

18-9-23

Test

A-1. Computer generation is a terminology change in a computer was being used, the generation term was used to being distinguish between the uses and hardware. Varying technology. It is called generation of computer.
Vacuum Tubes (1940-1956) first invented generation computers.

A-2. Analog Computer:- These computers carry out arithmetic and logical operations by manipulating and processing of data e.g. speedometer, seismograph etc.

Digital Computer:- These do work by calculating the binary digits. A digital computer can not only perform mathematic calculation but also combines the bytes to produced desired graphics sounds etc.

A-3. First generation (1940-1956 Vacuum Tubes)

⇒ The first generation computers used vacuum tubes for circuitry and magnetic drums (333 micro seconds) for memory.
Eg. → ENIAC, MARK-1 etc.

(ii) Second Generation Transistors (1956-1963)

Transistors replaced vacuum tubes and were used in second generation computers. Transistors are a device composed of semiconductor material.

Eg: COBOL

(iii) Third Generation (1964-1971) Integrated Circuits:

The development of the integrated circuit was the hallmark of the third generation computer. Transistors were miniaturized and placed on silicon chips called semiconductors.

Eg: FORTRAN etc.

(iv) Fourth Generation (1971-present) Large scale integrated circuit microprocessor (LSI)

⇒ The development of microprocessors brought the fourth generation of computers. As thousands of integrated circuits were subbuilt on to a single chip made by silicon.
Eg ⇒ PASCAL, GUI.

(v) Fifth generation (Current and Beyond)
Super large scale integrated chip.

Q.9. Classification of computer based on size

- (i) Micro computer
- (ii) Mini computer
- (iii) Mainframe computer
- (iv) Super computer

(i) Micro computer :- These types of the computer was least powerful, yet the most widely used and are also called portable computers.

(ii) ^{Mini} Mainframe computer :- These are smaller in size, fastest and cost lower than mainframe computer. It is designed to some specific tasks.

(iii) Mainframe computer :- These types of large internal storage and comprehensive range of software. Mainframe computers serve as a backbone for entire system.

(iv) Speed Computer :- These computers are the most fastest and expensive device. They have high processing speed compared to other computer.

Q.4 Classification of computers based on work.

- (i) Digital computers
- (ii) Analog computers
- (iii) Hybrid Computer