

# Types of Computer

## Comparison Chart

Basis of Comparison	Microcomputer	Minicomputer	Mainframe Computer	Super Computer
<b>Processor</b>	It generally consists of one processor.	It generally consists of two or more processors.	It generally consists of multiple processors.	Most of the time it uses multiple processors. In this case, a single task is split among the processors for faster execution. However, all the processors are controlled by a single central processor.
<b>Speed</b>	Its speed is less than mini and mainframe computers. The speed of a microcomputer is in the hundreds of kilo instructions per second range (KLPS).	Its speed is more than microcomputer and less than mainframe computer. The processing is speediest in the range of 10-30 millions of instructions per second (MIPS).	Its speed is more than micro and mini computers. The speed of processing is expressed in terms of 30 to 100 millions of instructions per second (MIPS).	It is the fastest computer that has a speed of between 100 to 900 millions of instructions per second (MIPS).
<b>Users</b>	It can normally be used by one user at a time.	It can support several users at a time, e.g., can be operated by 6 users at a time	It can handle hundreds of users at the same time, e.g., it can be operated by 200 users at a time.	It can be operated by over 500 users at the same time.
<b>Size</b>	Its size is small.	Its size is bigger than microcomputer.	Its size is bigger than micro and mini computers.	It is the biggest and largest computer in the world.
<b>Capacity</b>	The memory capacity being in some megabytes (MB) and storage capacity in some gigabytes (GB).	The memory capacity being in some gigabytes (GB) and storage capacity in some terabytes (TB).	The memory capacity being in some gigabytes (GB) and storage capacity in some petabytes (PB).	The memory capacity of super computer is in some gigabytes (GB) or in terabytes (TB) and the storage capacity of this type of computer is in exabytes (EB).

<b>Basis of Comparison</b>	<b>Microcomputer</b>	<b>Minicomputer</b>	<b>Mainframe Computer</b>	<b>Super Computer</b>
<b>Price</b>	Its price is several hundred to several thousand dollars.	Its price is several thousand to several million dollars.	Its price is several thousand to several million dollars.	It is the most expensive computer in the world.
<b>Applications</b>	It is used for general purpose calculations, industrial control and instrumentation, home appliances, commercial equipment control.	It is used for payroll preparation, accounting and scientific computation and scientific computation. Mini computers are used for multi user and interactive application in colleges, universities, research organization, and government organization and in industries	It is used primarily by large organizations for critical applications like bulk data processing for tasks such as censuses, industry and consumer statistics, enterprise resource planning, and large-scale transaction processing.	It is used in scientific and engineering applications such as weather forecasting, scientific simulations and nuclear energy research.
<b>Examples</b>	IBM PC, Apple Macintosh.	IBM's AS/400e, Honeywell200, TI-990.	IBM 4381, ICL 39 Series, CDC Cyber series.	CRAY T3D, NEC-500