

Test

~~Ans 1.~~
 Ans 1. Generation in computer terminology is a change in technology a computer was being used. Initially the generation term was used to distinguish b/w varying hardware technologies.

First Generation: Vacuum Tubes (1940-1956)

The first generation computers used vacuum tubes
 Characteristics:-

- Fastest computing device
- generate large amount of heat
- non-portable device.

Ans 2. Digital and analog computers are classification of computers 'based on work'.

Analog computer - These computers carry out arithmetic and logical operations by manipulating and processing data, eg speedometers etc.

Digital computer - These do work by calculating binary digits. eg desktop (PC).

Ans 3. Following are the five computer generations:-

- (i) First Generation (1940-1956): Vacuum Tubes:-
 - fastest computing devices
 - generate large amount of heat
 - non-portable

Applications: used for scientific purpose eg ENIAC, UNIVAC, MARK-1 etc.

- (ii) Generation Second (1956-1963): Transistors:-
- more ~~reliable~~ reliable and less prone to hardware failure.
 - portable and generate less amount of heat.
- Applications: used for commercial production eg. PDP-8, IBM-1401 etc.

- (iii) Third Generation (1964-1971): Integrated Circuits.
- consumed less power
 - highly sophisticated technology required.
- Applications: database management system eg: ACR-365, B6500 etc.

- (iv) Fourth Generation (1971-Present): Large scale integrated circuit Microprocessors (LSI)
- more reliable and portable
 - this generation leads to better communication and resource sharing.
- Applications: distributed system eg intel-4004 chip etc.

- (v) Fifth Generation (Present and Beyond): Super large Scale Integrated chip (SLSI)
- parallel processing

- intel core micro processor is implemented
- enables mega chips.

Applications: AI (Artificial intelligence)

Ans 4. Classification of computer based on size :-

- (i) Microcomputer
- (ii) Minicomputer
- (iii) Mainframe computer
- (iv) Super computer

Ans 5. Based on work :-

- Analog Computer
- Digital Computer
- Hybrid Computer

Analog Computer: These computers carry out arithmetic and logical operations by manipulating and processing of data, eg speedometers etc, Analog computers can perform several mathematical operations.

Digital Computer: These do work by calculating the binary digits and not only perform mathematical operations but also combines the bytes.

~~Hybrid~~ Hybrid Computer: These are the combination of analog and digital computers like ECG, DIACYSIS are commonly used hybrid computers.