

Computer Interfacing and Peripheral

Introduction

Computer peripheral

- A peripheral is a device that is used to put information into or get information out of the computer.
- Three different types of peripherals
 - Input
 - Output
 - Storage

Computer Peripheral

- Input, used to interact with, or send data to the computer (mouse, keyboards, etc.)
- Output, which provides output to the user from the computer (monitors, printers, etc.)
- Storage, which stores data processed by the computer (hard drives, flash drives, etc.)

Computer Peripheral

- A computer device, such as a CD-ROM drive or printer, that is not part of the essential computer, i.e., the memory and microprocessor. Peripheral devices can be external -- such as a mouse, keyboard, printer, monitor, external Zip drive or scanner -- or internal, such as a CD-ROM drive, CD-R drive or internal modem. Internal peripheral devices are often referred to as *integrated peripherals*

Examples of computer peripheral devices

Some common input devices include:

- keyboard
- mouse
- touchscreen
- pen tablet
- joystick
- MIDI keyboard
- scanner
- digital camera
- video camera
- microphone

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Some common output devices include:

- monitor
- projector
- TV screen
- printer
- plotter
- speakers

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There are also devices that function as both input and output devices, such as:

- external hard drives
- media card readers
- digital camcorders
- digital mixers
- MIDI equipment

Computer Interfacing

The process of connecting peripherals with the microprocessor for transferring instructions and results is known as interfacing