

Q1

### Generation of Computer =>

Generation in Computer technology is a change in technology a computer is being used. The generation term were used to distinguish between varying hardware technology. Nowadays technologies generation includes both hardware and software.

### First generation computer =>

The first generation computer was invented by Charles Babbage for computer used vacuum tubes.

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### Digital Computer =>

Digital computer is designed to perform calculations and logical operations at high speed. It accepts the raw data as input in the form of digits or binary numbers (0 and 1) and processes it with programs stored in its memory to produce the output. All modern computers like laptops, desktops including smartphones that we use at home or office are digital computers.

### Analog Computer =>

Analog computers are designed to process analogue data or continuous data that change 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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There are five generations of computer.

1. First generation
2. Second generation
3. Third generation
4. Fourth generation
5. Fifth generation.

# First generation computer.

- Time Period = 1940's - 1950's
- Evolving Hardware = Vacuum Tube Based.
- The Technology behind the Primary generation computer was a fragile glass device, which was called a vacuum tube. These computers were very heavy and large.
- First generation computers were used for calculation storage and control purpose.
- Example:- ENIAC, ~~EDA~~ EDVAC, UNIVAC.

# Second generation computer.

- Time Period = 1950's - 1960's
- Evolving Hardware = Transistor Based.
- Second generation computers used the technology of transistors rather than bulky vacuum tubes. Another feature was the core storage.
- Example:- FORTRAN, ALGOL, COBOL

### # Third generation Computer.

- Time Period = 1960's - 1970's
- ~~Time~~ Evolving Hardware = Integrated Circuit Based.
- During the third generation technology envisaged a shift from huge transistors to integrated circuits, also referred to IC
- Example :

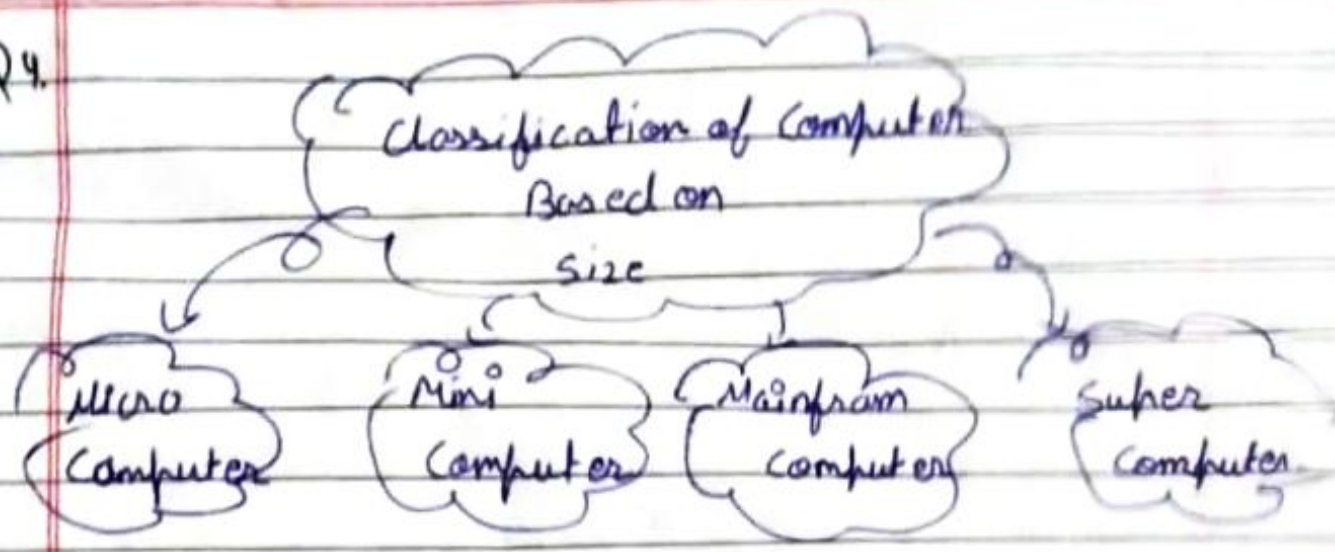
### # Fourth generation Computer.

- Time Period = 1970's - Present
- Evolving Hardware = Microprocessor Based
- In 1971 first microprocessors were used; the large-scale of integration LSI circuits built on one chip called microprocessor

### # Fifth Generation Computer.

- Time Period = Present
- Evolving Hardware = AI
- The technology behind the fifth generation of computers AI. It allows computers to behave like humans.

Q4.



- Micro Computer

A micro computer is a small relatively inexpensive computer having a central processing unit made out of a microprocessor. The computer also includes memory and input circuitry together mounted a printed circuit board.

- Mini Computer

A small computer that is intermediate between a microcomputer and a mainframe in size, speed and capacity that can support time sharing, and that is often dedicated to a single application.

- Mainframe Computer

A mainframe computer, informally called a mainframe or big iron, is a computer used primarily by large organizations for critical applications like bulk data processing for tasks such as census.

- Super Computer

A super computer is a computer that performs at or near the highest operational rate for computer.