IET-UK YMS CHENNAI NETWORK

Technical Event Report 2009

Technical Event Report on Computer

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COMPUTER AND INTERNET USE AT WORK IN 2003

In October 2003, 77 million persons used a computer at work, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. These workers accounted for 55.5 percent of total employment. About 2 of every 5 employed individuals connected to the Internet or used e-mail while on the job. These proportions were slightly higher than those measured in the prior survey conducted in September 2001.

These findings are from a special supplement to the October 2003 Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is a monthly household survey that is one of the main sources of information on the U.S. labor force. The Computer Use Survey also collected data on computer and Internet or e-mail use at home, school, and work as well as use of the Internet for job search. The data presented in this release focus on computer and Internet use at work and on job search methods using the Internet. For additional information about the survey, see the Technical Note. Some of the highlights from the 2003 survey include:

--The proportion of workers who used a computer at work was higher for women (61.8 percent) than for men (49.9 percent).

--Employed women had a greater likelihood of using the Internet at work than employed men (45.1 and 38.7 percent, respectively).

--Asians were more likely than whites, blacks, or Hispanics or Latinos to use a computer and the Internet at work.

--The likelihood of computer and Internet use at work is greater for workers with more education.

--In terms of occupation, there were large variations in the proportions of workers who used a computer at work. The computer-use rate was relatively high for managers and professionals (about 80 percent) and sales and office workers (67 percent). In contrast, about 26 percent of workers in natural resources, construction, and maintenance and production, transportation, and material moving occupations used a computer at work.

--The most commonly reported task for the 77 million workers who used a computer at work was accessing the Internet or using e-mail.

--Slightly more than 1 in every 10 individuals in the civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and over reported that they had used the Internet between January and October 2003 to search for a job. (The concept of job search used in the survey is different from that used in the basic monthly CPS; see the Technical Note for more information.) Reading on-line ads and researching information on potential employers were the most commonly used Internet job search methods used.

Table A. Computer and Internet use at work by selected characteristics, September 2001 and October 2003

		September 2001			
		Used a computer at work		Used the Internet at work	
	Total employed	Total	Percent of employed	Total	Percent of employed
AGE AND SEX					
Total, 16 years and over.....	1,37,050	73,055	53.3	52,463	38.3
16 to 24 years.....	19,901	6,994	35.1	3,916	19.7
16 to 19 years....	6,499	1,490	22.9	549	8.4
20 to 24 years....	13,402	5,504	41.1	3,367	25.1
25 years and over...	1,17,149	66,061	56.4	48,547	41.4
25 to 34 years....	30,847	17,561	56.9	13,109	42.5
35 to 44 years....	35,669	20,700	58	15,239	42.7
45 to 54 years....	31,205	18,260	58.5	13,518	43.3
55 to 64 years....	14,916	8,023	53.8	5,739	38.5
65 years and over.....	4,511	1,517	33.6	942	20.9
Men.....	73,511	35,023	47.6	26,298	35.8
Women.....	63,539	38,032	59.9	26,165	41.2

RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY					
White.....	1,14,426	62,483	54.6	45,002	39.3
Black or African American.....	15,116	6,511	43.1	4,345	28.7
Asian.....	6,159	3,469	56.3	2,696	43.8
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	c16,349	c5,211	c31.9	c3,210	c19.6
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS					
Usually full time on primary job.....	1,03,887	59,563	57.3	44,035	42.4
Usually part time on primary job.....	21,412	8,482	39.6	4,891	22.8
Hours vary on primary job.....	11,751	5,009	42.6	3,537	30.1
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Total, 25 years and over.....	1,17,149	66,061	56.4	48,547	41.4
Less than a high school diploma....	11,737	1,875	16	876	7.5
High school graduates, no college (1).....	35,880	14,440	40.2	8,627	24
Some college or associate degree.....	32,858	19,754	60.1	13,507	41.1
Bachelor's degree and higher (2)....	36,675	29,992	81.8	25,537	69.6
Advanced degree..	12,954	10,893	84.1	9,494	73.3

	October 2003				
		Used a computer at work		Used the Internet at work	
	Total employed	Total	Percent of employed	Total	Percent of employed
AGE AND SEX					
Total, 16 years and over.....	1,38,823	76,986	55.5	57,892	41.7
16 to 24 years.....	19,304	6,991	36.2	4,234	21.9
16 to 19 years....	5,788	1,301	22.5	559	9.7
20 to 24 years....	13,516	5,690	42.1	3,675	27.2
25 years and over...	1,19,519	69,995	58.6	53,658	44.9
25 to 34 years....	30,401	17,641	58	13,608	44.8
35 to 44 years....	34,854	20,797	59.7	16,226	46.6
45 to 54 years....	32,221	19,607	60.9	15,017	46.6
55 to 64 years....	17,202	9,930	57.7	7,499	43.6
65 years and over.....	4,842	2,021	41.7	1,307	27
Men.....	74,353	37,124	49.9	28,788	38.7
Women.....	64,470	39,862	61.8	29,104	45.1
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY					
White.....	1,15,184	65,193	56.6	49,347	42.8
Black or African American.....	14,754	6,729	45.6	4,553	30.9
Asian.....	5,809	3,523	60.6	2,882	49.6
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	17,602	5,478	31.1	3,718	21.1
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS					

Usually full time on primary job.....	1,03,757	61,538	59.3	47,472	45.8
Usually part time on primary job.....	22,487	9,708	43.2	6,255	27.8
Hours vary on primary job.....	12,579	5,740	45.6	4,165	33.1
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Total, 25 years and over.....	1,19,519	69,995	58.6	53,658	44.9
Less than a high school diploma....	11,520	1,810	15.7	899	7.8
High school graduates, no college (1).....	36,065	15,208	42.2	9,521	26.4
Some college or associate degree.....	32,455	19,907	61.3	14,445	44.5
Bachelor's degree and higher (2)....	39,479	33,071	83.8	28,793	72.9
Advanced degree..	13,831	11,982	86.6	10,709	77.4

1 Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.

2 Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

r = revised. Estimates for September 2001 have been revised to reflect the use of Census 2000-based population controls. See the Technical Note for additional information.

c = corrected.

NOTE: Data refer to computer or Internet use on the sole or primary job. Internet use at work refers to either

connecting to the Internet or using e-mail. Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African American, and

Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is

Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race.

Occupation and Industry

Managers and professionals were most likely to use a computer and the Internet; 79.6 percent reported that they used a computer at work and 67.1 percent used the Internet. Sales and office occupations also had high rates of computer and Internet use--over two-thirds reported using a computer at work and nearly half said they used the Internet. In contrast, computer- and Internet-use rates were lower for service workers (27.5 and 15.9 percent, respectively), for natural resources, construction, and maintenance workers (26.4 and 16.6 percent, respectively), and for production, transportation, and material moving workers (26.0 and 13.9 percent, respectively).

As with occupations, there was a great deal of variation by industry with regard to the use of computers and the Internet. Among private nonagricultural industries, persons employed in financial activities had the highest rates of computer (82.4 percent) and Internet use (68.9 percent). In contrast, computer- and Internet-use rates were lowest in the leisure and hospitality (30.4 and 17.6 percent, respectively) and construction (28.1 and 21.0 percent, respectively) industries.

Government workers had an above-average likelihood of using a computer and the Internet on the job. The proportions of workers in the public sector that used a computer and the Internet were 69.1 and 56.0 percent, respectively. By comparison, the computer- and Internet-use rates for private-sector workers were 53.5 and 39.3 percent, respectively. The high computer- and Internet-use rates among government

workers is due, in part, to their occupational concentration. For example, more than half of all workers in the public sector hold management and professional jobs, an occupational category characterized by very high rates of computer and Internet use. In contrast, the proportion of private-sector wage and salary workers employed as managers and professionals is much lower (30.9 percent).

Demographics

The youngest and oldest workers were least likely to use a computer and the Internet on the job. Among workers ages 16 to 24 and 65 years and over, about one-third used a computer at work and only about 1 in every 5 said that they used the Internet. In contrast, about 60 percent of workers ages 25 to 64 used a computer on the job and almost half used the Internet.

As was the case in the prior survey, women were more likely than men to use a computer and the Internet. Computer-use rates for women and men were 61.8 and 49.9 percent, respectively; the Internet-use rate for women was 45.1 percent, compared with 38.7 percent for men. Although computer- and Internet-use rates for men and women are fairly similar within occupations, the greater likelihood of women to use a computer at work is due largely to their concentration in occupations in which computer use is most prevalent. For instance, nearly three-fourths of employed women are in management and professional and sales and office occupations; the computer-use rate for women in these two occupations combined was very high (74.8 percent). In contrast, nearly two-fifths of men hold natural resources, construction, and maintenance and production, transportation, and material moving jobs. For men, the combined computer-use rate in these two occupational categories was 26.0 percent--30 percentage points lower than the rate for all workers.

Computer use at work was more common among Asian workers (60.6 percent) and whites (56.6 percent) than among black (45.6 percent) or Hispanic or Latino workers (31.1 percent). In terms of Internet use, 49.6 percent of

Asians used the Internet at work, compared with 42.8 percent of whites, 30.9 percent of blacks, and 21.1 percent of Hispanics or Latinos.

With regard to educational attainment, workers with more years of schooling were much more likely than those with less education to use a computer and the Internet at work. For example, computer- and Internet-use rates for workers with advanced degrees were 86.6 and 77.4 percent, respectively. At the other end of the educational spectrum, only 15.7 percent of workers with less than a high school diploma used a computer on the job, and 7.8 percent used the Internet.

Computer Activity at Work

As was the case in the 2001 survey, the most common use for a computer at work was to access the Internet or to use e-mail. Of the 77 million workers who used a computer on the job, 75.2 percent reported that they used the computer to connect to the Internet or to use e-mail. Other common tasks included word processing (67.6 percent), working with spreadsheets or databases (64.2 percent), and calendar or scheduling (56.8 percent). Less common uses were graphics or design (29.7 percent) and programming (16.4 percent

In terms of occupation, workers in management and professional occupations, who were most likely to use a computer at work, also reported some of the highest proportions for specific uses of a computer. For instance, 84.4 percent used a computer to use the Internet or e-mail, 76.9 percent used word processing, and 70.7 percent used spreadsheets or databases

Job Search Activity Using the Internet

In addition to questions concerning computer and Internet use on the job, the survey also collected information on Internet job search. (The concept of job search using the Internet differs from the concept of job search in the basic monthly CPS; see the Technical Note for more information.) Respondents were asked if they had used the Internet (at any location) to search for a job "that year"--from January to October 2003. Over this period, about 25.5 million individuals, or 11.5 percent of the civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and over, said that they had used the Internet to search for a job. Internet job search rates were highest for individuals in the 20-to-24 (21.2 percent), 25-to-34 (19.3 percent), and 35-to-44 year-old (14.3 percent) age groups.

Men and women were about equally likely to have used the Internet to search for a job. Also, individuals with more years of schooling were much more likely than those with the lowest level of education to have used the Internet to search for a job. The Internet job search rate for college graduates was 17.6 percent, in contrast to only 2.2 percent for those with less than a high school diploma.

Data on Internet job search activity by occupation and industry. The estimates given are limited to the experienced
labor force, that is, the sum of the employed and the unemployed whose last job was in one of the occupations or industries shown. Of the 146.5 million persons in this group in October 2003, 21.9 million, or 14.9 per-

cent of the total, reported that they used the Internet to look for a job at some point between January and October 2003. Individuals in management and professional occupations had the highest rate of Internet job search--19.3 percent. Among the other major occupational categories, Internet job search rates ranged from a low of 8.6 percent for natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations to a high of 17.2 percent for sales and office occupations.

The most common job search methods reported by Internet jobseekers were reading on-line ads or job listings (92.6 percent) and researching information on potential employers (70.2 percent). Less common methods were submitting a resume or application (57.0 percent) and posting a resume on a job listing site or with a service (41.0 percent). This pattern of Internet job searching was similar, regardless of demographic characteristic, occupation, or industry.

A History of Computers and Networks

Webster's Dictionary defines "computer" as any programmable electronic device that can store, retrieve, and process data. The basic idea of computing develops in the 1200's when a Moslem cleric proposes solving problems with a series of written procedures.

As early as the 1640's mechanical calculators are manufactured for sale. Records exist of earlier machines, but Blaise Pascal invents the first commercial calculator, a hand powered adding machine. Although attempts to multiply mechanically were made by Gottfried Liebnitz in the 1670s the first true multiplying calculator appears in Germany shortly before the American Revolution.

In 1801 a Frenchman, Joseph-Marie Jacquard builds a loom that weaves by reading punched holes stored on small sheets of hardwood. These plates are then inserted into the loom which reads (retrieves) the pattern and creates(process) the weave. Powered by water, this "machine" came 140 years before the development of the modern computer.

Shortly after the first mass-produced calculator(1820), Charles Babbage begins his lifelong quest for a programmable machine. Although Babbage was a poor communicator and record-keeper, his difference engine is sufficiently developed by 1842 that Ada Lovelace uses it to mechanically translate a short written work. She is generally regarded as the first programmer. Twelve years later George Boole, while professor of Mathematics at Cork University, writes An Investigation of the Laws of Thought(1854), and is generally recognized as the father of computer science.

The 1890 census is tabulated on punch cards similar to the ones used 90 years earlier to

create weaves. Developed by Herman Hollerith of MIT, the system uses electric power(non-mechanical). The Hollerith Tabulating Company is a forerunner of today's IBM.

Just prior to the introduction of Hollerith's machine the first printing calculator is introduced. In 1892 William Burroughs, a sickly ex-teller, introduces a commercially successful printing calculator. Although hand-powered, Burroughs quickly introduces an electronic model.

In 1925, unaware of the work of Charles Babbage, Vannevar Bush of MIT builds a machine he calls the differential analyzer. Using a set of gears and shafts, much like Babbage, the machine can handle simple calculus problems, but accuracy is a problem.

The period from 1935 through 1952 gets murky with claims and counterclaims of who invents what and when. Part of the problem lies in the international situation that makes much of the research secret. Other problems include poor record-keeping, deception and lack of definition.

In 1935, Konrad Zuse, a German construction engineer, builds a mechanical calculator to handle the math involved in his profession. Shortly after completion, Zuse starts on a programmable electronic device which he completes in 1938.

John Vincent Atanasoff begins work on a digital computer in 1936 in the basement of the Physics building on the campus of Iowa State. A graduate student, Clifford (John) Berry assists. The "ABC" is designed to solve linear equations common in physics. It displays some early features of later computers including electronic calculations. He shows it to others in 1939 and leaves the patent application with attorneys for the school when he leaves for a job in Washington during World War II. Unimpressed, the school never files and ABC is cannibalized by students.

The Enigma, a complex mechanical encoder is used by the Germans and they believe it to be unbreakable. Several people involved, most notably Alan Turing, conceive machines to handle the problem, but none are technically feasible. Turing proposes a "Universal Machine" capable of "computing" any algorithm in 1937. That same year George Steblitz creates his Model K(itchen), a conglomeration of otherwise useless and leftover material, to solve complex calculations. He improves the design while working at Bell Labs and on September 11, 1940, Steblitz uses a teletype machine at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire to transmit a problem to his Complex Number Calculator in New York and receives the results. It is the first example of a network.

First in Poland, and later in Great Britain and the United States, the Enigma code is broken. Information gained by this shortens the war. To break the code, the British, led by Touring, build the Colossus Mark I. The existence of this machine is a closely

guarded secret of the British Government until 1970. The United States Navy, aided to some extent by the British, builds a machine capable of breaking not only the German code but the Japanese code as well.

In 1943 development begins on the Electronic Numerical Integrator And Computer (ENIAC) in earnest at Penn State. Designed by John Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert of the Moore School, they get help from John von Neumann and others. In 1944, the Havard Mark I is introduced. Based on a series of proposals from Howard Aiken in the late 1930's, the Mark I computes complex tables for the U.S. Navy. It uses a paper tape to store instructions and Aiken hires Grace Hopper("Amazing Grace") as one of three programmers working on the machine. Thomas J. Watson Sr. plays a pivotal role involving his company, IBM, in the machine's development.

Early in 1945, with the Mark I stopped for repairs, Hopper notices a moth in one of the relays, possibly causing the problem. From this day on, Hopper refers to fixing the system as "debugging". The same year Von Neumann proposes the concept of a "stored program" in a paper that is never officially published.

Work completes on ENIAC in 1946. Although only three years old the machine is woefully behind on technology, but the inventors opt to continue while working on a more modern machine, the EDVAC. Programming ENIAC requires it to be rewired. A later version eliminates this problem. To make the machine appear more impressive to reporters during its unveiling, a team member (possibly Eckert) puts translucent spheres(halved ping pong balls) over the lights. The US patent office will later recognize this as the first computer.

The next year scientists employed by Bell Labs complete work on the transistor (John Bardeen, Walter Brattain and William Shockley receive the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1956), and by 1948 teams around the world work on a "stored program" machine. The first, nicknamed "Baby", is a prototype of a much larger machine under construction in Britain and is shown in June 1948.

The impetus over the next 5 years for advances in computers is mostly the government and military. UNIVAC, delivered in 1951 to the Census Bureau, results in a tremendous financial loss to its manufacturer, Remington-Rand. The next year Grace Hopper, now an employee of that company proposes "reuseable software," code segments that could be extracted and assembled according to instructions in a "higher level language." The concept of compiling is born. Hopper would revise this concept over the next twenty years and her ideas would become an integral part of all modern computers. CBS uses one of the 46 UNIVAC computers produced to predict the outcome of the 1952

Presidential Election. They do not air the prediction for 3 hours because they do not trust the machine.

IBM introduces the 701 the following year. It is the first commercially successful computer. In 1956 FORTRAN is introduced(proposed 1954, it takes nearly 3 years to develop the compiler). Two additional languages, LISP and COBOL, are added in 1957 and 1958. Other early languages include ALGOL and BASIC. Although never widely used, ALGOL is the basis for many of today's languages.

With the introduction of Control Data's CDC1604 in 1958, the first transistor powered computer, a new age dawns. Brilliant scientist Seymour Cray heads the development team. This year integrated circuits are introduced by two men, Jack Kilby and John Noyce, working independently. The second network is developed at MIT. Over the next three years computers begin affecting the day-to-day lives of most Americans. The addition of MICR characters at the bottom of checks is common.

In 1961 Fairchild Semiconductor introduces the integrated circuit. Within ten years all computers use these instead of the transistor. Formally building sized computers are now room-sized, and are considerably more powerful. The following year the Atlas becomes operational, displaying many of the features that make today's systems so powerful including virtual memory, pipeline instruction execution and paging. Designed at the University of Manchester, some of the people who developed Colossus thirty years earlier make contributions.

On April 7, 1964, IBM introduces the System/360. While a technical marvel, the main feature of this machine is business oriented...IBM guarantees the "upward compatibility" of the system, reducing the risk that a business would invest in outdated technology. Dartmouth College, where the first network was demonstrated 25 years earlier, moves to the forefront of the "computer age" with the introduction of TSS(Time Share System) a crude(by today's standards) networking system. It is the first Wide Area Network. In three years Randy Golden, President and Founder of Golden Ink, would begin working on this network.

Within a year MIT returns to the top of the intellectual computer community with the introduction of a greatly refined network that features shared resources and uses the first minicomputer(DEC's PDP-8) to manage telephone lines. Bell Labs and GE play major roles in its design.

In 1969 Bell Labs, unhappy with the direction of the MIT project, leaves and develops its own operating system, UNIX. One of the many precursors to today's Internet, ARPANet, is quietly launched. Alan Keys, who will later become a designer for Apple, proposes the "personal computer." Also in 1969, unhappy with Fairchild Semiconductor, a group of technicians begin discussing forming their own company. This company, formed the next year, would be known as Intel. The movie Colossus: The Forbin Project has a supercomputer as the villain. Next year, The Computer Wore Tennis Shoes was

the first feature length movie with the word computer in the title. In 1971, Texas Instruments introduces the first "pocket calculator." It weighs 2.5 pounds.

With the country embroiled in a crisis of confidence known as Watergate, in 1973 a little publicized judicial decision takes the patent for the computer away from Mauchly and Eckert and awards it to Atanasoff. Xerox introduces the mouse. Proposals are made for the first local area networks.

In 1975 the first personal computer is marketed in kit form. The Altair features 256 bytes of memory. Bill Gates, with others, writes a BASIC compiler for the machine. The next year Apple begins to market PC's, also in kit form. It includes a monitor and keyboard. The earliest RISC platforms become stable. In 1976, Queen Elizabeth goes on-line with the first royal email message.

During the next few years the personal computer explodes on the American scene. Microsoft, Apple and many smaller PC related companies form (and some die). By 1977 stores begin to sell PC's. Continuing today, companies strive to reduce the size and price of PC's while increasing capacity. Entering the fray, IBM introduces it's PC in 1981(it's actually IBM's second attempt, but the first failed miserably). Time selects the computer as its Man of the Year in 1982. Tron, a computer-generated special effects extravaganza is released the same year.

Computers Working Principle

All computers, from the smallest hand held computer to the largest supercomputer, perform the same basic functions with digital information. Those functions are:

- *Input*—typing characters at a keyboard, moving the mouse around the screen or speaking to a computer
- *Output*—displaying characters or pictures on the screen, printing a research paper, or sending an e-mail message
- *Process*—calculating the square root of a number, sorting a list of names, or producing a three-dimensional image
- *Store*—saving your research paper or resume, keeping track of your credit card purchases, or archiving digital pictures of your relatives
- *Retrieve*—recalling a list of addresses or business contacts

Computers perform these five fundamental functions in different ways and at different speeds, but they all use digital data to perform the tasks.

What does digital mean?

Computers store information using bits and bytes. A bit, short for binary digit, is either a **0** or a **1**. It's the smallest piece of information in the binary number system used by computers. Bits are normally combined in groups of eight to form bytes. A byte is one character. For example, the word **information** contains eleven characters or bytes of data.

A special coding scheme called ASCII is used to combine bits and bytes into characters that we recognize. For example, in ASCII code the letter **a** is represented in bits by 01100001. This binary number is equivalent to 97 in the decimal system and is the ASCII code for **a**. Fortunately, you don't have to know binary arithmetic or the ASCII codes for each character to be productive on a computer. If you did, you probably wouldn't be online now. However, it is useful to know what bits and bytes are because they appear everywhere in computing.

A computer can now store millions and billions of bytes of information in its memory and on its hard disk. The table below shows common prefixes and abbreviations used with bits and bytes. In the last column, notice that abbreviations referring to bits use a lowercase **b** and byte abbreviations use an uppercase **B**.

Bit and Byte Prefixes and Abbreviations

Kilo	Thousand	Kb (kilobits) KB (kilobytes)
Mega	Million	Mb (megabits) MB (megabytes)
Giga	Billion	Gb (gigabit) GB (gigabyte)
Tera	Trillion	TB (terabyte)

Speed on computer networks and modems is usually measured in bits. Computer memory and storage are normally measured in bytes. For example, a high-end laptop computer can store 6 GB (6 billion bytes or characters of information). It also probably has a modem that can send information on the Internet at a speed of 56 Kb per second. Remember, **B** in an abbreviation means Bytes and **b** means bits.

HP dx9000 TouchSmart Business PC **Price: Rs.68,500.00***

System features	
See detailed specs	US QuickSpecs » html » pdf
Operating system	Genuine Windows Vista® Business 64
Processor	Intel® Core™2 Duo P8400 processor (2.26 GHz, 3 MB L2 cache, 1066 MHz FSB)
Chipset	Intel® GM45 Express Chipset ICH9M-Enhanced
Power supply	External 150-watt power supply
Memory	
Maximum memory	4 GB 800 MHz (Memory is installed in pairs of 2 x 2 GB 800 MHz SODIMMS)
Memory	2 GB 800 MHz DDR2 SDRAM
Graphics and Input/Output devices	
Graphics	Integrated Intel Graphics Media Accelerator X4500HD
Storage	
Hard drive	320 GB 7200 rpm SATA 3.0 Gb/s
Optical Drives	Slot-load SuperMulti DVD Burner
Audio, Slots, and Ports	
Audio	High Definition Audio support; Integrated high-performance 2.0 speakers; Integrated dual-microphone array; Volume control and mute buttons; Stereo headphone jack; Stereo line in; Stereo line out; Audio digital out (SPDIF); Integrated webcam
Ports	**External:** 5 USB 2.0 1 1394a 1 RJ-45 1 digital audio out (SPDIF) 1 headphone 1 audio in

	1 audio out **Rear:** 1 AC power
Slots	1 5-in-1 media reader
Communication features	
Network interface	Integrated Gigabit Network Connection (10/100/1000 NIC)
Product specifications	
Weight	24 lbs (10.9 kg)
Dimensions (w x d x h)	21.0 x 2.6 x 17.4 in (533.4 x 66.0 x 442.0 mm)
Manageability	
Security management	Kensington lock
Compliance	
Energy Efficiency	ENERGY STAR® qualified, EPEAT® Silver

HP rp5700 Desktop PC- models

	HP rp5700 Desktop PC (RT981UT)	**HP rp5700 Desktop PC (RT980UT)**
	Price: $874.00* Originally: $1,248.00*	**Price: $774.00*** Originally: $989.00*
Operating system	Genuine Windows Vista® Business with	Genuine Windows Vista® Business with

	downgrade to Windows® XP Professional custom installed	downgrade to Windows® XP Professional custom installed
Processor	Intel® Pentium® Dual-Core processor E2160 1.80 GHz 1 MB L2 cache 800 MHz front side bus	Intel® Pentium® Dual-Core processor E2160 1.80 GHz 1 MB L2 cache 800 MHz front side bus
Memory	1 GB 667 MHz DDR2 SDRAM	1 GB 667 MHz DDR2 SDRAM
Hard drive	80 GB 7200 rpm SATA 3.0 Gb/s 80 GB 7200 rpm SATA 3.0 Gb/s (RAID configuration)	80 GB 7200 rpm SATA 3.0 Gb/s
Optical Drives	16X SATA SuperMulti LightScribe	16X SATA SuperMulti LightScribe
Graphics	Integrated Intel Graphics Media Accelerator 3000	Integrated Intel Graphics Media Accelerator 3000
Warranty - year(s) (parts/labor/onsite)	5/5/5	4/4/4
Energy Efficiency	ENERGY STAR® qualified; EPEAT™ Gold; 80% efficient power supply	ENERGY STAR® qualified; EPEAT™ Gold; 80% efficient power supply
Specialized Design	5-Year Life Cycle, RAID 1, Steel Chassis	5-Year Life Cycle, Steel Chassis

CONCLUSION

THUS THE ABOVE THINGS EXPLAIN THE HISTORY ,WORKING ,PRICE COMPARITIVE FEATURE ETC.