Discovering Computers

Technology in a World of Computers, Mobile Devices, and the Internet

Chapter 3

Computers and Mobile Devices



Objectives Overview

Describe the characteristics and uses of desktops, laptops, tablets, and handheld computers

Describe the characteristics and types of servers

Differentiate among POS terminals, ATMs, and self-service kiosks

Describe cloud computing and identify its uses

Describe the characteristics and uses of smartphones, digital cameras, portable media players, and e-book readers

Objectives Overview

Describe the characteristics of and ways to interact with game devices

Identify uses of embedded computers

Differentiate a port from a connector, identify various ports and connectors, and differentiate among Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, and NFC wireless device connections

Identify safeguards against hardware theft and vandalism and hardware failure

Discuss ways to prevent health-related injuries and disorders caused from technology use, and describe ways to design a workplace ergonomically

Computers and Mobile Devices

Types of computers include:

Desktop and mobile computers

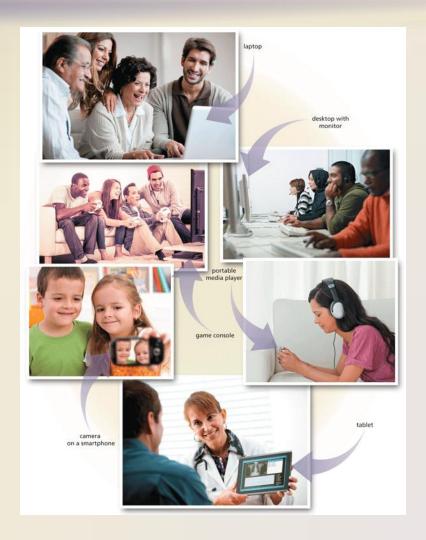
Servers and terminals

Smartphones, digital cameras, e-book readers and portable media players

Game devices

Embedded computers

- A personal computer (PC) is a computer that can perform all of its input, processing, output, and storage activities by itself and is intended to be used by one person at a time
- A mobile computer is a portable personal computer, designed so that a user easily can carry it from place to place



 A desktop, or desktop computer, is a personal computer designed to be in a stationary location, where all of its components fit on or under a desk

or table



 A laptop, also called a notebook computer, is a thin, lightweight mobile computer with a screen in its lid and a keyboard in its base



 A tablet is a thin, lightweight mobile computer that has a touch screen



 A handheld computer is a computer small enough to fit in one hand

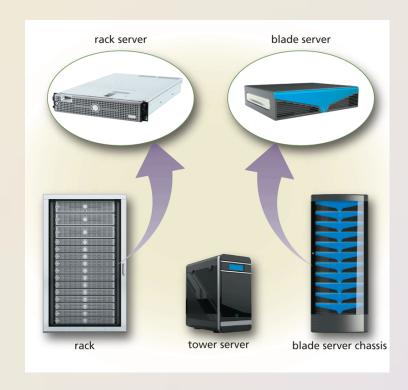


Servers

 A server is a computer dedicated to providing one or more services to other computers or devices on

a network

- Rack server
- Blade server
- Tower server



Servers

Table 3-1 Dedicated Servers				
Туре	Main Service Provided			
Application server	Stores and runs apps			
Backup server	Backs up and restores files, folders, and media			
Database server	Stores and provides access to a database			
Domain name server	Stores domain names and their corresponding IP addresses			
File server (or storage server)	Stores and manages files			
FTP server	Stores files for user upload or download via FTP			
Game server	Provides a central location for online game play			
Home server	Provides storage, Internet connections, or other services to computers and devices in a household			
List server	Stores and manages email lists			
Mail server	Stores and delivers email messages			
Network server	Manages network traffic			
Print server	Manages printers and documents being printed			
Web server Stores and delivers requested webpages to a computer via a browser				

Servers

 A mainframe is a large, expensive, powerful server that can handle hundreds or thousands of connected users simultaneously



Supercomputers

 A supercomputer is the fastest, most powerful computer — and the most expensive



Terminals

- A terminal is a computer, usually with limited processing power, that enables users to send data to and/or receive information from a server, or host computer
- A thin client is a terminal that looks like a desktop but has limited capabilities and components
- Most retail stores use a POS terminal to record purchases, process credit or debit cards, and update

inventory

bar code reader scans

Terminals

 An ATM (automated teller machine) is a selfservice banking terminal that connects to a host computer through a network



Terminals

 A self-service kiosk is a freestanding terminal that usually has a touch screen for user interaction

Table 3-2	Self-Service Kiosks
Туре	Typical Services Provided
Financial kiosk	Pay bills, add minutes to phone plans, add money to prepaid cards, and perform other financial activities.
Photo kiosk	Print photos from digital images. Some allow editing of digital photos. Users may print directly at the kiosk or may send an order to a photo lab to be printed.
Ticket kiosk	Print tickets. Located in airports, amusement parks, movie theaters, rental companies, and train stations.
Vending kiosk	Dispense item after payment is received. Examples include DVD rentals and license plate renewals.
Visitor kiosk	Manage and track visitors upon check-in. Located in businesses, schools, hospitals, and other areas where access is controlled or registration is required.

Cloud Computing

 Cloud computing refers to an environment of servers that house and provide access to resources users access through the Internet



- A smartphone is an Internet-capable phone that usually also includes a calendar, an appointment book, an address book, a calculator, a notepad, games, browser, and numerous other apps
- Many smartphones have touch screens. Instead of or in addition to a touch screen, some have a built-in mini keyboard on the front of the phone or a keyboard that slides in and out from behind the phone



 A digital camera is a mobile device that allows users to take photos and store the photographed images digitally





 A portable media player, sometimes called a personal media player, is a mobile device on which you can store, organize, and play or view digital media



 An e-book reader (short for electronic book reader), or e-reader, is a mobile device that is used primarily for reading e-books and other digital publications



Game Devices

- A game console is a mobile computing device designed for single-player or multiplayer video games
- A handheld game device is a small mobile device that contains a screen, speakers, controls, and game console all in one unit
- Game controllers include gamepads, joysticks and wheels, dance pads, and a variety of motionsensing controllers

Game Devices









Embedded Computers

 An embedded computer is a special-purpose computer that functions as a component in a larger product

Consumer electronics

Home automation devices

Automobiles

Process controllers and robotics

Computer devices and office machines

Embedded Computers



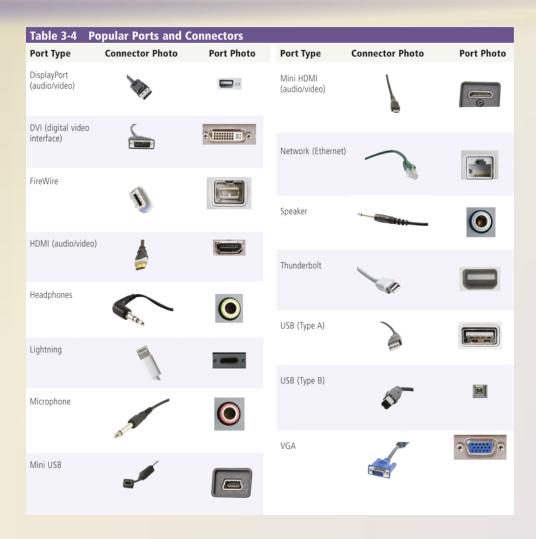
Putting It All Together

Table 3-3 Categories of Computers and Mobile Devices					
Category	Physical Size	Number of Simultaneously Connected Users	General Price Range		
Personal computers (desktop)	Fits on a desk	Usually one (can be more if networked)	Several hundred to several thousand dollars		
Mobile computers and mobile devices	Fits on your lap or in your hand	Usually one	Less than a hundred dollars to several thousand dollars		
Game consoles	Small box or handheld device	One to several	Several hundred dollars or less		
Servers	Small cabinet to room full of equipment	Two to thousands	Several hundred to several million dollars		
Supercomputers	Full room of equipment	Hundreds to thousands	Half a million to several billion dollars		
Embedded computers	Miniature	Usually one	Embedded in the price of the product		

 A port is the point at which a peripheral device attaches to or communicates with a computer or mobile device so that the peripheral device can send data to or receive information from the computer or mobile device



 A connector joins a cable to a port. A connector at one end of a cable attaches to a port on the computer or mobile device, and a connector at the other end of the cable attaches to a port on the peripheral device



- A USB port, short for universal serial bus port, can connect up to 127 different peripheral devices together with a single connector
- Instead of connecting peripheral devices directly to ports on a mobile computer, some mobile users prefer the flexibility of port replicators and docking stations



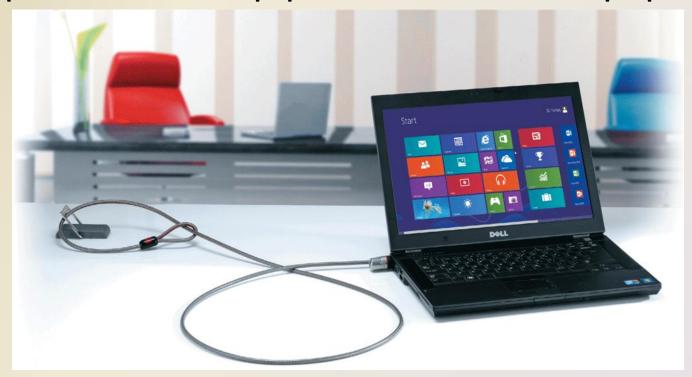
 Instead of connecting computers and mobile devices to peripheral devices with a cable, some peripheral devices use wireless communications technologies

Bluetooth

Wi-Fi

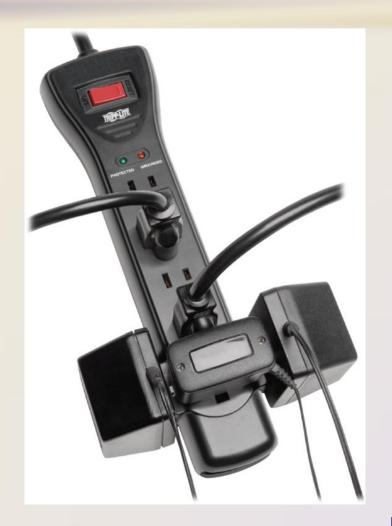
NFC

 Some schools and businesses use cables to lock computers and help prevent theft of equipment

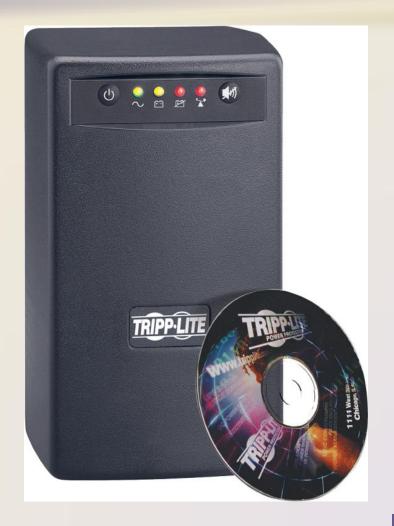


- Hardware can fail for a variety of reasons: aging hardware; random events such as electrical power problems; and even errors in programs or apps
 - Undervoltage
 - Overvoltage or power surge

 A surge protector, also called a surge suppressor, uses electrical components to provide a stable current flow and minimize the chances of an overvoltage reaching the computer and other electronic equipment



 An uninterruptible power supply (UPS) is a device that contains surge protection circuits and one or more batteries that can provide power during a temporary or permanent loss of power



Health Concerns of Using Technology

- A repetitive strain injury (RSI) is an injury or disorder of the muscles, nerves, tendons, ligaments, and joints
- Computer vision syndrome (CVS) is a technologyrelated health condition that affects eyesight
- Ergonomics is an applied science devoted to incorporating comfort, efficiency, and safety into the design of items in the workplace
- Technology addiction occurs when the technology consumes someone's entire social life

Health Concerns of Using Technology



Summary

Characteristics of and purchasing guidelines for desktops, laptops, tablets, smartphone, digital cameras, and portable media players

Handheld computers, servers, supercomputers, point-of-sale terminals, ATMs, self-service kiosks, e-book readers, game devices, embedded computers, and cloud computing

Ports and connections

Ways to protect hardware

Health concerns of using technology and preventative measures

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Chapter 3

Computers and Mobile Devices

Chapter 3 Complete

