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Computer Generation :-

Generation in Computer technology is a change in Technology at a Computer is a being used. The Generation were term used is used to distinguish between varying Hardware Technologies.

→ 1st Generation :-

The first Generation is used to Computer Vacuum Tubes for invented by Charles Babbage.

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Digital and Analog Computer :-

Digital Computer is designed to perform calculations and logical operations at high speed it accept the raw data as input in the form of digits or binary numbers (0 and 1)

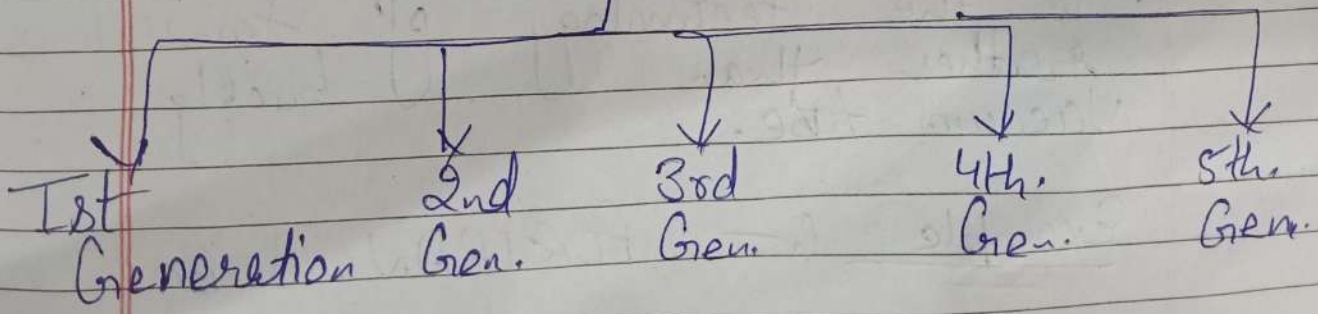
and process it with programs in its memory to produce the outputs.

Analog Computer :-

Analog Computers are designed to process analogue data. Analog data is continuous data that changes continuously and cannot have discrete values. We can say that analogue computers are used where we don't need exact values always such as speed, temperature, pressure and current.

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Computer Generations



→ First Generation :-

- Time Period ⇒ 1940's - 1956's
- Evolving Hardware ⇒ Vacuum Tube Based
- First Generation Computer were used for calculation, storage and control purpose.

Example :- ENIAC, UNIVAC etc.

→ Second Generation :-

- Time Period :- 1956's - 1963
- Evolving Hardware :- Transistors.

Second Generation Computer used to the technology of transistors rather than vacuum tube.

Example :- FORTRAN, COBOL.

→ Third Generation

- Time Period - 1963 - 1970
- Evolving Hardware → Integrated Circuit Based.

→ Fourth Generation

- Time Period - 1970's - At Present.
- Evolving Hardware - Microprose Based.

→ Fifth Generation

- Time Period - Present to future.
- Evolving Hardware -

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Based on size

- (i) Micro - Computer.
- (ii) Mini - Computer.
- (iii) Main Computer.
- (iv) Super Computer.