**HISTORY OF SECOND GENERATION OF COMPUTERS**

*Second Generation: Transistors (1956-1963) The world would see transistors replace vacuum tubes in the second generation of computers. The transistor was invented at Bell Labs in 1947 but did not see widespread use in computers until the late 1950.*

*The second generation computers emerged with development of Transistors. The transistor was invented in 1947 by three scientists J. Bardeen, H.W. Brattain and W. Shockley. A transistor is a small device made up of semiconductor material like germanium and silicon.*

*A transistor computer, now often called a second generation computer, is a computer which uses discrete transistors instead of vacuum tubes. The first generation of electronic computers used vacuum tubes, which generated large amounts of heat, were bulky, and were unreliable. The best thing is that it do not over heat like first generation. The second generation uses transistors unlike first generation that uses vacuum tubes.*

*Later on High level language programming were introduced such as COBOL and FORTRAN. Magnetic core was used as primary storage. Second generation computer has faster input /output devices which thus brought improvement in the computer.  It also consumes less electricity as compared to first generation. Core memories ,I/O processors , multiplexed memory access were some of its key features . Subroutine libraries , batch processing monitor were it main software.*

*The examples of computer that uses second generation are :*

*IBM 7000 Series, CDC 1620 ,CDC 3000 Series, UNIVAC 1107;*

*But these computers were more expensive than first generation computers*

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