

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. 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, 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



Honeywell-6000 series



IBM-360 series



IBM-370/168



PDP(Personal Data Processor)



TDC-316