I. Introduction

The aim of this research is to gain substantial information about ATMs. The research tries to understand how these machines work, their history, its parts and how these machines affect our lives. Since our technology is all around us we believe that studying the ATMs is really important so that we could justify its benefits.

**Hardware**

An ATM is typically made up of the following devices:

* [CPU](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CPU) (to control the user interface and transaction devices)
* [Magnetic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetic_stripe_card) and/or [Chip card](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chip_card) reader (to identify the customer)
* [PIN](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personal_identification_number) Pad (similar in layout to a [Touch tone](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Touch_tone) or [Calculator](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calculator) keypad), often manufactured as part of a secure enclosure.
* [Secure crypto processor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secure_cryptoprocessor), generally within a secure enclosure.
* Display (used by the customer for performing the transaction)
* [Function key](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Function_key) buttons (usually close to the display) or a [Touchscreen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Touchscreen%22%20%5Co%20%22Touchscreen) (used to select the various aspects of the transaction)
* Record Printer (to provide the customer with a record of their transaction)
* [Vault](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bank_vault) (to store the parts of the machinery requiring restricted access)
* Housing (for aesthetics and to attach signage to)

Recently, due to heavier computing demands and the falling price of computer-like architectures, ATMs have moved away from custom hardware architectures using [microcontrollers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microcontroller) and/or [application-specific integrated circuits](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application-specific_integrated_circuit) to adopting the hardware architecture of a [personal computer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personal_computer), such as, USB connections for peripherals, Ethernet and IP communications, and use personal computer operating systems. Although it is undoubtedly cheaper to use [commercial off-the-shelf](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commercial_off-the-shelf) hardware, it does make ATMs potentially vulnerable to the same sort of problems exhibited by conventional computers. Business owners often lease ATM terminals from ATM service providers.

The vault of an ATM is within the footprint of the device itself and is where items of value are kept. [Scrip cash dispensers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scrip_cash_dispenser) do not incorporate a vault.

Mechanisms found inside the vault may include:

* Dispensing mechanism (to provide [cash](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cash) or other items of value)
* Deposit mechanism including a Cheque Processing Module and Bulk Note Acceptor (to allow the customer to make deposits)
* Security sensors (Magnetic, Thermal, Seismic, gas)
* Locks: (to ensure controlled access to the contents of the vault)

**Software**

With the migration to commodity PC hardware, standard commercial "off-the-shelf" operating systems and programming environments can be used inside of ATMs. Typical platforms previously used in ATM development include [RMX](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RMX) or [OS/2](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OS/2). Today the vast majority of ATMs worldwide use a [Microsoft](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft) OS, primarily Windows or [Windows XP Embedded](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_XP_Embedded). A small number of deployments may still be running older versions such as [Windows NT](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_NT), [Windows CE](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_CE) or [Windows 2000](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_2000). Notably, [Vista](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_Vista) was not widely adopted in ATMs.

[Linux](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linux) is also finding some reception in the ATM marketplace. An example of this is [Banrisul](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banrisul%22%20%5Co%20%22Banrisul), the largest bank in the south of [Brazil](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brazil), which has replaced the[MS-DOS](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MS-DOS) operating systems in its ATMs with Linux. [Banco do Brasil](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banco_do_Brasil%22%20%5Co%20%22Banco%20do%20Brasil) is also migrating ATMs to Linux.

II. Description of the website

 Our website has 7 parts namely:

* The homepage, which contains the table of contents and the title of our website.
* The introduction, which concisely talks about the research.
* The history, which discusses in detail the past events the led up to the development of the atm we have today,
* The hardware, the page that discusses the physical components needed by the atm to function.
* The software, the programming the atm needs to function.
* The reliability page. It discusses the conclusion of the research that atms are reliable.
* The developers. This is the page wherein the viewers of the site gets to know the developers.

III. Publishing Web Pages

- discuss how you uploaded your web pages

IV. Implementing Issues

- technical problems that you foresee. (problems encountered)

V. Conclusion and Findings

- discuss the group’s observation

VI. Recommendation

- improvement for future implementations