PC–Personal Computer

The Presentation is created by Basanov Rustam
Form: 10 "A"
The School-Gymnasium №1
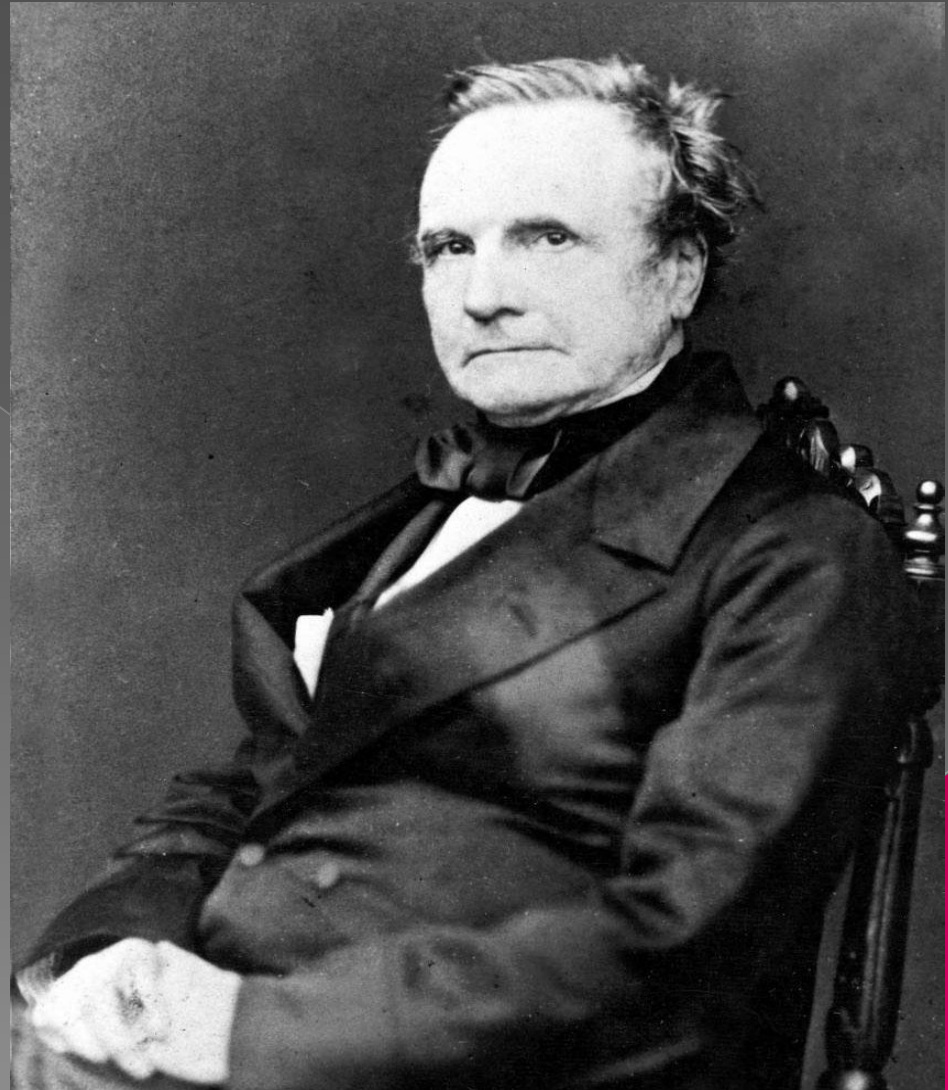**Teacher: Tatyana Voropayeva**

Definition

A device that computes, especially a programmable electronic machine that performs high-speed mathematical or logical operations or that assembles processes information.
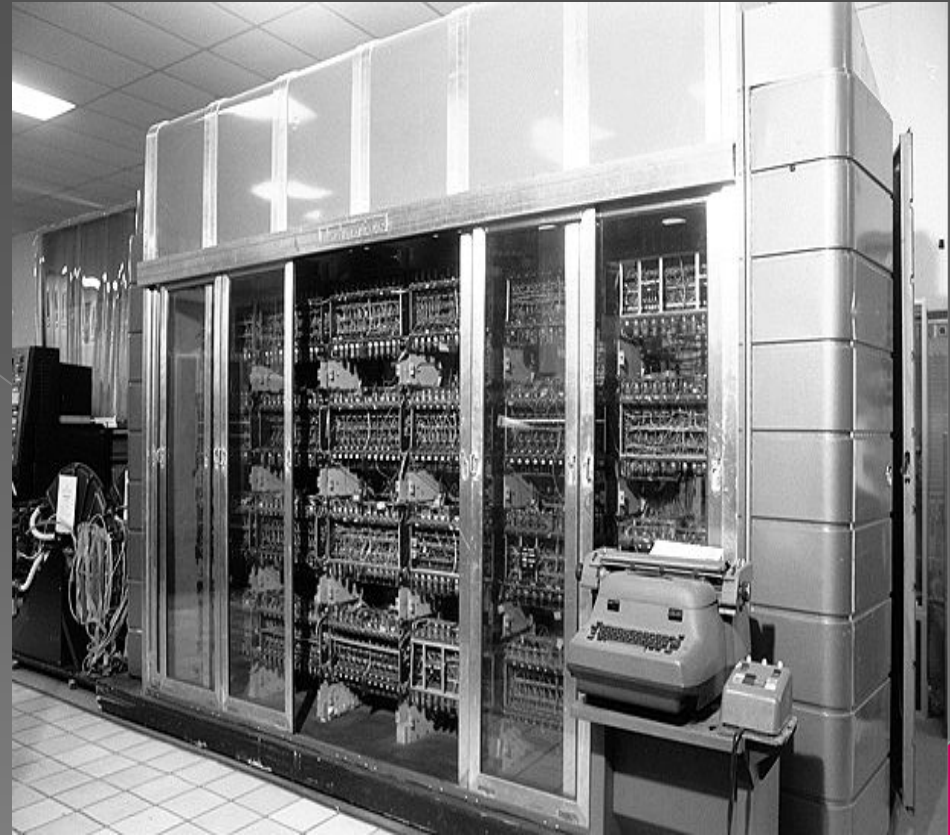
History of computers

Considered a "father of the computer" Charles Babbage(1791-1871) is credited with inventing the first mechanical computer that eventually led to more complex designs.

5 generations

First Generation 1940-1956: Vacuum Tubes The first computers used vacuum tubes for circuitry and memory, and were often enormous taking up entire.

Second Generation 1956-1963: Transistors

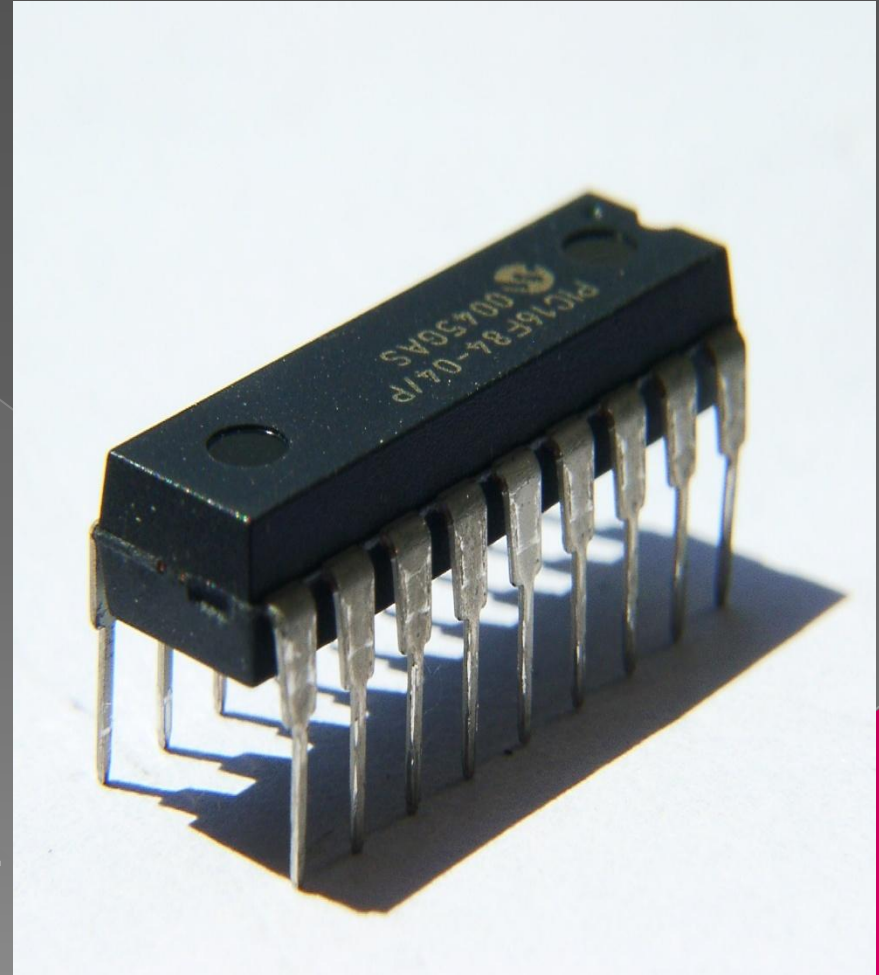Transistors replaced vacuum tubes and ushered in the second generation of computers. The transistor was invented in 1947 but did not see widespread use in computers until the late 50s.

1964-1971: Integrated Circuits

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

1971-Present:Microprocessors

The microprocessor brought the fourth generation of computers, as thousands of integrated circuits were built onto a single silicon chip.

Fifth Generation of Computers

Fifth generation computing devices, based on artificial intelligence, are still in development, though there are some applications, such as voice recognition, that are being used today.

Computer hardware

Computer hardware is the collection of physical elements that constitute a computer system

Computer software

Computer software, or just software, is any set of machine-readable instructions that directs a computer's processor to perform specific operations.

Thanks For Attention