Unit 1. Introduction :-

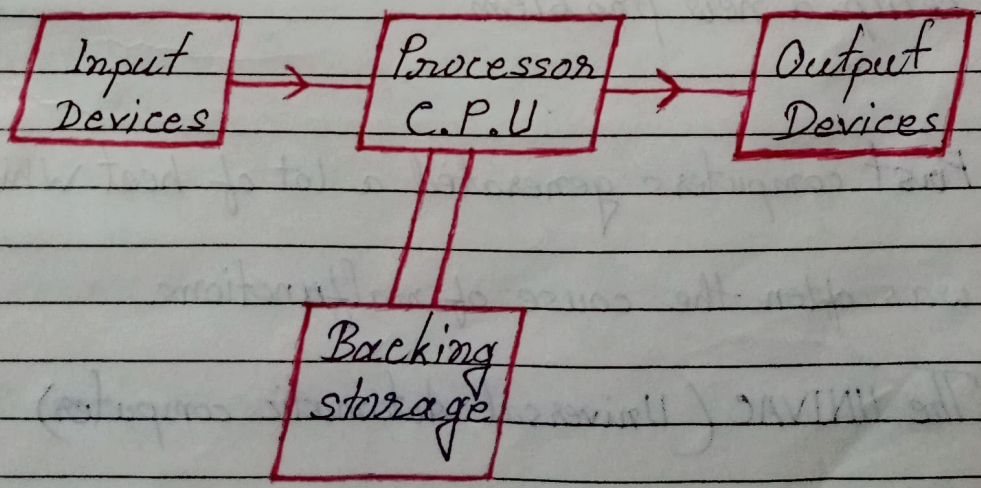
Unit 1.1.1 Introduction of Computer.

1/ ## *Computer*

* It is a programmable electronic device designed for storing and processing data based on sequence of intruction.

* A Computer is a fast system that is organized to accept, store, and process data and produce output results under the direction of a stored program of instructions.

2/



(1) First Generation :- Vacuum Tube (1940 - 1956)

Page No.: 6
Date : / /

i.→ The first computer system used vacuum tubes for circuitry and magnetic drums for memory.

(ii) These computers were very expensive to operaters.

(iii) First generation computers relied on machine language, the lowest Level programming language understood by computer to perform operation.

(iv) They could only solve one problem at a time. It would take operator days or even weeks to setup a new problem.

(v) First computers generated a lot of heat. which was often the couse of malfunctions.

Example:- The UNIVAC (Universal Automatic computer)

The UNIVAC was the first commercial computer

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delivered to a business client the U.S census Bureau in (1951)

→ ENIAC (Electronic Numerical in tegrator and computer) computers.

2. Second generation :- Transistors (1956-1964)

(i) Transistors replaced vacuum tubes in the second generation of computers

(ii) The transistor was far superios to the vacuum tube allowing computer to become smaller faster, cheaper. more energy. efficient and more reliable, than there first generation predecessors.

(iii) Second generation computer still relied on punched cards for input and printouts for output.

(iv) Second genesation computers moved from binary machine language to symbolic, or assembly language.

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3. Third generation :- Integrated circuits (1964-1971)

(i) The development of the integrated circuit was the hallmark of the third generation of computers.

(ii) Trasistors were replaced by integrated circuits which drastically increased the speed and efficiency of computers.

(iii) Instead of punched cards and printouts users interauted with third generation computer through keyboard and monitors.

(iv) Computers for the first time become accessible to a massaudiance because they were smaller and cheaper than these predecessors.

4. Fourth generation :- Microprocessors (1971-Present)

(i) The microprocessor brought the fourth generation of computers as thousands of integrated circuits were built onto a single silicon chip.

(ii) What in the first generation filled an entire room could now fit in the palm of the hand.

(iii) In (1981) ~~Ap~~ IBM introduced its first computer for the home user.

(iv) In (1984) Apple introduced the macintash.

(v) Microprocessor also moved out to the desktop computers.

5. fifth generation :- ULSI integration (1966-Present)

Fifth generation computers are only in the minds of advance research scintic and being tested out in the laboratories.

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