HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES

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Abstract: Sport, which is considered an integral part of the physical culture of society, basically means "work", "compete". Until the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century, it was considered as a means of recreation, entertainment, and then as a means of achieving high physical performance and winning competitions.

Key words: physical culture, methodology, training, society, education system.

Abstract: This article talks about the history of the development of the computer industry, the importance of technology for humanity today, the types, functions, and functions of computer technologies. The development of technology is important for every independent country. The role of computerization is incomparable for it to become one of the developed countries in the world.

Key words: computer, technology, investment, network, internet, site, globalization, development

Аннотация: В данной статье рассказывается об истории развития компьютерной индустрии, значении техники для человечества сегодня, видах, функциях и функциях компьютерных технологий. Развитие технологий важно для каждой независимой страны. Роль компьютеризации несравнима для того, чтобы она стала одной из развитых стран мира.

Ключевые слова: компьютер, технология, инвестиции, сеть, интернет, сайт, глобализация, развитие.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada kompyuter sanoatining rivojlanish tarixi, bugungi kunda insoniyat uchun texnologiyaning ahamiyati, kompyuter texnologiyalarining turlari, funktsiyalari va vazifalari haqida so'z boradi. Har bir mustaqil davlat uchun texnologiyani rivojlantirish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Uning dunyoning rivojlangan davlatlari qatoriga kirishida kompyuterlashtirishning o'rni beqiyos.

Kalit so'zlar: kompyuter, texnologiya, sarmoya, tarmoq, internet, sayt, globallashuv, rivojlanish

Computers have become a necessity. They are everywhere: with houses, factories, offices and cars... we sometimes do not even think that the history of the development of computer

technology is as long as it is multifaceted and rich in historical date. Today there are four generations of computers.

The first generation was a large (by today's standards) car. In addition to the work of the German engineer Zuse (for example, he created the first computer , today's generation of computers (1943) as a "Mark-1" in 1941, but the works have been lost). This machine needs a large hall and more than 800 km of cables 3300 thousand. Consists of relays and consumption to calculate hundreds of kilowatts of electricity. We use these computers for military accounts. But it is worth noting that the history of computer technology did not begin with Mark I. Its beginning date was written in 1946. Then, the computer was based on electronic vacuum tubes. ENIAC has such a structure. The size is almost "Mark", the first , but it was characterized by a large volume (more than a thousand times). The car turned out to be interesting, powerful, innovative, but also practical. To implement the calculation, it takes several hours to implement certain switching cables. The device is empty. will, and the development of computer technology continued, and a new concept - a computer can operate "electronic components". Base computer I generation consists of capacitors, resistors and electronic vacuum tubes.

The history of the production of computer equipment in our country begins in 1951 thanks to SA Lebedev. It all started with the selection of BESM-2, which was later completed. Later in the Soviet Union, the M-20, the most powerful computer in Europe, was established under the name of the most important staff of engineers, who often went out of their system and needed to serve.

The second generation of computers began with the invention and use of the first transistor. From that moment, the history of computer technology began to gain a completely different speed. Base computer became based on semiconductor elements. Transistor compact and less expensive electronic lamps, was to perform forty times. It became available after pressing Delete. In 1965, the Digital Equipment company introduced a compact (!) computer with the dimensions of a refrigerator. This miracle was called PDP-8 and cost 20,000 soums. Made up the dollar.

The portable PDP-8, at the same time surprising everyone with its performance, is the beginning of the development of the third generation of computers (end of 1960 - 70). This is the first development and testing of the integrated circuit (John Killebrew 1958). About the transistors in the silicon capsule and their connection. Productivity - millions of thousands of operations per second. In 1968, the first integrated electronic computer was released - the IBM-360. In 1970, Intel launched an integrated memory circuit. Every year, the area of its parts has increased or changed, or become smaller, at least twice. These computers gave impetus to the development of the fourth generation.

In 1970, the company Intel (Marsciano Edward Hoff) built the first analog CPU large computer. In 1970, it went on sale under the name Intel-4004. Three computers "Mark II" with a size of 3 cm were effective. The development of microprocessors allowed the creation of practical computing machines that were used for writing, simplifying, accounting, and accounting. S. and B. Jobs Wozniak in the history of the development of computer technologies ("Apple Computer" Thanks to people like the founders), these devices began to appeal to ordinary users. Now, ordinary people can certainly monitor their productivity, new programs, and more. How quickly they increase. By the end of the 70s, personal computers, which were distributed by the end of the 70s, received an incredibly high turnover. Thanks active actions and for a deft manipulation of the commercial interests of large corporations, a young American Bill Gates recaptured

Microsoft's right to develop successful software. Apple's successful operations and timely patenting of software including Windows, Microsoft has made an important period in the recognized leader in the world of IT technologies, eliminating its arch-rival. The fourth generation is developing today. The history of computer technology development continues. Modern computers also differ in that only a few processors are used for processing information.

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