

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.

