Q.6 What are the Function of input device?

Ans. Input devices are used to capture the data and transmit it to the computer system.

Input devices captured data and after the convert data in to computer readable form.

There are some input devices are as under.

1) Keyboard
2) Mouse
3) Scanner
4) Light pen
5) Joystick

1. **Keyboard :-** Keyboard is most commonly used input devices.

Programmed and data are entered into a computer through a keyboard.

Keyboard is attached to a micro computer or mini computer.

Keyboard is similar to the type-writer.

Keyboard contains alphabets, digits, special-characters and some control key.

Keyboard devices can be classified into two types :

a) General purpose keyboard
b) Special purpose keyboard

Keyboard

Data entered of the keyboard is directly sent to the CPU.

2. **Mouse :-** Mouse was originally developed by Xerox at the Palo Alto Research Park.

The mouse is a small hand device.

A mouse is also called as pointing device.
It is held in one hand and it can move across a display.

The mouse is use to draw diagram, making images, click to particular link.

The mouse is also used to edit text.

There are two types of mouse us available.

a) Mechanical type of mouse
b) Optical mouse.

Mouse

3. **Light Pen :-** Light Pen is electronic pointer that allow users to modify design on screen.

A light pen is a pointing device.

It is used to select and write the text on CRT|LCD|LED.

It is photo sensitive device.

The user indicates his choice by touch light pen.

The signal sent by the pen to the process.

Light Pen

4. **Joystick :-** Joystick usually has a square or rectangle plastic base

A joystick is also a pointing device.

It is used to move the cursor position on a CRT screen.

Its Function is similar to mouse.
A joystick can be moved right, left. Forward and backward.

A joystick is used for playing 3D games.

JoyStick

5. **Scanner :-** Scanner are kind of input deivces.

They are capable of entering information directly into the computer.

Thought scanner you can input graphics data into the computer.

Scanner provides faster and more accurate data entry.

Some types of scanner are as followed

a) OMR
b) OCR
c) MICR
d) Barcode system

A) **OMR :-** OMR is stand for optical mark reader.

The OMR is a given which can detect present or absent of a mark on paper.
OMR is used in reading answer sheet.

B) **OCR :-** OCR is stand for optical character reader.

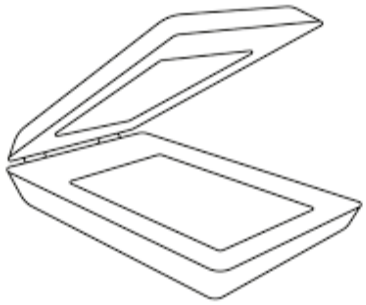
OCR cannot only detect marks but it can also recognize its shape and character.

C) **MICR :-** MICR is stand for magnetic Ink Character Reader.

MICR systems use special ink which can be magnetize. MICR who prints character that can e read and decoded.

D) **Barcode System :-** Barcode System is a special type of point to data recognized.

Barcode system is used in control accounting, library, super market etc.



Scanner

Q.7 What is the Function of Output devices?

Ans. The output devices receive information from the computer and provide them to users.

An output device is on electric mechanical device that accept data from a computer and translate it to human readable form.

There are some types of output devices.

1) Monitor
2) Printer
3) Plotter
4) Speaker

1. **Monitor :-** Monitor is the popular output device.

It is use for producing soft copy.

A monitor is also known as YDU(Visual Display Unit).

There are some types of Monitor

1) **CRT :-** CRT is stand for cathode ray tube.

CRT display is a commonly use output device.

It display the data of information receive from the computer.

It can display alphanumeric characters and graphics.

CRT Monitor

2) **LCD/LED :-** LCD is stand for Liquid Crystal Display

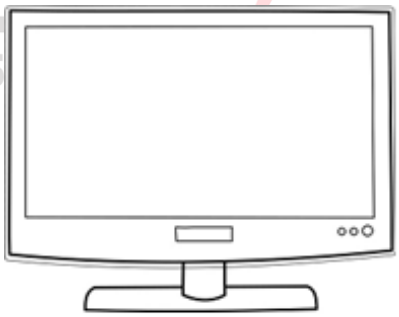
LED is stand for Light Emiting Diod.

A liquid crystal material is sandwich between two glass or plastic plates.

The front plate is transparent and the back plate is reflective.

There are a cutting of thin film on the front plate.

The cutting is transparent and reflect ire.



LED/LCD

2. **Printer :-** A printer are commonly use output devices.

It provide information in the permanent the readable form.

It produce printed output of result program and data.

There are mainly two types of printer
a) Impact
b) Non-Impact

Printers are classified as under

1) **Character printer :-** Character printer print only one character of the text at a time.

Ex. i) dot matrix printer.
ii) Daisy while printer
iii) ink-jet printer

2) **Line Pinter :-** Line Printers one line of a text at a time.

Ex. i) chain printer
ii) drum printer
iii) band printer

3) Page Printer :- Page printer on page of a text at a time.

Ex. i) Laser Printer

Printer

3. **Plotter :-** Plotter are useful to produce output containing graphical diagram.

Multi color plotters are used to for preparing financial documents, annual reports and engineering,, drawing.

It is very slow in motion.

The first plotter was inverted in 1953 by Remington-rano.

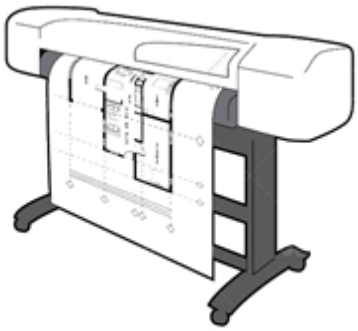
Plotters may be used either pen or ink-jet approach.

Pen plotters are available I two forms.

a) Drum type
b) Flatted type

The ink-jet plotters used in with different colors.

Plotter comes in different size like A-4, A-2, A-1 etc.



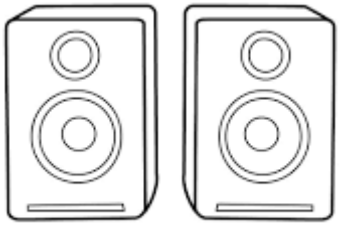
Plotter

4. **Speaker :-** speaker is used to audio output device.

Speaker converts electrical signals into sounds.

There are some speakers used either male plug or female plug ports and some speaker link with computer sound cards.

Speaker are made up of a cone, an iron coil, a magnet and housing. When the speaker receives electrical input from a device. It sends the current though the causing it to move back the outer cone, generating sound waves picked up by our ears.



Speaker

Q.8 Explain Secondary Storage Device Memory?

Ans. Secondary storage devices are also called secondary memory. They are used to store permanent data.

1. **Magnetic tape :-** Magnetic tape is one of most popular storage medium for large memory.

It consists of magnetic materials that store permanent data.

Ii can be 12.5mm to 25mm wide and 500 meter to 1200 meter long.

The cost of storing data in tapes is inexpensive.

Most of the modern magnetic tapes have nine tracks.

Magnetic tapes speed measured in inches per second.

High performance tapes have speed more than 200 inches per second.

Advantages : → Compact
→ Low Cost
→ Fast
→ Long term storage

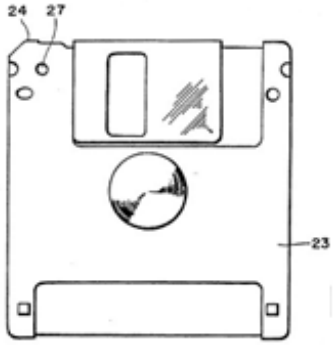
Disadvantages : → No direct access
→ Indirect interpretation
→ Environmental problems

2. **Magnetic Disk :-**

(i) **Floppy Disk :-** A Floppy Disk is a round a piece of flexible plastic code.

There are two types of Floppy Disk available
a) 3.5”
b) 5.25”

The most common Floppy Disk now in use is 3.5” disk.



Floppy Disk

Floppies are made of plastic coat with magnetic oxide.

(ii) **Hard Disk :-** Hard Disk is the popular secondary storage device.

It is thin magnetic disk made of metal plate.

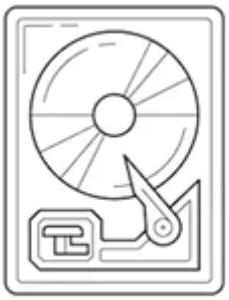
The Hard Disk plates made of many size like 1 to 14 inches.

The Hard Disk is divided into many tracks.

Information is stored in this track on both sides.

Hard Disk is fast secondary storage device.

Hard Disk has a large storage capacity.



Hard Disk

(iii) **Zip Disk :-** Zip Disks are of high capacity and removable disk.

Zip Disk is similar to Floppy Disk.

Zip Disk a much grate storage capacity.

Zip Disks are available in two sizes.

a) 100mb
b) 250mb

Advantages : → Easy to use
→ Storage capacity is large
→ Faster

Disadvantages : → Expensive
→ Data transfer is slow.

3. **Optical Disk :-**

(i) **CD :-** CD is stand for Compact Disk.

CD is s shiny, silver colored metal disk.

It has a storage capacity of 650mb.

CD is non-erasable storage device.

CD is used for distribution of software, digital, graphics, images etc.

Advantages : → Low Cost
→ Don't have any mechanical part.
→ Light Weight

Disadvantages : → It is read only medium.
→ Its data access speed is slow.

(ii) **DVD :-** DVD is stand for Digital Versatile Disk.

DVD is one type of optical disk.

DVD can be used for data storage including movies with high video and sound quality.

The total capacity of DVD is 8.5GB.

DVD is also read only memory.

DVD is developed by Philips (Netherlands) and Sony (Japan).

Advantages : → In a comparison to CD it store large data.

Disadvantages : → More expansive
→ Some time damage.