**THIRD GENERATION COMPUTERS**

The period of third generation was from 1965-1971. The computers of third generation used Integrated Circuits (ICs) in place of transistors. The third generation was brought about by advances in the manufacture of transistors; scientists and engineers where able to make transistors smaller and smaller, which led to entire circuits fitting onto a single piece of silicon, now known as the integrated circuit or microchip.  A single IC has many transistors, resistors, and capacitors along with the associated circuitry.

The IC was invented by Jack Kilby. This development made computers smaller in size, reliable, and efficient. In this generation remote processing, time-sharing, multiprogramming operating system were used.

Suddenly computers became more affordable, and soon programmers and technology enthusiasts became more numerous, leading to further developments in the field of computer programming as well as in computer hardware. It was during this time that many high-level programming languages were gaining widespread use, programming languages such as C, Pascal, COBOL and FORTRAN. Magnetic storage also became more popular in this era .High-level languages (FORTRAN-II TO IV, COBOL, PASCAL PL/1, BASIC, ALGOL-68 etc.) were used during this generation.

**The main features of third generation are –**

1.Smaller size

2.Generate less heat

3.IC used

4.Faster

5.Consume less electricity

6.Support high level language

**Some computers of this generation were –**

1.Honeywell- 6000 series

2.IBM-360 series

3.PDP(Personal Data Processor)

**Disadvantages of third generation of computers were-**

1.Air conditioning was required

2.Highly sophisticated technology required for the manufacture of IC chips