***Second Generation***

* The period of second generation was 1959-1965.
* This generation using the transistor were cheaper, consumed less power, more compact in size, more reliable and faster than the first generation machines made of vacuum tubes. In this generation, magnetic cores were used as primary memory and magnetic tape and magnetic disks as secondary storage devices.
* In this generation, assembly language and high-level programming language like FORTRAN, COBOL were used.
* There were Batch processing and Multiprogramming Operating system used.

**The main features of Second Generation are** :

* Use of transistors
* Reliable as compared to First generation computers
* Smaller size as compared to First generation computers
* Generate less heat as compared to First generation computers
* Consumed less electricity as compared to first generation computers
* Faster than first generation computers
* Still very costly
* A.C. needed
* Support machine and assembly languages

**Some computers of this generation were** :

* IBM 1620
* IBM 7094
* CDC 1604
* CDC 3600
* UNIVAC 1108

***Third Generation***

* The period of third generation was 1965-1971.
* The third generation of computer is marked by the use of Integrated Circuits (IC's) in place of transistors. The IC was invented by Jack Kilby.
* In this generation, Remote processing, Time-sharing, Real-time, Multi-programming Operating System were used.

High-level language (FORTRAN-II TO IV, COBOL, PASCAL PL/1, BASIC, ALGOL-68, etc.) were used during this generation.

**The main features of Third Generation are** :

* IC used
* More reliable
* Smaller size
* Generate less heat
* Faster
* Lesser maintenance
* Still costly
* A.C. needed
* Consumed lesser electricity
* Support high-level language

**Some computers of this generation were**:

* IBM-360 series
* Honeywell-6000 series
* PDP(Personal Data Processor)
* IBM-370/168
* TDC-316