Classification of computer

Computers can be classified into the following two categories:

Classification according to the size

Classification according to logical used

Classification according to logical used

Analog Computer

❖ These computers recognize data as a continuous measurement of physical property.

❖ There input is usually in the from of reading on dials or graphs, voltage, pressure, speed and temperature are some of the properties that can be measured in this way.

❖ The examples are:

1) Service station gasoline pipe contains an analog processor that connects fuel flow measurement into quantity and price values.

2) Automobile speedometer etc…

Digital computers

❖ These are high speed programmable, electronic devices that perform mathematical calculation, compare values and store the results.

❖ These are used for the logical and arithmetic operation.

❖ Examples of such computers are personal computer.

Hybrid Computer

❖ Hybrid computer are computers that exhibit feature of analog computer and digital computers.

❖ Some of hybrid computer system was HPC-100, GUS-100 and HRS-100

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO SIZE

Microcomputer:

Microcomputer refers to small computers which can be used by individuals at home or in business. The two sub categories of microcomputers are as follows :

Home Computer

❖ In these computers, a CPU and the key board from single unit and TV can be connected to it as the monitor.

❖ For storing the data and programs, audiocassette players can be used.

❖ These are generally used for home entertainment and education purpose.

Personal computers

❖ The Personal Computer has all the functional element found in a large system like CPU, the Input/output devices connected to the CPU and storage devices to store the data.

❖ There are the computers which are used in the day today functioning .

Mini Computers

❖ The Mini Computer was bigger than the micro Computers and is supposed to be more powerful.

❖ Mini Computers are generally designed to simultaneously handle the needs of many users.

❖ They can support a larger number of users at a time with the concept of time sharing.

Lap Top Computers

❖ Lap Top Computer is a brand of microcomputer, which can be accommodated in a small bag and electricity .

❖ Apart of this, computer works like LCD monitor.

❖ Lap Top is generally used in training programs, industrial establishments and exhibitions where it is not possible to bring the other forms of computer.

Mainframe Computers

- ❖ These are large and powerful computers, which are used for complex and lengthy computation, used in scientific and engineering application.

- ❖ These computers can support large number of input and output devices.

- ❖ Mainframe computers can provide all the processing power needed by an organization from a central site.

Super computer

- ❖ The most powerful computers are the super computers.

- ❖ Many processing units are integrated together to perform billion of scientific and arithmetic operations every second.

- ❖ Super computers play a vital role in areas of defense, molecular structure analysis, medicines, industry and space exploration.

- ❖ CRAY 1, XMP, CRAY-2 are some models of super computers .

Wearable computer

❖ Wearable computing devices can range from providing specific, limited features like Heart Rate Monitoring and pedometer capabilities to advance "smart" function and features similar to smart phone or smart watch.

Palm computer

❖ The small computer that literally fits in your palm.

❖ Compared to full size computer, palmtops are practical for certain function.

❖ Palmtops use pen rather than a keyboard for input.

❖ palmtops also called PDAs and hand held computers