GENERATION OF COMPUTERS

• First Generation – Vacuum Tubes (1940 – 1956)

• Examples of first-generation computing devices
  – Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer (ENIAC)
  – Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Computer (EDVAC)
GENERATION OF COMPUTERS

• Second Generation – Transistors (1956 – 1963)

• Transistors were 200 times smaller than vacuum tubes but more long lasting

• Improvement over vacuum tubes (cost, heat, energy)

• Storage capacity was greatly increased with the introduction of magnetic disk storage and the use of magnetic cores for main storage
Generation of Computers

- Third Generation (1964 – 1971)
- Integrated Circuits
- IC was invented by Jack Kilby and Robert Noyce
- Increased in speed, durability and efficiency.
- Keyboard and monitors instead of punch cards and printouts.
- Interfaced with an operating system. Many applications can run at the same time.