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Semester -I

Computer Concepts and Application –I

Unit I

*Introduction to Computer and
Operating system*

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Topics

- *Classification of Computers*

Classification of Computers

- Computers differ based on their data processing abilities. They are classified according to purpose, data handling and functionality.
- According to purpose, computers are either general purpose or specific purpose.

Cont..

- General purpose - General purpose computers are designed to perform a range of tasks. They have the ability to store numerous programs, but lack in speed and efficiency.
- Specific purpose - Specific purpose computers are designed to handle a specific problem or to perform a specific task. A set of instructions is built into the machine.

Type of computers

- **Types of Computers based on Principles of Operation**
 - Analog Computer
 - Digital Computer
 - Hybrid Computer
- **Types of Computers based on Configuration**
 - Super Computer
 - Mainframe Computer
 - Mini Computer
 - Micro Computer

Analog Computer

- An analog computer (spelt analogue in British English) is a form of computer that uses *continuous* physical phenomena such as electrical, mechanical, or hydraulic quantities to model the problem being solved.

Digital Computer

- A computer that performs calculations and logical operations with quantities represented as digits, usually in the binary number system
- Digital Computers can be further classified as:
 - General purpose computers
 - Special purpose computers

Hybrid Computer

- A combination of computers those are capable of inputting and outputting in both digital and analog signals. A hybrid computer system setup offers a cost effective method of performing complex simulations.

Super Computer



Mainframe Computer



MainFrame Computer

Mini Computer



Micro Computer

Desktop Computer: a personal or micro-mini computer sufficient to fit on a desk.



Cont..

Laptop Computer: a portable computer complete with an integrated screen and keyboard. It is generally smaller in size than a desktop computer and larger than a notebook computer.



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Handheld Computers - a hand-sized computer. Palmtops have no keyboard but the screen serves both as an input and output device.



