كلية العلــوم

قســـم الادلة الجنائية

Lecture (2)

COMPUTERS CLASSIFICATION

المـادة : الحاسوب2

المرحلة : الثانية

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COMPUTER 2

الادلة الجنائية

تخصيص

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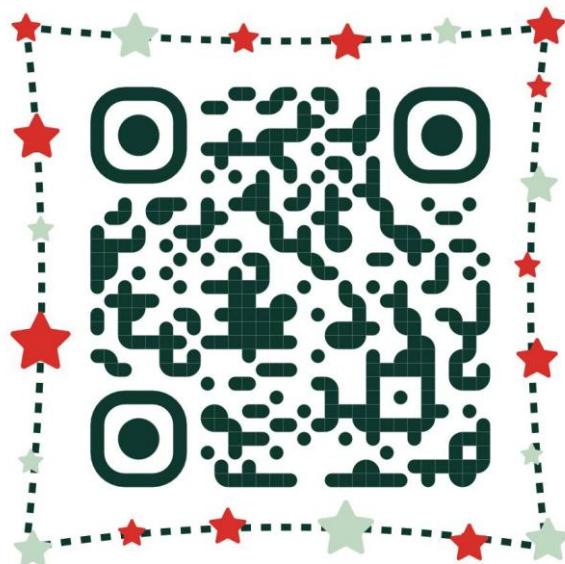
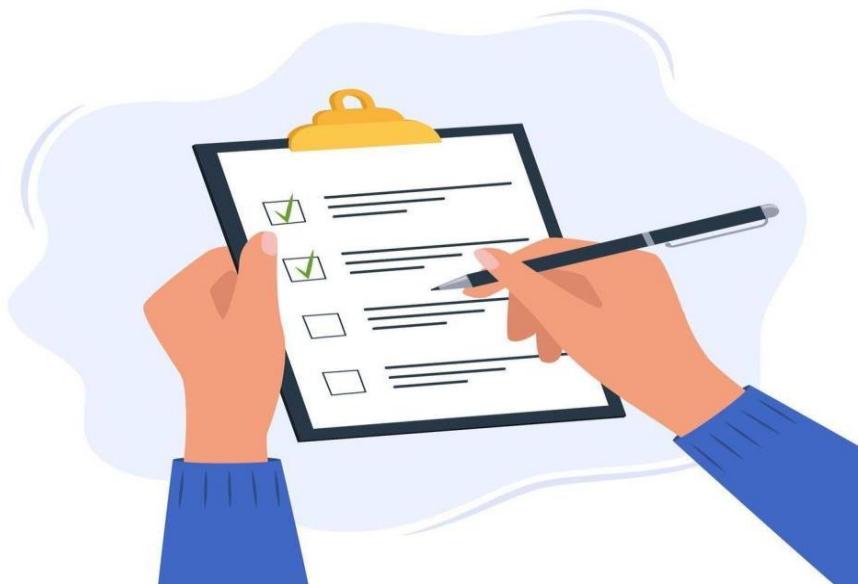https://classroom.google.com/c/ODQzMjA4NTY4MDU4?cjc=7mrqm3lg

Content

➢ Computers classification

➢ Laptop and Smartphone Computers

➢ Data, Information, Knowledge, and Wisdom

I. Computers classification

Computers can be generally classified by size and power as follows, though there is Considerable overlap :

- **Personal computer:**

A small, single-user computer based on a microprocessor. In addition to the microprocessor, a personal computer has a keyboard for entering data, a monitor for displaying information, and a storage device for saving data.

- **Workstation:**

A powerful, single-user computer. A workstation is like a personal computer, but it has a more powerful microprocessor and a higher-quality monitor .

- **Minicomputer:**

A multi-user computer capable of supporting from 10 to hundreds of users simultaneously .

- **Mainframe:**

A powerful multi-user computer capable of supporting many hundreds or thousands of users simultaneously .

- **Supercomputer:**

An extremely fast computer that can perform hundreds of millions of instructions per second.

II.   Laptop and Smartphone Computers

Laptop:

- Portable personal computer
- Works on battery or electricity
- Can run the same programs as a desktop

Netbook:

- Small and light laptop
- Less powerful
- Used for internet and email

Mobile Device:

- Handheld computer
- Very portable
- Examples: tablets, e-readers, smartphones

Tablet Computer:

- Portable computer with touch screen
- No keyboard or mouse
- Used for browsing, videos, reading, and games

Smartphone:

- Advanced mobile phone

- Runs applications
- Used like a small computer

Microcomputer   Minicomputer   Personal computer

Supercomputer   Laptop   Tablet

III.   Data, Information, Knowledge, and Wisdom

In computer science and information systems, we often use the terms data, information, knowledge, and wisdom. These terms are related to each other, but each one has a different meaning and level of importance.

➤ Data

Data are raw facts and figures that have no meaning by themselves. They are not organized or analyzed. Data can be numbers, symbols, words, or measurements. For example, a list of numbers like (70, 85, 90) or names without explanation are

considered data. By themselves, data do not help in decision-making because they lack context and meaning.

➤ Information

Information is processed and organized data. When data are arranged, categorized, or analyzed, they become meaningful. Information helps us understand what the data represent and answers questions such as who, what, where, when, and how many. For example, when student marks are organized in a table showing names, subjects, and grades, this becomes information. Information is useful because it shows patterns, trends, or results.

➤ Knowledge

Knowledge is the use and understanding of information. It is related to experience, learning, and practice. Knowledge answers the question how. For example, knowing how to improve student performance by analyzing exam results is knowledge. Knowledge helps people make correct decisions and perform tasks efficiently.

➤ Wisdom

Wisdom is the highest level of understanding. It means using knowledge carefully and making the right decisions at the right time. Wisdom is based on experience, evaluation, and good judgment. For example, deciding the best teaching method after analyzing students' results and needs is wisdom.

Relationship Between Data, Information, Knowledge, and Wisdom:

Data are processed to produce information, information is further analyzed to produce knowledge, and knowledge leads to wisdom.

This process can be summarized as:

Data → Information → Knowledge → Wisdom

Understanding this sequence is very important because computers mainly handle data and information, while humans use knowledge and wisdom to make decisions.