

Leaders Bank: Creating a Great Place to Work

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Where did computers originate from?



Father of the Computer

The first practical computer was described in the 1830s by a mathematician named Charles Babbage. The first computer which could perform the different types of calculations was the first mechanical calculator. Babbage was later called the father of the computer because he wanted to find a method to calculate mechanical calculations. The idea of the computer was made possible by computers built by the use of binary code.

First Generation Computers

• used vacuum tubes as the amplifier and switch and magnetic drums for memory
• computers were built in a case with the first magnetic programming
• used a lot of energy which generated a lot of heat
• slowest and largest computers
• used for the military and engineering
• used for scientific work for long and short periods of time and for business applications



Third Generation Computer

• integrated circuits replacing the use of transistors marked the coming of third generation computers.
• transistors were replaced by silicon chips called microprocessors, which increased the speed and efficiency of computers.
• microprocessors were used for embedded systems and used for manufacturing devices.
• an operating system allows the device to run different applications at one time.



Second Generation Computer

• Transistors replaced vacuum tubes and made computers smaller, efficient, and much more energy-efficient.
• used assembly language, instead of machine language used by the first generation.
• COBOL and FORTRAN were introduced as a high level language programming.
• The first second generation computer was developed for an atomic energy industry.



Fifth Generation Computer

• in their development phase
• based on artificial intelligence
• supposedly able to carry out mental processing
• supports voice recognition
• the objective of the fifth generation is to understand natural language and have self-organization skills.



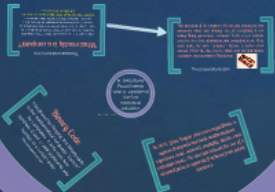
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Manufacturing Applications

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Father of the Computer

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First Generation Computers

- used vacuum tubes as an amplifier and a switch and magnetic drums for memory
- expensive and bulky (can occupy whole buildings)
- used a lot of power (with generators)
- had a slow response time (minutes)
- had a high error rate (due to the complexity of the machine)
- were used for scientific and military calculations



Third Generation Computer

- integrated circuits replacing the use of transistors marked the coming of third generation computers
- transistors were embedded into silicon chips called semiconductors, which increased the speed and efficiency of computers
- keyboard and monitors were used for interactive devices
- an operating system allowed the device to run different applications at one time



Fourth Generation Computers

The fourth generation of computers is characterized by the use of microprocessors. These are tiny chips that contain millions of transistors, making them much smaller and more powerful than previous generations. This led to the development of personal computers, which became widely available to the general public. The fourth generation also saw the rise of networked computers and the Internet, which revolutionized communication and data sharing.

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Where did computers originated from?

What exactly is a computer?
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First of all, I think to better understand of how computers evolved, we need to know what it is and its purpose. The word "computer" is a pretty generic term and throughout its innovations, its becoming a category for devices. But a personal computer (PC) can be basically defined as a machine that has the ability to take instructions and carry out tasks for a human goal.

The invention of the computer did not just pop into someone's mind and already can do everything it can today. Many years back, "computer" is the way to address someone that does calculations and computing work. At its most basic, the term "computer" became a device when around 2400 BC, the abacus, which was the first known calculator, was invented in Babylonia.



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In 1642, Blaise Pascal invents what is considered the first mechanical calculator.

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Binary Code
Introduced by Pingala, the binary code is the mathematical language "spoken" by computers. It only uses two symbols: 0 and 1, and represents any number in a certain order.
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In 1614, John Napier discovers logarithms, a system that performs basic mathematical equations (add, subtract, multiply, divide, and calculate roots). He also introduced the use of a decimal point to separate fractions from whole numbers.

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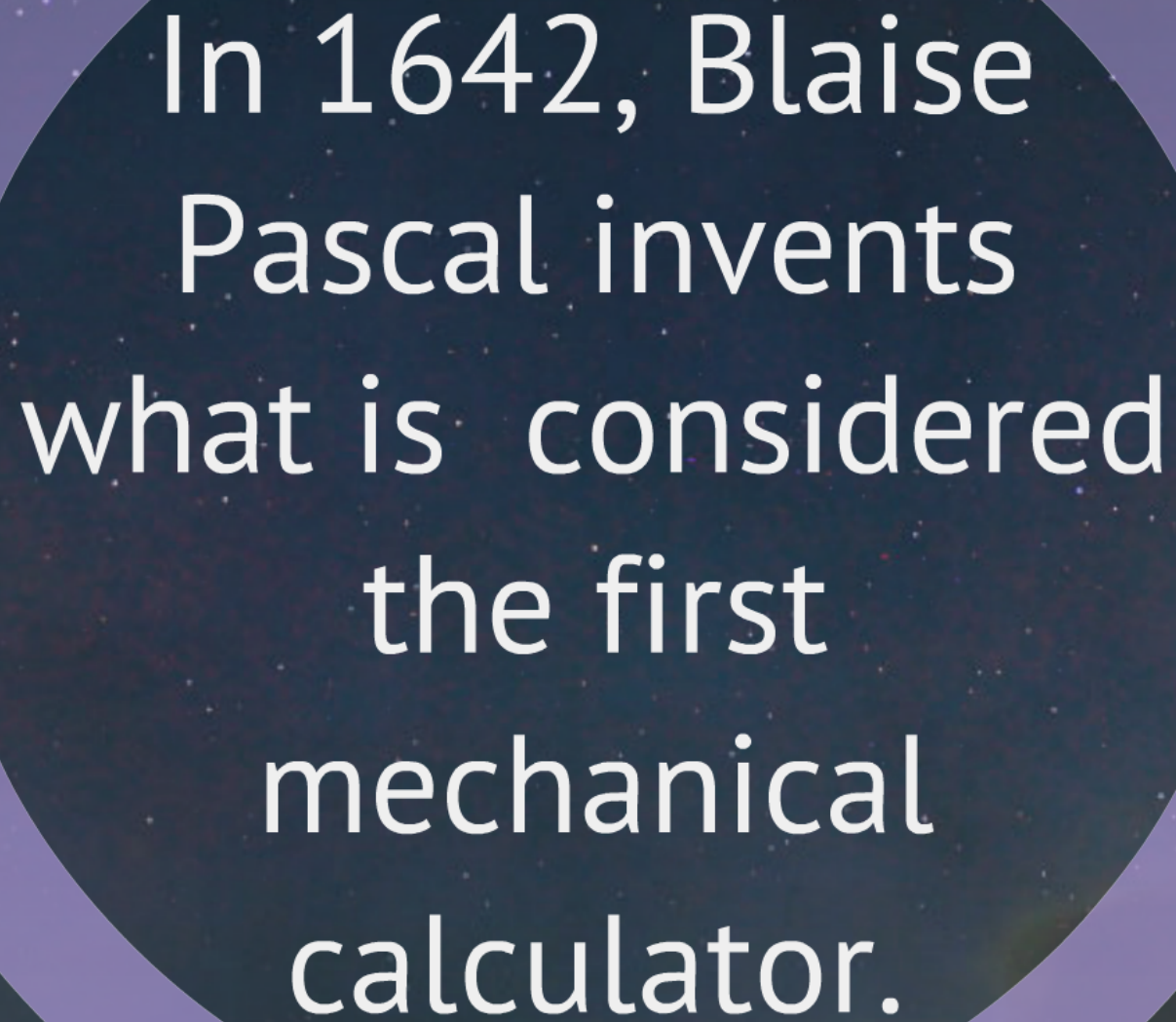
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