

\*Difference between Analog and digital computer

Sl. No	Basis of difference	Analog Computer	Digital Computer
1	Data processing	Analog computers works with continuous values or these types of systems process continuous data.	Digital computers works with discrete values or these types of systems process discrete data.
2	Speed	Speed of analog computers is less than the digital computers.	Speed of digital computers is more than the analog computers.
3	Memory	Analog computer has very low or limited memory and it can store less amount of data.	Digital computer has very big memory it can store large amount of data.
4	Steps	Analog computer has no state.	Digital computer has On and Off these 2 steps.
5	Reliability	Analog computers are less reliable than digital computers.	Digital computers are more reliable than analog computers.
6	Performance	Its performance is comparatively low.	Its performance is very high.
7	Speed	Its speed of processing is not so high.	Its speed of processing is very high.
8	Physical variation	Analog computers depends upon physical variations.	Digital computers does not depend upon physical variations.
9	Accuracy	It provides results with less accuracy as compared to digital computers.	It provides results with higher accuracy as compared to analog computers.

10	Power consumption	Power consumption is high.	Power consumption is low.
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- Difference between input and output devices

Sl. No	Basis	Input devices	Output devices
1	Meaning	These are the devices through which data and instructions are entered into a computer.	These are the devices to output information from a computer
2	Functions	The functions of the input unit is to accept coded information from the human operator or from electro-mechanised device or from other computers connected through internet.	The function of the output unit is to store the processed information and display it as and when needed by the user.
3	Binary form	It converts input data and instructions into electrical signals (binary form) that can be accepted by the computer.	It does not convert the information to binary form.
4	Examples	Keyboard, mouse, scanner, optical character reader, light pen, etc.	Printer, visual display units, etc.