

Test

Q=1
Ans

Generation in Computer terminology is a change in technology a computer is/was being used. Initially the generation term was used to distinguish between varying hardware technologies. Nowadays, generation includes both hardware and software, which together makes up an entire computer system.

⇒ Who invented the first generation computer?

⇒ J.P. Eckert and J.W. Mauchly ^{invented} the first successful electronic computer.

Q=2

Ans-2

Analog Computers represent data using physical quantities and perform operations using continuous functions and are less precise than digital computers. Digital Computers represent data using binary digits, perform operations using discrete steps and are more precise and versatile than analog computers.

Q=3 A

Ans-3

Ⓣ First Generation (1940-1956) :- vacuum tubes :-
The first generation computers used vacuum tubes for circuitry and magnetic drums (333 ^{micro} per second for memory)

Characteristics :-

① fastest computing device

- ② Generate large amount of heat
- ③ Non portable

★ Applications:-

- ① Used for scientific purpose

II) Second Generation (1956-1959): Transistors :-

Transistors

replaced vacuum tubes 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.

features:-

- ① More reliable and less prone to hardware failure
- ② Portable

Applications:-

- ① used for commercial production

III) Third Generation (1964-1971): Integrated circuits:-

The development of the integrated circuit was the hallmark of third generation computers. Transistors were ~~more~~ miniaturized and placed on silicon chips called semiconductors, which drastically increases the speed and efficiency of the computer.

IV) Fourth Generation (1971-present): Large Scale Integrated Circuit Microprocessors:-

The development of microprocessors brought the fourth generation of computers, as thousands of integrated circuit were subuilt onto a single silicon chip.