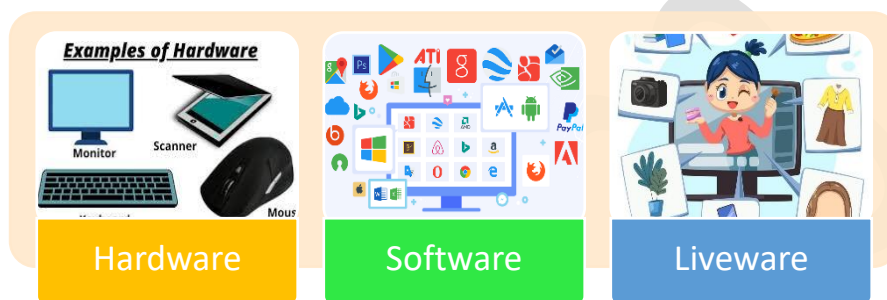


What is a Computer?

A computer is an electronic device that takes in information (input), processes it according to a set of instructions (software), and then provides results (output) while also storing data for future use. Modern computers use binary code (ones and zeros) and consist of hardware, the physical components like the monitor and keyboard, and software, the programs and instructions that tell the hardware what to do.

Components of a Computer



Generations of Computers

Generations of Computers	Time-Period	Evolving Hardware
First Generation	1940s - 1950s	Vacuum Tube Based
Second Generation	1950s - 1960s	Transistor Based
Third Generation	1960s - 1970s	Integrated Circuit Based
Fourth Generation	1970s - Present	Microprocessor Based
Fifth Generation	Present - Future	Artificial Intelligence Based

Computers are classified into generations based on the technology used in their development. The first generation (1940s–1950s) used vacuum tubes and were large, expensive, and slow. The second generation (1950s–1960s) used transistors, which made computers smaller, faster, and more reliable.

The third generation (1960s–1970s) introduced integrated circuits (ICs), further

reducing size and cost while improving performance. The fourth generation (1970s–1990s) saw the development of microprocessors, allowing personal computers to become common.

The fifth generation (1990s–present) focuses on artificial intelligence, parallel processing, and advanced networking, aiming to make computers more intelligent and capable of handling complex tasks.

For More Information: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer>