

Le-1 - Evaluation of computer.

Keywords.

1) Transistor.

2) Pascal's computer.

3) Abacus.

4) Charles Babbage.

5) Difference engine

6) Artificial intelligence

7) Analytical Engine

8) Leibniz calculator

9) Electronic Numerical Integrator and computer [ENIAC]

Q1. What do you mean by Abacus? Explain.

Ans:- Abacus is the first device used to perform calculation. It was made of wooden planks with beads and beads. It was used to do mathematical calculations.

Q2. Write a short note on an early IT inventor.

Ans:- Charles Babbage known as the father of computer invented a working model of mechanical computer called the 'Difference engine' and analytical engine. Analytical engine was based on I/O Input Processing Output concept.

Q3. What do you mean by UNIVAC?

Ans:- UNIVAC Universal Automatic computer was the first computer to handle both numeric and text data.

Q4. Write a brief note on computer generations.

1) First generation (1940-1956)

a) They were based upon the use of vacuum tubes.

b) They were very expensive and big in size.

c) The processing speed was very slow.

2) Second generation (1956-1963)

a) They used transistors in place of vacuum tubes.

b) They used punched cards for input and output and Magnetic tape for storage.

c) They were smaller in size as compared to the first generation of computer.

3) Third generation (1963-1971)

a) They used integrated circuits.

b) They used keyboard for input and

monitor for output.

- i) Magnetic disks are used for storage in this generation of computers.
- 4) Fourth generation (1971- ~~Present~~)
 - a) They used ~~mainframe computers~~ Microprocessors and LSI (Large scale ~~Integration~~) for circuit.
 - b) They used, Keyboard, Mouse, Scanners (etc...) for input and monitor, printer for output.
 - c) They used magnetic disks with higher capacity for storage.
- 5) Fifth generation (Present)
 - a) It works as artificial Intelligence
Example $\Rightarrow$ Robot.
 - b) Differentiate between Microcomputers and mainframe computers.

Microcomputers

- i) Microcomputers are also known as Personal computers or PC's, digital computer on desktop.
- ii) These computers are smaller in size and cheaper.
- iii) They are mainly used in schools, homes, offices, banks, shops and hotels.
ex:- C64, IBM PC, etc.

Mainframe computers

- i) These are big computers with a large memory and high speed.
- ii) These are mainly used in big organization like bank, and government offices.
- iii) These are very powerful computers, but are very expensive.
ex: - IBM 390, System Z-10, PDP-10 etc.

Purgo.