Types of Computer

* There are some types of computer.

1) Super computer

2) Micro computer

3) Mini computer

* Super Computer

Supercomputers were originally used in applications related to national security, including nuclear weapons design and cryptography. Today they are also routinely employed by the aerospace, petroleum, and automotive industries. In addition, supercomputers have found wide application in areas involving engineering or scientific research, as, for example, in studies of the structure of [subatomic particles](https://www.britannica.com/science/subatomic-particle) and of the origin and nature of the universe. Supercomputers have become an indispensable tool in weather forecasting: predictions are now based on numerical models.

As the cost of supercomputers declined, their use spread to the world of [online gaming](https://www.britannica.com/technology/online-gaming). In particular, the 5th through 10th fastest Chinese supercomputers in 2007 were owned by a company with online rights in [China](https://www.britannica.com/place/China) to the [electronic game](https://www.britannica.com/topic/electronic-game) [World of Warcraft](https://www.britannica.com/topic/World-of-Warcraft), which sometimes had more than a million people playing together in the same gaming world.

* Micro Computer

The term microcomputer dates back to the 1970s. The advent of the Intel 4004 microprocessor in 1971, and later the Intel 8008 and Intel 8080 microprocessor in 1972 and 1974 respectively, paved the path to the creation of the microcomputer.

The first microcomputer was the Michal, released in 1973 by Realization etudes Électroniques (R2E). Based on the Intel 8008, it was the first non-kit computer based on a microprocessor. In 1974, the Intel 8008-based MCM/70 microcomputer was released by Micro Computer Machines Inc. (later known as MCM Computers).

Though released after the Michal and MCM/70, the Altair 8800 is often considered the first successful commercial microcomputer. Released in 1974, it was designed by Micro Instrumentation Telemetry Systems (MITS) and was based on the Intel 8080 microprocessor. It retailed for around $400 in kit form, $600 assembled ($2,045 and $3,067 in 2018 dollars, respectively).

* Mini Computer

**minicomputer**, [computer](https://www.britannica.com/technology/computer) that was smaller, less expensive, and less powerful than a [mainframe](https://www.britannica.com/technology/mainframe) or [supercomputer](https://www.britannica.com/technology/supercomputer) but more expensive and more powerful than a [personal computer](https://www.britannica.com/technology/personal-computer).

Minicomputers were used for scientific and engineering computations, [business transaction](https://www.britannica.com/topic/commercial-transaction) processing, file handling, and [database](https://www.britannica.com/technology/database) management. Minicomputers as a distinct class of computers emerged in the late 1950s and reached their peak in the 1960s and ’70s before declining in popularity in the 1980s and ’90s. Their [niche](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/niche) was filled by more powerful personal computers, workstations, and small or midsize servers.