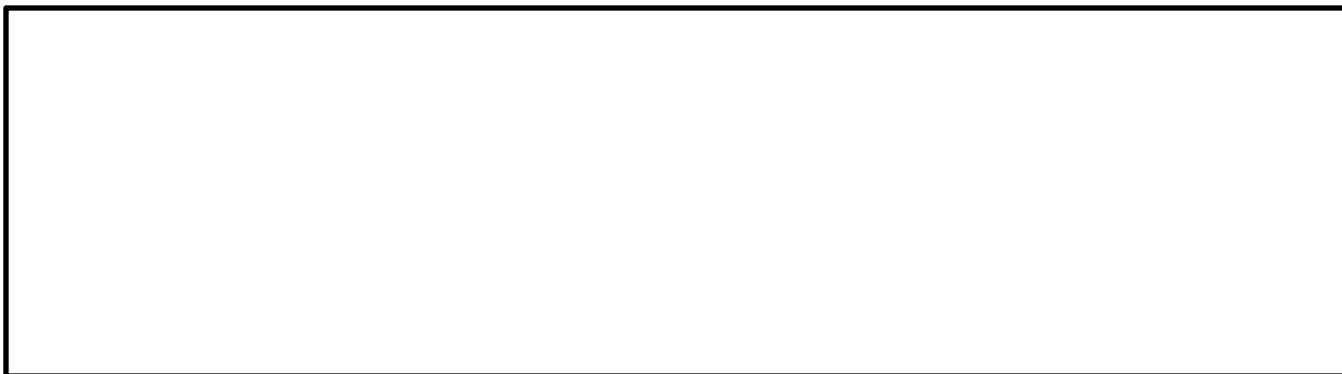




1G computers

- The first generation computers used vacuum tubes for circuitry and magnetic drums for memory. Those computers could solve only one problem at a time.

Names of 1G computers; EDSAC, EDVAC UNIVAC and ENIAC

Advantages and disadvantages of 1G computers;
advantages;

1. they were able to process any tasks in milliseconds
2. the hardware designs are programmed by machine languages.
3. Vacuum tubes technology is very important which opened the gates of digital world communication

disadvantages;

1. Very big in size
2. Expensive
3. Required large amount of energy

2G computers

- Transistors replaced vacuum tubes in the 2G computers. Transistors have become the key ingredient of all digital circuits. Including computers
Today's latest microprocessor contains tens of millions of microscopic transistors.

Advantages and disadvantages of 2G computers;

Advantages;

1. less expensive and smaller
2. fast in speed

Disadvantages;

1. Those computers are not used as personal system
2. Preferably used for commercial purposes.
3. Maintenance of machine is still required.

3G computers

- The development of the integrated circuit was the hallmark of the third generation computers. Transistors were miniaturized and placed on silicon chips, called semiconductors, which increased the speed and efficiency of computers.

Third generation computers were interfaced with OS.

This computers became accessible for audience.

Advantages;

1. Smaller in size
2. Low cost
3. Multitasking
4. high reliability
5. OS

Disadvantages;

1. Need complex technology
2. integrated chups are still difficult to maintain.