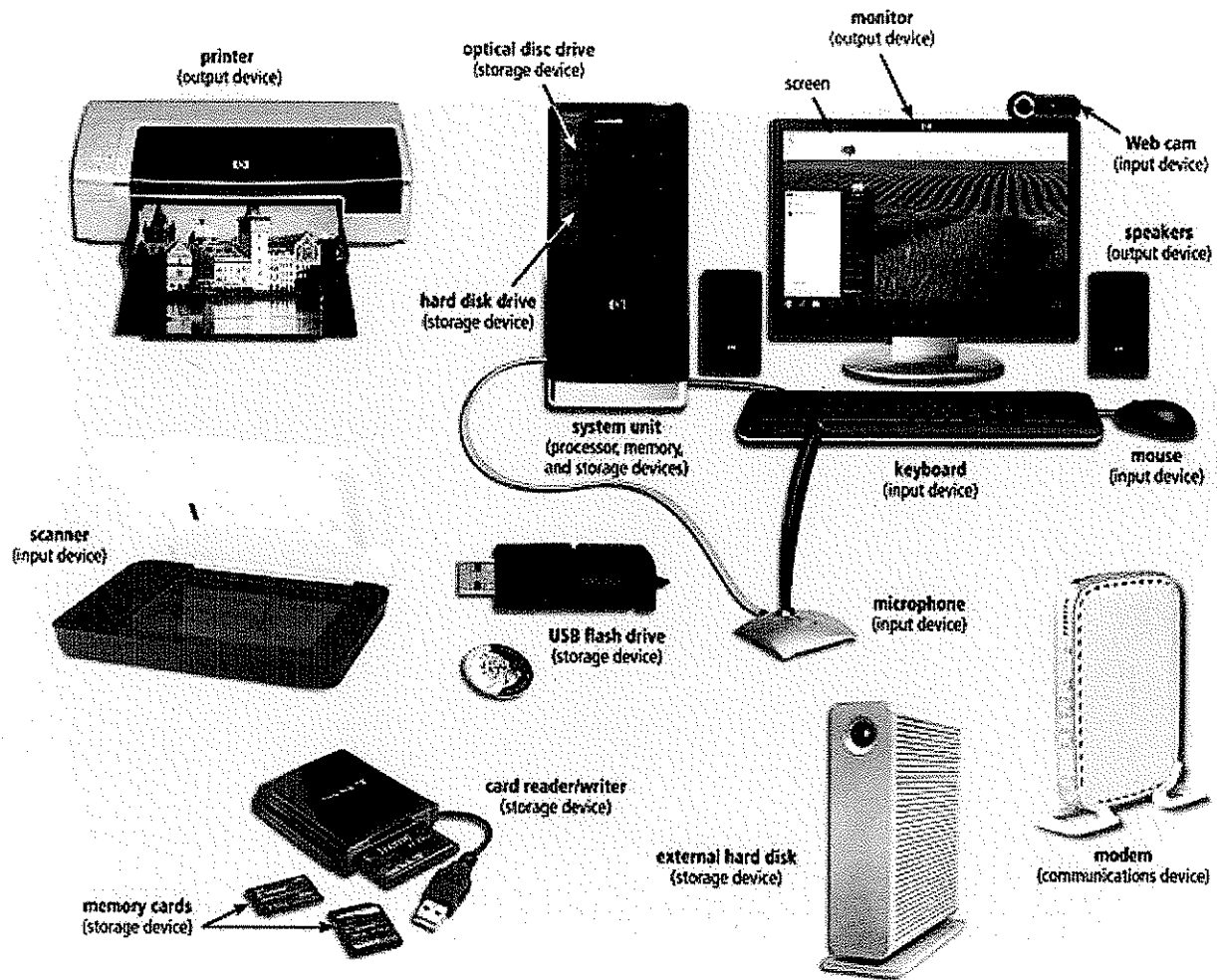


## COMPUTER BASICS

**PERIPHERAL DEVICE** a device that is connected to a host computer, but not an integral part of it. It expands the host's capabilities but does not form part of the core computer architecture.

*There are three different types of peripherals:*

- *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.)



Text copied from:

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peripheral>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Input\\_device](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Input_device)

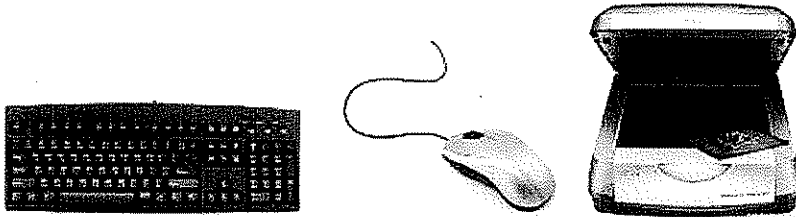
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Output\\_device](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Output_device)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer\\_data\\_storage](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_data_storage)

**INPUT DEVICE** is any peripheral (piece of computer hardware equipment) used to provide data and control signals to an information processing system such as a computer or other information appliance.

Examples of input devices include:

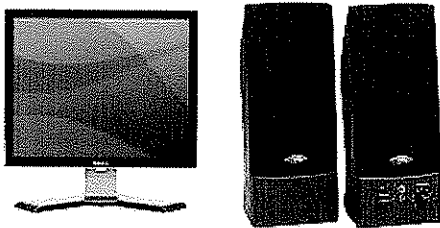
- keyboards
- mouse
- scanners
- digital cameras



**OUTPUT DEVICE** any piece of computer hardware equipment used to communicate the results of data processing carried out by an information processing system which converts the electronically generated information into human-readable form.

Examples of input devices include:

- monitors
- speakers and headphones
- disks and external drives



**STORAGE**, often called **storage** or **memory**, is a technology consisting of computer components and recording media used to retain digital data. It is a core function and fundamental component of computers. The central processing unit (CPU) of a computer is what manipulates data by performing computations.

Examples of storage devices include:

- USB
- Floppy disks
- External memory

