

DATE :27-4-21

SESSION : 3

CLASS : IV

SUBJECT : Computer

CHAPTER NUMBER:1

CHAPTER NAME :INPUT, OUTPUT AND STORAGE DEVICES

SUBTOPIC :STORAGE DEVICES

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OBJECTIVE :

To make the learners know about different storage devices that are used in computer.

OUTPUT DEVICE:

The device which is used to display the data that we enter into computer are called output device.

Monitor:

The output that we get on monitor is called soft copy.

There are three types of monitor:-

- i) **CRT:** These are less expensive, but consume more electricity.
- ii) **LCD:** These are thinner, lighter, and consume less electricity.
- iii) **LED:** It looks like LCD monitors and has better picture quality.

CRT(Cathode Ray Tube)

LCD(Liquid crystal Display)

LED(Light Emitting Diode)

Speaker: It is used to listen music from computer.





Printer: It helps to take print out on the paper.

The printed copy we get from computer is called Hard copy.

Printer is classified as

- Dot matrix printer:
- Inkjet Printer
- Laser Printer
- 3D Printer

Dot matrix printer:

- It works like a type writer .
- It is the slowest and cheapest printer.
- It is very noisy.
- It gives output in black and white and doesn't give good quality output.

Inkjet printer:

- This printer sprays droplet of ink on the paper to form the text and graphics.
- It prints both black and white as well as colored print.
- It produces high quality prints when used with special paper..

Laser printer:

- It uses laser beam and dry ink to produce printouts.
- It is used mainly in publishing houses.
- It gives good quality print out and prints at a very high speed.

3D printers:

- These are remarkable machines that can make everyday things in different materials in all forms.
- In this process an object is created by laying down successive layers of the material until an object is entirely made.

Storage Devices

- The device that help us in storing the data are called storage devices

Bits and byte

- Computer can understand only two States on and off. two digits 0s and 1s called binary digit or bits.
- The data is stored in the computer in the form of bits and is measured in bytes.
- The memory capacity determined how much data and instructions can be stored in the computer either temporarily or permanently

Bits:	<input type="text"/>
Bytes:	<input type="text"/>
Kilobytes:	<input type="text"/>
Megabytes:	<input type="text"/>
Gigabytes:	<input type="text"/>
Terabytes:	<input type="text"/>
Petabytes:	<input type="text"/>
Exabytes:	<input type="text"/>
Zettabytes:	<input type="text"/>
Yottabytes:	<input type="text"/>

8 bits = 1 byte

1024 bytes = 1 KB (1 to 3 digits)

1024 KB = 1 MB (4 to 6 digits)

1024 MB = 1 GB (7 to 9 digits)

1024 GB = 1 TB (10 to 12 digits)

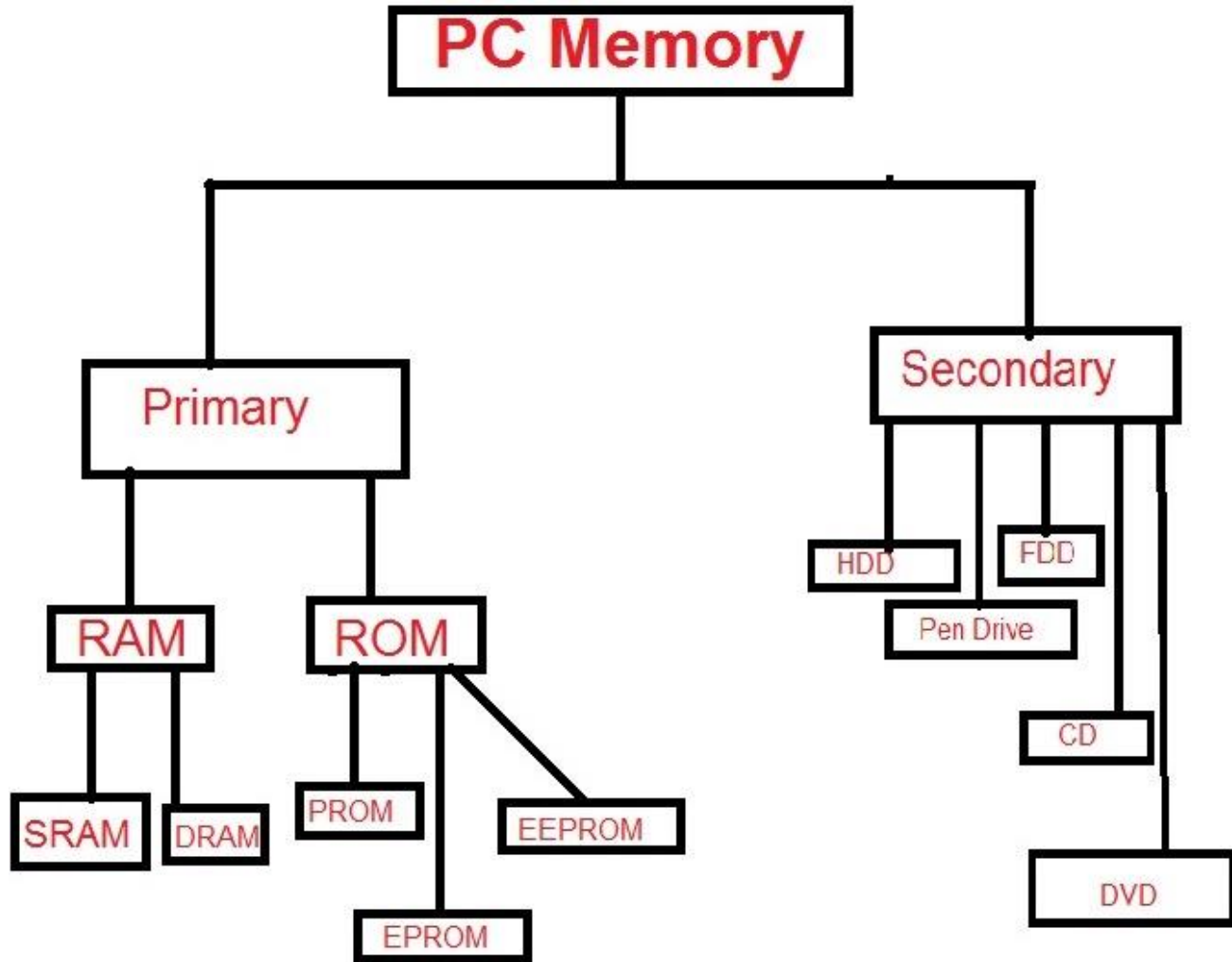
1024 TB = 1 PB (13 to 15 digits)

1024 PB = 1 EB (16 to 18 digits)

1024 EB = 1 ZB (19 to 21 digits)

1024 ZB = 1 YB (22 to 24 digits)

more than enough... (25 to 27 digits)



INTERNAL MEMORY

Internal memory is also called Primary Memory or Main Memory.

It is the built-in-memory, designed to store data and instructions while the computer is working.

The data stored in the internal memory is erased when the computer is turned off.

It is always easier to access data or programs from the internal memory as it is the fastest of all forms of computer data storage.

Homework:

List out names of input devices and its function.

LEARNING OUTCOME:

Students will learn more storage devices used in computer.

THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP