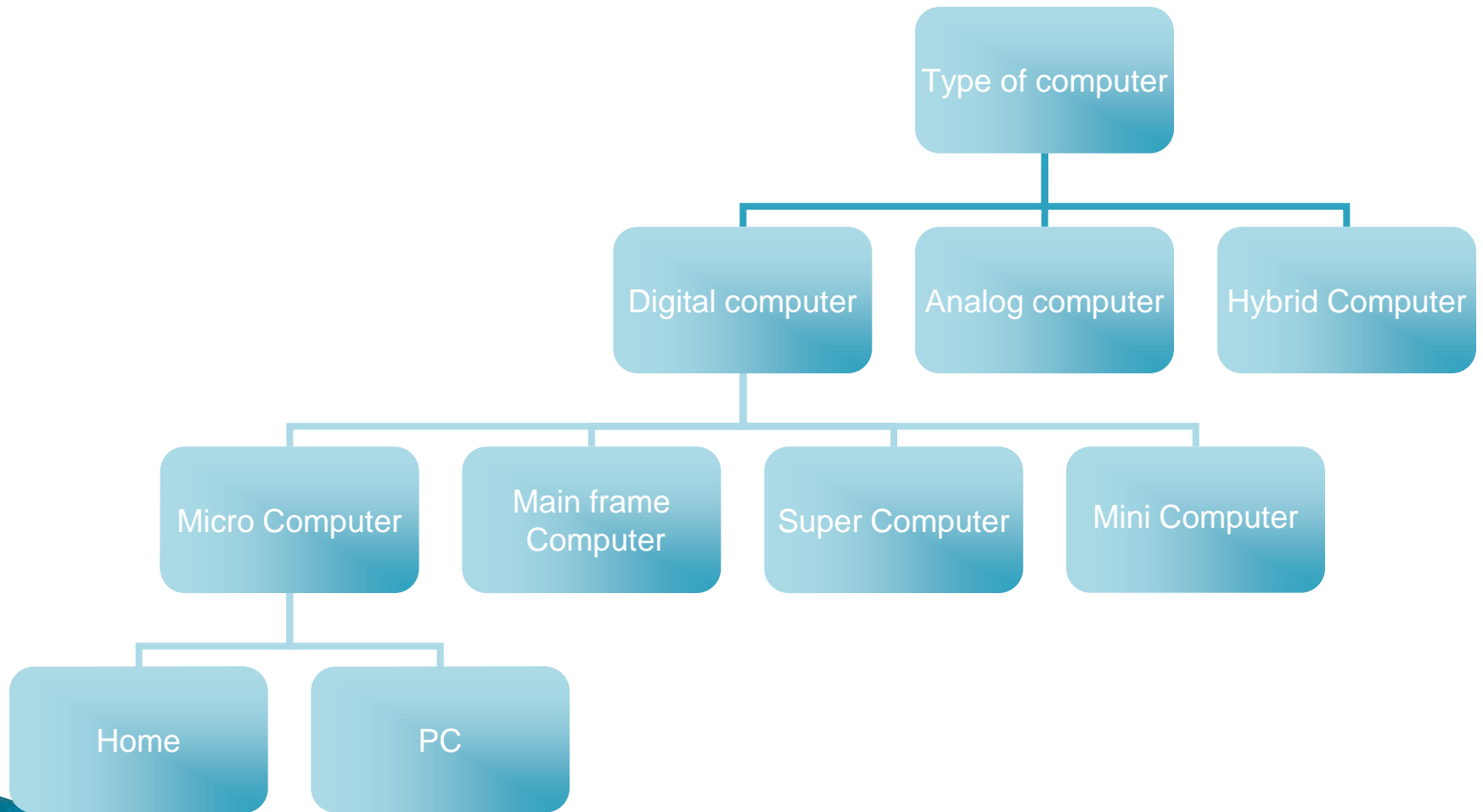


# CLASSIFICATION OF COMPUTERS

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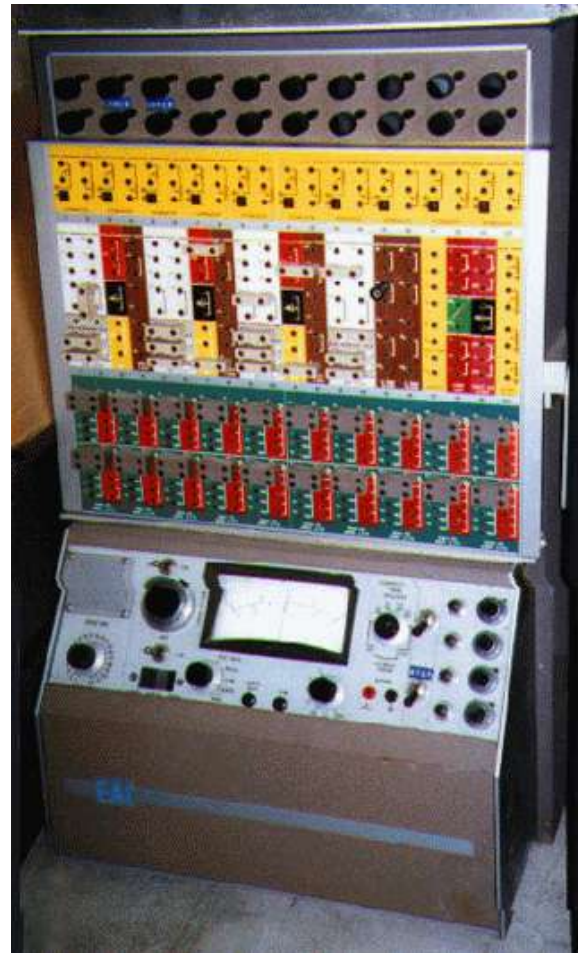
# Types of Computers



# 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.

# Analog Computer



# 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.

# 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.

# 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



# Supercomputer





# 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.

# Mainframe Computer



# Mini Computer

- ▶ These computers are preferred mostly by small type of business personals, colleges etc.
- ▶ These computers are cheaper than above two.
- ▶ Its an intermediary between microcomputer and mainframe.



# 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 .

# Micro Computer / Personal Computer





# Notebook Computer

- ▶ Notebook computers typically weigh less than 6 pounds and are small enough to fit easily in a briefcase.
- ▶ Principal difference between a notebook computer and a personal computer is the display screen.
- ▶ Many notebook display screens are limited to VGA resolution.



# Pocket Computer

- ▶ A **pocket computer** is a small calculator-sized handheld programmable computer.
- ▶ It has only RAM maximum upto 1GB and Hard disk capacity is 80GB.





# 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