Home Page:

```
<html>

<head>
  <title> GENERATIONS OF COMPUTER </title>
</head>

<body bgcolor="grey">
  <h2> GENERATIONS OF COMPUTER </h2>
  The history of computer developement is often linked to the different generations of computing devices.Each of the
  five generations of computers
  is characterised by a major technical development that fundamentally changed the way computers operate, resulting in
  increasingly smaller,
  cheaper, more efficient and reliable computing devices

  <h3>GENERATIONS </h3>

  <li><a href = "first.html">FIRST GENERATION</a> </li> - (1940-1956)
  <li><a href = "second.html">SECOND GERNEATION</a> </li>- (1956-1963)
  <li><a href = "thrid.html">THIRD GERNEATION</a> </li> - (1964-1971)
  <li><a href = "fourth.html">FOURTH GERNEATION</a> </li>- (1972-present)
  <li><a href = "fifth.html">FIFTH GERNEATION</a> </li> - (present and beyond)

</body>

</html>
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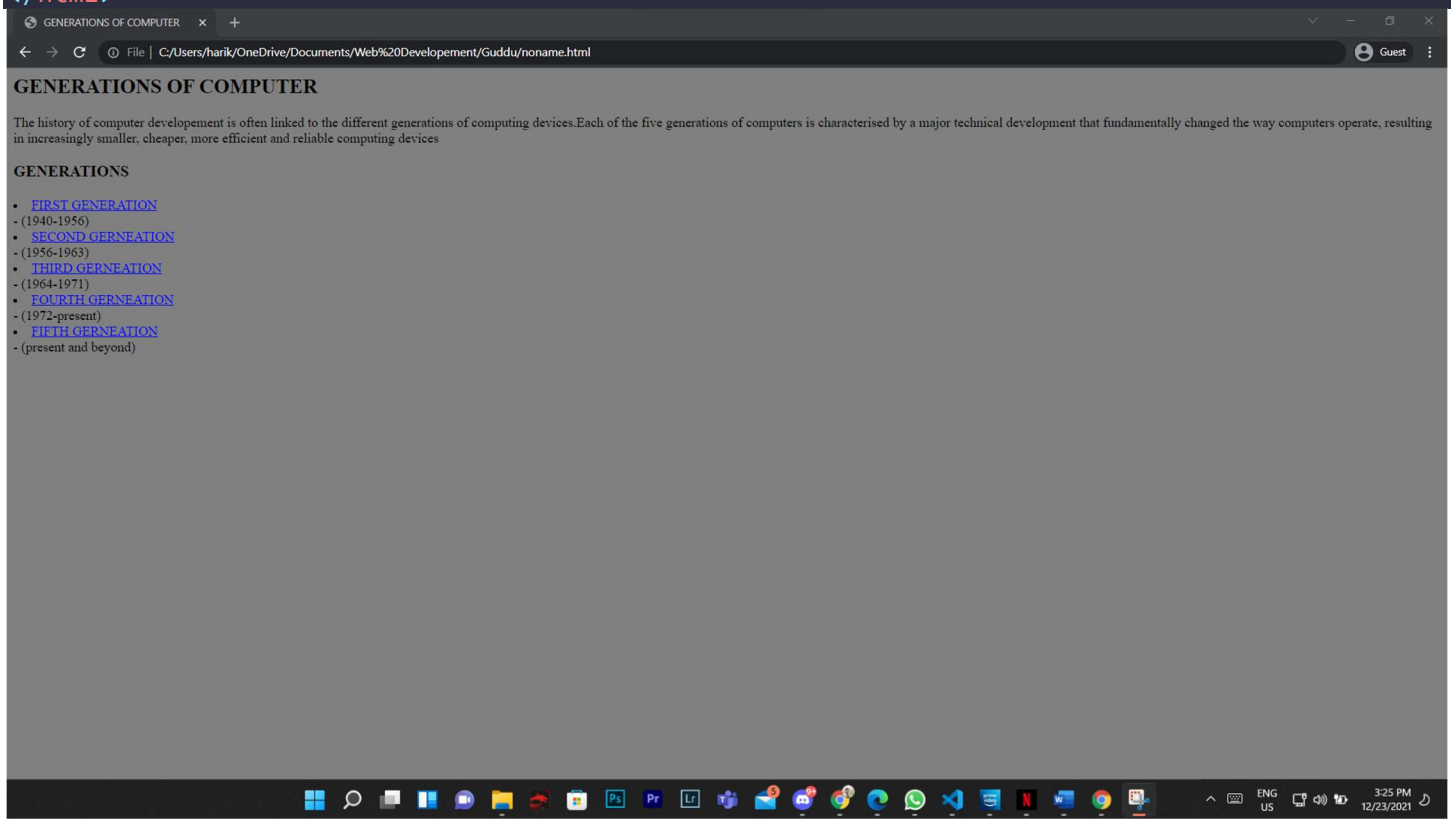

First Generation:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>First Generation (1940-1956):Vaccum Tubes</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="grey">
    <h1>First Generation (1940-1956):Vaccum Tubes</h1>
    <li>The first generation computers used vaccum tubes for circuitry and magnetic drums for
      memory.They were often enormous, taking up entire rooms</li>
    <li>First generation computers relied on machine language.</li>
    <li>They were expensive to operate, in addition to using a great deal of electricity,
generated a lot of heat,which
      was often the case of
      malfuntions</li>
    <li>UNIVAC and ENIAC were examples of first-generation computing devices</li>

</body>
</html>
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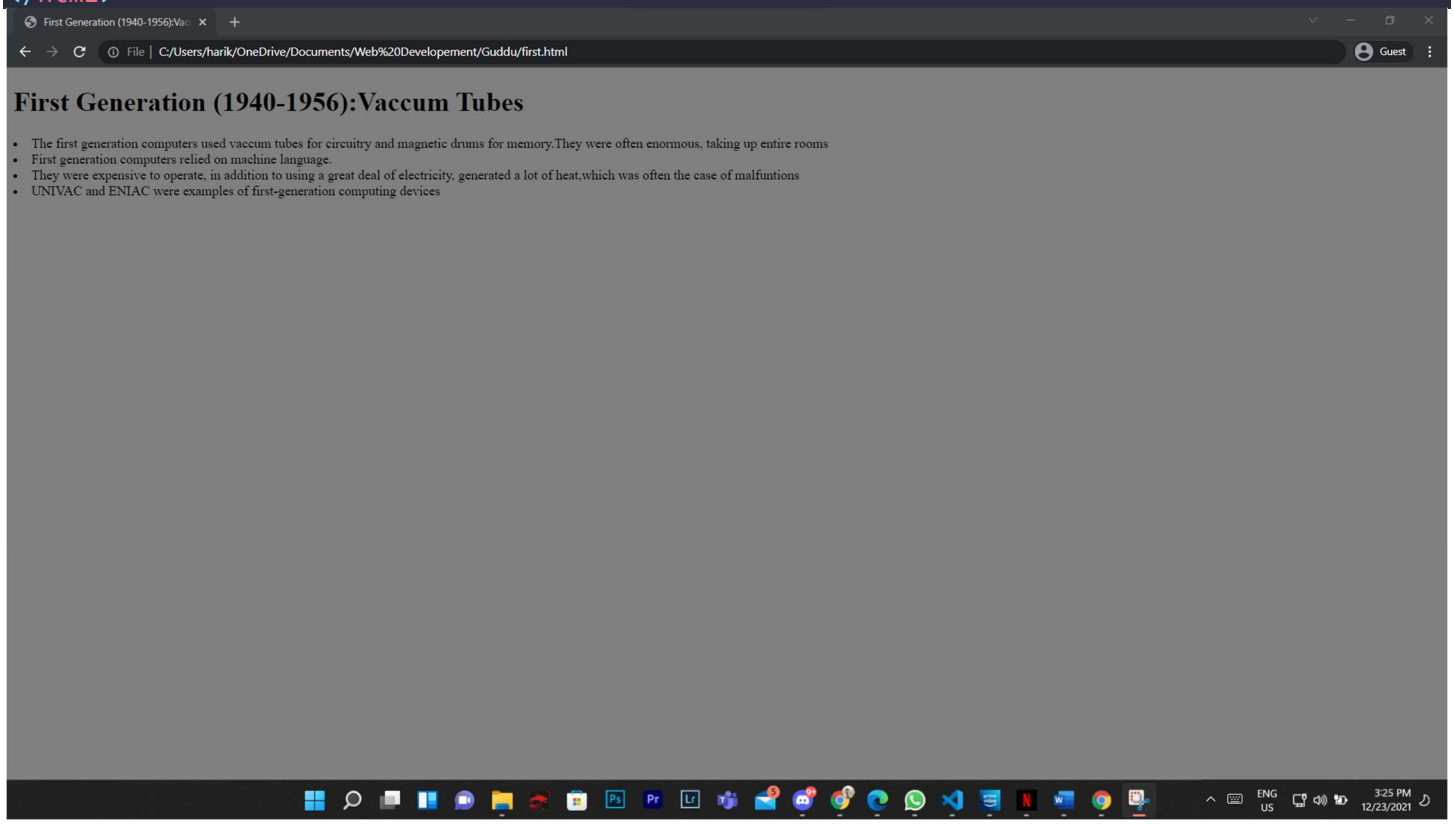

Second Generation:

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<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Second Generation (1956-1963):Transistors</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="grey">
    <h1>Second Generation (1956-1963):Transistors</h1>
    <li>Transistors replaced vaccum tubes and ushered in the second generation of computers.</li>
    <li>Second-generations computers still relied on punched cards for input and printouts for output</li>
    <li>Assembly languages were used, which allowed programmers to specify instructions in words. </li>

</body>
</html>
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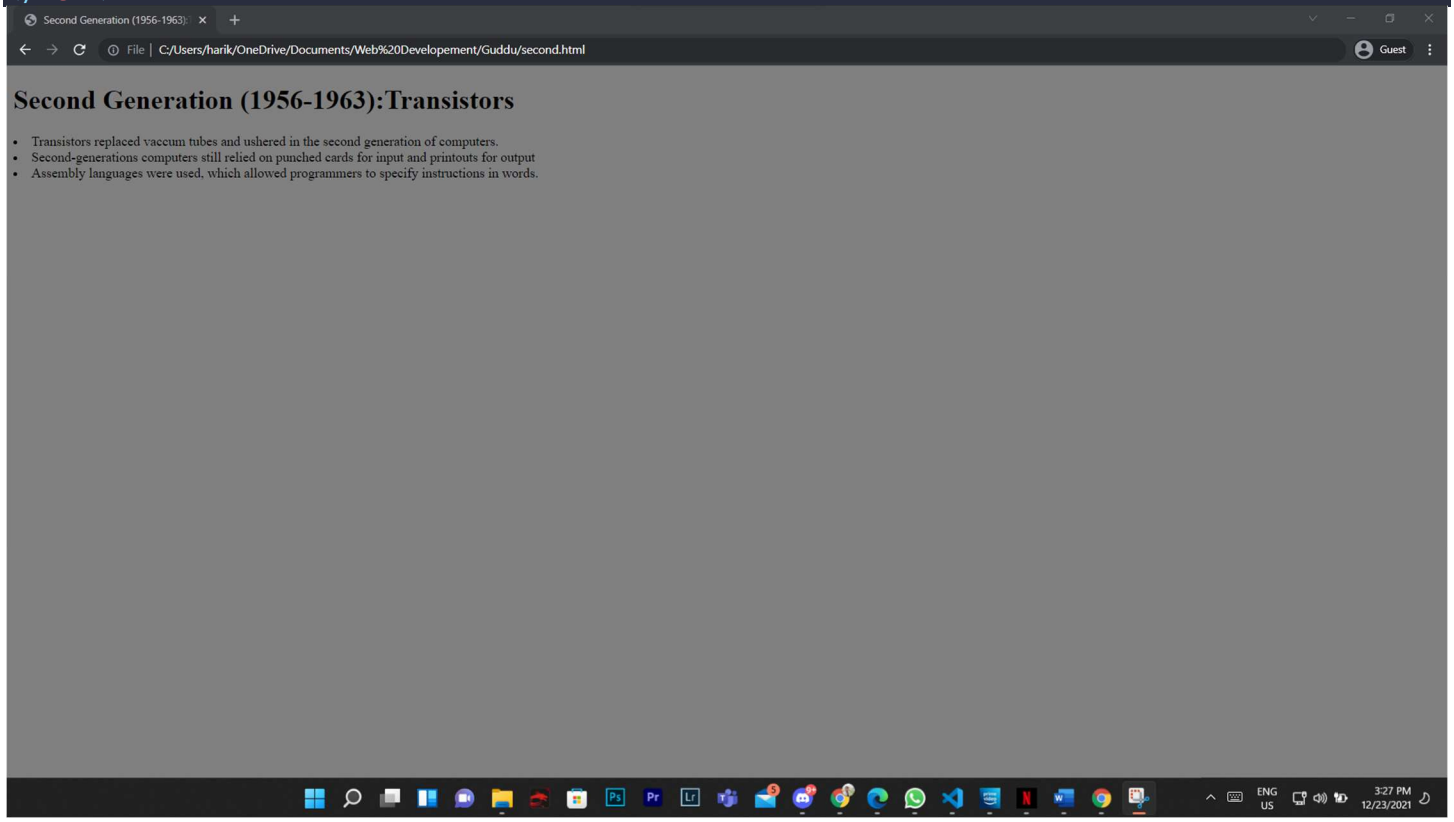

Third Generation:

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<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Third Generation (1964-1971):Integrated Circuits</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="grey">
    <h1>Third Generation (1964-1971):Integrated Circuits</h1>
    <li>Users interacted with third-generations computers through keyboards and
monitors.</li>
    <li>For the first time, computers became accessible to a mass audience because they were
smaller and cheaper than
      their predecessors</li>
    <li>The development of the integrated circuit was the hallmark of the third-generation
computers.</li>
    <li>Transistors were miniaturised and placed on silicon chips, called semiconductors,
which drastically increased the
      speed and efficiency
      of computers.</li>
</body>
</html>
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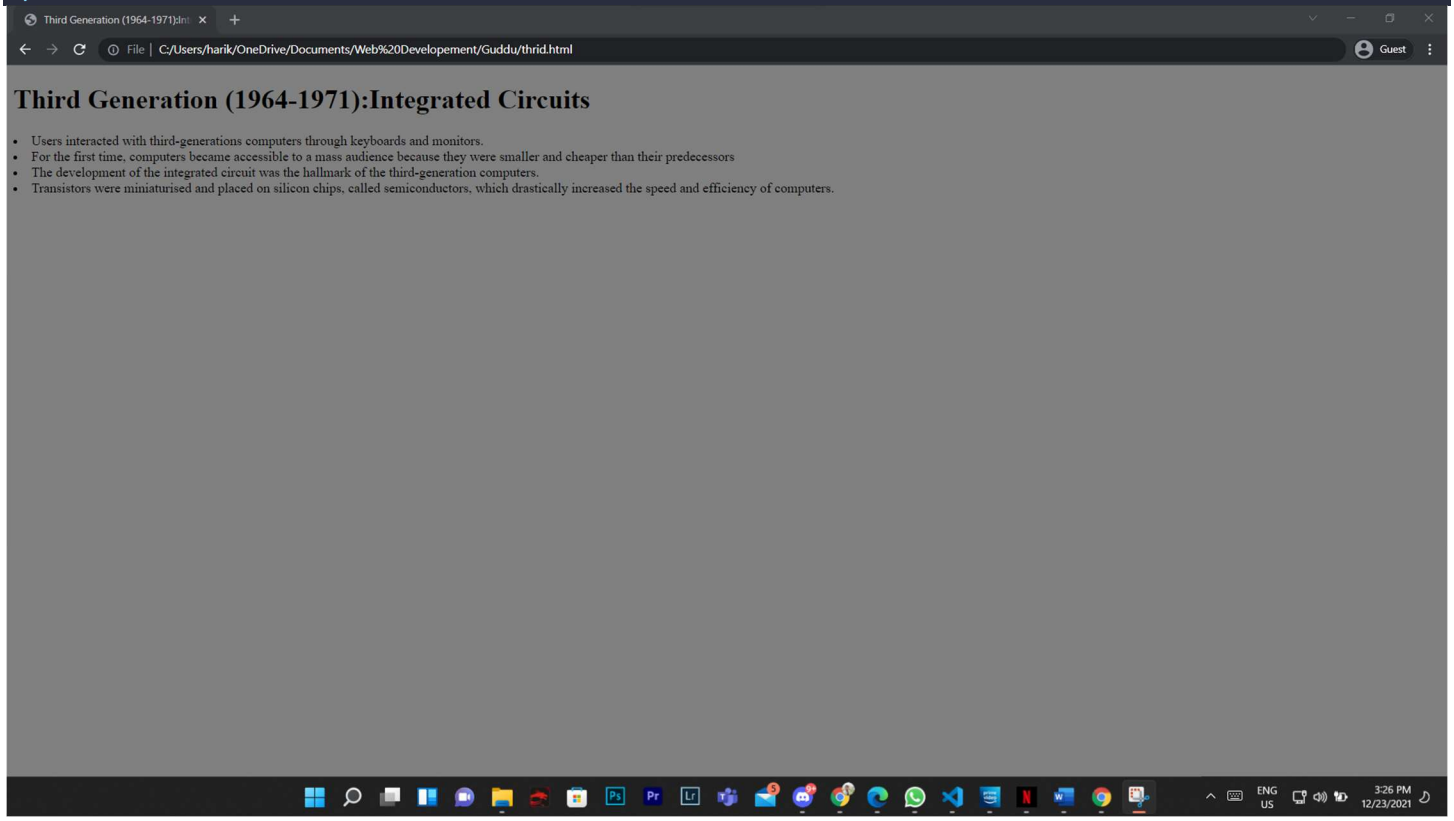

Fourth Generation:

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<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Fourth Generations (1972-Present):Microprocessors</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="grey">
    <h1>Fourth Generations (1972-Present):Microprocessors</h1>
    <li>The microprocessor brought the fourth generation of computers as thousands of
integrated circuits were built onto
      a single silicon chip.
      What in the first generation filled an entire room could now fit in the palm of
hand.</li>
    <li>Fourth-generation computers also saw the development of GUI, the mouse and handheld
devices.</li>
    <li> 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</li>
</body>
</html>
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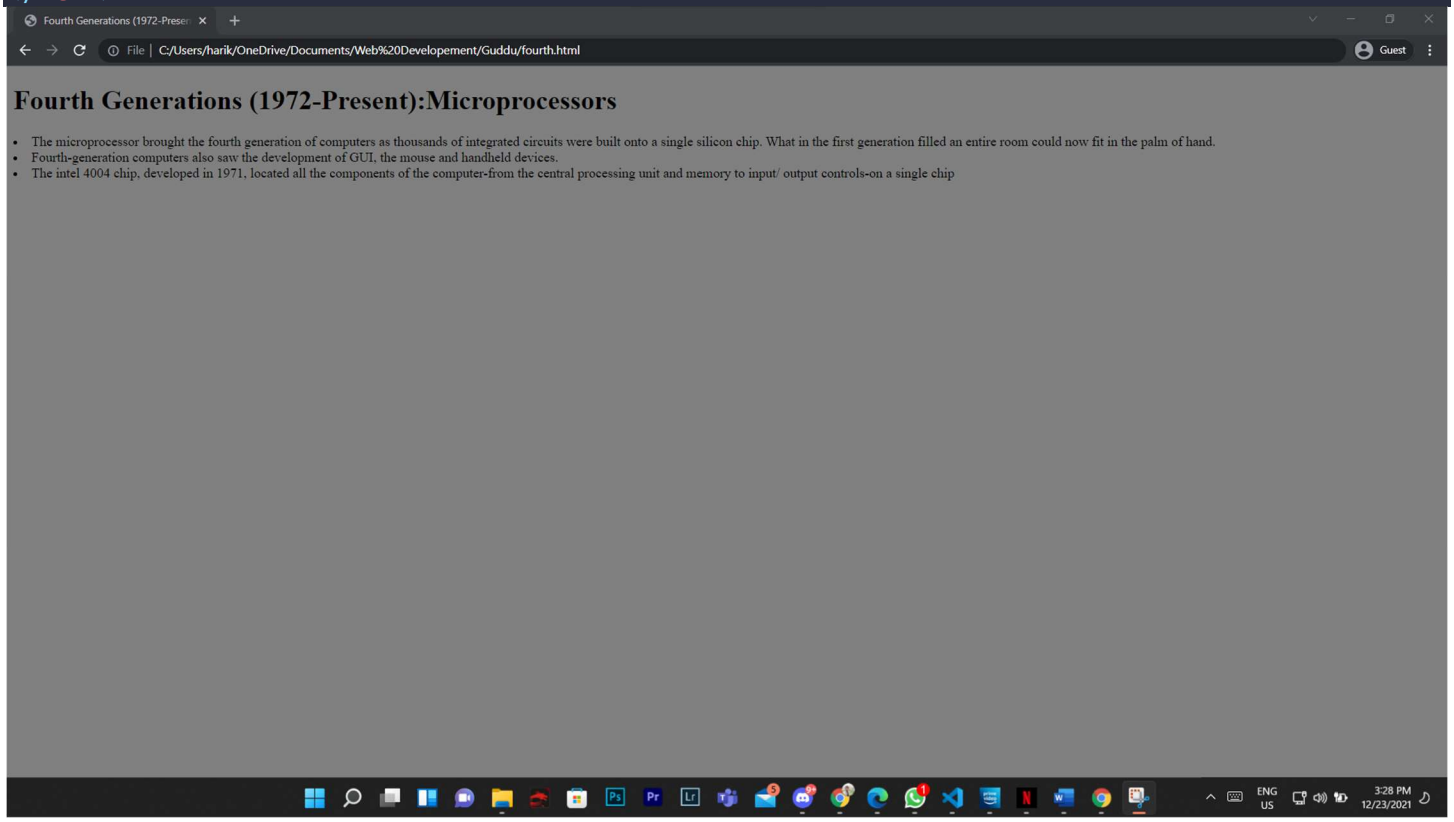

Fifth Generation:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Five Generations (present and beyond)</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="grey">
    <h1>Five Generations (present and beyond)</h1>
    <h2> ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE</h2>
    <li>Fifth-generations computing devices are based on artifical intelligence and voice recognition that are being used
      today.</li>
    <li>the use of parellel processing and superconductors is helping make artificial intelligence </li>
    <li>Quantum computation,molecular technology and nanotechnology will radically change the face of computers in years
      to come</li>
    <li>The goal of fifth-generation computing is to develop devices that respond to natural language input and are
      capable of learning and
      self-organisation</li>
</body>
</html>
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