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Q1

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

first Generation - (1940-1956)
Vacuum Tubes.

Q2

Ans. Analog computer - These computers carry out arithmetic and logical operations by manipulating and processing of data eg. speedometers, seismograph, etc. Analog computer can perform several mathematical operations simultaneously.

2. Digital computer - These do work by calculating the binary digits. A digital computer not only performs mathematical calculations but also combines the bytes to

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the digital computers.

Q-3

Ans 1. First Generation - (1940 - 1956) Vacuum Tubes. → The first generation computers used vacuum tubes for circuitry and magnetic drums for memory. first Generation computer were used for calculation, Storage, control purpose etc.

2. Second Generation - (1956 - 1963) Transistors → Transistors replaced vacuum tube and were used in the second generation computer. Transistor is a device composed of semiconductor material that amplifies a signal or opens or closes a circuit.

3. Third Generation - (1964 - 1971) Integrated Circuits → The development of the Integrated circuit was the hallmark of the third generation of computer. Transistors were miniaturized and placed on silicon chips called semiconductors.

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4 Fourth Generation - (1971 - Present) large scale integrated circuits Microprocessors → The development of microprocessors brought the fourth generation of computer as thousands of integrated circuits were rebuilt onto a single silicon chip.

5 fifth Generation - (Present and Beyond) Super large scale Integrated Chip. → fifth Generation computing devices, based on artificial intelligence, are still in development though there are already some applications such as voice recognition that are being used today.

Q4

Ans There are five main kinds of computers based on size: PC, mini computer, microcomputers, super computers, and mainframe. Additionally there are three different kinds of computer based on their capacity to manage data! A computer can be digital, hybrid, or analog.

Notes