

IT GRADE 3

NURAFRICA

ACADEMY

CENTER OF WISDOM

COMPUTER

Computer is an electronic device which used to perform different tasks quickly and reliably.

***Keyboard* and *mouse* are input devices, which gives information to the computer.**

***CPU* is a processing device. There are two types of CPU case: Vertical and Horizontal.**

The processor's speed is measured in megahertz (MHz), and gigahertz (GHz).

***Monitor* and *Printer* are used to display the processed information.**

LCD = Liquid Crystal Display

LED = Light-emitting diode

CRT = Cathode ray tube

GENERATIONS OF COMPUTERS

Generations of computers has been divided into five according to the development of technologies used to produce the processors, memories and I/O units.

First Generation (1951 - 1958)

The first generation of computer used *Vacuum tubes*.

Bulky and problems of overheating

High cost

Second Generation (1959 - 1963)

In the second generation of computers, Vacuum tubes were replaced by Transistors.

Reduction of size and overheating.

Lesser power consumption and better performance

Lower cost

Third Generation (1964 - 1970)

The third generation of computer used Integrated circuit (IC).

Smaller and better performance

Comparatively lesser cost

Faster processors

Fourth Generation (1971 - 1980)

In the fourth generation of computers, thousands of integrated circuits were built on a single chip called *Microprocessor*.

Less power consumption

High performance, lower cost and very compact

Much increase in the speed of operation.

FIFTH GENERATION (1981 TO PRESENT)

The fifth generation of computer used Artificial Intelligence (AI).

Memory capacity is very high.

Storage technology advanced - large main memory and disk storage available

CLASSIFICATIONS OF COMPUTER

Computers can be classified into four types according to their size and capacity.

1. Super Computers

As the name suggests, it is the fastest known computer in microprocessor technology.

Super computers are the fastest computers and needs largest room.

Types of Computer



Microcomputer



Minicomputer



Personal computer



Supercomputer



Laptop



Tablet

www.InformationQ.com

2. MAIN FRAME COMPUTERS

They can process a large amount of data quickly.

They are used in Banks, Hospitals, Railways and etc.

3. Mini Computers

Mini computers are faster than microcomputers.

They are mid-size and expensive than microcomputers.

They are designed to support more than one user at a time.

4. MICROCOMPUTERS

Microcomputers are the smallest type of computer.

They are designed to be used by only one person at a time

Small to medium data storage capacities (500MB - 2GB)