



HISTORY OF COMPUTERS

Completed by-Reet Shukla

EARLY HISTORY

- “Necessity is the mother of invention” famous saying formed basic modern computers early history starts from;
- Abacus-Very first computing device ‘ABACUS’ also known as Soroban invented in 600 BC was the first computing device.
- Napier’s Bone-It is a cardboard multiplication calculator. Napier’s bone was designed in 17th century.



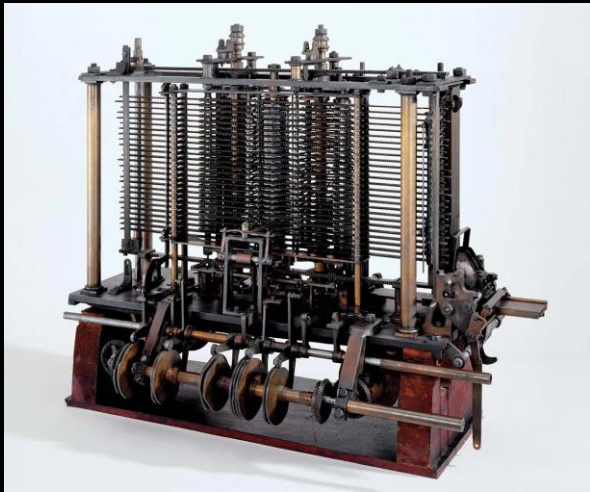
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|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2 | 1 2 | 1 4 | 1 6 | 1 0 |
| 3 | 1 8 | 2 1 | 2 4 | 1 5 |
| 4 | 2 4 | 2 8 | 3 2 | 2 0 |
| 5 | 3 0 | 3 5 | 4 0 | 2 5 |
| 6 | 3 6 | 4 2 | 4 8 | 3 0 |
| 7 | 4 2 | 4 9 | 5 6 | 3 5 |
| 8 | 4 8 | 5 6 | 6 4 | 4 0 |
| 9 | 5 4 | 6 3 | 7 2 | 4 5 |

PASCALINE

- Blaise Pascal, a French mathematician and philosopher, invented the first operating model of mechanical digital calculator using gears, called the Arithmetic Machine "PASCALINE".
- It was used for multiplication, addition, subtraction and division.



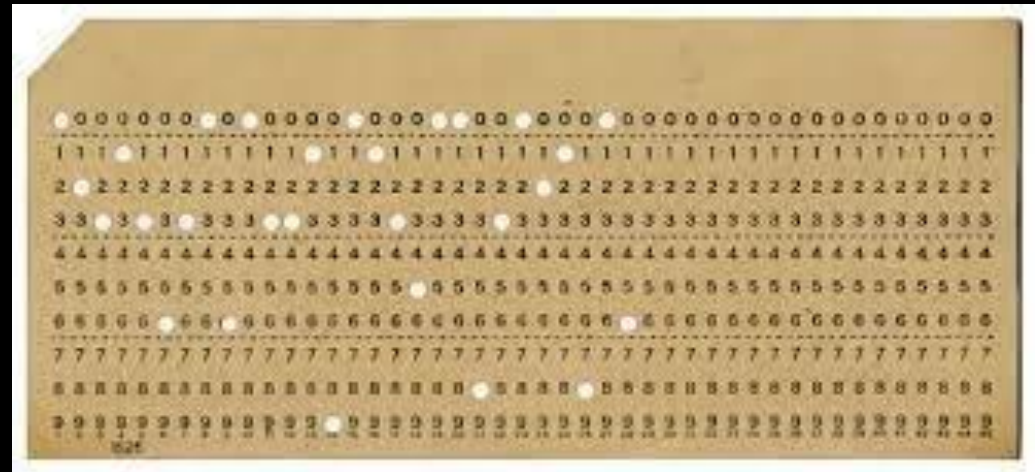
CHARLES BABBAGE; ANALYTICAL ENGINE



- Charles Babbage, also known as 'The Father of Computers.'
- "The Analytical Engine" is an automatic machine. It's idea didn't took a physical form but served as base modern digital computers.

PUNCHED CARDS

- Punched cards were invented by Herman Hollerith.
- Punched cards were used to automatically input large amounts of data instead of relying on manual counting.
- It is also known as Hollerith Card.



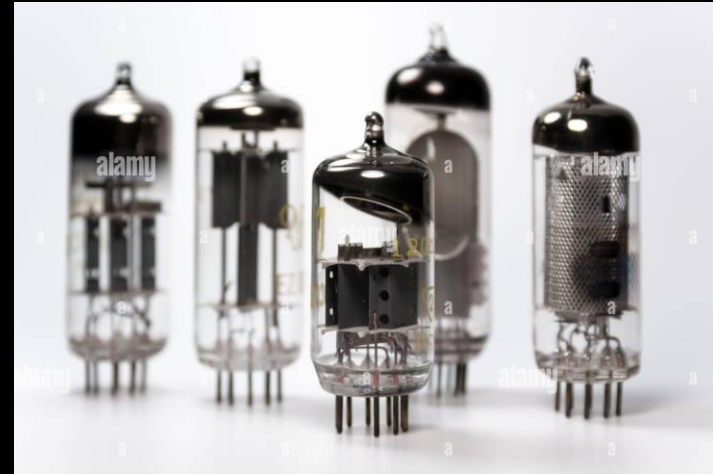
MODERN HISTORY- 1940 ONWARDS

Evolution of Computer



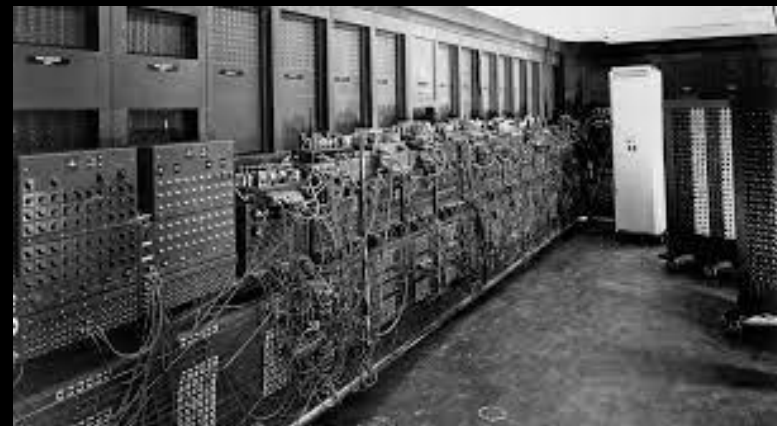
FIRST GENERATION OF COMPUTERS-(1942-1955)

First generation computers were based on vacuum tubes which were glass (tubes) that controlled the electronic signals.



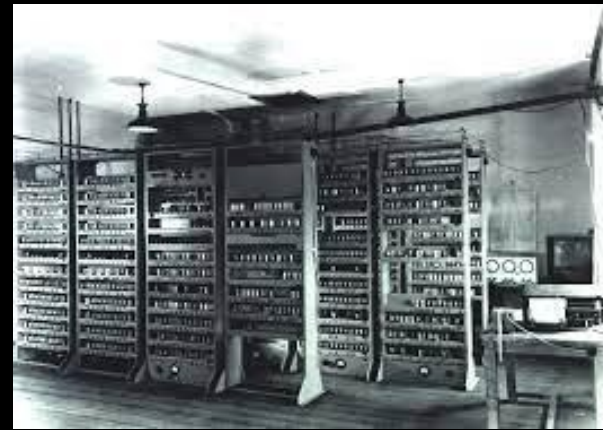
ENIAC

- 1946- The Eniac (Electrical Numerical Integrator and calculator) machine was developed by John W. Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert at University of Pennsylvania.
- It was developed for military need.
- It used 18,000 vacuum tubes.
- Punch-card input. It weighted 30 tons.



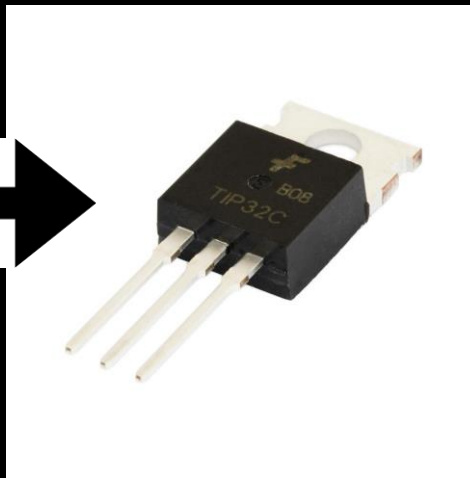
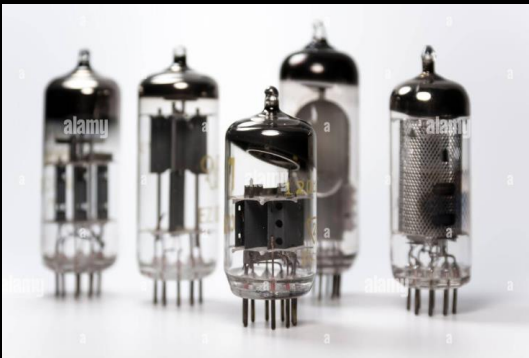
FIRST GENERATIONS OF COMPUTERS-(1942-1955)

- EDSAC (Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Calculator) 1949.
- UNIVAC (Universal automatic computers) 1951.



SECOND GENERATION OF COMPUTERS-(1955-1964)

Vacuum tubes were replaced by transistors.



Transistor is a small device that transfer signals through resistors.

THIRD GENERATION OF COMPUTERS-(1964-1975)

- In this generation, microelectronic technology was introduced that made possible to integrate large number of circuit elements into very small surface of silicon known as chips. This new technology was known as Integrated Circuits (Ics).



FOURTH GENERATION OF COMPUTERS-(1975-1989)



- In this generation, microprocessors were used. Microprocessor is a small chip containing millions of Ics on it. It greatly reduce the size of the computer.

FIFTH GENERATION OF COMPUTERS-(1990-PRESENT)

- USLI (Ultra Large Scale Intregation) and networks like LAN (Local Area Network) and WAN (Wide Area Network) are used in this generation. Mobile computers are introduce.



A stylized illustration of a computer monitor with a dark blue frame and base. The screen is white and displays the words "THANK YOU!" in a bold, dark blue, sans-serif font. The monitor is centered on a light blue horizontal band. The background is a vibrant blue with a pattern of small, lighter blue dots. At the top of the image, there are colorful, flowing ribbons in shades of orange, red, yellow, and green against a black background.

**THANK
YOU!**