16. Computer Hardware

Computer types

Personal computers

Mainly single user computer system having moderately powerful microprocessor

Work Station

Technically same as PC, but more powerful

Mini Computer

Main Frame

Super Computer

Extremely fast computer which can execute hundreds of millions instructions per seconds

Peripherals

Input devices

Interact with computer (mouse, keyboard...); send data

Output devices

Provide output to the user from computer (monitors, printers...)

Processors

Central processor unit (CPU)

Logical circuit

Respond to and processes basic instruction that drive a computer

Single or Multiple cores (threads)

Speed is determined by clock rate / frequency

Memories

ROM

Read Only Memory

Only read but cannot write on it

Information is stored permanently in such memories during manufacture and stores required instructions to start computer

RAM

Read/Write memory

Stores until machine is working

As soon as machine is switched off, data is erased

History

The first computer with RAM was introduced in 1955 \rightarrow revolutionary computer that was first digital computer with magnetic core RAM and real-time graphics \rightarrow called Whirlwind machine

The first microprocessor intel 4004 was introduced in 1971 and it was first processor with a 4-bit register, clock speed 740kHz, smaller than a human thumbnail