

⇒ minicomputer :- These are smaller in size, faster and cost lower than mainframe computers.

⇒ Supercomputer :- These are the fastest and most expensive machine. They have high processing speed compared to other computers.

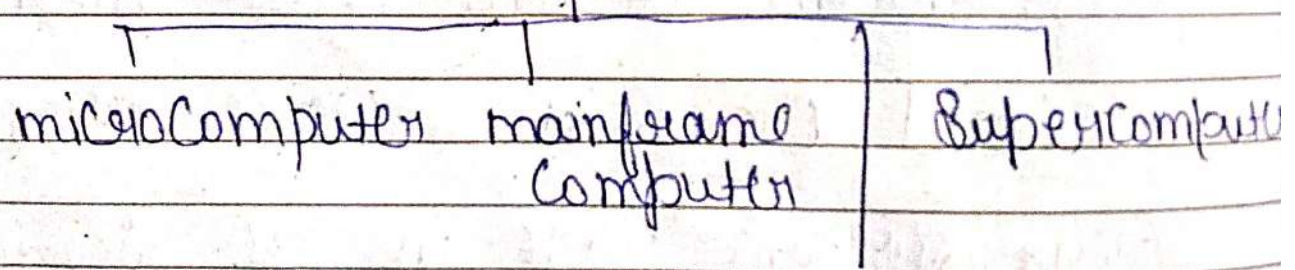
microprocessor :- The developed of microprocessor brought the fourth generation of computers, as thousand subunits into a single silicon chips.

⇒ Fifth Generation of Computers

fifth Generation of Computers present and Beyond Super Large Scale Integrated Chips
Fifth Generation of Computers based on artificial intelligence.

Ans 4

Based on size



⇒ microcomputer :- These type of computers are the least powerful. mini computer

⇒ mainframe computer :- These type of computers having large internal memory storage.

Produce desired graphics sounds.

⇒ Meaning of analog computer :-

These computers carry out arithmetic and logical operation by manipulating and processing of data.
Speedometers, seismograph etc.

Ans 3 * First Generation of computer :-

First Generation (1940-1956) Vacuum tubes :- The first generation computers used vacuum tubes for circuitry and magnetic drums (333 micro seconds) fast memory.

⇒ Second Generation (1956-1963) :-

(Transistors made up of semiconductors) Transistors replaced vacuum tubes and were used in second generation of computer.

⇒ Third Generation (1964-1971) Integrated circuits (made up of silicon) :- The development of the third generation of computer.

⇒ Fourth Generation (1971 - Present) :- Large scale integrated circuit

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ans 1 Generation in computer terminology is a change in technology a computer was being used. Initially, the generation term was used to distinguish between varying hardware technologies.

First Generation of Computer

First Generation (1940 - 1956) Vacuum Tubes :- The first generation computer used vacuum tubes for circuitry and magnetic drums (333 micro seconds) for memory.

Characteristics of first generation of computer :-

1. Generate large amount of heat.
2. non-portable.

ans 2 Meaning of digital computer :-

A digital computer not only performs mathematical calculation but also combines the bytes to