

Lecture no. 8

Department: Information and Library Science

Subject: Information Storage & Retrieval

Name of the lecture: output devices

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OUTPUT Devices

Below devices used in output operations, giving the definitions and functions of each one.

Color display screen: Display screens that can display between 16 and 15.7 million colors, depending on their type. Most software today is developed for color, and except for some pocket PC (personal computer), most microcomputers today are sold with color display screens.

Display screen : Also variously called monitor, CRT (Cathode Ray Tube), or simply softcopy output device screen that shows programming instructions and data as they are being input and information after it is processed. Sometimes a display screen is referred to as VDT (Video Display Terminal), although technically a VDT includes both screen and keyboard. The size of a screen is measured diagonally from corner to corner in inches, just like television screens. Display screen enables users to immediately view the results of input and processing.

Font : Set of type characters in a particular type style and size. Desktop publishing Programs, along with laser printers, have enabled users to dress up their printed projects with many different fonts.

Hard copy: Refers to printed output (as opposed to softcopy). The principal examples are printouts, whether texts or graphics, from printers. Film, including microfilm and microfiche, is also considered hardcopy output. Hardcopy is convenient for people to use and distribute; it can be easily handled or stored.

Impact printer : Type of printer that forms characters or images by striking a mechanism such as a print hammer or wheel against an inked ribbon leaving an image on paper. For microcomputer users ,the most common impact printers are daisywheel printers and dot-matrix printers.

Inkjet printer: Non impact printer that forms images with little dots. Inkjet printers spray small, electrically charged droplets of ink from four nozzles through holes in a matrix at high speed onto paper. Because they produce high quality images, they are often used by people in graphic design and desktop publishing. However, inkjet printers are slower than laser printer.

Laser printer: Non impact printer similar to a photocopying machine, charged ink-like toner (powder) and then transferred from drum to paper. Laser printers produce much better image quality than dot-matrix do and can print in many more colors. They are also quieter. Laser printers, along with page description languages, enabled the development of a desktop publishing.

Liquid-crystal display (LCD): Flat panel display that consists of a substance called liquid crystal. LCD is useful not only for portable computers but also as a display for various electronic devices, such as radios and watches.

Monochrome display screen: Refers to "single color" , a monochrome computer screen displays a single-color image on a contrasting background, usually black on white ,amber on black, or green on black. Monochrome display is suitable for non graphics applications such as word processing or spreadsheets.

