# Input & Output Devices



## Learning Objectives:

- List at least three common input and output devices.
- Name the processes a video monitor uses to displays images.
- Name the components of a mouse and list the common techniques used to maintain a mouse.
- Name three types of printers and list the advantages and disadvantages of each.
- Explain how input and output devices communicate with the other parts of the computer.

#### **I/O Devices:**

- Keyboard
- Mouse
- Trackball
- Trackpad
- Pen

- Touch Screen
- Bar Code Reader
- Image Scanner
- Microphone
- Video



#### Parts of a Keyboard:

- Alphanumeric Keys
- Modifier Keys
- Numeric Keypad
- Function Keys
- Cursor-movement Keys
- Escape Key
- Special-purpose Keys



#### Escape Key

#### **Factors Affecting Monitors:**

- Size
- Resolution
- Refresh rate
- Dot pitch

#### Size is measured diagonally.

The picture is scanned from left to right and from top to bottom.

One complete set of scan lines is called a frame.

Refresh rate = number of frames in one second





#### **Flat-Panel Monitors:**

• LCD (Liquid Crystal Display)

Passive Matrix

Active Matrix

(Notebooks use LCD displays)



### **Types of Printers:**

- Ink Jet • Dye-Sub
- Laser • Fiery
- Dot-Matrix
- Thermal-Wax

- IRIS
- Plotter

Ink jets are popular because of their relatively low cost and color capability.



#### Laser printers are faster and capable of high resolution.



#### **Printer Criteria:**

- Image Quality
- Speed
- Initial Cost
- Cost of Operation

### **Types of Interfaces:**

- Serial
- Parallel
- Centronics
- SCSI



The serial ports transfer data one bit at a time.



The parallel port transfers data one byte at a time.

