

Unit 2

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Business Organizational Background

TBD

Modern Computer Organizations and Design

TBD

Digital Logic Design

Analog & Digital Computers

Analog Computers

In ¹analog computers data is transmitted in form of a ²continuous signal. The signal's voltage may be constant or vary with time. Analog computer circuits utilize operation amps, flag generators and systems of resistors and capacitors. Analog input is set up as initial conditions which are afterward allowed to change freely.

They are used for quantities for which exact values are not generally essential, for example, speed, pressure and temperature.

Examples of analog devices are:

- i) Oscilloscope
- ii) Speedometer
- iii) Voltmeter
- iv) Clocks
- v) Slide rules
- vi) Planimeter
- vii) Thermostat
- viii) Mercury thermometer
- ix) Acoustic rangefinders

Digital Computers

In digital computers data is transmitted in discrete form, on or off. Digital computers utilize on-off circuits, for example microprocessors, logic gates and clock pulse generators. Input consists of characters such as numbers and letters which are stored in binary form in the computer.

Digital computers are almost limitless in their uses. Uses include word processing, accounting and record keeping. A digital computer can perform functions such as to control mechanical procedures and manage the tasks of machines, break down and sort out huge measures of business information, and perform simulation of dynamic frameworks.

Examples of digital computers are:

- i) Microcomputers such as smartphones
- ii) Mainframes
- iii) Minicomputer
- iv) Supercomputer

Advantages of Digital Systems over Analog Systems

- i) Digital signals carry more data per second compared to analogue signals.
- ii) Quality of data is maintained over longer distances in digital signals than in analog signals.
- iii) Digital signals are more immune to noise. Analog signals are affected by many levels of noise as they vary continuously. Digital signals do not get corrupted by noise.
- iv) Digital signals utilize less bandwidth.
- v) Digital transmission is more secure than analog transmission.
- vi) Digital technology suffers less interference by electromagnetic waves compared to analog.
- vii) Digital logic circuits are easy to design.
- viii) Digital computers are easily programmable than analog computers.
- ix) Digital computers utilize integrated circuits on a single chip hence economical.

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Computer Memory & Data Representation

TBD

Assembly Language Programming

TBD

Input/ Output Organization

TBD

Summary & Final Recommendation

TBD

Unit 2

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