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Coimbatore- 49



**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE WITH INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY**

**21UCI507 -Business Information Technology
Input Devices**

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Hardware components used to **enter data and instructions into a computer system.**

They convert user input into a form that the computer can understand and process.

Functions of Input Devices

- Accept data from the user
- Convert data into machine-readable form
- Send data to the CPU for processing

1. Keyboard

The most common input device used to type text, numbers and symbols.

Uses:

- Data entry
- Command execution

Types of Keys:

- Alphabet keys
- Numeric keys
- Function keys
- Control keys



2. Mouse

A pointing device used to control the cursor on the screen.

Functions:

- Click
- Double-click
- Drag and drop
- Scroll
- Types:
- Optical mouse
- Wireless mouse



3. Scanner

Used to convert physical documents and images into digital form.

Uses: Document digitization
Image scanning
OCR processing



4. Microphone

Used to input sound into the computer.

Applications: Voice recording
Video conferencing
Speech recognition



5. Webcam / Digital Camera

Captures live images and videos.

Uses:

Online meetings

Video calls

Security monitoring



6. Joystick

Control device mainly used in gaming and simulations.

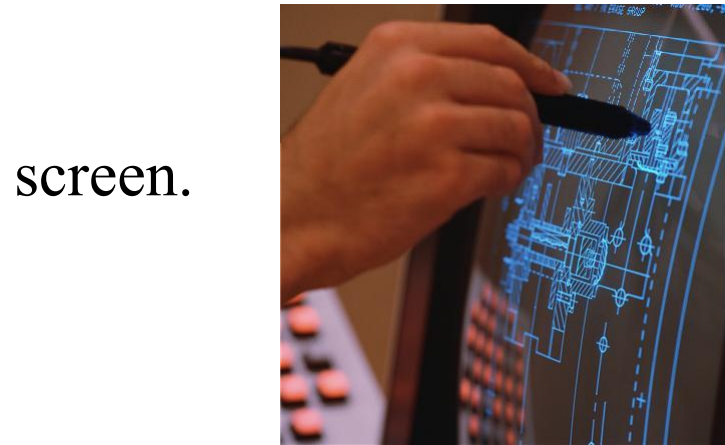
Used for:

Flight simulators



7. Light Pen

A pen-like device used to draw directly on the screen.



8. Touch Screen

Allows direct input by touching the screen.

Used in:

Smartphones

ATMs

Tablets

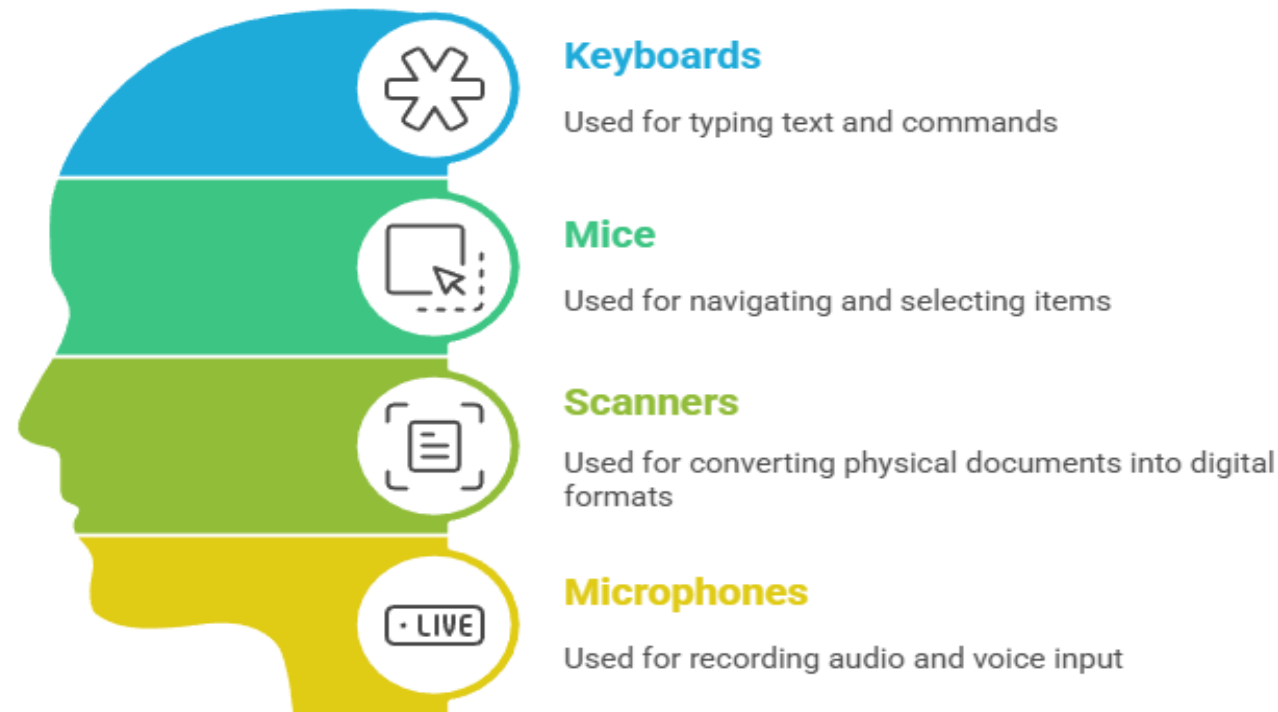


Characteristics of Input Devices



- User-friendly
- Interactive
- Accurate data entry
- Fast response

Components of Input Devices



Made with  Napkin

Enhancing Student Attendance System Using Smart Input Devices

1. Empathize (Understand the Problem)

A college is facing issues with its manual attendance system:

- Faculty spend too much time taking attendance.
- Students sometimes give proxies.
- Data entry errors occur
- Admin staff find it difficult to maintain large volumes of attendance data.

2. Define (Identify the Core Problem)

The college needs a system that:

- Accurately identifies each student.
- Automatically records attendance.
- Reduces manual work.
- Integrates easily with existing student databases.

3. Ideate (Generate Possible Input Device Solutions)

The team brainstorms different input devices:

Input Device	How It Helps	Limitation
Barcode Scanner	Scans student ID cards quickly.	Cards may get lost/damaged.
RFID Reader	Auto-detects ID tags without scanning.	Requires RFID tagging & setup cost.
Fingerprint Scanner	High security & uniqueness.	Slower for large crowds.
Face Recognition Camera	No physical contact, fast.	Accuracy changes with lighting.
Numeric Keypad Login	Low cost.	Students may enter false IDs.

4. Prototype (Build a Simple Model)

- Each student gets an **RFID card**.
- A **card reader** is placed at the classroom entrance.
- A **microcontroller/computer** stores time-stamped attendance records.
- A simple dashboard shows attendance reports to faculty.

5. Test (Check Performance & Improve)

The prototype is tested for one week.

Observations:

- Time reduced from 10 minutes to **1 minute**.
- No proxy attendance.
- Students found it easy and fast.
- Faculty appreciated automatic report generation.

Improvements Suggested:

- Add SMS notification to parents for absentees.
- Add battery backup to the reader.
- Place multiple readers for large classrooms.

Final Outcome

The college successfully upgraded to an automated attendance system using **RFID input devices**, making the process:

- Faster
- More accurate
- More secure
- Less labor-intensive

**Next Topic:
Output Devices**

