COMPUTER FUNDAMENTALS

(Introduction of computer)

Seven Day

TYPE
OF
COMPUTER

HOW MANY TYPES OF COMPUTER ?

There are three types of computer:-
1. Analog computer
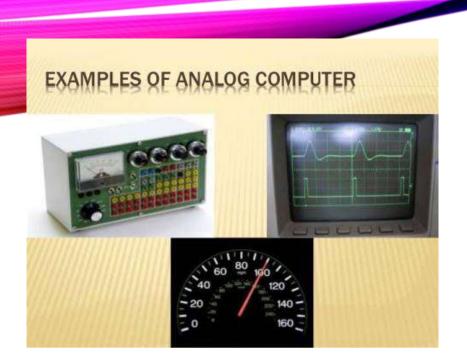2. Digital computer
3. Hybrid computer

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ANALOG COMPUTER

The computer, which can measure changes in continuous physical & electrical state such as pressure, temperature, voltage, length etc. is called analog computer. Analog computers are used for scientific and engineering purposes. A car or bike speed meter is example of analog device.

EXAMPLES OF ANALOG COMPUTER

DIGITAL COMPUTER

The computer which represents data by "ON" and "OFF" status is called digital computer. Electronic circuitry characters are stored in the binary rotation which is consists of "0" and "1". The first digital computer was designed for numerical computations in the late 1940s.

HYBRID COMPUTER

The combined effect of analog and digital computer is known as hybrid computer. This system combines the measuring capabilities of the analog computer and logical and central capabilities of the digital Computer.

Hybrid computer is classified into six categories.

HYBRID COMPUTER CATEGORIES

1. Super Computer
2. Mainframe Computer
3. Micro Computer
4. Mini Computer
5. Personal Computer
6. Laptop

1. SUPER COMPUTER

These are the most powerful computer systems available today. Super computer systems are very expensive (cost is in million). It is used in scientific areas such as weather forecasting, nuclear weapon development, government agencies etc., where the need for large data based and complex calculation capabilities is required.
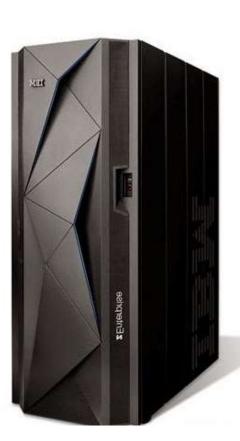
2. MAINFRAME COMPUTER

A mainframe computer can process large amounts of data at very high speeds (10 million instruction/sec.) and support many input, output and auxiliary storage devices. Mainframe computers has multi-user facilities and remote job entry stations. Its cost is very high. It is used in airway reservation and railway reservation.

3. MICRO COMPUTER

Microcomputer systems are the smallest, cheapest and commonly used computer system. It is based on microprocessor, which is a single IC that contains an ALU as well as control capability for memory and input/ output access.

4. MINI COMPUTER

Mini computer systems are the same type of capabilities than mainframe computer but it has smaller primary memory and less powerful than the mainframe system. It is also cheaper than mainframe.

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5. PERSONAL COMPUTER

Personal computer (PC) is basically microcomputer, which provides the wide range of capabilities and can be used as stand-alone systems. They have become very popular due to their low price, which is within the reach of a large segment of educated population in most of the developed countries.

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6. LAPTOP COMPUTER

Lap top computer is very small computer system. It is very easy to carry it in hand from one place to other. It has output device based on LCD. Lap top computer is used by businessmen for keeping records of their large business transactions. It helps them for easy reference.