What is computer Organization? Computer organization refers to the arrangement and interconnection of hardware components within a computer system to perform tasks efficiently and reliably. It encompasses the design and configuration of the central processing unit (CPU), memory, input/output (I/O) devices, and other hardware components. Computer Architecture VS Computer Organization: Computer Architecture: Focus: Computer architecture primarily deals with the high-level design principles and structure of computer systems as perceived by software developers and users. • Scope: It encompasses both hardware and software aspects of computer systems. • Design Goals: Computer architecture aims to define the structure and behavior of a computer system to meet specific performance, cost, power consumption, and scalability requirements. •

Examples: Designing instruction sets, defining the organization of the memory hierarchy, specifying the system's bus architecture, and optimizing performance through techniques like pipelining and parallel processing are all part of computer architecture. Computer Organization: • Focus: Computer organization focuses on the physical components and operational characteristics of computer systems. • Scope: It deals with the arrangement, interconnection, and operation of hardware components within a computer system.

• Design Goals: Computer organization aims to design and configure the CPU, memory, I/O devices, and other hardware components to perform tasks efficiently and reliably. • Examples: Designing the internal structure of the CPU, specifying memory addressing modes, configuring I/O interfaces, and managing interrupts and DM

Computer types: - A computer can be defined as a fast electronic calculating machine that accepts the (data) digitized input information process it as per the list of internally stored instructions and produces the resulting information. Many types of computers