Topic: commonly used input, output and memory devices in computers for today:

Input Devices

Keyboard: A computer keyboard is an input device used to enter characters and functions into the computer system by pressing buttons, or keys

Mouse: A mouse is a small device that a computer user pushes across a desk surface in order to point to a place on a display screen and to select one or more actions to take from that position.

Webcam: A webcam is a video camera which is designed to record or stream to a computer or computer network. They are primarily used in video telephony, live streaming and social media, and security.

Scanner: A scanner is a device that captures images from photographic prints, posters, magazine pages and similar sources for computer editing and display

Output Devices

Monitor: A computer monitor is an output device that displays information in pictorial or textual form. A discrete monitor comprises a visual display, support electronics, power supply, housing, electrical connectors, and external user controls.

Printer: The printer is a hardware device that is used to get a hard copy of a document or a file. It can be used for: getting the printout of important documents. to prepare projects in schools or colleges.
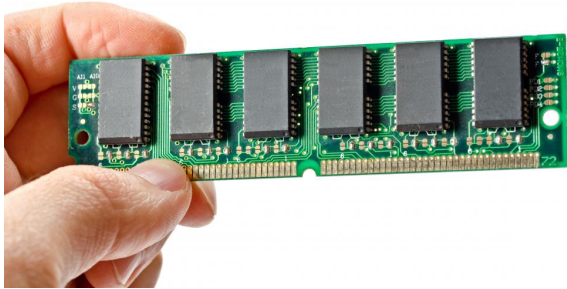

Speakers: Speakers are the electromagnetic wave that converts electromagnetic waves into sound waves. The computer provides audio input to the speakers.

Memory Devices

RAM (Random Access Memory): RAM is a computer's short-term memory, where the data that the processor is currently using is stored. Your computer can access RAM memory much faster than data on a hard disk, SSD, or other long-term storage device, which is why RAM capacity is critical for system performance.

Hard Disk Drive (HDD): HDD is a type of data storage device that is used in laptops and desktop computers. An HDD is a "non-volatile" storage drive, which means it can retain the stored data even when no power is supplied to the device.

SSD: Store data permanently inside an integrated circuit, typically using flash memory. The flash memory inside an SSD means data is written, transferred, and erased electronically and silently — SSDs don't have the moving parts found inside mechanical hard-disk drives (HDDs).