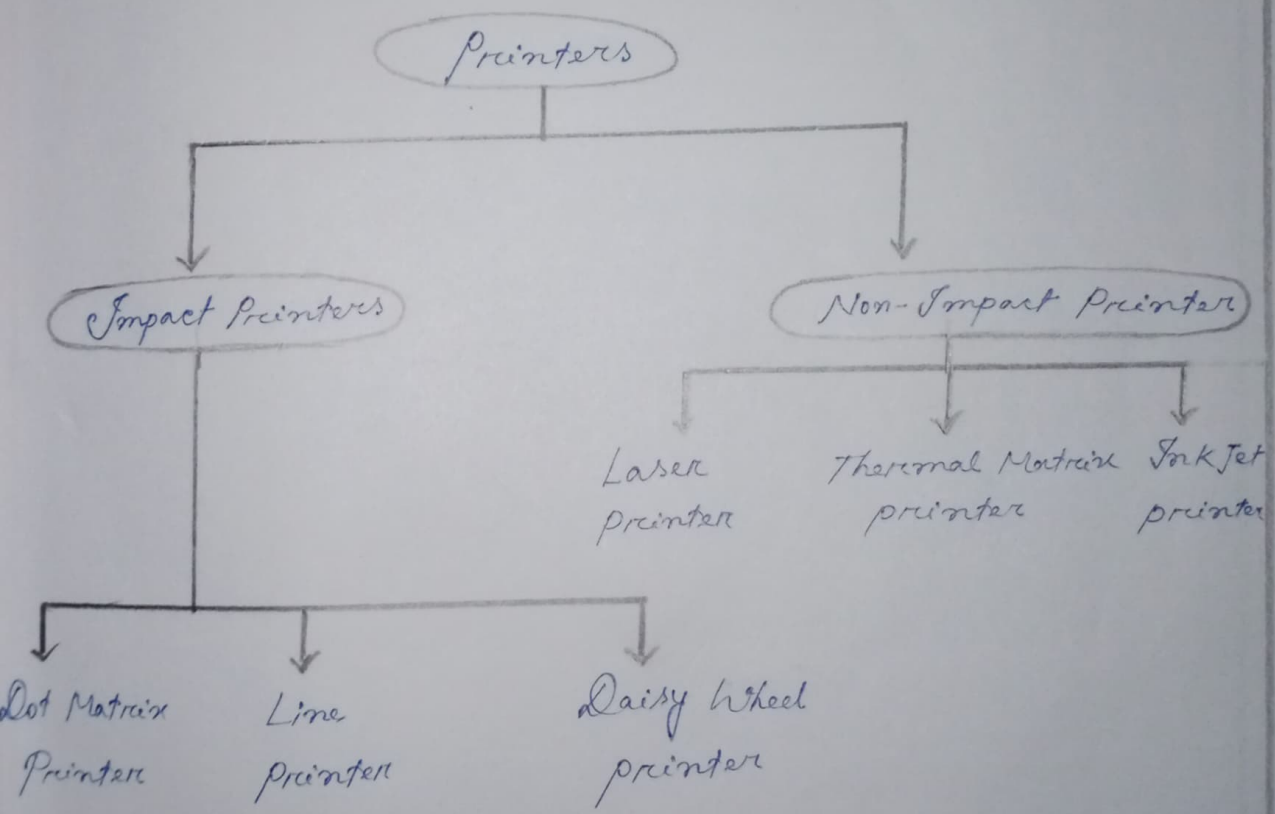


3. Mouse:

A computer mouse is a hand-held pointing device that detects two-dimensional motion relative to a surface. This motion is typically translated into the motion of a pointer on a display, which allows a smooth control of the graphical user interface. The first public demonstration of a mouse controlling a computer system was in 1968. Originally wired to a computer, modern mice are often cordless, relying on short-range radio communication with the connected system. Mice originally used a ball rolling on a surface to detect motion, but modern mice often have optical sensors that have no moving parts. In addition to moving a cursor, computer mice have one or more buttons to allow operations such as selection of a menu item on a display. Mice often also feature other elements, such as touch surfaces and "wheels" which enable additional control and dimensional input.

4. Printer :

Printers are the output devices. The data/information from the main memory of computer is transferred to the memory of printer and the same is printed in the form of output. The data can be printed in the form of graphs, letters, reports etc. as desired by the users.



As shown in the figure, the printers are mainly divided into two categories.

1. Impact printer
2. Non Impact Printer

Impact printers use ribbon/carbon papers to leave an impression on the paper. Dot matrix printer, Line printer and Daisy wheel printer come in the category of Impact printer.

