SPECIFICATIONS OF THE COMPUTER

REPORT

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DISTINGUISH BETWEEN MEMORY AND STORAGE ?

Memory

The term ‘memory’ refers to the component within your computer that allows for short-term data access. You may recognize this component as DRAM, or dynamic random-access memory. Your computer performs many operations by accessing data stored in its short-term memory. Some examples of such operations include editing a document, loading applications and browsing the internet.

Storage

Whereas memory refers to the location of short-term data, storage is the component within your computer that allows you to store and access data on a long-term basis. Usually, storage comes in the form of a solid-state drive or a hard drive. Storage houses your applications, operating system and files for an indefinite period.

EXPLAIN TYPES OF KEYBOARD AND THE PURPOSE OF THE SPECIAL KEY ?

Wireless keyboards are increasing in popularity. They connect to the computer through infrared (IR), radio frequency (RF), or Bluetooth connections instead of physical cables. IR and RF connections are similar to what you'd find in a television remote control. Regardless of which sort of signal they use, wireless keyboards require either a built-in receiver or one that is plugged into the USB port to communicate with the computer.

KEYBOARDS IN A NOTEBOOK OR NETBOOK UNIT

Keyboards in a Notebook or Netbook Unit Because of their smaller size, some notebooks and netbooks have more compact keyboards. All of the same functionality is provided through the use of an additional Function key labeled as *FN* in combination with other keys. One noticeably missing element of these keyboards is a numeric keypad. Instead the keys labeled 7, 8, 9, U, I, O, J, K, L, and M are often used to act as a number pad when they are struck while the FN function key is held down

PURPOSE OF THE SPECIAL KEY

Key Name	Typical Function
Alt	In combination with another key, enters a command (example: Alt + F displays the File tab options in Office 2010).
Caps Lock	Toggles Caps Lock mode on or off.
Ctrl	In combination with another key, enters a command (example: Ctrl + S executes the instruction to save the current file).
End	Moves the cursor to the end of the current line.
F1	Displays on-screen help.
Home	Moves the cursor to the beginning of the current line.
Insert	Toggles between insert and overwrite mode, if these modes are available in the program you're using.
Print Screen	Captures the screen image and places it in memory.
Windows key	Displays the Start menu in Microsoft Windows.

WHAT IS THE MONITOR AND LIST THE CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPES ?

MONITOR

Monitors (also called displays) are screens that display data and processed information called output. It’s important to remember that the screen display isn’t a permanent record. To drive home this point, screen output is sometimes called soft copy, as opposed to hard copy (printed output). To make permanent copies of your work, you should save it to a storage device or print it.

There are two basic types of monitors: the big cathode-ray tube (CRT) monitors that are very bulky and are usually connected to older desktop computers, and the thin, popular liquid crystal display (LCD) monitors like those that accompany new desktops and all-in-one units, and are incorporated into notebooks, handheld computers, and smartphones **Liquid crystal displays (LCDs)**, or **flat-panel displays**, have largely replaced CRT monitors. An LCD screen is a grid of pixels. A florescent panel at the back of the system generates light waves to make the images and colors.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MONITOR

Size.

Resolution.

Bandwidth.

Refresh rate.

Interlaced or non – interlaced.

Dot pitch.

IDENTIFY THE TYPES OF PRINTERS AND EXPLAIN THEIR ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Printers produce a permanent version, or hard copy, of the output on the computer's display screen. Some of the most popular printers are inkjet printers and laser printer .

Inkjet printers are relatively inexpensive nonimpact printers that produce excellent color output, making them popular choices for home small jets onto a sheet of users They spray ionized ink from a series of paper, creating the desired character shapes. Today, inkjet printers are capable of producing high quality print approaching that produced by laser printers. A typical inkjet printer provides a resolution of 300 dots per inch, although some newer models offer higher resolutions. One drawback of an inkjet printer is that it is relatively slow compared with its laser competitor.

LASER PRINTER

A laser printer is a high-resolution nonimpact printer that uses an electrostatic reproductive technology similar to that used by copiers Under the printer's computerized control, a laser beam creates electrical charges on a rotating print drum. These charges attract toner, which is transferred to the paper and fused to its surface by a heat process. Laser printers print faster than inkjets; some laser printers can crank out 60 or more pages per minute.

DOT-MATRIX PRINTERS

Dot-matrix printers (also known as impact printers) were once the most popular type of printer but are declining in use. Such printers create characters by striking pins against an ink ribbon. Each pin makes a dot, and combinations of dots form characters and illustrations. Although they are capable of printing 3,000 lines per minute, their print quality is lower than other printers and they are noisy.

THERMAL-TRANSFER PRINTERS

Thermal-transfer printers use a heat process to transfer an impression onto paper. There are two types of thermal printers. Thermal-wax transfer printers adhere a wax-based ink onto paper, whereas direct thermal printers burn dots onto coated paper when the paper passes over a line of heating elements. The best thermal-wax transfer printers are called dye sublimation printers. These printers are slow and expensive, but they produce results that are difficult to distinguish from high-quality color photographs.

PHOTO PRINTERS

Photo printers are either inkjet or laser printers and use special inks and good-quality photo paper to produce pictures that are as good as those generated by commercial photo processors. Many allow you to bypass your computer to print directly from a digital camera or memory card.

ADVANTAGES OF PRINTERS

Convenience

One of the key advantages of printing out material is that it is convenient. If you need to mark it up or make notes on it, it is easy to do.

Ease of Reading

For many people, printed documents remain easier to read. The text on a printed document is, as of 2012, sharper than the sharpest display.

DISADVANTAGES OF PRINTERS

Cost

While there are a number of variables that determine what it costs to print a document, the simple fact of the matter is that printing costs money. While the toner or ink for a black-and-white page is frequently in the range of 1 to 2 cents, you also need to pay for paper and for the printer itself. Color printing is even more expensive.

Environmental Concerns

Printers kill trees. On average, a smaller office with 10 to 15 employees will consume enough paper to necessitate cutting down 18 trees a year.

DISCUSS STORAGE MEDIA AND THEIR CATEGORIES ?

Storage media devices are categorized according to two primary storage technologies:

MAGNETIC

- Floppy disks
- Disk cartridges
- Hard disks
- Magnetic tape

OPTICAL

- Compact Disk Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM).
- Digital Video Disk Read-Only Memory (DVD-ROM)
- CD-Recordable (CD-R)
- CD-Rewritable (CD-RW)

HOW DOES IT WORK?

Magnetic storage

A magnetic disk's medium contains iron particles which could be given a magnetic charge in one of two directions. (each direction represents a 1 or 0)

Optical storage

To store data, the disk's metal surface is covered with tiny dents (pits) and flat spots (lands), which cause light to be reflected differently. It also uses reflected light to read data.

DEFINE HOW DATA STORED ?

Disks are formatted, physically laid out, in circular bands called **tracks.** Each track is divided into pie-shaped wedges called **sectors.** Two or more sectors combine to form a **cluster.**

Hard disk stores information in the form of magnetic fields. Data is stored digitally in the form of tiny magnetized regions on the platter where each region represents a bit. To write data on the hard disk, a magnetic field is placed on the tiny field in one of these two polarities: N-S – If North Pole arrives before the south pole and S-N – if the south pole arrives before the north pole while the field is accessed. An orientation in the one direction (like N-S) can represent the '1' while the opposite orientation (S-N) represents "0". This polarity is sensed by integrated controllers built within the hard disk.

IDENTIFY POINTING DEVICES ?

Mouse

Touch-pad

Pointing stick

Touch screen

Stylus

LIST INPUT DEVICES ?

Keyboard

Mouse

Scanner

Microphone

Joystick

THANK YOU FOR WATCHING

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