

Output Devices: SLO#3.2

MONITOR:

To display result or output from computer, a TV like device is used and called "Monitor". The monitors are also referred as CRT (Cathode Ray Tube), Screen VDT (Video Display Terminal). Monitor assists during input from the keyboard; it also displayed all normal or error messages. The Displayed output is called "Softcopy" of information. A program can be typed or edited very easily by the help of monitor. Different types of monitors are availed in market for example monochrome, color, small size, large size, interlace ,non-interlace ,low radiation and having dot pitch of 0.39,0.31 and 0.28.How ever the "graphic system" defines the final quality of monitor. Monitors can be divided in to three types. According to latest graphic systems

1. General purpose monitors.
2. Advanced purpose monitors.
3. Special purpose monitors

PRINTERS:

Printer is a device that accepts text and graphic out from a computer and transfers the information to paper, usually to standard size sheets of paper. Printers are sometimes sold with computer but more frequently are purchased separately, printers vary in size, speed, Sophistication and cost. There are many difference types of printers. In terms of the technology utilized, printers fall into two basic categories.

1. Impact printers
2. Non- Impact printers

- **IMPACT PRINTERS:**

Impact printers include all printers that worked b y striking an ink ribbon daisy, dot matrix. And line printers are impact printers. Impact printers are mush nosier then other printers.

- **DAISY WHEEL:** Similar to a ball – head type writer, this type of printer has a plastic or metal wheel on which the shape of each character stands out in relief. A hammer press the wheel against a ribbon, which in turn make an ink stain in the shape of the character on the paper. Daisy – well printers produced latter – quality print but cannot print graphics.

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- **DOT MATRIX:** Create characters by sticking pens against an ink ribbon. Each pin makes a dot, and combination of dots form characters and illustrations.
 - **LINE PRINTER:** Contains a chain of characters or pins that print an entire line at one time. Line printers are very fast but produce low quality print. Drum printers and chain printer are sub division of line printers.
 - **NON IMPACT PRINTERS:**

Non impact printer includes laser printer, inkjet printer etc.
 - **INJECT PRINTERS:** Sprays ink on sheet of paper. Inkjet printer produces high quality text and graphics.
 - **LASER PRINTER:** Use the same technology as photocopier machines. Laser printers produce very high quality text and graphics.
 - **LED & LCD PRINTERS:** Similar to a laser printer, but uses liquid crystal or light emitting diodes rather than laser to produce and image on the drum.
 - **THERMAL PRINTER:** An inexpensive printer that works by pushing heated pins against heat sensitive paper. Thermal printers are widely used in calculators and fax machines.

PLOTTERS:

Plotter is a special kind of output device that prints graphics on papers, which include drawing, graph, making maps, plotting engineering drawing and machine components. Plotters differ from printers in that they draw lines using a pen. As a result, they can produce continuous line whereas printers can only simulate line by printing a closely spaced series of dots. Multi color plotters use different color pens to draw different colors. In general, plotters are considerably more expensive than printers. They are used in engineering applications where precision is mandatory. Plotters can be two types.

1. Drum plotter
2. Flatbed plotter

CD-WRITER:

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A CD writer is a common drive included on today's computers. It allows you to read and write CD-ROM disks, which is advantageous for keeping backups of your files, additional computer storage, and making music CDs. Many different companies make CD writers, but they work in the same way. They are also referred to as CD-R drives or CD burners. A CD writer is not very different from a standard CD-ROM drive. When you insert the disk, the varying light reflecting off the pits in the disk tell the sensors the type of information contained on the disk. The only difference with a CD writer is that you can insert special disks made with light-sensitive dye. The laser in the CD writer will calibrate to the specific frequency that will "burn" the information into the disk.

HARDCOPY:

A hard copy is a type of material suitable for direct use, meaning that the user can read the material directly, rather than having to process it through a computer or some other technology. The most classic example of a hard copy is printed material on paper. Many industries which work heavily with electronics use the term "hard copy" along with others to distinguish what type of media is being discussed. It is sometimes also called a permanent reproduction, since a hard copy does not change once it has been generated.

SOFTCOPY:

A **soft copy** is the unprinted digital document file. This term is often contrasted with **hard copy**. It can usually be viewed through an appropriate editing program, such as word processing programs, database programs, or presentation software, depending on the file type. It can be transported from one computer to another through USB drives and other disk drives. Keeping a digital copy of a document can allow easy editing of it later on. See hard copy for information about printed documents.