**Analogue electronics** (also spelled **analog electronics**) are [electronic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronics) systems with a [continuously](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Continuous_function) variable signal, in contrast to [digital electronics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_electronics) where signals usually take [only two levels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binary_code). The term "analogue" describes the proportional relationship between a signal and a voltage or current that represents the signal. The word analogue is derived from the Greek word ανάλογος (analogos) meaning "proportional"

The signals take any value from a given range, and each unique signal value represents different information. Any change in the signal is meaningful, and each level of the signal represents a different level of the phenomenon that it represents. For example, suppose the signal is being used to represent temperature, with one [volt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volt) representing one degree Celsius. In such a system, 10 volts would represent 10 degrees, and 10.1 volts would represent 10.1 degrees

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1.Glenn M.Glassford

2.S.Chand

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