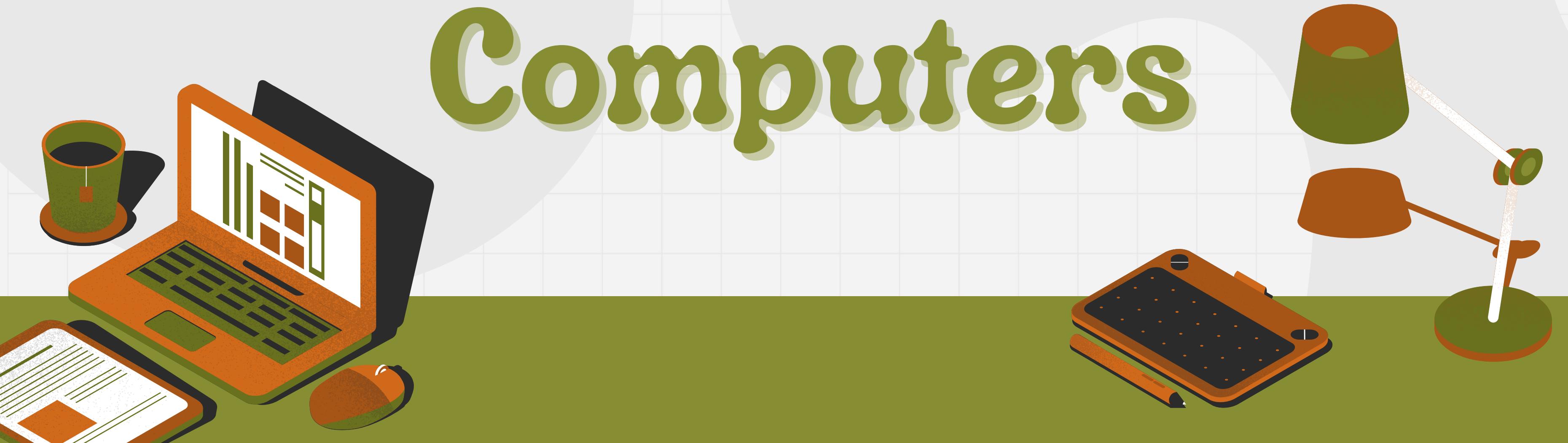




**CHRIST**  
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)  
BANGALORE · INDIA

# The Evolution of Computers



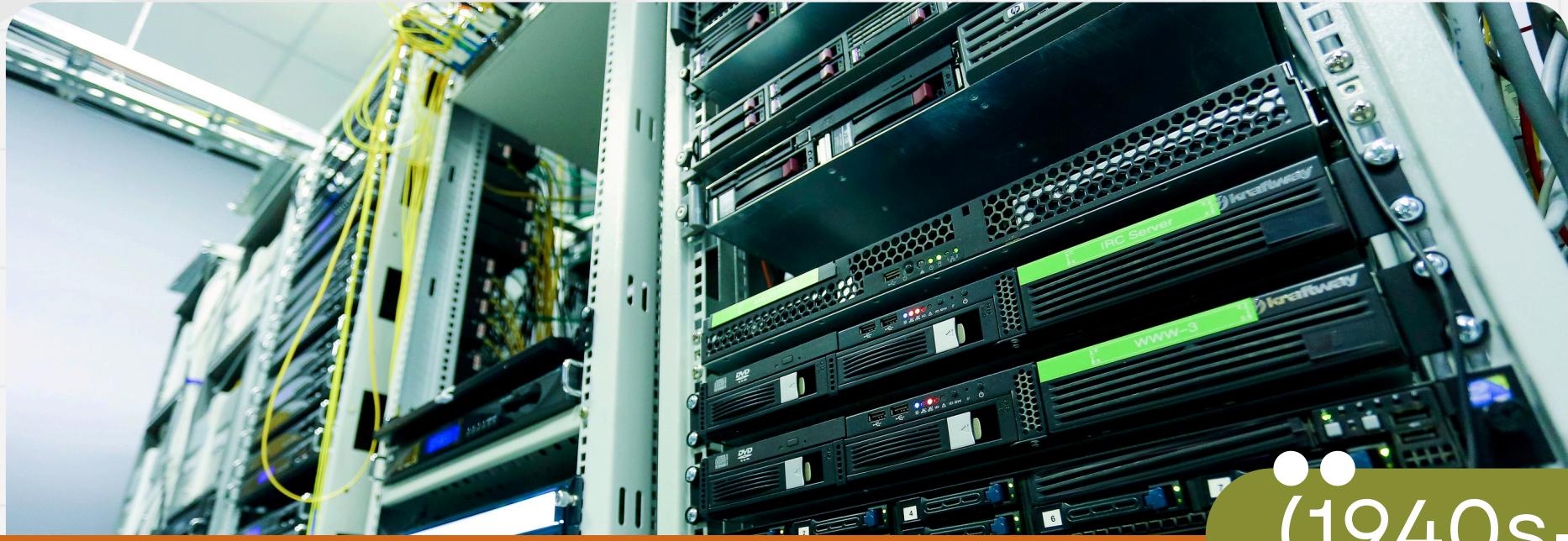


## EARLY COMPUTING

The first digital computer, was built by Blaise pascal in 1642. And it could only perform addition. However the credit to building the first computer goes to Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz who's computer could perform addition and multiplication



YOUTUBE LINK

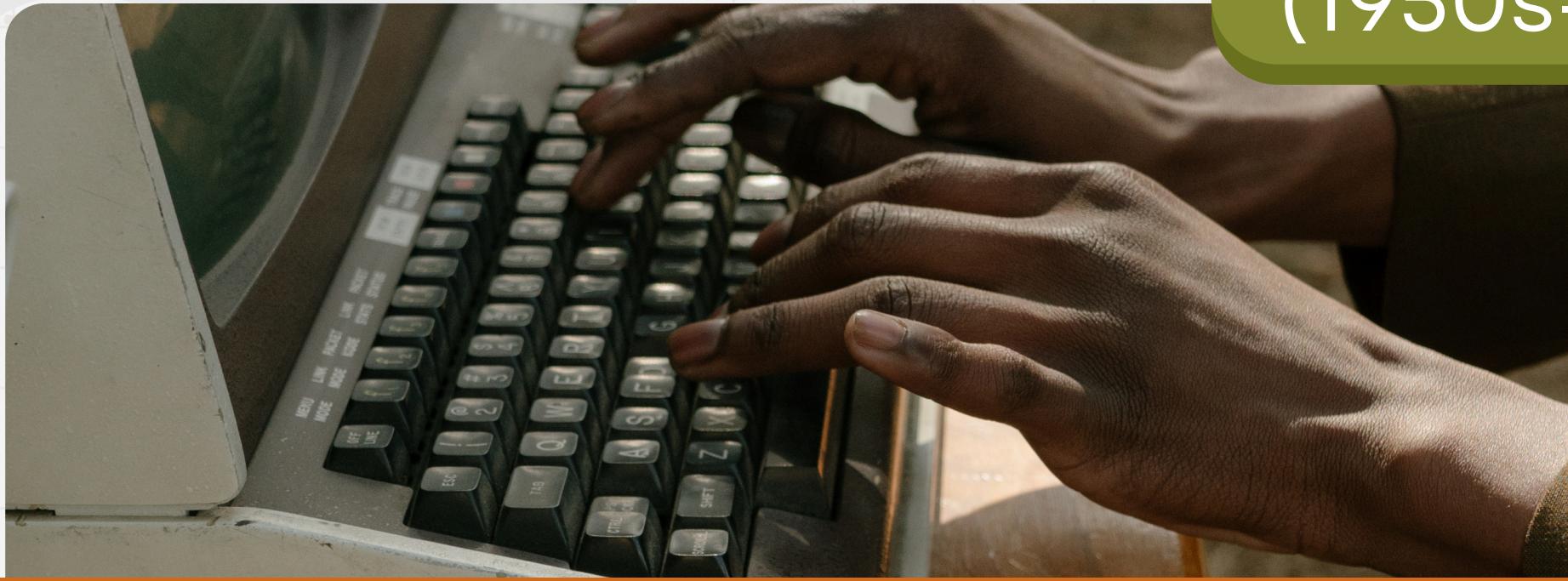


(1940s-1950s)

## FIRST GENERATION

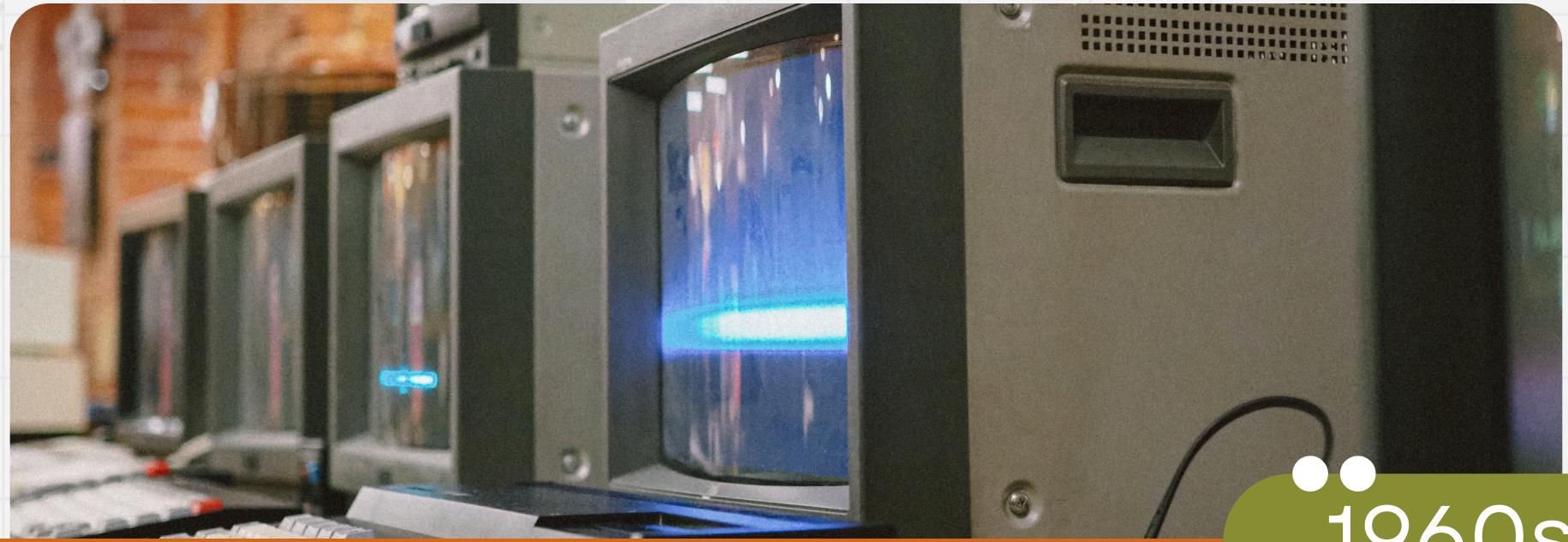
- The first generation of computers used vacuum tubes for circuitry and magnetic drums for memory.
- They were huge and expensive to operate and very inefficient.
- They could only perform one operation at one time.
- Inputs were based on punched cards and paper tapes, while the output was displayed on printouts

(1950s-1960s)



## SECOND GENERATION

- The introduction of transistors led to smaller and more efficient computers and were invented in 1947 but were used only from the 1950s.
- Computers were now smaller, faster, cheaper and more efficient.
- However they did produce heat which lead to damaging the computer.
- However the input-output mechanisms remained the same



1960s-1970s

## • THIRD GENERATION •

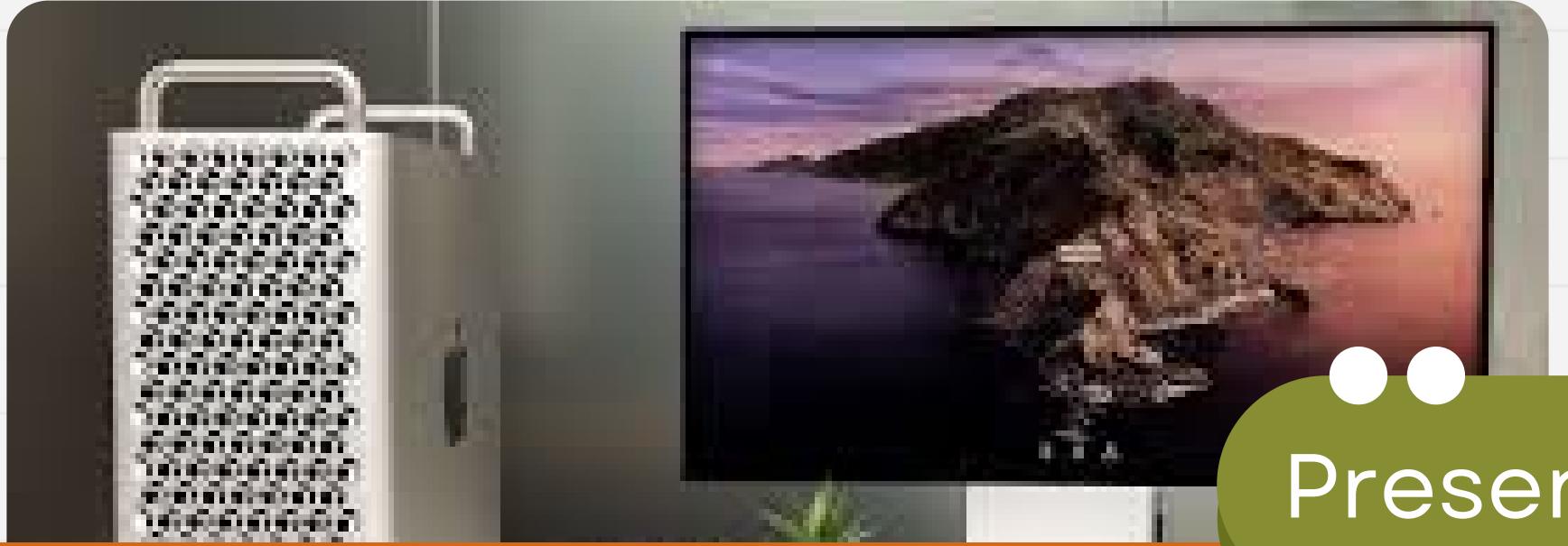
- Integrated circuits further miniaturized computers. Transistors were made small and placed on silicon chips (this setup is called the transistor) which drastically improved the speed and efficiency.
- Input and output was now done through keyboards and monitors. There was an operating system which allowed different applications to run at once.
- These computers were much cheaper and smaller than before.



1970s-Present

## FOURTH GENERATION

- Microprocessors allowed chips to be even smaller which allowed smaller computers with more power.
- IBM introduced the first home computer in 1981 followed by Apple's Macintosh which was unveiled in 1984.
- The idea of microprocessors to be used in devices apart from the computer became famous.



Present and the Future

## FIFTH GENERATION

- These devices are based on AI or artificial intelligence and are still in development with minor updates constantly being deployed.
- Some applications such as voice recognition or chatbots are being used today
- These computers can learn on their own

# THE RISE OF PERSONAL COMPUTERS

The introduction of the modern PC popularized personal computing.

# BENEFITS OF COMPUTERS

- Increased productivity
- Improved communication
- Enhanced education
- Improved communication
- Access to information

# INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY

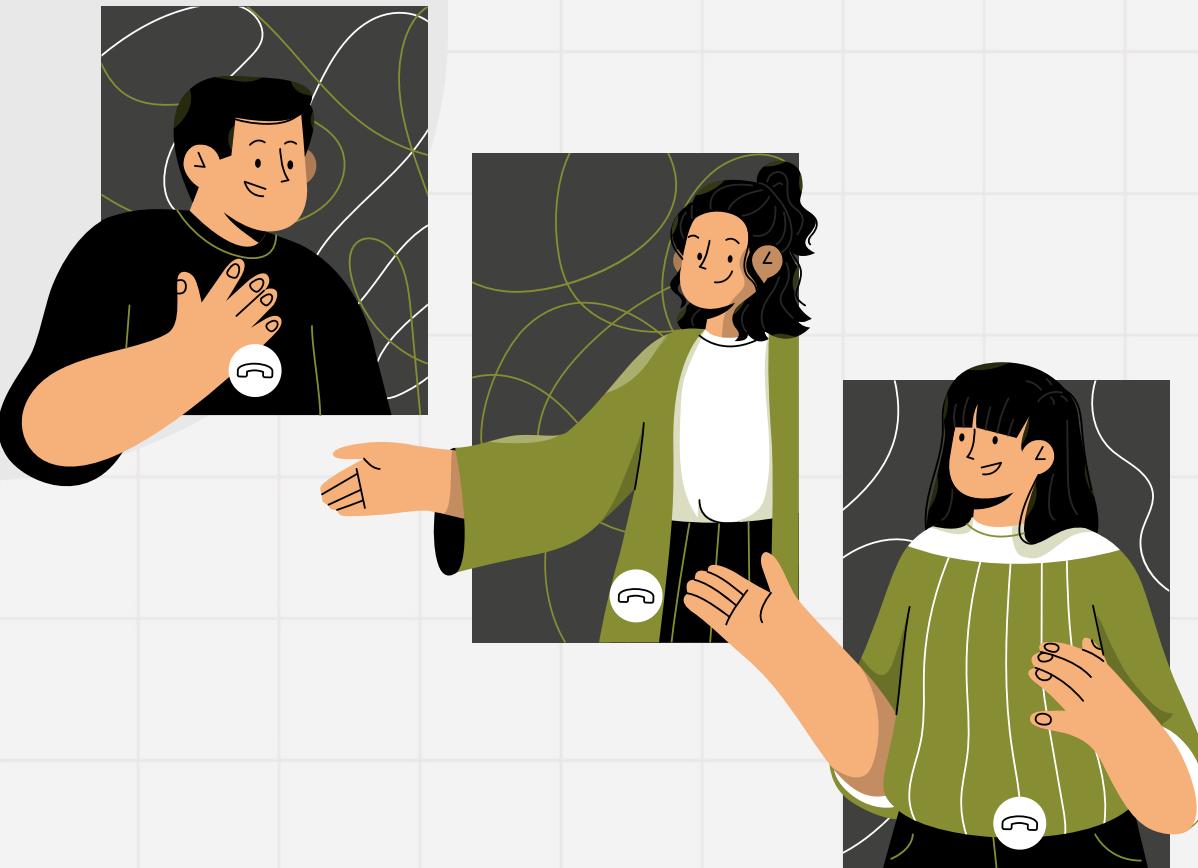
Computers automate tasks,  
freeing up time for more  
important work.





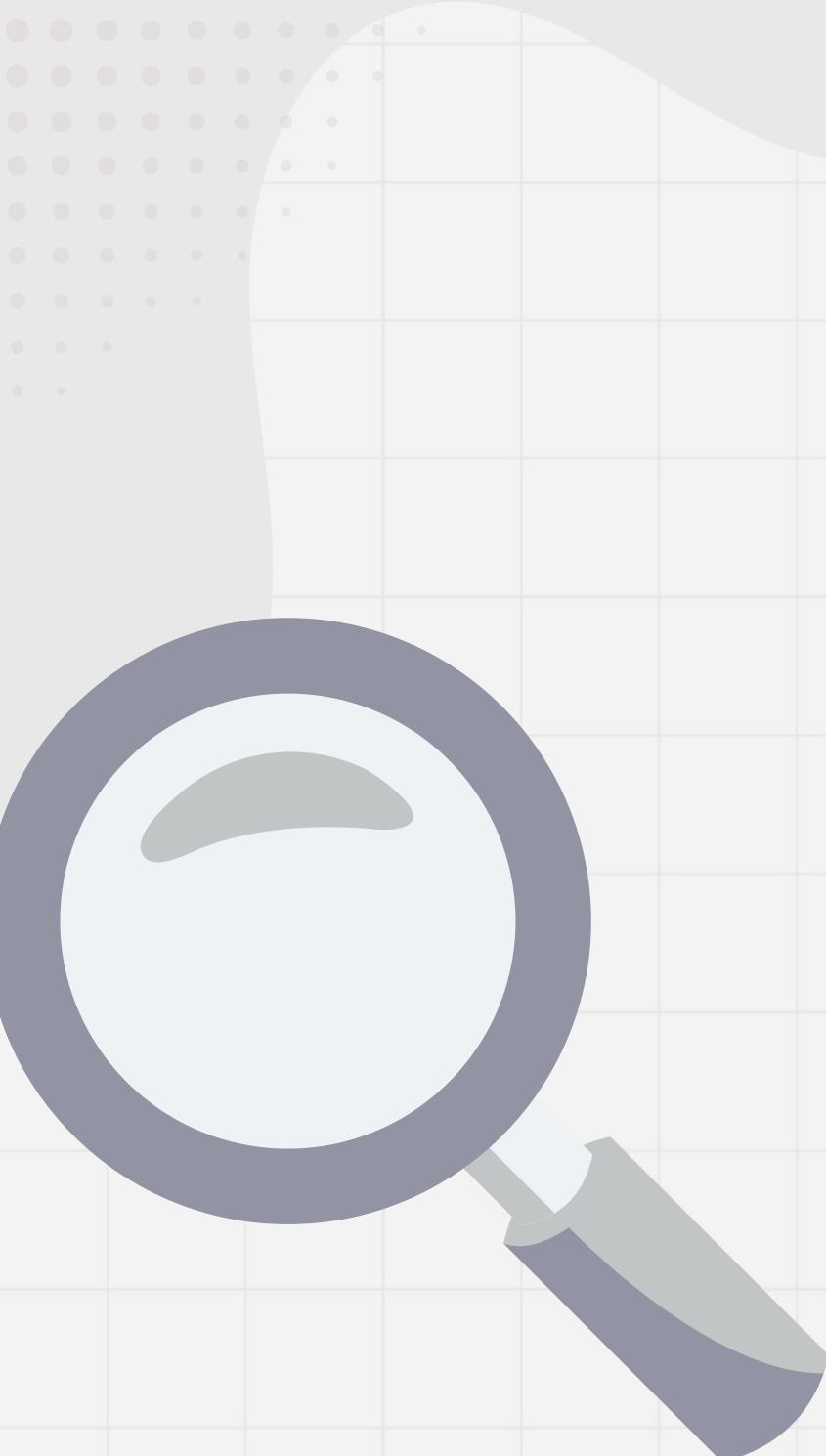
## IMPROVED COMMUNICATION

Computers enable instant communication through email and video conferencing.



# ENHANCED EDUCATION

Computers provide access to educational resources and online courses



# ACCESS TO INFORMATION

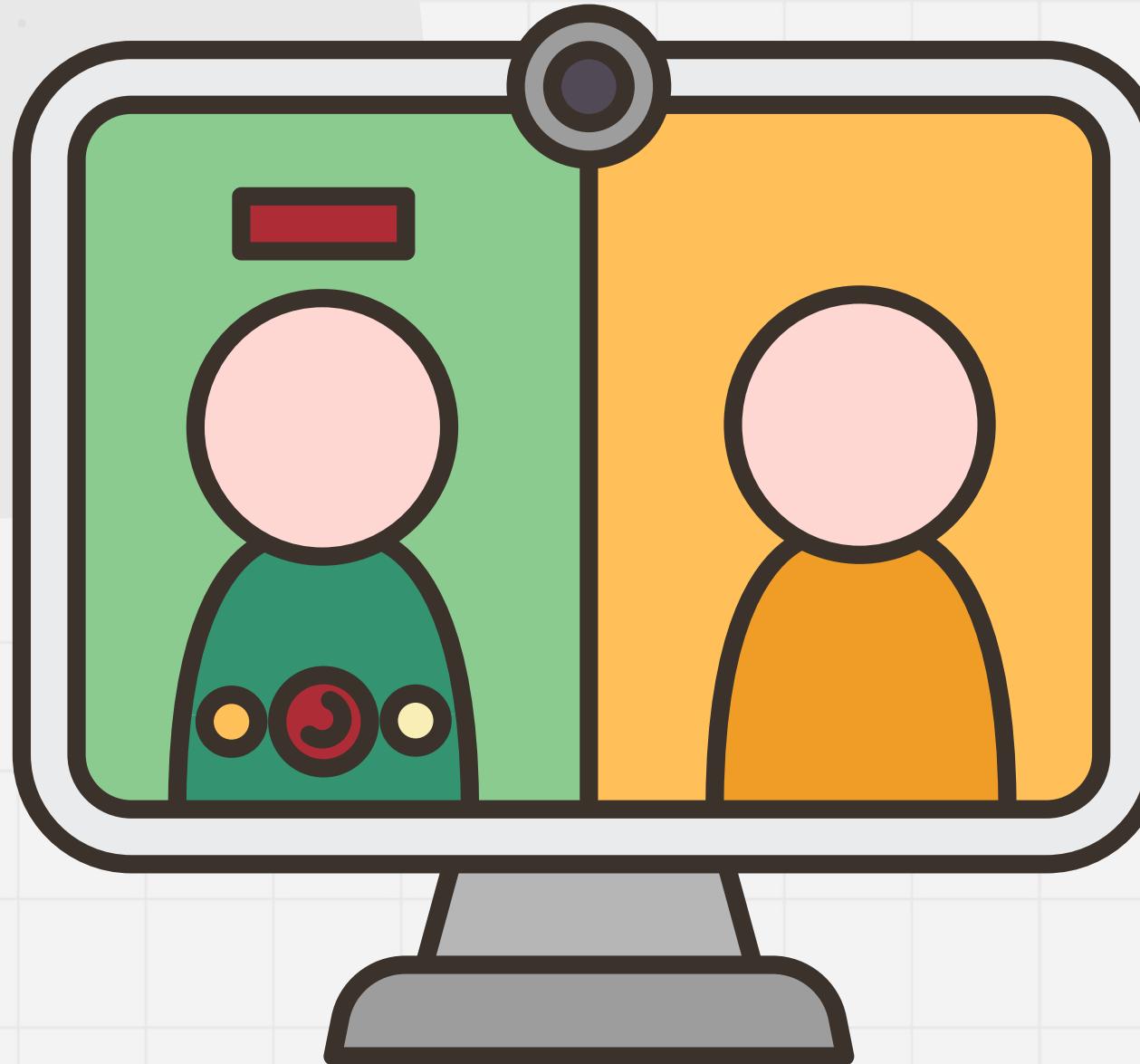
..  
Computers provide instant  
access to vast amounts of  
information.



## CYBERSECURITY THREATS

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Computers are vulnerable to hacking and cyber attacks.

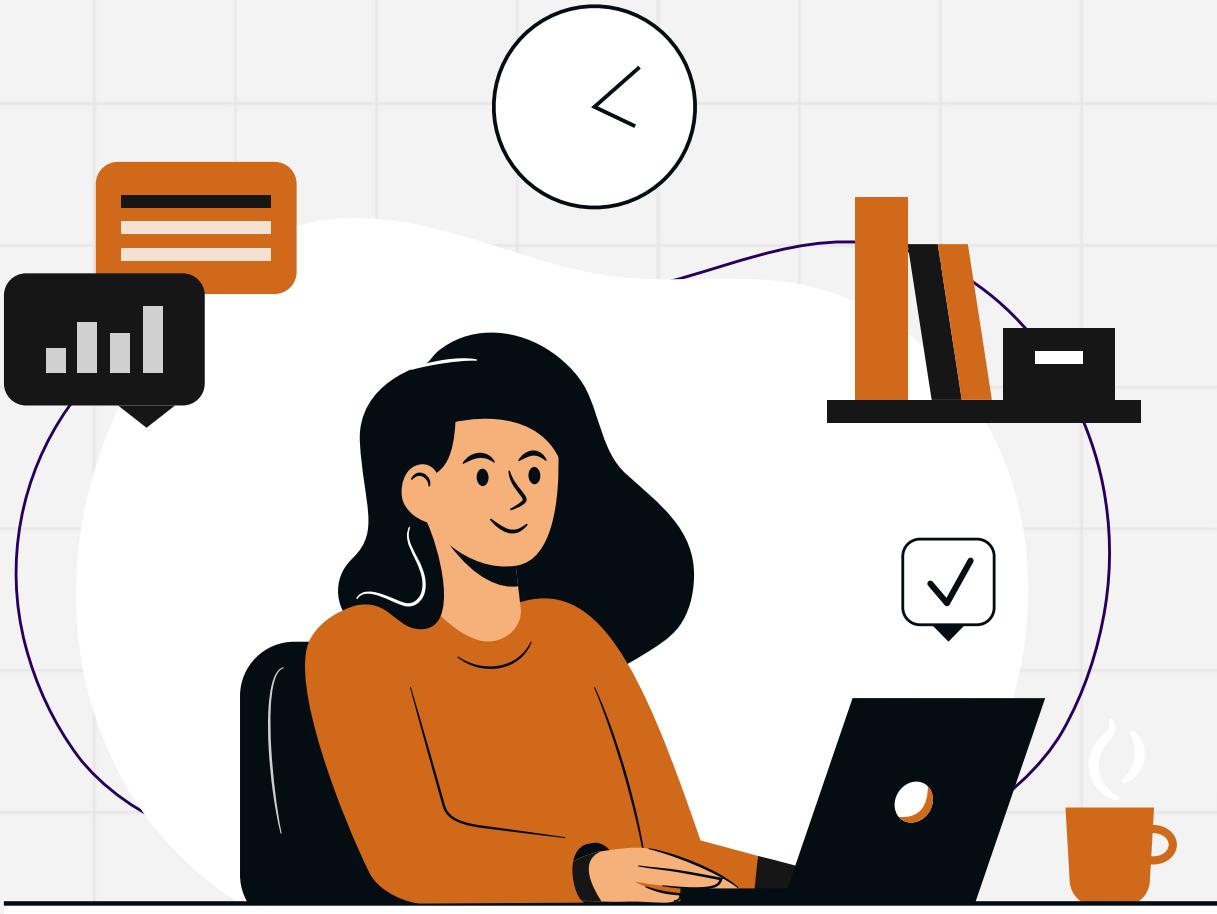


## SOCIAL ISOLATION

Excessive computer use can lead to social isolation and decreased face-to-face interaction.

# ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

The production and disposal of computers can have negative environmental impacts



# CONCLUSION

Computers have revolutionized the way we live and work, but it is essential to be aware of their negative impacts.

# THANK YOU!

Pihoo Yagnik

S Shashank Reddy

Shekhar Kwatra

Siddharth Ramachandran

Pratik Suchak