# The History of Computers 

Modern Marvels: The History Channel History.com.

## Computers

- Helped win wars
- Solved problems
- Launched us into space


## The Basic Computer

■ Consists of:

- Input Devices: Mouse, Keyboard, Scanner
- Brain of the Computer: CPU (Central Processing Unit)
- Output Devices: Monitor, Printer
- Storage: Hard drive , flash drive (memory keys), CD's, DVD



## What happens inside the computer?

■ Millions of calculations per second

- Electrical circuits have 2 options:
- On
- Off
- Binary Code
- 1 = On/True
$-0=$ Off/False
- Binary Logic - allows the computer to compute


## What is the speed of a computer?

- 100 Million operations per second
- Fastest computer - ASCI White
- Speed was = to 8,000 average computers
- 12 trillion math operations per second
- Devoted to the service of our country


## Why are super computers needed?

- Supercomputers, like the ASCI, run simulations to determine the safety of nuclear weapons.
- They also show molecular models


## Who is the father of the computer?

- Charles Babbage
- 1780's - Idea of early computer
- Used punch cards for input
- "Analytical Engine" - calculations mechanically and was steam driven (it was never built)


## After Charles Babbage...

- The computer idea was revisited because of:
- Population explosion
- U. S. Census of 1880 was overwhelmed took 7 years to hand count


## Herman Hollerworth

- Herman Hollerworth-the first computer to tally the U. S. Census of 1890
- The basis for the IBM company of today.


## 1930's

- Computers were basically used for keeping up with information concerning:
- Railroad passengers
- Population
- Life Insurance Information


## The Colossus

- Supercomputer Colossus
- Built to break the German Code - Enigma
- Deciphered German transmissions called the "Ultra Secret" - the most important secret of the War.


## 1943

- ENIAC
- Supercomputer that figured charts in minutes
- ENIAC = Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer


## Transistors \& Silicone

- 1947 - Transistor was invented - made of silicone and small wires
- Transistor - a semiconductor device
- Building block of circuitry in computers, cell phones, and other electronic devices


## UNIVAC

- UNIVAC - $1^{\text {st }}$ computer to be mass produced and sold commercially. - Payroll, billing, etc.


## 1960's

- IBM dominated the large mainframe computer business
- 1961 - Race for space - NASA needed a smaller computers for space missions
- Supercomputers would not fit on a space ship!


## 1970's

- Xerox realized the future was in computers
- 1973 - created the ALTO - used a mouse, graphical interface, and used a laser printer.
- \$18,000 per machine
- People were not able to afford this computer.


## The Apple

- Steve Jobs \& Steven Wozniak designed the Apple 1
- 1977 - The Apple 2 - 4 Kilobytes of memory - plug \& play device - \$1200.00
- 1981-The PC, MS-DOS
- 1984 - The Macintosh (The Mac) was invented - had an operating system \& it's own software
- Software-a list of instructions telling the computer what to do.


## Bill Gates - Microsoft

- Bill Gates \& Microsoft sold software to ALL computer companies
- He became the richest man in the world
- Windows 2000 - which imitated Apple's graphical interface
- 1981 - 500,000 computers were sold a year
■ 1990 - 7,000,000 computers were sold


## 1990's

- WWW - Because of the invention of the World Wide Web computers started surfacing in most households
■ Microprocessor = 100,000,000 transistors
- Chip - miniaturized electronic circuit, minicomputers


## Future of Computers

- Computers are becoming much smaller
- Hewlett-Packard is working on a molecular computer - uses molecules instead of 1's and 0's
- HP is also growing molecular wires
- When finished a molecular computer could store the entire Library of Congress on a computer the size of a fingernail


## Artificial Intelligence

- Scientists say that computers will eventually be able "think" or have cognitive thought.
- Computers will be able to solve a problem without being programmed of how to do so.

