The History of Computers



Modern Marvels: The History Channel

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.



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 – 1st 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.