

Chapter-1 Generation Of computers

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Wednesday

First-generation Computers :

- * Time Period [1946-1958]
- * ENIAC
- * Vacuum tube technology
- * Generate lot of heat
- * Thousands of parts [computer parts]
- * Weighted hundred of kilos [heavy]
- * Use lot of energy [or use a lot of power]
- * Took large space [or size - huge room]
- * It was slow
- * Very costly

Second generation Computer :

- * Time Period [1959 - 1964]
- * RCA 501
- * Use of transistors
- * Smaller size as compared to first generation computer.
- * Generate less heat
- * Require very little power
- * Faster than first generation
- * less expensive [cheaper]
- * More reliable

Third generation Computer :

- * Time Period [1965 - 1970]
- * IBM 360
- * Silicon chip or integrated circuit

* more powerful

* Cheaper

* Smaller than second-generation
Fourth generation computer:

* Time Period [1971 - Present]

* Use of microprocessor chip

* Personal computer

* Very small size

Note: Vacuum Tube: Vacuum tubes were made of glass and gave off a lot of heat - just like light bulbs.

Transistors: It is a small electronic device [2nd generation]

* One integrated chip $\xrightarrow{\text{Replace}}$ Large number of transistors.

* Microprocessor:

* It is a complete CPU [Central Processing Unit] contained on a single chip.

* PC / Microcomputer are made with microprocessor chip

* millions of transistor $\xrightarrow{\text{Put only}}$ one chip