MONITOR

A computer monitor works like a television screen. It displays text characters and graphics in colours or in shades of grey. The monitor is sometimes also known as screen, display or a CRT (Cathode Ray Tube).

Anything typed on the keyboard is displayed on the monitor. When a program is executed, results are displayed on the monitor. However, the results stay on the screen temporarily. Only when you save the results on the hard disk, you can access them later on.

At present, various types of monitors are available in the market – such as monochrome (single colour) monitor, colour monitor, etc. The monochrome monitor and the colour monitor differ in terms of their resolution (i.e. the sharpness of the image on the screen). Higher the resolution, higher the cost. Generally, colour monitors have a higher resolution. High resolution monitors used for specialized jobs like creating graphics and images. Monochrome monitors comes in single colour and are rarely available.

Factors deciding the Performance of a Monitor

- **Dot Pitch**: the dot pitch is a standard to measure how close together the dots (pixels) should be to create an image on the monitor. More closer the dots, better the quality of the image would be.
- **Resolution and Refresh Rate**: resolution and refresh rate are two factors that depend hand-in-hand to produce a clean image, and they both depend on the video card and monitor (display screen) installed on your computer. Refresh rate is the rate at which pixel on a screen is redrawn.

Resolution means the sharpness and clarity of an image. The sharpness of an image on a computer monitor depends on the size and resolution of the monitor. The term refresh rate means the ability of a computer monitor to redraw the image information from memory. The refresh rate of a computer monitor is measured in Hertz (Hz) or times per second. The faster the refresh rate less the monitor flickers.