

# Generation of computers

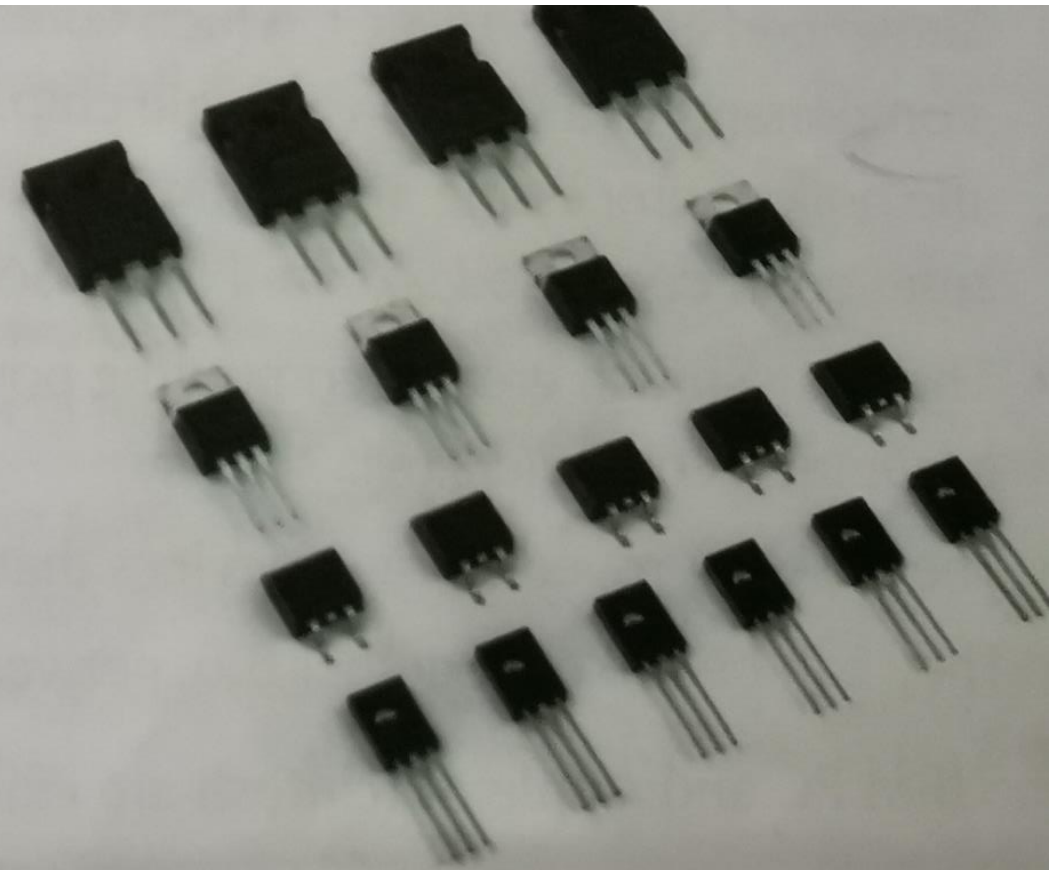
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eYxCHPBwGMo>
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NqgpZ\\_v4Ne8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NqgpZ_v4Ne8)

## Second-Generation Computers (1959–1964)

The following were the characteristics of the second-generation computers:

- They used transistors (Fig. 1.9).
- They were smaller, faster, cheaper, and more efficient than the first-generation computers.
- They contained all the components that we associate with modern-day computers—printer, storage capacity, disk storage, operating system, etc.
- They relied on punched cards for input.
- The programming languages COBOL and FORTRAN came into use at this time.

**IBM 1401** and **RCA 501** are examples of second generation computers.

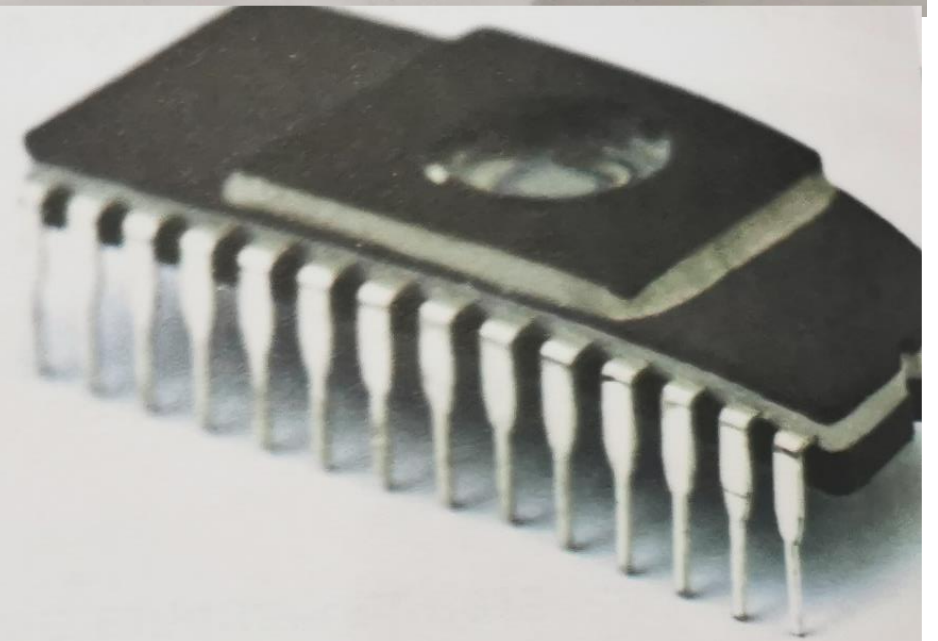


**Fig. 1.9** Transistors

## Third-Generation Computers (1964–1970)

The third-generation computers had the following features:

- They used integrated circuits (ICs), popularly known as chips (Fig. 1.10), for the first time.
- They were smaller in size as compared to the second-generation computers.
- They had greatly enhanced storage capacities than the second-generation computers. They used an operating system that allowed them to run different programs at the same time.
- These computers used a keyboard to input data and a monitor to display the output.
- They were much cheaper than second generation computers.



**Fig. 1.10** A Chip

The **IBM 360** series and **370** series are examples of third-generation computers.

# Comp h.w

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