A computer is a complex machine that is capable of performing huge computations at an extraordinary speed. There are a lot of type of computer's.

**Desktop**. A PC that is not designed for portability. Most desktops offer more power, storage and versatility for less cost than their portable brethren.

**Laptop**. Also called notebooks, laptops are portable computers that mix the display, keyboard, a pointing device or trackball, processor, memory and hard drive all in a battery-operated package.

**Smartphones** are handheld-sized computers. These devices usually do not have keyboards but rely on touch screen technology for user input. Smartphones have the same capabilities as tablet computers, but also allow users to text or make phone calls.

The history of the development of computers is often called the history of various generations of computing devices. There were six generations of computers, which are characterized by meaningful technological development.

First generation (1940-1956): vacuum tubes. The first computers used vacuum tubes and were often enormous, taking up entire rooms. sThese computers relied on machine language, the lowest-level programming language and they could only solve one problem at a time. Input was based on punched cards and paper tape, and output was displayed on printouts.

Second generation (1956-1963): transistors. Transistors replaced vacuum tubes and were far superior to them, allowing computers to become smaller, faster, cheaper, more energy-efficient than their first-generation predecessors. Second-generation computers moved to symbolic, or assembly languages, which allowed programmers to specify instructions in words.

Third generation (1964-1971): integrated circuits. Transistors were miniaturized and placed on silicon chips, called semiconductors, which drastically increased the speed and efficiency of computers. Instead of punched cards and printouts, users interacted with the computers through keyboards and monitors and interfaced with an operating system. Computers for the first time became accessible to a mass audience.

Fourth generation (1971-1982): microprocessors. The microprocessor brought the fourth generation of computers, as thousands of integrated circuits were built onto a single silicon chip. The Intel 4004 chip, developed in 1971, located all the components of the computer – from the central processing unit and memory to input/output controls – on a single chip. In 1981 IBM introduced its first computer for the home user, and in 1984 Apple introduced the Macintosh.

Fifth generation (1982-present): artificial intelligence. Fifth generation computing devices, based on artificial intelligence, are still in development, though there are some applications, such as voice recognition, that are being used today. These generation computers use the high level of languages like object-oriented languages like C++, JAVA and Perl, Python, C. The fifth-generation computers perform the parallel processing with fast results. The new operating systems are developed MS Window, Linux; Linux based components are developed. Example of fifth generation computers are Notebook, Laptop, Desktop, Ultrabook, Chrome book, and many more.

Sixth Generation of computers is different from, other generation computers in terms of size, speed and tasks that they perform. These computers are called intelligent computers based on artificial intelligence or artificial brains. They use semiconductors as the raw material to its processors. Moreover, the sixth generation introduces the voice recognition which takes dictation and recognizes the words.

Future Generation Computers may be neurons and attains the human level intelligence.