1. On the basis of purpose
   1. General Purpose:

* PC: It’s a single user computer system having moderately powerful microprocessor.
* Workstation: It’s also a single user computer system similar to PC. However, It has a more powerful microprocessor.
  1. Special Purpose

1. On the basis of size
   1. Mini Computer: it’s a multi user computer system capable of supporting hundreds of users simultaneously.
   2. Micro Computer:

* Micro computers are connected to networks of other computers.
* The price of micro computer varies from each other depending on the capacity and the feature of the computer.
* Micro computers make up the vast majority of computers.
* A single user can interact with this computer at a time.
* It’s a small and general purpose computer.
  1. Mainframe Computer: It’s a multi user computer system capable of supporting hundreds of users simultaneously. Software technology is different from mini computer.
  2. Super Computer: It’s an extremely fast computer which can execute hundreds of millions of instructions per second.

1. On the basis of functionality
   1. Digital Computer
   2. Analog computer:

* An analogue computer, is the form of computer that use continuous physical phenomenon such as electrical, hydraulic for mechanical quantities to model the problem being solved.
* They work on the principle of measuring in which the measurements obtained are translated into data.
* Modern analogue computer usually employ electrical parameters, suggest voltages, resistance or current to represent the quantities being manipulated.
  1. Hybrid computer: hybrid computer is the mix of digital and analogue computer.