

Course Name : O Level(B3-1st sem.)
Topic : Output Devices part-1

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Output Devices

- An output device accepts data from a computer and translates them into a human acceptable form.
- Output generated by output device classified into two types:

1) Soft-copy output – Output which is stored in computer memory and displayed on screen in digital and electronic form of material and modified easily.

2) Hard-copy output – Output is a **physical** form of material which is produced on a paper. They cannot be modified easily.

Monitor

- Monitor is an output device which is used for producing soft-copy output. It is also known as VDU i.e. Visual Display Unit. It forms images from tiny dots, called pixels that are arranged in a rectangular form.

Cathode-Ray Tube (CRT)

- CRT's Screen display is made up of small picture elements called pixels. The smaller the pixels the better the image clarity or resolution. CRT is the large bulky sized monitor. It has high power requirement so it is not appropriate for portable devices.

Liquid crystal display

- LCD contains liquid crystals in between two plates of the screen. The plates are made by either glass or plastic. The front plate is transparent and the back plate is reflective. Liquid crystals are charged electronically to display the content.

Light emitting diode

- LED contains multiple small bulbs. The contents are displayed by turning the bulbs “on” and “off”. Initially it was used only for simple digital displays like in calculator, digital watch, etc. At present it is also used in television, desktop PC, laptop, etc.

Plasma display

- It contains neon gas in between the two plates of the screen in place of liquid crystals of LCD. It has larger viewing angle but is expensive than LCD. It is smaller in size, light in weight and it has low power requirement and low brightness.



CRT Monitor



LCD Monitor

Exercise:

1. Write the short notes on monitor and its types.