

1 First Generation Computer

Generations timeline - 1940s 1950s

Evolving hardware - Vacuum tubes based

Vacuum tube - an electroic gadget that controls the progression of electrons in a vacuum utilized as a switch, intensifier, or show screen in numerous more established model radios, Televisions, PCs, and so on.

1. Main electronic component - Vacuum tube
2. Main memory - magnetic drums and magnetic tapes
3. Programming language - machine language
4. Power - consume a lot of electricity and generate a lot of heat.
5. Speed and size- very slow and very large in size (often taking up entire room)
6. Input/output devices- punched cards and paper tape.
7. Esxsamples- ENIAC,UNIVAC1, IBM 650, IBM 701, etc..
8. Quantity - there were about 100 different vacuum tube computers produced between 1942 and 1963.

Advantages

- It utilized vacuum tubes which are the solitary electronic part accessible during the those days.
- These PCs could compute in milliseconds.

Disadvantages

- These were extremely large in size, weight was around 30 tones.
- These PCs depended on vacuum tubes
- These PCs were expensive.
- It could store just a limited quantity of data because of the presence of attractive drums.

- As the innovation of original PCs includes vacuum tubes, so another disservice of these PCs was, vacuum tubes require a huge cooling framework.
- Less work effectiveness.
- Restricted programming abilities and punch cards were utilized to take input.
- Huge measure of energy utilization.
- Not solid and consistent support is required.