

# HISTORY OF COMPUTER

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One of the earliest and most well-known devices was an abacus. Then in 1822, the father of computers, Charles Babbage began developing what would be the first mechanical computer. And then in 1833 he actually designed an Analytical Engine which was a general-purpose computer.



## What is a computer

A computer is a type of machine. It doesn't have a brain like us and it can't think or have ideas, but it can follow stored instructions and do lots of useful things.

There are computers everywhere. At the doctor's, in the supermarket, even in cars.

A computer is an electronic device that manipulates information, or data. It has the ability to store, retrieve, and process data. You may already know that you can use a computer to type documents, send email, play games, and browse the Web. You can also use it to edit or create spreadsheets, presentations, and even videos.



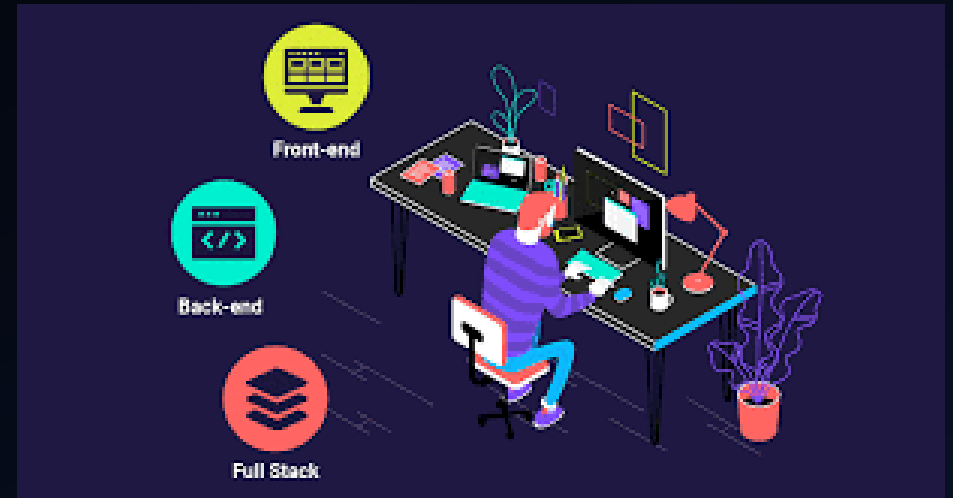
First Computer.  
This is the first computer  
that been made by  
Charles babbage

What are the different types of computers?

When most people hear the word computer, they think of a personal computer such as a desktop or laptop. However, computers come in many shapes and sizes, and they perform many different functions in our daily lives. When you withdraw cash from an ATM, scan groceries at the store, or use a calculator, you're using a type of computer.

## Types of computer

- Super Computer
- Mainframe computer
- Mini Computer
- Workstation Computer
- Personal Computer (PC)
- Server Computer
- Analog Computer
- Digital Computer
- Hybrid Computer
- Tablets and Smartphone
- Laptop/computer



# Super computer

The history of supercomputing goes back to the 1960s when a series of computers at Control Data Corporation (CDC) were designed by Seymour Cray to use innovative designs and parallelism to achieve superior computational peak performance.[1] The CDC 6600, released in 1964, is generally considered the first supercomputer.[2][3] However, some earlier computers were considered supercomputers for their days such as the 1954 IBM NORC in the 1950s,[4] and in the early 1960s, the UNIVAC LARC (1960),[5] the IBM 7030 Stretch (1962),[6] and the Manchester Atlas (1962), all of which were of comparable power.[citation needed]

While the supercomputers of the 1980s used only a few processors, in the 1990s, machines with thousands of processors began to appear both in the United States and in Japan, setting new computational performance records.

By the end of the 20th century, massively parallel supercomputers with thousands of "off-the-shelf" processors similar to those found in personal computers were constructed and broke through the teraFLOPS computational barrier.

Progress in the first decade of the 21st century was dramatic and supercomputers with over 60,000 processors appeared, reaching petaFLOPS performance levels.

The term "Super Computing" was first used in the New York World in 1929[7] to refer to large custom-built tabulators that IBM had made for Columbia University.[8]

In 1957, a group of engineers left Sperry Corporation to form Control Data Corporation (CDC) in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Seymour Cray left Sperry a year later to join his colleagues at CDC.[1] In 1960, Cray completed the CDC 1604, one of the first generation of commercially successful transistorized computers and at the time of its release, the fastest computer in the world.[9] However, the sole fully transistorized Harwell CADET was operational in 1951, and IBM delivered its commercially successful transistorized IBM 7090 in 1959.

## Types of Supercomputer

### Some 10 Supercomputers

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Titan       | 6. IBM Roadrunner |
| 2. IBM Sequoia | 7. NEBULAE        |
| 3. K Computer  | 8. KRAKEN         |
| 4. Tianhe-I    | 9. PLEIADES       |
| 5. Jaguar      | 10. JUGENE        |



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## What is a super computer

A supercomputer is a type of computer with exceptionally high performance compared to general-purpose computers. Instead of measuring its speed in million instructions per second (MIPS), supercomputers are evaluated based on their floating-point operations per second (FLOPS). These powerful machines are used for computationally intensive tasks in various fields,

including:



# Mini computer

MINICOMPUTERS WERE USED FOR SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING COMPUTATIONS, BUSINESS TRANSACTION PROCESSING, FILE HANDLING, AND 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.

A computer that is less powerful than a mainframe but more powerful than a personal computer. It is unable to handle as many people or programs at the same time as a mainframe, but it is adequate for a wide range of business and scientific applications.



# DIGITAL COMPUTER

Digital computer, any of a class of devices capable of solving problems by processing information in discrete form. It operates on data, including magnitudes, letters, and symbols, that are expressed in binary code—i.e., using only the two digits 0 and 1. By counting, comparing, and manipulating.



# Personals computer(pc)

A PERSONAL COMPUTER (PC) IS A MICROCOMPUTER DESIGNED FOR USE BY ONE PERSON AT A TIME. PRIOR TO THE PC, COMPUTERS WERE DESIGNED FOR -- AND ONLY AFFORDABLE FOR -- COMPANIES THAT ATTACHED TERMINALS FOR MULTIPLE USERS TO A SINGLE LARGE MAINFRAME COMPUTER WHOSE RESOURCES WERE SHARED AMONG ALL USERS.

## What are the 3 types of personal computers?

There are several types of PCs, including desktops, laptops, netbooks, and all-in-one PCs. Desktops are larger and more powerful computers designed to be used on a desk or table. Laptops are smaller and more portable computers that are designed to be carried around.



# SERVER COMPUTER

A server is a computer or system that provides resources, data, services, or programs to other computers, known as clients, over a network.

What are the three 3 types of server?  
Web server. The three types of servers are web servers, application servers, and database servers. ...

File server. The three types of servers are file servers, application servers, and database servers. ...

Database server. [279 × 207](#)

## Types of Servers



Web server



Mail server



Application server



Database server



DNS server



Proxy server



DHCP server



File server



Gaming server



Print server

# Workstation Computer

Professionals working on mission-critical projects in industries such as media and entertainment, software engineering, scientific research, and financial services need a system they can count on when it matters most. Workstations provide out-of-box reliability, optimized performance, and the expandability and flexibility required to deliver vital business outcomes for the workloads of today and tomorrow's growth.

## What Does a Workstation Do?

From architecture and engineering to media and entertainment to data science, professionals across industries are doing revolutionary work—creating complex CAD models, animating 2D and 3D graphics, and developing artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms. Accomplishing this innovative work requires the use of resource-intensive user applications and workloads that only purpose-built workstations can handle.



## Features of a Workstation?

While workstations may look like typical business or consumer computers, they are far from it. What sets workstations apart from standard PCs is a set of defining features related to performance, reliability, data integrity, scalability, and expandability.



## Specialized Performance?

For power users, waiting for their workstation to complete time-bound tasks, such as media rendering, can bring production and productivity to a grinding halt. Workstations must offer a higher level of multithreaded performance than standard PCs with powerful processors that can handle data-intensive applications and workloads. Workstations built on Intel® Core™ or Intel® Xeon® processors enable users to complete their tasks faster across both single- and multithreaded workloads.