CLASSIFICATION OF COMPUTERS
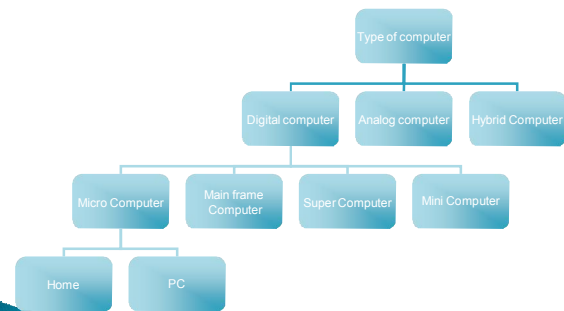
Maninder Kaur
professormaninder@gmail.com

Types of Computers
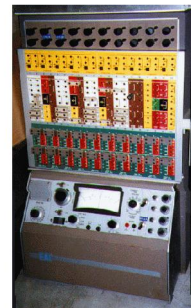

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Analog Computers

▸ Analog computers always take input in form of signals.

▸ The input data is not a number infect a physical quantity like temp., pressure, speed, velocity.

▸ Signals are continuous of (0 to 10 V).

▸ Accuracy 1% Approximately.

▸ Example: Speedometer.

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Analog Computer

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Digital Computers

▸ These computers take the input in the form of digits & alphabets & converted it into binary format.

▸ Digital computers are high speed, programmable electronic devices.

▸ Signals are two level of (0 for low/off , 1 for high/on).

▸ Accuracy unlimited.

▸ Examples: Computer used for the purpose of business and education are also example of digital computers.

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Hybrid Computers

▸ The combination of features of analog and digital computer is called Hybrid computer.

▸ The main example are central national defense and passenger flight radar system.

▸ They are also used to control robots.

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Classification of Computers

- **Super Computer :**
  - The biggest in size.
  - Most Expensive
  - It can process trillions of instructions in seconds.
  - This computer is not used as a PC in a home neither by a student in a college.
  - Used by Govt. for different calculations and heavy jobs.
  - supercomputers are used for the heavy stuff like weather maps, construction of atom bombs, earthquake prediction etc

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Supercomputer

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Mainframes:

- It can also process millions of instruction per second.
- It can handle processing of many users at a time.
- Less expensive than Supercomputer
- It is commonly used in Hospitals, Air Reservation Companies as it can retrieve data on huge basis.
- This is normally too expensive and out of reach from a salary-based person.
- It can cost up to thousands of Dollars.

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Mainframe Computer

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Mini Computer

- These com
  preferred
  small type
  personals,

- These com
  cheaper th

- Its an inter
  between m
  and mainframe.

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Micro Computer / Personal Computer

- It is mostly preferred by Home Users.
- Cost is less compared to above.
- Small in size.
- A microcomputer contains a **microprocessor** (a central processing unit on a microchip), **memory** in the form of read-only memory and random access memory , **I/O ports** and a **bus** housed in a unit that is usually called a motherboard .

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Micro Computer / Personal Computer

Notebook Computer

‣ Notebook   n less than
6 pounds   it easily in
a briefcas

‣ Principal   ook
computer   is the
display s

‣ Many not   limited to
VGA reso

Pocket Computer

‣ A **pocket c**
handheld

‣ It has only
disk capac

Handheld Computer

‣ Handheld computer is a pocket-sized computing device, typically having a display screen with touch input or a miniature keyboard.

‣ Also called a PDA (Personal Digital Assistant).

‣ Some manufacturers are trying to solve the small keyboard problem by replacing the keyboard with an electronic pen.

‣ Typically used as an appointment book, address book, calculator, and notepad.

Handheld PC (PDA)

THANK YOU