# **Instruction:**

Because ekuliah web is down, so I’ll replace to the meeting here. But, you have to try to check in to the ekuliah presence to fulfill your attendance list. After that, you have to listen and watch to the video that I given to you. That was a descriptive text that presented on the speaking performance. What should you do?

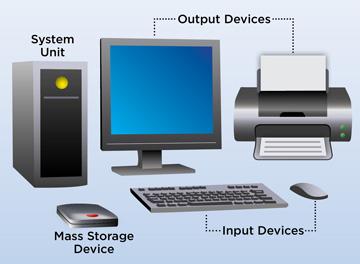
1. You have to make **a manuscript** of description text with the theme: computer. You can describe about personal computer particularly, laptop, or another part of computer (software or hardware).
2. Secondly, you have to memorize it, and you have to make it into a video.
3. For the manuscript should be finished on Friday, September, 24th 2020.
4. And the video should be finished and uploaded on your youtube channel before Friday, October, 1st 2020.
5. So, there are two assignments score that will you get based on this material.
6. Good luck!

# **Computer Definition & Meaning**

A computer is a programmable machine. The two principal characteristics of a computer are: It responds to a specific set of [instructions](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/I/instruction.html) in a well-defined manner and it can [execute](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/E/execute.html) a prerecorded list of instructions (a [program](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/P/program.html)).

Modern Computers Defined

Modern computers are electronic and [digital](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/D/digital.html). The actual machinery — wires, [transistors](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/T/transistor.html), and circuits — is called [*hardware*](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/H/hardware.html); the instructions and [data](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/D/data.html) are called [*software*](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/S/software.html).



All general-purpose computers require the following hardware components:

* [Memory](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/M/memory.html): enables a computer to [store](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/S/store.html), at least temporarily, data and programs.
* [Mass storage](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/M/mass_storage.html) [device](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/D/device.html): allows a computer to permanently retain large amounts of data. Common mass storage devices include [solid state drives](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/S/solid_state_disk.html) (SSDs) or [disk drives](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/D/disk_drive.html) and [tape drives](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/T/tape_drive.html).
* [Input device](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/I/input_device.html): usually a [keyboard](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/K/keyboard.html) and [mouse](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/M/mouse.html), the input device is the conduit through which data and instructions enter a computer.
* [Output device](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/O/output_device.html): a [display screen](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/D/display_screen.html), [printer](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/P/printer.html), or other device that lets you see what the computer has accomplished.
* [Central processing unit](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/C/CPU.html) (CPU): the heart of the computer, this is the component that actually executes instructions.

In addition to these components, many others make it possible for the basic components to work together efficiently. For example, every computer requires a [bus](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/B/bus.html) that transmits data from one part of the computer to another.

Computer Classification: By Size and Power

Most people associate a [personal computer (PC)](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/P/personal_computer.html) with the phrase computer.  A PC is a small and relatively inexpensive computer designed for an individual use. PCs are based on the microprocessor technology that enables manufacturers to put an entire [CPU](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/C/CPU.html) on one chip.

Personal computers at home can be used for a number of different applications including games, word processing, accounting and other tasks.

Computers are generally classified by size and power as follows, although there is considerable overlap. The differences between computer classifications generally get smaller as technology advances, creating smaller and more powerful and cost-friendly components.

 [Personal computer](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/P/personal_computer.html): a small, single-user computer based on a microprocessor. In addition to the microprocessor, a personal computer has a keyboard for entering data, a monitor for displaying information, and a storage device for saving data.

 [Workstation](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/W/workstation.html): a powerful, single-user computer. A workstation is like a personal computer, but it has a more powerful microprocessor and a higher-quality monitor.

 [Minicomputer](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/M/minicomputer.html): a multi-user computer capable of supporting from 10 to hundreds of users simultaneously.

 [Mainframe](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/M/mainframe.html): a powerful multi-user computer capable of supporting many hundreds or thousands of users simultaneously.

 [Supercomputer](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/S/supercomputer.html): an extremely fast computer that can perform hundreds of millions of instructions per second.

An emerging trend that attempts to go beyond the [binary](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/B/binary.html) limitations of traditional computing is [quantum computing](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/Q/quantum_computing.html)