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Ans 1) Generation in computers terminology is a change in technology a computer is/was being used. Initially, the generation term was used to distinguish between varying hardware technologies. Generation includes both hardware & software, which together makes an entire computer system.

The first generation computer was invented by J.W. Maaty.

Ans 2) Analog computers: These computers carry out arithmetic & logical operations by manipulating and processing the data. Eg: Speedometer & seismograph. Analog computer can perform several mathematical operations simultaneously. It utilises mechanical or electrical energy.

Digital computer: They do work by calculating the binary digits. A digital computer not only performs mathematical operations but also combines the bytes to produce desired graphics, sounds.

Ans 3) There are 5 computer generations.

1) First generation computers [1940-1956]:
Vacuum Tubes.

The first generation computer used vacuum tubes for circuitry & magnetic drums (333 microseconds) for memory.

2) Second Generation Computers [1956 - 1963] : Transistors [made up of semi-conductors].

Transistors replaced vacuum tube and were used in the second generation computer. Transistor is a device composed of semi-conductor material that amplifies a signal or open or closes a circuit.

3) Third Generation Computers [1964 - 1971] : Integrated circuits made up of silicon.

The development of the integrated circuit was the hallmark of the third generation of computers. Transistors were miniaturized and placed silicon chips called semi-conductors.

4) Fourth Generation computers [1971 - Present].

They are more reliable & portable. This generation leads to better communication & resource sharing.

5) Fifth Generation Computers [Present - Future].

It is totally based on Artificial intelligence are still in development though they are already has some features like voice recognition etc.

Ans 4) 1) Microcomputer

They are the least powerful computers and yet most widely used computers because they are portable computers. For eg: Laptops (PC's), mobile phones, video games consol they all are micro-computers.

Minicomputer

They are smaller in size, faster & cost lower than that of mainframe computers. It was designed to carry out some specific tasks like engineering & computer Aided Design. But now they are being used as server.

Mainframe computer.

These types of computers have large internal & memory storage & comprehensive range of software. It serves as a backbone for the entire business world. It is considered as a heart of a network of computers.

Super computer

These are the fastest & most expensive computers. Their processing of data speed is more than that of other computers. Speed of super computer is measured in FLOPS [floating point operations per second]

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Ans 5) Analog computers: These computers carry out arithmetic & logical operations by manipulating & processing the data. Eg: Speedometer & seismograph. Analog computers can perform several mathematical operations simultaneously. It utilises mechanical or electrical energy.

Digital computers: They do work by calculating the binary digits. A digital computer not only performs mathematical operations but also combine the bytes to produce desired graphics, sounds.

Hybrid computers: These computers are the combination of both digital & analog computers. Machines used in hospitals like ECG & dialysis are the hybrid computers.