



Evolution of Computers

Historical Development of Computers



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Historical Development of Computers

The history of computers is a fascinating journey of innovation, beginning with large, room-sized machines and evolving into powerful, portable devices we use today.

First Generation (1940–1956) – Vacuum Tubes

- ✚ Used vacuum tubes for circuitry and magnetic drums for memory.
- ✚ Very large, expensive, and generated a lot of **heat**.
- ✚ Input: Punched cards and paper tape.
- ✚ Output: Printouts.



Second Generation (1956–1963) – Transistors

- ✚ Used transistors instead of vacuum tubes.
- ✚ Smaller, **faster**, cheaper, and more **reliable**.
- ✚ Used assembly language and early versions of high-level programming languages (e.g., COBOL, FORTRAN)



Second Generation
Computer by IBM

Third Generation (1964–1971) – Integrated Circuits

- ✚ Used integrated circuits (ICs), which increased speed and efficiency.
- ✚ Smaller size and more **powerful**.
- ✚ Key development: operating systems and multiprogramming.
- ✚ Example: IBM System/360.



Fourth Generation (1971–Present) – Microprocessors

- ✚ Introduced microprocessors, where thousands of ICs were built onto a single silicon chip.
- ✚ Emergence of personal computers (PCs).
- ✚ Use of GUI, mouse, and high-level programming languages.
- ✚ Example: Apple II, IBM PC, Intel 4004 (first microprocessor).



Fifth Generation (Present and Beyond) – Artificial Intelligence

- ✚ Based on AI, machine learning, and quantum computing (still developing).
- ✚ Use of parallel processing, natural language processing, robotics.
- ✚ Focus on intelligent systems.
- ✚ Examples: Modern AI-based systems, quantum computers, smart assistants.



| Evolution of Computers by Generations | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Generation | Time Period | Technology Used | Example |
| 1st Generation | 1940–1956 | Vacuum Tubes | ENIAC, UNIVAC |
| 2nd Generation | 1956–1963 | Transistors | IBM 1401 |
| 3rd Generation | 1964–1971 | Integrated Circuits (ICs) | IBM System/360 |
| 4th Generation | 1971–Present | Microprocessors | Apple II, IBM PC |
| 5th Generation | Present–Future | AI & Quantum Computing | AI Assistants, Quantum PCs |

