

THE EVOLUTION OF COMPUTER AGE

1. First Generation (1951 - 1957)

- computers were built with vacuum tubes. (electronic tubes that were made of glass & were about the size of lightbulbs.
- the major success story among first generation machines was the IBM 650, introduced in 1954.

2. Second Generation (1958 - 1963)

- the computers were built with transistors (small devices that transfer electronic signals across a transistor.
- transistors were smaller, more reliable & less expensive & gave off less heat than vacuum tubes. So the computers were faster, smaller & became more reliable than the first generation computers were.

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3. Third Generation (1964 - 1969)

- transistors were replaced by Integrated Circuits (IC). IC is a complete electronic circuit on a small chip made of silicon.
- Computers became more reliable & compact than computers made with transistors.

4. Fourth Generation (1970 - 1990)

- Many advancements happened during this generation including the most significant was the use of the microprocessor; a specialized chip developed for computer memory & logic. It has revolutionized the computer industry by making it possible to use a single chip to create a smaller 'personal' computer.

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5. Fifth Generation (1991 - 2000 & beyond)

- Now days generation is called 'Connected Generation' coz of the industry's massive effort to increase the connectivity of computers.
- The existence of the Internet, WWW & Intranet enable the people networked together across the globe.

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