

## **Names of Iconic Computers Present in Each Generations**

Certainly! Here are representative examples of computer models from each generation:

### **### 1. \*\*First Generation (1940s-1950s):\*\***

- **\*\*ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer):\*\***
  - Developed in the mid-1940s.
  - Considered the first general-purpose electronic digital computer.
  - Used vacuum tubes for processing.

### **### 2. \*\*Second Generation (1950s-1960s):\*\***

- **\*\*IBM 1401:\*\***
  - Released in 1959.
  - Used transistors for processing.
  - Widely used for business data processing.

### **### 3. \*\*Third Generation (1960s-1970s):\*\***

- **\*\*IBM System/360:\*\***
  - Introduced in 1964.
  - Family of mainframe computers with compatibility across models.
  - Used integrated circuits.

### **### 4. \*\*Fourth Generation (1970s-1980s):\*\***

- **\*\*Apple II:\*\***
  - Released in 1977.
  - One of the first successful personal computers.
  - Contributed to the microcomputer revolution.

### **### 5. \*\*Fifth Generation (1980s-Present):\*\***

- **\*\*IBM PC (Personal Computer):\*\***
  - Introduced in 1981.
  - Standardized hardware architecture for personal computers.
  - Contributed to the widespread adoption of PCs.
- **\*\*Commodore 64:\*\***
  - Released in 1982.

- One of the best-selling home computers.
- Contributed to the popularity of home computing.

#### ### 6. \*\*Sixth Generation (Future):\*\*

- As of my last knowledge update in September 2021, specific models for the sixth generation are not well-defined yet. However, potential advancements might include supercomputers leveraging advanced technologies like quantum computing.

Please note that these examples are representative and not exhaustive, and there were various models and brands during each generation. Additionally, advancements and newer models continue to emerge, especially in the rapidly evolving field of computing.