

# **Classification of Computers**

## **Micro-computer**

Micro-computers are designed for personal use. They act as clients in a client-server environment. These systems are generally single-user machines, although they can be networked.

Examples include:

- Mobile Phones: Smart devices with apps and internet connectivity.
- Tablets: Portable touchscreen devices for general use.
- Laptops: Portable computers with integrated screens and keyboards.
- Desktops: Stationary PCs for home or office use.
- PDAs: Early mobile devices for managing personal data.

## **Work Station**

Workstations are advanced single-user computers designed for technical tasks. They function as clients in networks and offer high-performance capabilities for demanding software.

## **Mainframe**

Mainframes are large-scale servers that handle hundreds or thousands of clients. They are multi-user systems, commonly used in banks, governments, and enterprises for high-volume processing.

## **Super Computer**

Supercomputers are the most powerful machines, used primarily for scientific computations. They serve as servers in large-scale computing tasks and support multi-user operations.

## **Client and Server Model**

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In networking, clients are devices that request services, while servers provide them. Microcomputers and workstations typically act as clients. Mainframes and supercomputers function as powerful servers, handling multiple simultaneous requests from clients.