# Introduction to Information Systems Essentials for the Internetworked E-Business Enterprise

**Eleventh Edition** 

James A. O'Brien



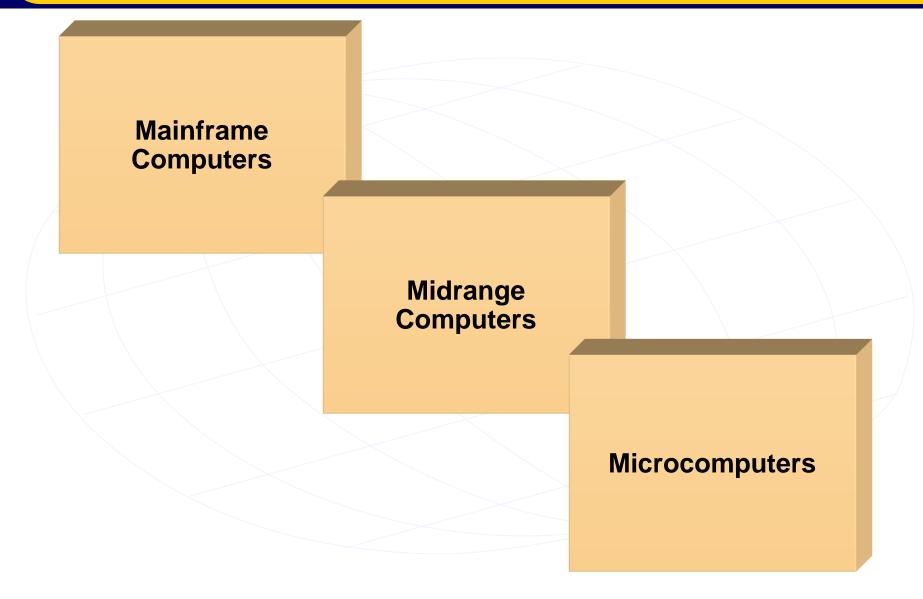
# Computer

Hardware

#### Chapter Objectives

- Identify the major types, trends, and uses of microcomputer, midrange, and mainframe computer systems.
- Outline the major technologies and uses of computer peripherals for input, output, and storage.
- ldentify and give examples of the components and functions of a computer system.
- Identify the computer systems and peripherals you would acquire or recommend for a business of your choice, and explain the reasons for your selections.

# Computer System Categories



# Trends in Computer System Capabilities

First Generation	Second Generation	Third Generation	Fourth Generation	Fifth Generation	
Trend: Toward Smaller, Faster, More Reliable, and Less Costly					
Vacuum Tubes	Solid-State	Integrated Circuits	LSI, VLSI Micro- processors	Greater Power, Smaller Footprint	
Trend: Toward Easy to Purchase, and Easy to Maintain					

- Handheld Computers
  - PDA, Information **Appliances**
- Notebook Computers
- **Desktop Computers**
- Workstations
- Network Server
  - Powerful microcomputer used in small LANs





#### Network Computers and Terminals

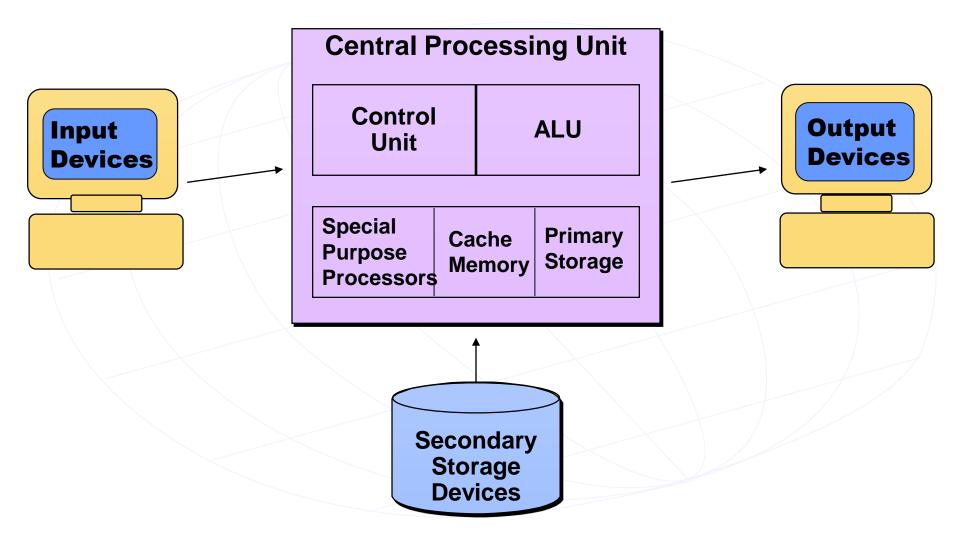
- Network Computer (Thin Client)
- NetPC

Network Terminal

#### **Benefits**

- Lower purchase cost
- Easier maintenance
- Easier software distribution and licensing
- Computer platform standardization
- Reduced end user support requirements
- Improved manageability

### Computer System Components



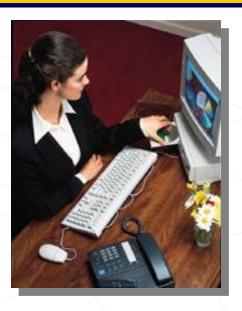
# Input Technology Trends

First	Second	Third Generation	Fourth	Fifth
Generation	Generation		Generation	Generation
Punched Cards Paper Tape	Punched Cards	Key to Tape/ Disk	Keyboard Data Entry Pointing Devices Optical Scanning	Voice Recognition Touch Devices Handwriting Recognition

**Trend:** Towards Direct Input Devices that Are More Natural and Easy to Use

#### Common Input Devices

- Keyboard
- Pointing Devices
- Pen Based Computing
- Speech Recognition
- Optical Scanning
- Magnetic Ink Character Recognition
- Smart Cards
- Digital Cameras





# Output Technology Trends

First Generation	Second Generation	Third Generation	Fourth Generation	Fifth Generation
Punched Cards Printed Reports and Documents	Punched Cards Printed Reports and Documents	Printed Reports and Documents Video Displays	Video Displays Audio Responses Printed Reports and Documents	Video Displays Voice Responses Hyperlinked Multimedia Documents

**Trend:** Towards Output Methods that Communicate Naturally, Quickly, and Clearly

#### Common Output Devices

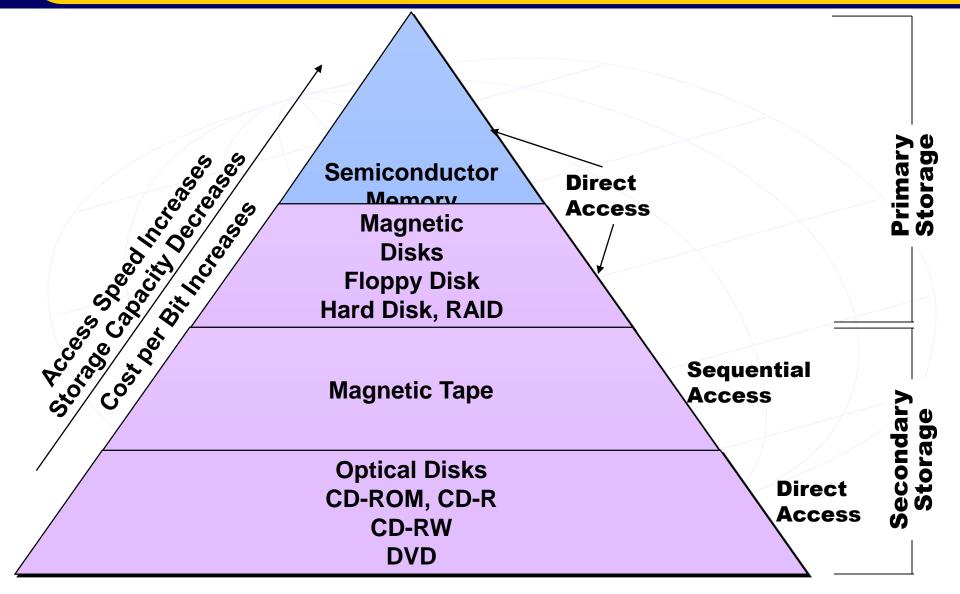
- Video Output
  - CRT
  - LCD
- Printed Output
  - Inkjet
  - Laser



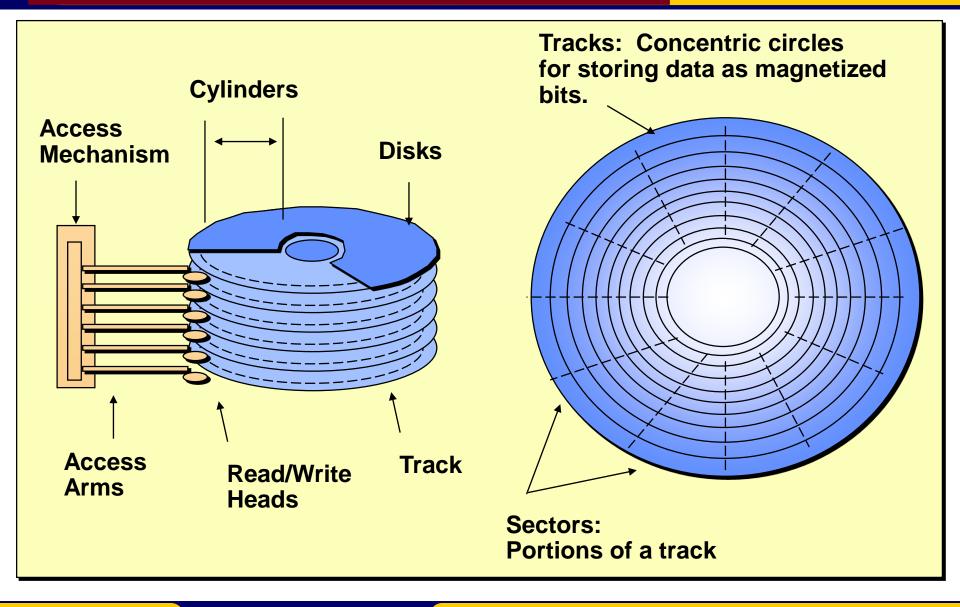
## Storage Trends

Primary Storage					
First Generation	Second Generation	Third Generation	Fourth Generation	Fifth Generation	
Magnetic Drum	Magnetic Core	Magnetic Core	LSI Semiconductor Memory Chips	VLSI Semiconductor Memory Chips	
Trend: Towards Large Capacities Using Smaller Microelectronic Circuits					
Secondary Storage					
Magnetic Tape Magnetic Drum		Magnetic Disk Magnetic Tape	Magnetic Disk Optical Disk Magnetic Tape	Optical Disk Magnetic Disk	
Trend: Towards Massive Capacities Using Magnetic and Optical Media					

### Primary & Secondary Storage Media



# Characteristics of Magnetic Disks



### Chapter Summary

- A computer system is a system of information processing components that perform input, processing, output, storage and control functions.
- The hardware components in a computer include input and output devices, a central processing unit (CPU), and primary and secondary storage.
- There are three major categories of computers: microcomputers, midrange computers and mainframe computers

# Chapter Summary (cont)

- Microcomputers are used as personal computers, but are also interconnected in a variety of telecommunications networks.
- Midrange computers are increasingly being used as powerful network servers and for many multi-user business data processing and scientific applications.
- Mainframe computers are larger and more powerful and are used to handle information processing needs for large organizations.

# Chapter Summary (cont)

