**Types of computers**

***Supercomputers*** are one of the fastest computers in the world. These computers are costly and are only employed for specialized applications that require a large number of mathematical calculations or number crunching. For example; supercomputers’ tasks are animated graphics, scientific stimulations, weather forecasting, geological data analysis in industries like petrochemical prospecting, fluid dynamics calculations, nuclear energy research, and electronic design.

It is exciting to note that supercomputers can process trillions instructions in a single second. This is mainly because these devices have thousands of interconnected processors. Also, the first supercomputer was developed in 1976 by Roger Cray.

***Mainframe computer:*** it can be described as a costly and extensive computer system. A mainframe is usually capable of supporting hundreds and thousands of users at the same time. These devices concurrently execute various programs and support multiple simultaneous executions of programs.

Due to theses above-mentioned features, mainframe computers are usually used in large organizations that need to process and manage high volumes of data; for example, telecom and banking sector industries.

Mainframe computers usually have a long life. This device can run smoothly for up to 50 years after its installation. It can also provide excellent performance with large-scale memory management. They also can distribute or share their workload among other processors or input and output terminals. When it comes to errors, then there are fewer chances of errors in these devices.

***Minicomputer*** is a midsize, multi-processing system. Minicomputers are capable of supporting up to 250 users at the same time. Usually, these devices have two or more processors.

It is common for minicomputers to be employed in institutes and departments related to accounting, inventory management, and billing. Some experts also believe that microcomputer is a mainframe because minicomputers are smaller than a mainframe but more expensive than a microcomputer.

Minicomputers are lighter in weight. These devices can easily fit anywhere and are potable. They are less expensive and very fast compared to their size. They tend to remain charged for long intervals and can function in an environment without controlled operations.

***Microcomputer*** is also known as a personal computer. These devices can be described as general-purpose computers that are ideal for individual use. Microcomputers have a microprocessor as a central processing unit, an input unit, storage area, memory, and an output unit.

Some examples of microcomputers are desktop computers and laptops. These devices are usually used to make assignments, watch movies, or tackle business tasks for office work.

Microcomputers are the smallest in size of all other types of computers. Only one of user can use microcomputer at a time. These computers are less expensive and easier to use.

Users do not require any special training or skills to use these computers. These devices are also often equipped with a single semiconductor chip. These devices can scan, browse, print and perform many other tasks.