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**Generations of Compute**

Generations of Compute:

1-FIRST GENERATIOn:

* Introduction:

1. 1946-1959 is the period of first generation computer.

2-J.P.Eckert and J.W.Mauchy invented the first successful electronic computer called ENIAC, ENIAC stands for “Electronic Numeric Integrated And Calculator”.

* Few Examples are:

1. ENIAC
2. EDVAC
3. UNIVAC
4. IBM-701
5. IBM-650

2-SECOND GENERATION

* Introduction:

1. 1959-1965 is the period of second-generation computer.
2. Second generation computers were based on Transistor instead of vacuum tubes.

* Few Examples are:

1. Honeywell 400
2. IBM 7094
3. CDC 1604
4. CDC 3600
5. UNIVAC 1108

3-THIRD GENERATION

* Introduction:

1. 1965-1971 is the period of third generation computer.
2. These computers were based on Integrated circuits.
3. IC was invented by Robert Noyce and Jack Kilby In 1958-1959.
4. IC was a single component containing number of transistors.

* Few Examples are:

1. PDP-8
2. PDP-11
3. ICL 2900
4. IBM 360
5. IBM 370

4-FOURTH GENERATION

* Introduction:

1. 1971-1980 is the period of fourth generation computer.
2. This technology is based on Microprocessor.
3. A microprocessor is used in a computer for any logical and arithmetic function to be performed in any program.
4. Graphics User Interface (GUI) technology was exploited to offer more comfort to users.

* Few Examples are:

1. IBM 4341
2. DEC 10
3. STAR 1000
4. PUP 11
5. FIFTH GENERATION

* Introduction:

1. The period of the fifth generation in 1980-onwards.
2. This generation is based on artificial intelligence.
3. The aim of the fifth generation is to make a device which could respond to natural language input and are capable of learning and self-organization.
4. This generation is based on ULSI(Ultra Large Scale Integration) technology resulting in the production of microprocessor chips having ten million electronic component.

* Few Examples are:

1. Desktop
2. Laptop
3. NoteBook
4. UltraBook
5. Chromeboo