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Subject English of computer

1.There Are **Four Different Computer Types**

We have four different computer types classified according to their performance, power, and size. A computer is an electronic device that accepts data, processes it, stores data, and then produces an output.In this article, we are going to have a look at the differences between super, mainframe, mini, and microcomputers.

- Supercomputers

Supercomputers are very expensive and very fast. They are the most powerful computers we have in the world.

- Mainframe Computers

These are large and expensive computers that are capable of supporting thousands of users simultaneously. They are mostly used by governments and large organizations for bulk data processing, critical applications, and transaction processing. They are ranked below supercomputers.

- Minicomputers

Minicomputers are mid-sized computers. In terms of size and power, they are ranked below mainframes. A minicomputer is a multiprocessing system capable of supporting from 4 to about 200 users simultaneously.The use of the term minicomputer has diminished since the introduction of microprocessors. These machines are now more commonly called midrange computers.

- Microcomputers

A microcomputer, also known as a personal computer, is designed to be used by one user at a time. The term microcomputer relates to the microprocessor that is used for the purpose of processing data and instruction codes. These are the most common computer types since they are not very expensive.

2.A computer is any machine that can be programmed to carry out a set of algorithms and arithmetic instructions.

5 parts of a computer

Of course, the computers we think of today are so much more than that—and I'm talking beyond just being machines used to play games and watch videos of cats on the internet!

Whether it's a gaming system or a home PC, the five main components that make up a typical, present-day computer include:

- A motherboard
- A Central Processing Unit (CPU)
- A Graphics Processing Unit (GPU), also known as a video card
- Random Access Memory (RAM), also known as volatile memory
- Storage: Solid State Drive (SSD) or Hard Disk Drive (HDD)

-Motherboard

The official motherboard definition is that it's **the main printed circuit board within a computer**, which means it's the primary piece of circuitry that all of the other pieces plug into to create a cohesive whole. ... Without it, none of the computer pieces, such as the CPU, GPU, or hard drive, could interact.

- A Central Processing Unit (CPU)

The computer's central processing unit (CPU) is the portion of a computer that retrieves and executes instructions. The CPU is essentially the brain of a CAD system. It consists of an arithmetic and logic unit (ALU), a control unit, and various registers. The CPU is often simply referred to as the processor.

-A Graphics Processing Unit (GPU), also known as a video card

The graphics processing unit, or GPU, has become one of the most important types of computing technology, both for personal and business computing. Designed for parallel processing, the GPU is used in a wide range of applications, including graphics and video rendering.

-Random Access Memory (RAM)

What it is: RAM, also known as volatile memory, stores data regarding frequently accessed programs and processes. (It's called volatile memory because it gets erased every time the computer restarts.)What it does: RAM helps programs and games start up and close quickly.

-Storage: Solid State Drive (SSD) or Hard Disk Drive (HDD)

HDDs are made of an actual disk onto which data is stored. The disk is read by a mechanical arm. (HDDs are cheaper than SSDs, but are slowly becoming more and more obsolete.)

SSDs (think SIM cards) have no moving parts and are faster than a hard drive, because no time is spent waiting for a mechanical arm to find data on a physical location on the disk.

3.Describe the advantage of using computer everyday life.

-Increase your productivity. ...
-Connects you to the Internet. ...

-Can store vast amounts of information and reduce waste. ...
-Helps sort, organize, and search through information. ...
-Get a better understanding of data. ...
-Keeps you connected. ...
-Help you learn and keep you informed. ...
-Can make you money.

4.The keys on your keyboard can be divided into several groups based on function:

Typing (alphanumeric) keys. These keys include the same letter, number, punctuation, and symbol keys found on a traditional typewriter.

Control keys. ...

Function keys. ...

Navigation keys. ...

Numeric keypad.

5.the different processing of Digital Camera and Film Camera
The main difference between film and digital photography is **the media**. Film, as the name already implies, uses a film for capturing and storing pictures. On the other hand, a digital sensor captures the image which is then stored in flash memory in digital photography.