Classification of computer

What is the Classification of Computer

Computer are available in different shapes and weights, due to these different shapes and sizes they perform different sorts of jobs form one another.
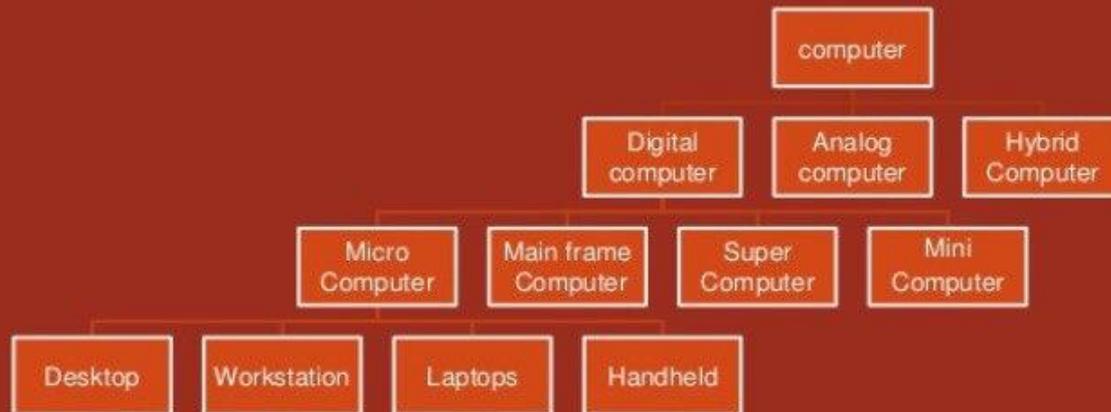
Computers are classify according to:

Purpose

Type of Data Handled

Capacity

TYPES OF COMPUTERS

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                                          ┌──────────┐
                                          │ computer │
                                          └──────────┘
                         ┌──────────┐   ┌──────────┐   ┌──────────┐
                         │ Digital  │   │ Analog   │   │ Hybrid   │
                         │ computer │   │ computer │   │ Computer │
                         └──────────┘   └──────────┘   └──────────┘
           ┌──────────┐  ┌────────────┐  ┌──────────┐  ┌──────────┐
           │ Micro    │  │ Main frame │  │ Super    │  │ Mini     │
           │ Computer │  │ Computer   │  │ Computer │  │ Computer │
           └──────────┘  └────────────┘  └──────────┘  └──────────┘
┌──────────┐  ┌─────────────┐  ┌──────────┐  ┌──────────┐
│ Desktop  │  │ Workstation │  │ Laptops  │  │ Handheld │
└──────────┘  └─────────────┘  └──────────┘  └──────────┘
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DIGITAL COMPUTER:

Digital computer are specialized in counting.

Digital computer counts and answer the questions by the method of "HOW Many".

The input data is represented by a number.

These are used for the logical and arithmetic operations.

All commonly used computers are DIGITAL

ANALOG COMPUTER:

Analog computer were commonly used for scientific & engineering problems, particularly in chemical industry, electric power plants, and petroleum refineries.

These type of computers are rarely use in current world. For Example:
Electric current meter, Fuel pump station meters etc.

HYBRID COMPUTER:

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

Used in various areas of engineering,
space vehicle simulation and training of astronauts,
passenger flight radar system, also used to control robots.

Classification of Computer by Size:

There are four main classifications of computers by size:

❖ **Mainframe Computers**

❖ **Micro-Computers**

❖ **Mini-Computer**

❖ **Super Computer**

MAIN FRAME COMPUTERS:

Mainframe computers are those computers that offer faster processing and grater storage area.
It is also known as **Father computer.**

FEATURES:

- Designed for Multiple user interfaces.
- Different people can operate these computers at the same time.
- Use for Non Stop reliable operations.
- Memory in GB's, storage in TB's
- Use in Large Business, Airlines, Banks, E-Commerce Sites,
Military, Industrial organizations

MICRO-COMPUTER:

The term micro-computer is generally synonymous with personal computer (PC), or a computer that depends on a microprocessor.

Micro-computers are designed to be used by individuals.

There are two sub categories in it. One is PC which is less in price & reliability,

other is Workstation which is expensive in price & reliability comparing with PC

Application : -

Personal computer, Multi user system, offices.

MINI-COMPUTER:

A minicomputer is a type of computer that possesses most
of the features and capabilities of a large computer
but is smaller in physical size.
A minicomputer may also be called a mid-range computer.

These are also small general purpose system.
They are generally more powerful and most useful as
compared to micro computer.

▌ Super Computer:

Super computer are those computer which are designed for scientific job like whether forecasting and artificial intelligence etc. They are fastest and expensive. A super computer contains a number of CPU which operate in parallel to make it faster.