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Assignment-1

Fundamentals of Computing

1. Difference between Analog computer and Digital Computer

Analog computer	Digital Computer
1) A computer that works on continuous time signals	1) A computer that works on discrete time signals
2) The speed of such computers is less than of digital computers	2) The speed of digital computer is more in analog computers
3) It has very less memory and can solve limited amount of data.	3) It has more memory hence stores large amount of data
4) It doesn't provide good performance	4) It provides great performance.
5) It has a computer architecture	5) It doesn't have a complex architecture.
6) It consumes more power	6) It consumes less power.

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 11 \\
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2. List the generation of computers developed in the history.

A First generation (1946-1959)

First generation computers are made up of Vacuum tubes and their memory size is 10,000 to 20,000 characters. Its operation speed is milli seconds. They are also very big in size.

Second generation (1959-1965)

Second generation computers are made up of Transistors and their memory size is 64,000 characters. and their operation speed is micro-sec they are small in size. Better reliable.

Third generation (1965-1971)

Third generation computers are made up of Integrated chip and its memory size is up to 4 million characters. operating system's speed is nano second. These are also known as general purpose computers.

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 \end{array}$$

Fourth Generation (1971-1980)

Fourth generation computers are made up of micro processors their memory is semi conducting memory and its operational speed is 1 to 10 nanoseconds. They consume less power.

Fifth generation (1980 to present)

Fifth generation computers are made up of Artificial Intelligence and its memory is CMOS its operational speed is 1 to 100 nanoseconds. They are much more smaller than other generation computers. Very fastest computers. and very user friendly.

3. Enumerate classification of Computers

A) Based on operating principles

Analog Computers → Functions on continuously varying quantity

Applications: Electronic weighing scale, heart beat

Digital Computers → Functions on discrete numbers

Applications: Business

Hybrid Computers → Combine qualities of both analog and digital computers

2) Based on applications

→ General Purpose: Used for variety of task

→ Special Purpose: Used for particular task

3) Based on Size capability

Micro computer: Microprocessor

Application: office, home, school

Mini computer: Multiprocessor

Application: For storage purpose

Main Frame computers: Faster & larger

Application: Large industries, task

Super Computers: Powerful

Application: Atomic Research