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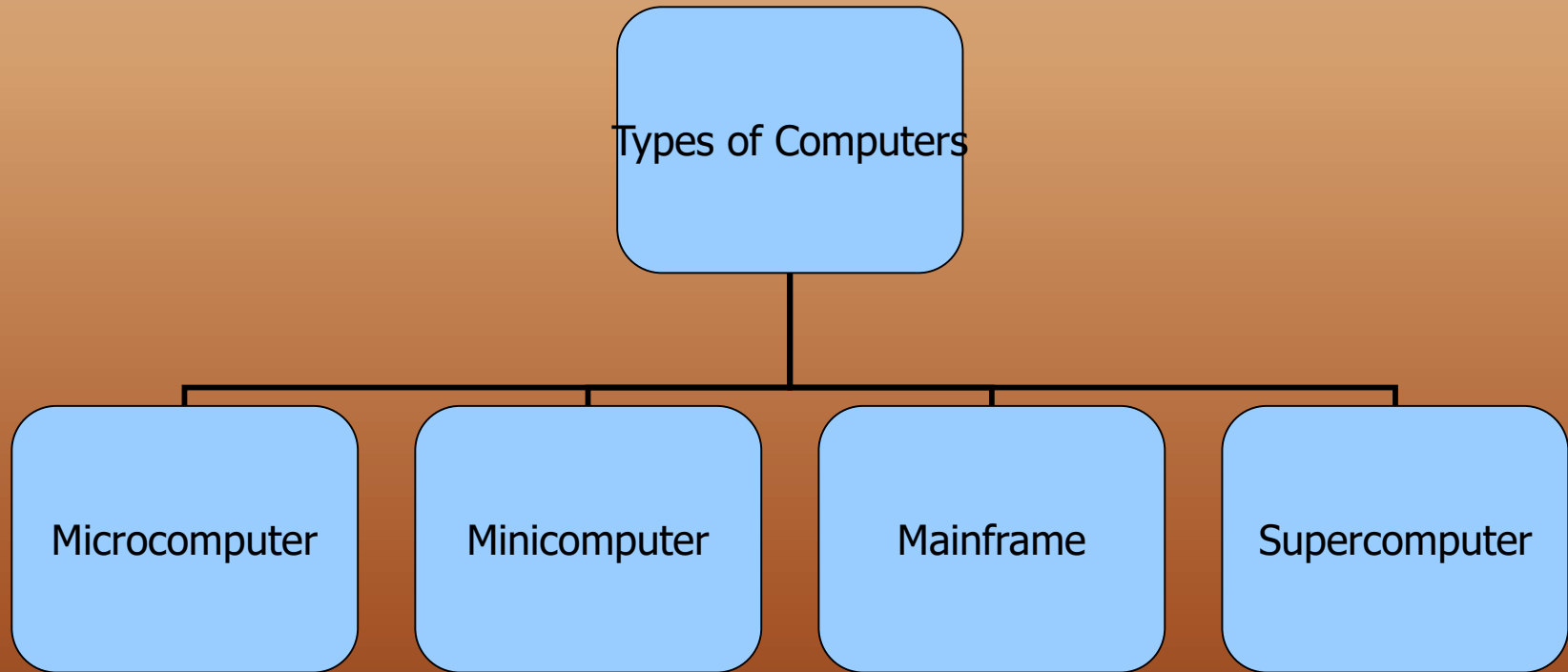
Bachelor of Computer Applications
(For Students with Vision Impairment and Learning Disabilities)

Course: Fundamentals of Computer Applications
unit-2



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Types of Computers



Microcomputer

- ▶ Can be classified into:
 - Desktop PCs
 - ❖ sits on desks, rarely moved, large and bulky.
 - ❖ Memory capacity, graphics capacity and software availability vary from one computer to another Used both for business and home applications

Microcomputer

- Portable PCs
 - Can be moved easily from place to place
 - Weight may varies
 - Small PCs are popular known as laptop
 - Widely used by students, scientist, reporters, etc

Microcomputer Model

Desktop



Laptop



Notebook



Subnotebook



Palmtop



Microcomputer

▶ Advantages

- Small size
- Low cost
- Portability
- Low Computing Power
- Commonly used for personal applications

▶ Disadvantages

- Low processing speed

Uses of Microcomputer

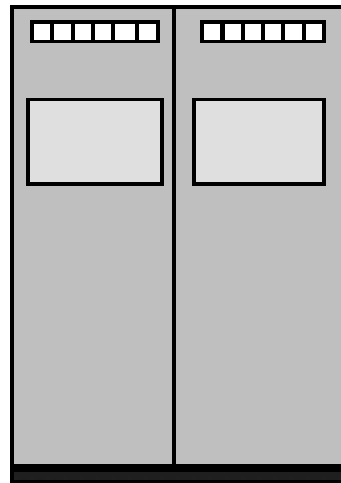
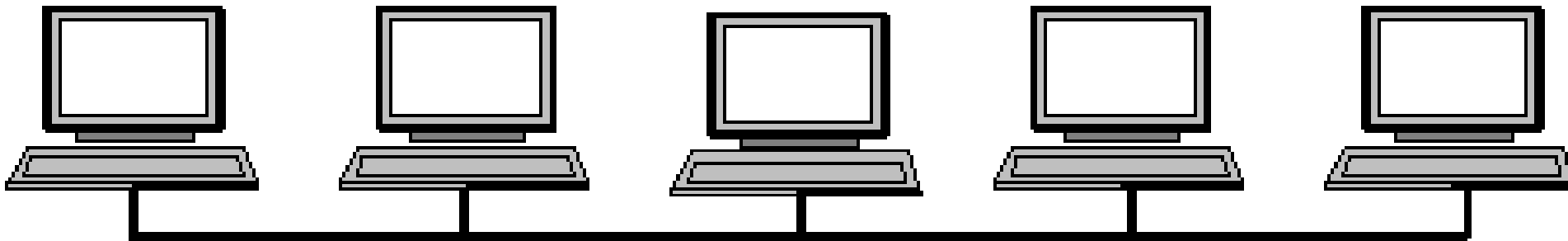
- ▶ Word Processing
- ▶ Home entertainment
- ▶ Home banking
- ▶ Printing
- ▶ Surfing the internet

Minicomputer

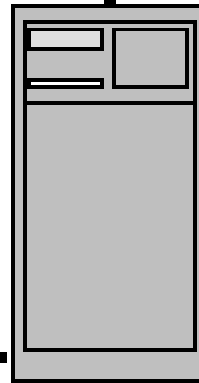
- ▶ Medium sized computer
- ▶ Also called the minis
 - e.g. IBM36, HP9000, etc
- ▶ Computing power lies between microcomputer and mainframe computer



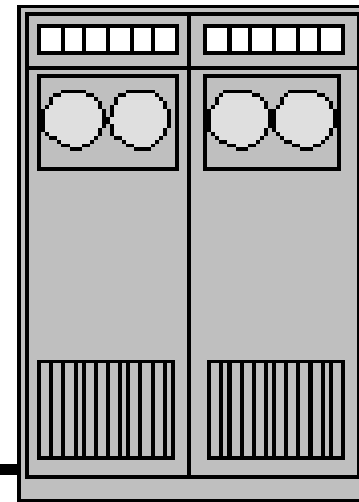
Terminals



Disk Drives



COMPUTER
(CPU)



Tape Drives

MiniComputer

▶ Characteristics

- Bigger size than PCs
- Expensive than PCs
- Multi-User
- Difficult to use
- More computing power than PCs
- Used by medium sized business organizations, colleges, libraries and banks.

Uses of Minicomputer

- ▶ Control of Automated Teller Machine (ATMs)
- ▶ Payroll
- ▶ Hospital patients registration
- ▶ Inventory Control for supermarket
- ▶ Insurance claims processing
- ▶ Small bank accounting and customer details tracking

Minicomputer

▶ Advantage

- Cater to multiple users
- Lower costs than mainframes

▶ Disadvantage

- Large
- Bulky

Mainframe

- ▶ Known as **enterprise servers**
- ▶ Occupies entire rooms or floors
- ▶ Used for centralized computing
- ▶ Serve distributed users and small servers in a computing network

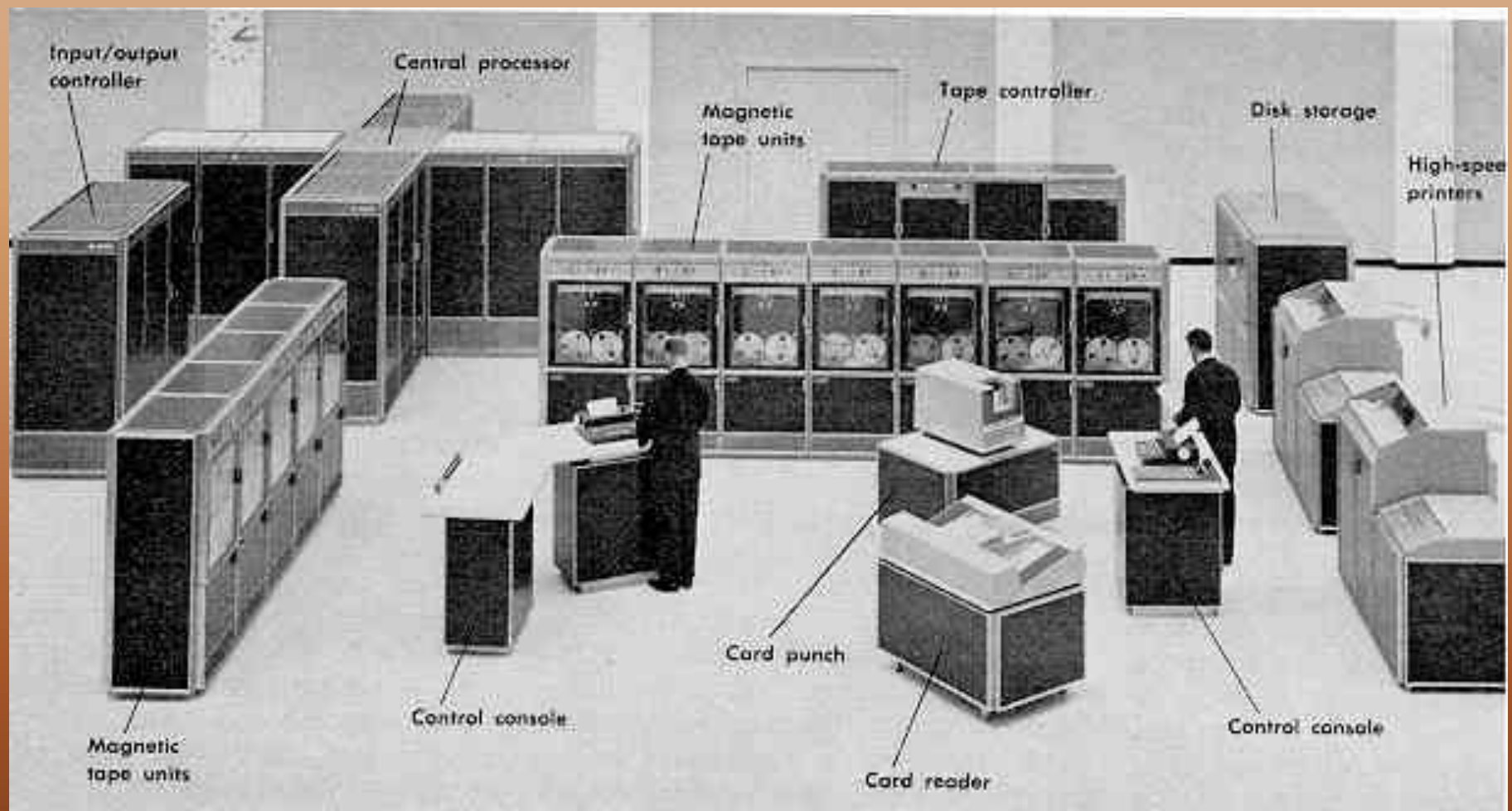


Main Frame

- ▶ Large, fast and expensive computer
- ▶ Cost millions of dollar
 - e.g. IBM3091, ICL39, etc
- ▶ Characteristics:
 1. Bigger in size than minicomputers
 2. Very expensive
 3. Support a few hundred users simultaneously (Multi-Users)
 4. Difficult to use
 5. More computing power than minicomputers
 6. Have to be kept in a special air-conditioned room
 7. Used in big business organizations and government departments

Areas where mainframes are used

- ▶ Airline reservation
- ▶ Big banks with hundreds of branches located all over the world
- ▶ Big universities with thousands of enrollment
- ▶ Natural gas and oil exploration companies
- ▶ Space Vehicle control
- ▶ Weather forecasting
- ▶ Animated Cartoon
- ▶ Some mainframes are designed to be extremely fast and called super computers. It is used for space launching, monitoring and controlling.





Mainframe

- ▶ **Advantage**

- Supports many users and instructions
- Large memory

- ▶ **Disadvantage**

- Huge size
- Expensive

Supercomputer

- ▶ Fastest and expensive
- ▶ Used by applications for molecular chemistry, nuclear research, weather reports, and advanced physics
- ▶ Consists of several computers that work in parallel as a single system



Super Computer

▶ Advantage

- Speed

▶ Disadvantage

- Generate a large amount of heat during operation

Computer System

A computer system consists of three primary units:

Input units – accept data

Processor unit – processes data by performing comparisons and calculations

Output units – present the results

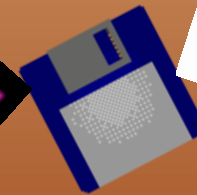
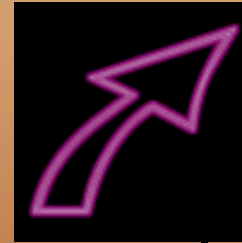
COMPUTER SYSTEM



MONITOR



PROCESSOR

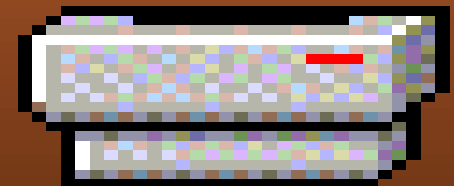


**Storage
devices**

KEYBOARD



PRINTER



Thank You