.

The history of [computer](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/C/computer.html) development is a computer science topic that is often used to reference the different generations of computing [*devices*](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/D/device.html). Each one of the five generations of computers is characterized by a major technological development that fundamentally changed the way computers operate. Most major developments from the 1940's to present day have resulted in increasingly smaller, cheaper, more powerful and more efficient computing devices and now a days , the Fifth Generation is in use.

**The Fifth Generation - Artificial Intelligence** is an area of Computer Science concerned with making the computer perform tasks which, to be successfully done by human beings, require **intelligence** .Artificial Intelligence are the machines which are designed and programmed in such a manner that they and think and act like a human and are able to perform some common tasks . Artificial intelligence or AI is nothing but the science of computers and machines developing intelligence like humans. In this technology, the machines are able to do some of the simple to complex stuff that humans need to do on a regular basis. The term artificial intelligence was first coined by John McCarthy in 1956 when he held the first academic conference on the subject. But the journey to understand if machines can truly think began much before that. In Vannevar Bush’s seminal work As We May Think [Bush45] he proposed a system which amplifies people’s own knowledge and understanding. Five years later Alan Turing wrote a paper on the notion of machines being able to simulate human beings and the ability to do intelligent things, such as play Chess [Turing50]. No one can refute a computer’s ability to process logic. But to many it is unknown if a machine can think. The precise definition of think is important because there has been some strong opposition as to whether or not this notion is even possible. For example, there is the so-called ‘Chinese room’ argument [Searle80]. Imagine someone is locked in a room, where they were passed notes in Chinese. Using an entire library of rules and look-up tables they would be able to produce valid responses in Chinese, but would they really ‘understand’ the language? The argument is that since computers would always be applying rote fact lookup they could never ‘understand’ a subject.

* + - * + ULSI technology.
* Development of true artificial intelligence.
* Development of Natural language processing.
* Advancement in Parallel Processing.
* Advancement in Superconductor technology.
* More user-friendly interfaces with multimedia features.
* Availability of very powerful and compact computers at cheaper rates.