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1st generation computers (1942-1956)

- (i) vacuum tubes were used
- (ii) Approximately 18000 vacuum tubes were used weighing 5 tonne in a single system
- (iii) Punch card was used for data input
- (iv) Magnetic drum was used for memory.
- (v) Printer and paper tape was used for data output

e.g. UNIVAC, ENIAC

UNIVAC - Universal Automatic Computer

ENIAC - Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer

2nd generation computers (1956-1965)

- (i) Transistors were used
- (ii) Computers were smaller in size and were portable
- (iii) Punch card was used for data input
- (iv) Magnetic drum was used for memory
- (v) Printer and paper tape was used for data output.

e.g. UNIVAC III, Honeywell

3rd generation computers (1965-1975)

- (i) Integrated circuits were used
- (ii) Monitor, keyboard, mouse were invented for interaction between the user and system
- (iii) User-interface was developed known as operating system. e.g. MS-DOS, BASIC

4th generation computers (1975 - 1995)

- (i) Microprocessor / silicon chip was used as processor
- (ii) LSI (Large integrated circuit)
- (iii) More processing power
e.g. intel

5th generation computers (present - beyond)

- (i) Artificial inteq intelligence (AI)
- (ii) Robotics

CLASSIFICATION OF COMPUTERS

- (1) Analog
 - (2) Digital
 - (3) Hybrid
- (1) Analog computers

(i) Analog computers are mostly used in industries for process controlled activities.

(ii) These computers work on analog data such as variation of temperature, pressure, speed, voltage etc.

(iii) These computers are not general purpose computers. They are specific to a

particular application of area.

(iv) The cost of such computer varies from application to application depending upon the complexity.

(v) Accuracy is less.

(a) Digital computers

(i) Digital computers work on physical or binary data.

(ii) These computers are used in our principles of counting described numbers known as binary number.

(iii) More number of components or equipments are used.

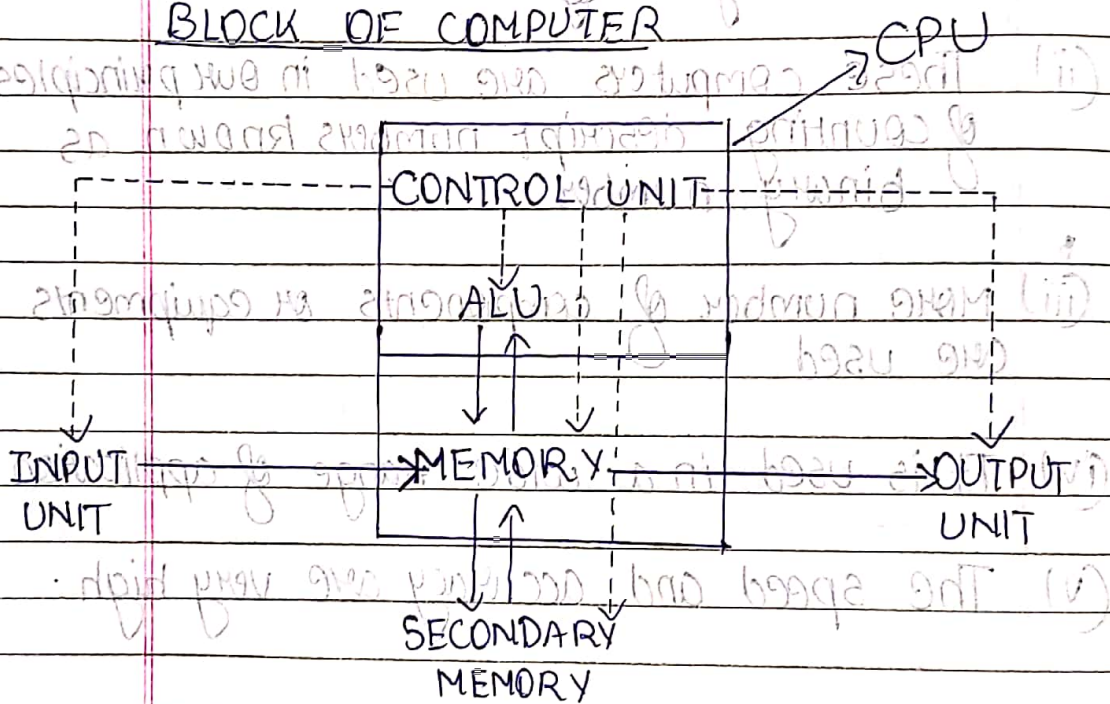
(iv) It is used in a wide range of application.

(v) The speed and accuracy are very high.

CHARACTERISTICS OF COMPUTER

- (1) Speed = 10^{-9} mips (million instruction per second)
- (2) Accuracy
- (3) Versatile = It can be used in many field
- (4) Diligence = It never gets tired
- (5) Data storage = Permanently stores huge amount of data
- (6) Automatic operations
- (7) Reliable

BLOCK OF COMPUTER



→ data transfer
- - - -> command / signal