Generations of computers

There are 5 generations of computers, which are based on when major technological changes in computers occurred.

First generation of computers appeared in 1940 and used vacuum tubes, which were larger componenets and resulted in first generation computers being quite large in size and limited to base calculations. The input method of these computers was a machine language known as the 1GL or the first generation language.

Second generation of computers appeared in 1956 and saw the use of transistors instead of vacuum tubes, which were smaller than vacuum tubes faster in speed and cheaper to build. These computers used higher level languags to receive data and magnetic disks to storage it.

Third generation of computers appeared in 1964 and used integrated circuits, because of that became possible to fit thousands of circuit elements into a small region and hence the size and also consume far less power. The input languages for such computers were FORTRAN, PASCAL, BASIC, etc, wich allowed complex calculations.

Foutrh generation appeared in 1972 and was based on invention of microprocessors, because of that the size of such computers allowed them to fit easily on a desk and for the introduction of the laptop. This generation of computers had the first “supercomputer” and also used higher and complicated languages as their inputs.

Fifth generation appeared in 2010 and was based on artificial intelegence technology. The methods of input include high level languages, which are extremly reliable, and because of all this facts such computers are at the frontiers of the modern scientific calculations.