

Monitor

A **Monitor** is the most commonly used **Output Device** of a computer. It displays the processed information received from the CPU in the form of **text, images, graphics, videos, and animations**. Without a monitor, it becomes difficult for a user to view the results of the work performed by the computer.

A monitor is also known as a **Visual Display Unit (VDU)** or **Visual Display Terminal (VDT)** because it provides visual output to the user.

Monitor (Output Device) CPU Text (), Images (), Graphics (), Videos (), Animations ()

Visual Display Unit (VDU) Visual Display Terminal (VDT)

Types of Monitor ()

1. CRT Monitor (Cathode Ray Tube)

CRT monitors use electron beams to create images on the screen.

CRT ██████ ███ **Cathode Ray Tube** ██ █████
████ ███

Features

- Bulky and Heavy
- High Power Consumption
- Generates Heat
- Low Cost (Old Technology)

Advantages

- Good Color Quality
- Durable

Disadvantages

- Heavy
- Large Size
- High Electricity Consumption

2. LCD Monitor (Liquid Crystal Display)

LCD monitors use liquid crystal technology to display images.

LCD ██████ **Liquid Crystal Display** █████ ██
██████ ███ ███

Features

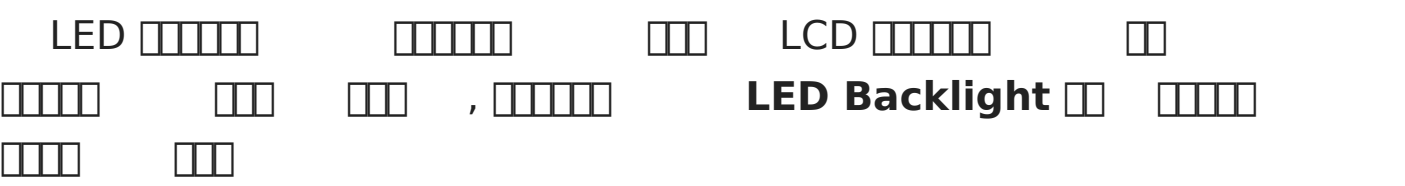
- Thin
- Lightweight
- Low Power Consumption
- Better Display than CRT

Advantages

- Less Heat
- Energy Efficient
- Flat Screen

3. LED Monitor (Light Emitting Diode)

LED monitors are improved versions of LCD monitors with LED backlighting.



Features

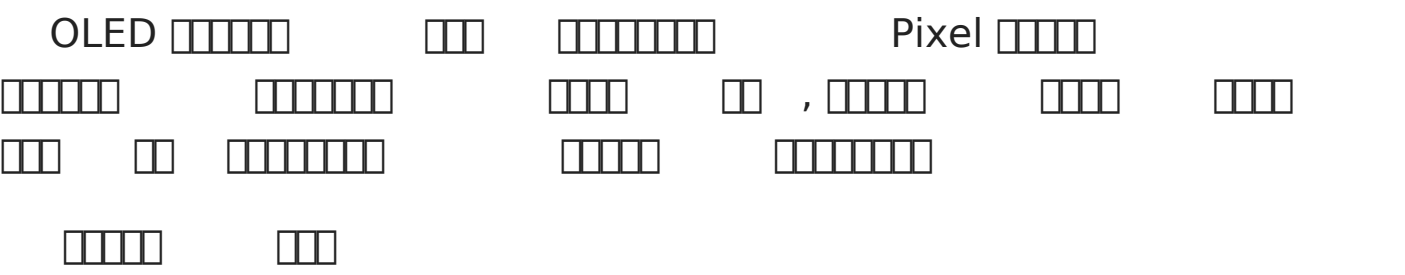
- Better Brightness
- High Contrast
- Slim Design
- Low Power Consumption

Advantages

- Excellent Picture Quality
- Long Life
- Eco-Friendly

4. OLED Monitor (Organic Light Emitting Diode)

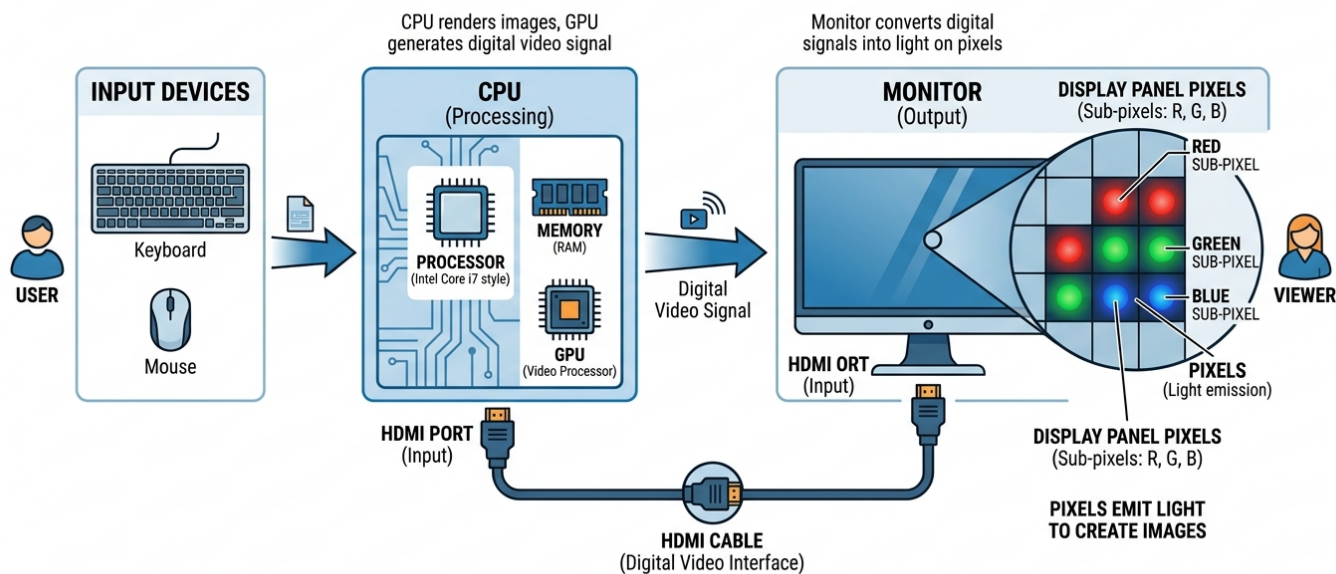
OLED monitors use self-lighting organic pixels, providing deep blacks and vibrant colors.



Applications

- Professional Editing
 - Gaming
 - High-End Displays
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WORKING OF A COMPUTER MONITOR



Revision #1

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