**History of Computer Processors, from first to latest generation**

The first generation of processors represents the series of chips from Intel that were found in the first PCs. IBM, as the architect of the PC at the time, chose Intel processors and support chips to build the PC motherboard, setting a standard that would hold for many subsequent processor generations to come.

The Intel 4004 is a 4-bit central processing unit (CPU) released by Intel Corporation in 1971. Sold for US$60, it was the first commercially produced microprocessor, and the first in a long line of Intel CPUs. The chip design, implemented with the MOS silicon gate technology, started in April 1970, and was created by Federico Faggin who led the project from beginning to completion in 1971. Marcian Hoff formulated and led the architectural proposal in 1969, and Masatoshi Shima contributed to the architecture and later to the logic design. The first delivery of a fully operational 4004 occurred in March 1971 to Busicom Corp. of Japan for its 141-PF printing calculator engineering prototype (now displayed in the Computer History Museum in Mountain View, California). This calculator for which the 4004 was originally designed and built as a custom chip was first commercially available in July 1971.

Intel introduced the 8086 back in June 1978. The 8086 was one of the first 16-bit processor chips on the market; at the time, virtually all other processors were 8-bit designs. The 8086 had 16-bit internal registers and could run a new class of software using 16-bit instructions. It also had a 16-bit external data path, so it could transfer data to memory 16 bits at a time.

So in the latest Generation Intel Core processors are Intel’s flagship family of CPUs. First released in 2006, they replaced the popular Pentium line as the standard for high-end processor chips. They’re available in different models like Core i3, i5, i7, i9, and X, and they bring a new generation to market every 1 to 2 years.

As a rule, 1) the higher the Core “i” number, the better the chip; and 2) the newer the generation, the better the chip. So an Intel Core I7 processor will give higher performance than an Intel Core i5 chip, and an 11th Generation Core i9 chip performs better (with more features) than a 10th Generation Core i9 chip. So the latest and high in performance is the Intel Core processor 11th generation. 11th Gen Intel Core processors are the first to feature Intel® Iris® Xe graphics. They also have up to 20 PCIe 4.0 lanes for the latest discrete GPUs. 11th Gen Intel Core processors use enhanced AI-based intelligent performance to accelerate task completion in productivity, creative, and other applications.

So to sum up all the gathered idea above, I shall say that every time the decade will increase or year by year the computer processor is upgrading and upgrading and giving us the users a good experience.

**References:** <https://l.messenger.com/l.php?u=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.informit.com%2Farticles%2Farticle.aspx%3Fp%3D482324%26seqNum%3D12&h=AT1Qa78Egm9r56Qsolzp0mGlcRY3DiyQvtMgI5A-EAB27-QXhtjFWGSfo9ErsJIvByQK7frPN_bBJ_yyyMkwHVT17XcL1uFAax1g9C1uTzdzBnBHHBGRph9c5L6vBN6d2oK6jg>

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