printout - the output on paper or acetate sheets.

printer driver - a program in computer, that converts data into a form that printer can understand.

print spooler - a program that stores files to be printed when the printer is ready.

printer - device that prints texts or graphics on paper.

resolution - the output quality of printout.

dpi - dots per inch.

pages per minute (ppm) - the speed of printer.

print server - computer that stores the files waiting to be printed.

dot-matrix printer - a printer, that uses a group, or matrix, of pins to create precise dots

impact printing - technology that allows to print multi-part forms.

ink-jet printer - printer that generates an image by spraying, tiny, precise drops of ink onto paper.

multi-function printer - ink-jet based printer that can perform more than one task.

laser printer - printer that uses a laser beam to fix the ink to the paper.

toner - powder used by laser printers that attracted to paper by an electrostatic charge and then fused on by a hot rolle.

page description language - language used by laser printers which describes how to print the text and draw the images on the page.

plotter - a special type of printer which uses ink and fine pens held in a carriage to draw detailed designs on paper.

brightness - the luminance of images is measured in cd/m2.

screen size - the viewing area is measured diagonally.

resolution - the clarity of the image depends on the number of pixels contained on a display, horizontally and vertically.

pixel - sort of picture elements.

colour depth - the number of colours a monitor can display.

refresh rate - the number of times that the image is drawn each second.

LCD screen - a flat-panel display which works by emitting light through a special liquid.

phosphors - materials that emit light and produce colours when they are activated

refresh rate - the frequency at which a monitor renews its image, measured in Hz

dot pitch - a space between a display’s pixels