



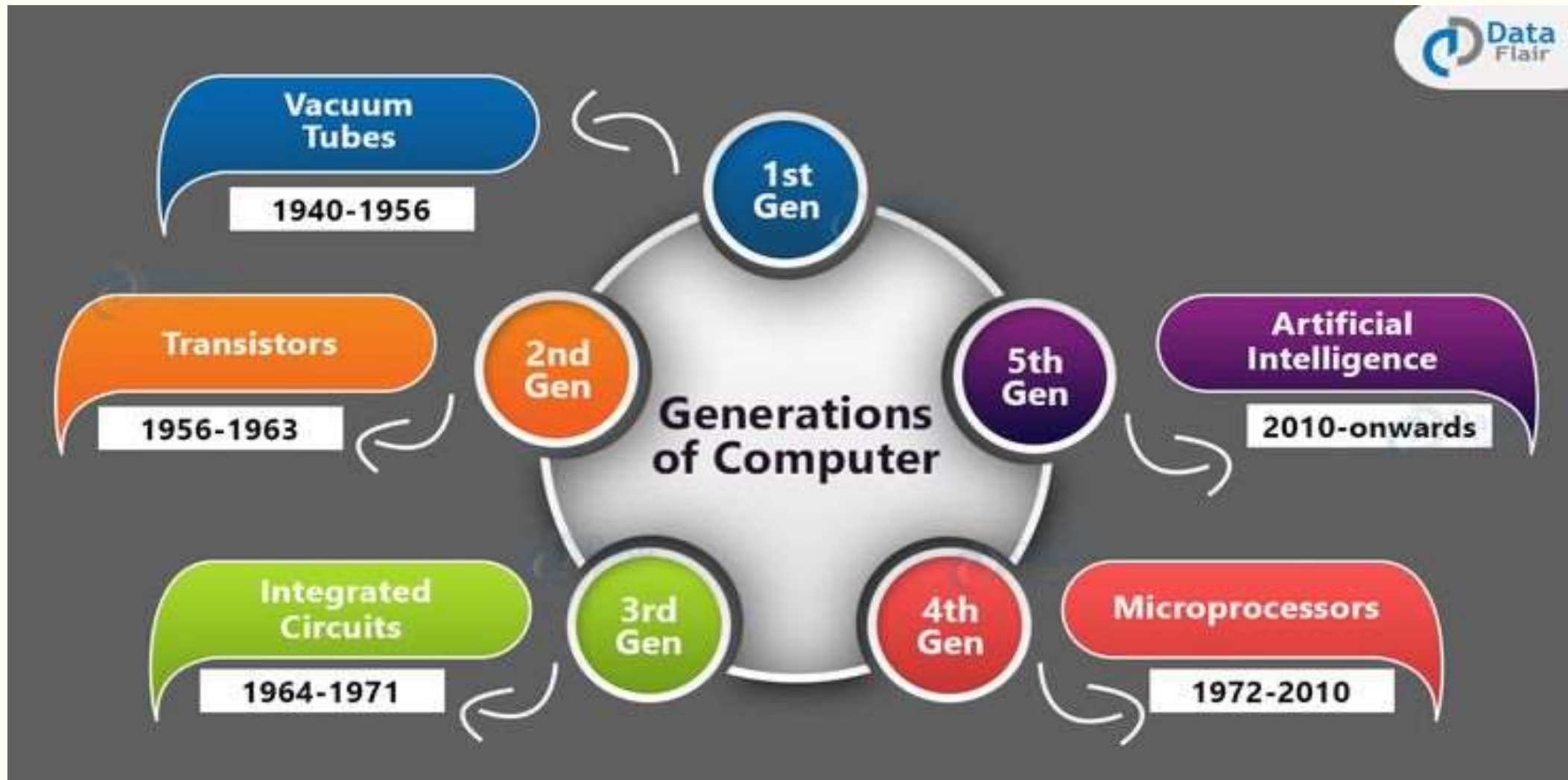
APPLICATION OF COMPUTER IN ECONOMICS

TOPIC- INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER – PART – II

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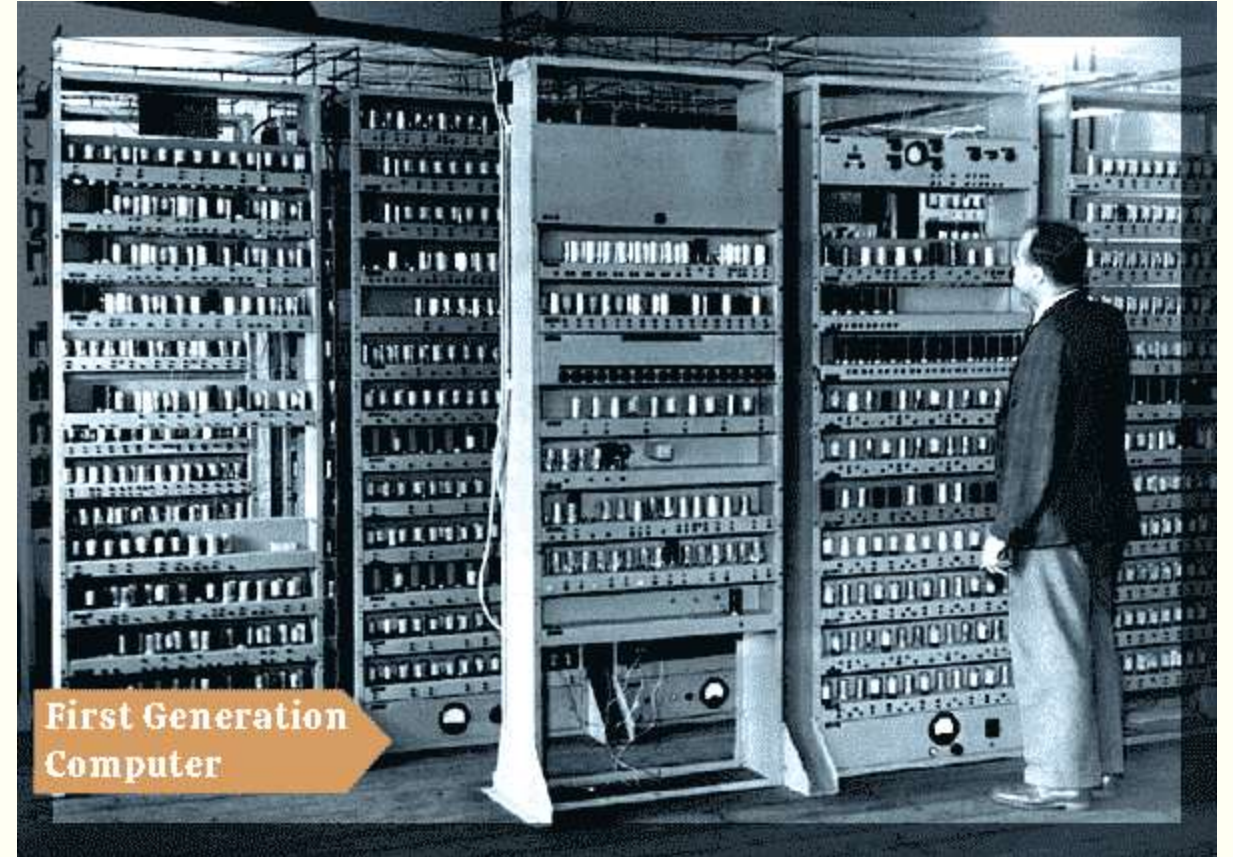


Different Generations of Computer:



The First Generation Computers (1940s – 1950s):

- ❑ The main electronic component used in the computers of the 1940s to 1950s era were vacuum tubes and the main memory storing units were magnetic tapes and magnetic drums.
- ❑ The machine language was used as the programming language.
- ❑ The size of the computer are to be very large which could take up entire rooms and the speed was very slow.
- ❑ The only input/output devices were paper tape and punched cards.
- ❑ Around 100 different vacuum tubes were used in order to produce the computers.
- ❑ **Examples are UNIVAC1, ENIAC, IBM 701 and IBM 650, etc.**



The Second Generation of Computers- (1950s-1960s)

- ❑ The main electronic component used in the computers of the 1950s to 1960s era were transistors.
- ❑ And the main memory storing units were magnetic tape or disk and magnetic core. The assembly language was used as the programming language.
- ❑ And the size of the computer were smaller as compared to those of the first generation and they used to consume low power and generate less heat.
- ❑ There was an improvement in speed. The input/output devices were magnetic tape and punched cards.
- ❑ Examples are IBM 1401, IBM 7094 AND IBM 7090, UNIVAC 1107, and so on.



Second Generation
Computer by IBM

The Third Generation of Computers- (1960s-1970s)

- ❑ The main electronic components used in these computers were integrated circuits ICs. And the memory storing units were the magnetic disk or tape and a large magnetic core.
- ❑ High-level languages such as BASIC, COBOL, Pascal were used as the programming language.
- ❑ The size of the computer was smaller and efficient and the computers were called minicomputers.
- ❑ There was an improvement in reliability and speed as compared to the second generation of computers.
- ❑ The input/output devices were keyboards, magnetic tape monitor, printer, etc.
- ❑ Examples are IBM 370, IBM 360, UNIVAC 1108 and so on.



The Fourth Generation of Computers- (1970s-1980s)

- ❑ The main electronic components used in the fourth generation of computers are microprocessors and very large scale integration (VLSI).
- ❑ Semiconductor memory storage units such as RAM, ROM, etc. were introduced.
- ❑ **RAM (random-access memory)** - Temporarily stores the programs and data and the contents are lost when the computer is shut down.
- ❑ **ROM (read-only memory)** - Permanently stores the data and programs and the contents are retained even after shutting down the computer.
- ❑ High-level languages such as C#, JAVA, Python, JavaScript are used as programming languages.
- ❑ The size of the computers are smaller and the speed has improved.
- ❑ Examples are STAR 1000, APPLE II, IBM PC, and so on



The Fifth Generation of Computers- (1980s to Present)

- ❑ The main electronic components that are used in the present generation of computers is Artificial Intelligence which uses the parallel processing method and the Ultra-Large Scale Integration (ULSI).
- ❑ The fifth generation of computers understands the natural human language.
- ❑ The speed of the computers are really fast and the size are also small.
- ❑ The fifth-generation computers are portable and have a huge storage capacity.
- ❑ The input/output devices are keyboards, monitors, touchscreen pens, printers, light scanners, and so on.
- ❑ Examples are laptops, desktops, tablets, smartphones, etc.



The Sixth Generation of Computers- (2000s to future)



Acer 6th Gen.
E5-574G-54JL

- ❑ The 6th generation of computers are generally considered to have begun around the 2000s and is expected to continue until around the 2030s.
- ❑ **Early 2000s:** The 6th generation of computers began with the introduction of 64-bit processors, advanced graphics processing units (GPUs), and the widespread adoption of the internet.
- ❑ **Mid-2000s:** The development of multi-core processors, solid-state drives (SSDs), and cloud computing marked significant advancements in computing power, storage, and accessibility. 2010s: The rise of artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and the Internet of Things (IoT) further transformed the computing landscape.
- ❑ 2020s: The ongoing development of quantum computing, edge computing, and extended reality (XR) technologies is expected to continue shaping the 6th generation of computers.
- ❑ 2030s: The 6th generation of computers is expected to evolve further with the integration of emerging technologies like nanotechnology, biotechnology, and cognitive computing.



THANK YOU...