Monitor

The monitor is an output unit, which visually display images, signs and drawings which generates graphics card. It is through a cable connected to the graphics card on the PC that provides the appropriate graphics resolution. Graphics resolution is the number of dots (pixels) on the screen showing the image. (Eg. 1280h1024 or 1024x768)
The main feature of monitors is their size, which is expressed in inches, and weighed on the diagonal of the monitor screen (eg. 15 "17" 22 ").

There are several different types of monitors.

The oldest technology etc. monitors with cathode ray tube (CRT (Cathode Ray Tube) - monitors). As the name suggests, consists of a tube which ultimately expands and ends with the screen, which is coated with phosphor material.

The narrow end of the tube is an electronic cannon, which Shoots beam charged negative electrons towards the screen and depending on which points are affected, they glow and form the image.

The second technology monitors etc. monitors with liquid crystal (LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) - monitors). This type of monitors using the property of liquid crystals to modulate light and to create an image. The liquid crystal is placed between transparent electrodes. Under the action of voltage brought to the electrodes of the crystal particles are oriented in a particular direction and miss only a part of the light spectrum.

By omitting a certain portion of the spectrum and blocking unwanted part, determines the intensity and color of the pixel (dot screen) and thus generates image as a matrix of pixels handled.

Another newer technology etc. LED monitors. LED is the abbreviation of the English word "Light Emitting Diode" (Light Emitting Diode). The LED is an electronic light source and essentially acts as a semi-conductor. When this diode is subjected to current, electrons in her energy is released in form of light.