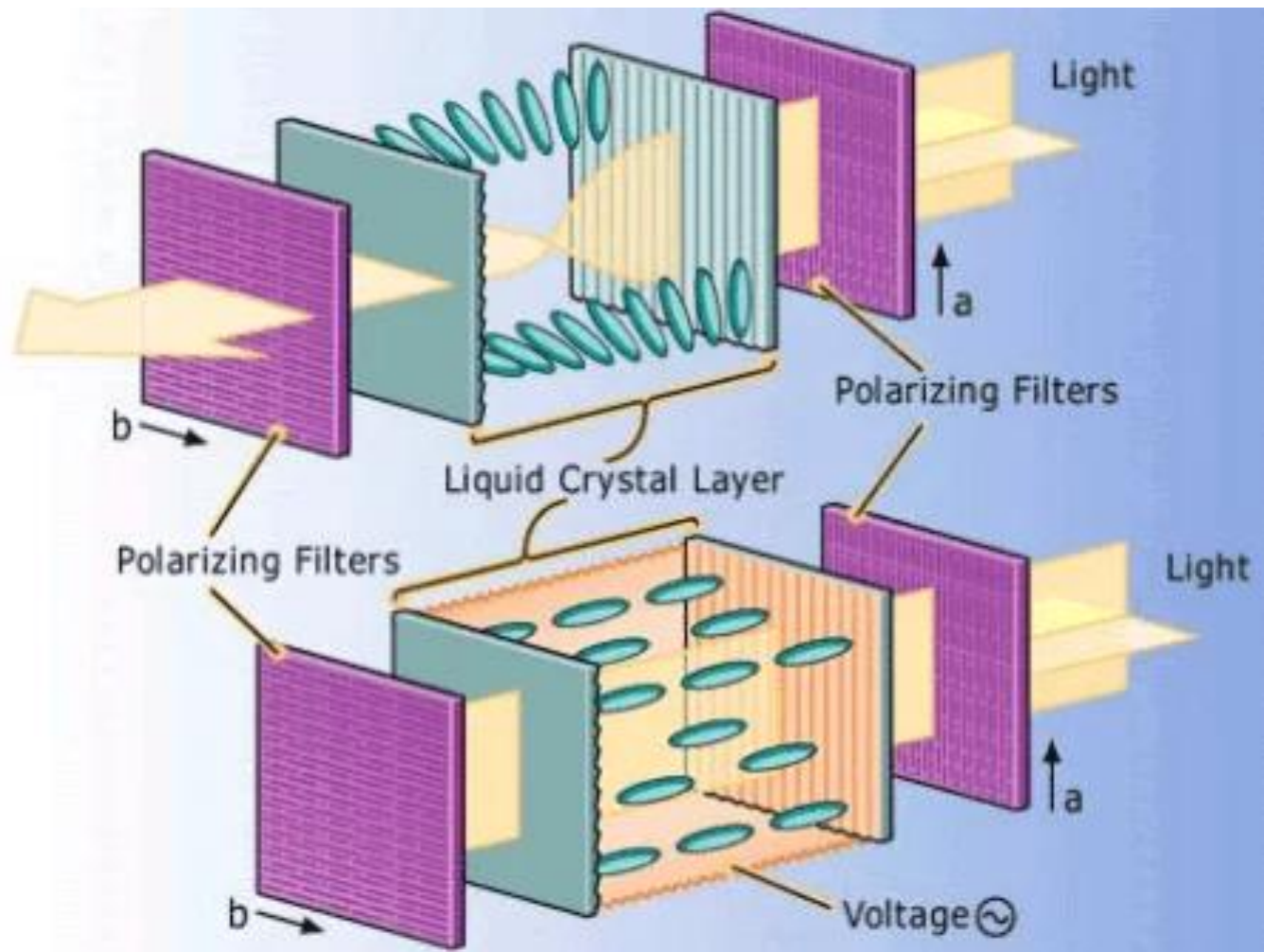
Colour picture tube



LCD monitor



- *Displays images on the screen by reflecting electron beams with molecular crystals -**Liquid Crystal Display monitor***
- Produce image by **aligning molecular crystals**.
- **Twisted crystals** – when varying voltages applied, these crystals untwist
- The back screen reflects light towards the front screen. The light get deviated by these molecules.
- Small, flat, occupies less space
- Expensive
- Small amount of electric power
- Digital watch



Printer

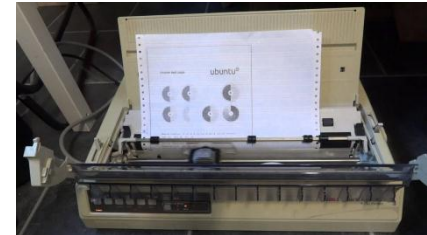
- Hard copy – paper
- External device
- Cable
- Printer driver software- convert the printing document – understandable by the printer.
- Speed- pages per minute (ppm)
- Greater the ppm, higher efficiency
- Resolution – dots per inch



Types

- **Impact Printer**

- *the impact printer produces characters and graphics on a piece of paper by striking mechanism using ink ribbon.*
- eg. Dot matrix – less expensive, low quality, high volume printouts, low speed.



- **Non-impact printer**

- eg. Ink jet printer, Laser printer and plotters– uses laser technology, high quality, most expensive, speed: ppm (pages per minute)



Speaker

- Convert electric signals into sound waves
- Audio drivers need to be installed to produce audio output
- Output – music, spoken words
- High quality sounds.



Plotter

- Large paper drawing based on commands from a computer

Types

- **Flex printer**
- **Building plan printer**
- Produce **high quality graphics** in a variety of colours.
- It draws pictures on a paper using a pen.



Types of plotter

- **Drum plotter** - is a pen plotter that wraps the paper around a drum with a pin feed attachment
- **Flat bed plotter** - is a mechanical drafting device used for many CAD (computer aided design) programs for designers.
- **Ink jet plotter** – it creates image by spraying small droplets of ink on the paper. - banners
- **Cutting plotter** - is a large scale cutting device that produces ready cut graphics.

Microfilm recorder

- It records the **image** on the film
- Film reel in cine field
- It stores images on **a roll of plastic films**.
- The stored images are **so small** that you read them only with a **microfilm recorder**.

