How screen displays work.

1. Displays are the most-used output device on a computer.
2. They provide instant feedback by showing you text and graphic images as you work.
3. Most desktop displays use LiquidCrystal Display (LCD) or Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) technology.
4. LCD monitors are replaced CRTs.
5. Resolution refers to the numbers of dots of colour, known as pixels.
6. Two measurements describe the size of your display: the aspect ration and the screen size.
7. Historically, computer displays, like most television, have had an aspect ratio of 4:3 (the width of the screen of the height)
8. Inside the computer there is a video adapter or graphic card.
9. CRT monitors use a VGA cable.
10. LCD monitors use a DVI connection.
11. Colour depth refers to the number of colours a monitor can display.
12. This depends on the number of bits used to describe the colour of a single pixel.
13. An LCD is made of two glass plates with a liquid crystal material between them.
14. The crystal block the light in different quantities to create the image.
15. Active-matrix LCDs use TFT (thin film transistor) technology.
16. A CRT monitors contains millions of tiny red, green and blue phosphor dots.
17. In a plasma screen, images are created by a plasma discharge which contains (non-harmful) gases.
18. Organic Light-Emitting Diodes (OLEDs) are thin-film LED displays that don't require a backlight to function.
19. The material emits light when stimulated by an electrical current.
20. Displays are very important, so without them we won't see instant feedback from the computer.