

Classification of computers.

based on size/function

- Micro computer
- Mini
- Mainframe
- Super

Data Processing mode

- Analog
- Digital
- Hybrid

Portability

- Desktop
- Laptop

Micro: → 1970
 → 8-bit microprocessor
 → has semiconductor
Mini: smaller one
 → large capacity
 → expensive
 → limited input/output facility
 → 16 bits (or) more
 → for some dedicated applications used.

→ has RAM & ROM
 → used by only 1 person
 → word length 8-bits

Mainframe

- Powerful than mini
- 32 bit processor.
- also have 48 bits (or) 64 bits
- Support more than 100 users
- more languages
- used in → libraries
- networking areas

Super computers

- very large size
- high Speed
- very expensive
- 64 bits
- 1 Super computer = 10,000 Personal computers
- used in → weather forecasting
- remote sensing
- bio medical

CLASSIFICATION BASED ON DATA PROCESSING MODE

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Analog computers:

- work on continuous variables
- Data got from measurement called continuous data

Example:

Speedometer

- for temperature measurement used.

Digital computers:

- arithmetic & logic functions

- 2 types → special purpose computer
- general purpose computer

Special purpose computers:

- to perform specific task.
- Performs single task quickly.

General purpose computers:

- can store different programs.
- used for many applications.

Hybrid computers:

- It contains combination of two computers.
- Analog and digital computers combination.

CLASSIFICATION BASED ON PORTABILITY

Desktop computers

- Placed on table
- type of personal computers.
- So they are called desktop computers.

Laptop computers:

- Portable [movable]
- weight - 2 kg.
- use → keyboard
- display
- Processor.
- run with batteries.
- miniature of laptop called PalmTop.