

• IAS computer is 1st gen computer. Concept is Stored program concept. John neuman design this.

• Batch processing OS? (second gen computer)

- user submitted ~~the~~ their programs.
 - The OS grouped jobs into a batch
 - The computer executed them sequentially (one by one)
- no realtime interaction.

• What is time sharing? (3rd gen computer)

- Many users share one computer in one time.
- enabled by faster IC-based machines
- User feel like they have their own computer

• GUI - Graphical User ~~Interface~~ Interface

• Personal computer begin in 4th generation

• USLI chip means millions transistors in one chip

• AI come from 5th gen

• Cloud servers come from 6th gen

① What is ICs?

~~ICs~~ integrated circuits (ICs) instead of transistors (used in 2nd gen). ICs allows many transistors, resistors and capacitors to be packed onto a single chip.

② What are optical disk

Storage devices that use laser light to read, write data.

③ What is GPGPU (General-purpose computing on Graphics processing Units) (not only graphics)

Purpose: Accelerate computation-intensive task like scientific calculation, AI

GPGPU use in modern computers perform high-speed calculations using the GPU, not just the CPU.

Generation	Time frame	Hardware	Software / OS	key systems	characteristics
1 st	1940-1956	vacuum tubes, drums punched cards	machine language no O/S	ENIAC, UNIVAC	High power consumption massive size
2 nd	1956-1963	Transistor magnetic-core memory.	Assembly language batch-processing OS	IBM 1401, IBM 7090	Lower Heat/power Small Small Faster more Reliable
3 rd	1964-1975	ICs (transistor + resistor chip) capacitors I/O devices	High level language Early O/S Time-sharing	IBM-360, PDP-8,	Lower cost, multiprogramming
4 th	1975-1989	LSI/VLSI chips microprocessors optical disk	GUI based O/S	IBM PC, Apple II	personal computer era
5 th	1989-2010	ULSI chips Internet connectivity optical storage	GUI OS with AI Voice/handwrite recognition	Laptops, workstations	multimedia portable network.
6 th	2010 - now	multiple GPUs, cloud, IoT	virtualization, AI, frameworks	smart phones, servers, IoT	parallel intelligent connected

Q1) What is multicore?

refer to CPU ~~that~~ that has two or more independent processing units. on a single chip, (parallel processing), multitasking. multicore CPU is like several workers doing different task at the same time.

16 ~~bit~~ bit = 16 bit processor is a CPU that processes data and instructions in 16 bit at a time.
~~64 bit~~

Q2) What is embedded system?

is a computer system designed for a specific function with real-time computing constraints.
(ATM, washing machine)

ARM architecture

~~Advanced RISC Machines~~

Advanced RISC machines

RISC = Reduced Instruction Set computer.

ARM
Cortex product families

A pplication processor (Smartphone, tablet, smart tv) High performance

R eal-time systems (Automotive control, storage controllers) low latency

M icrocontroller (IoT devices, sensors, embedded systems) ultra-low power.

Cloud service models

① IaaS (Infrastructure as a service)

Provides virtualized computing resources like servers, storage, and network over the internet. (servers, storage)

ex: Amazon EC2, Microsoft Azure VM

② PaaS (Platform as a service)

Provides a platform with tools, runtime and environment to developers to build, run and manage applications without ~~worrying~~^{worrying} about underlying infrastructure (tools, runtime)

ex: Google app engine, Microsoft Azure App Service

③ SaaS (Software as a service)

• provides ready to use software applications over the internet on subscription basis. (end user apps)

ex: Gmail, Microsoft 365