COMPUTER CHRONOLOGY is released, the 470 V/6. Using ICs instead of transistors, the main-frame is one-third the size, weighs date between them, in a series of cross-licensing agreements. Microsoft will work the last of its on Windows. DOS. and a portable version punch card of OS/2. IBM will continue development of 15. bit and 32-bit versions of OS/2. within a decade. IBM had stayed out of the ment purchases spread-sheet pioneer, Lotus, found ed by free-spirited Yoga not, computers and computer market for some time because its president, Thomas Watson Sr., didn't want the years, the price and software applications do not appeal to the 2000-Computers Apple releases the 64 Cube, a super Hewlett-Packard create a personal computer. Steve Jobs proposes Apple: Steve Jobs returns as the same to Atari. Both are rejectclear enclosure. Though it's less ed. "We don't need you. You one quarter the size of most PCs, ti gram computer, the EDVAC, is developed by John Eckert and John Mauchly at the University of Pennsylvania. Public gets first glimpse of the ENIAC, a 30-ton, 1,500 square foot machine with 18,000 vacuum tubes. Although relatively unreliable, it improves on the speed of other computers of this era by Intelligent Computing: Computers go beyond their digital origins—a coltion from spare parts. Two Stanford MBA graduates, Scott McNealy and Vinod Khosla, like his creation and invite Berkeley UNIX guru Bill Joy to build the software. Stanford University nor IBM are interested. lection of circuits—and enter the world of awareness where analog sensors and servers become the infrastructure. We interface with our devices that will take on many names, none of which is called a computer 1976-Data Storage The 5 1/4" d Personal computers, no longer limita ed to tiny internal memories and slow external storage cassette tapes and s diskettes, begin to compete effectively with the power of many mainframe syste and with the majority of minicomputers. IBM researchers demonstrate the ability to store 20 gigabits per sq. inch of disk sur-An IBM team, originally led by Alan Shugart, (later co-founder of Seagate Technology) Revolutionizing storage capabili-ties for personal computers, face enough for the text of 2,500 nov-storage provider, introduces the flexible disk **Seagate** els- enabling new applications for portable electronics using devices like the tiny 1- www.seagate.com Winchester disk using a set of drive and diskette read/write heads that float above are introduced by a rapidly rotating rigid metal plat-1976-Computers Tandem Computer, founded in 1974 and purchased by Compaq in 1997, introduce the commercial fault-tolerant computer system, virtually eliminating downtime. The banking industry rushes to adopt the tackine, built to run during repair or vanation. ILLIAC IV, the first large-scale array computer, is built at the University of Illinois for Darpa. In 1972, when it is finally operable, it achieves a computation could be seen a large transfer or the scale of the seen and the seen at The Compaq Private Storage storage resource, is introduced world's fastest and most powerable, it achieves a computation speed of 200 million instruc tions per second, approximately 300 million operations per se Digital DNA from Motorola Corp. moves AI a step forward when develops the controversial concept of 1995-Computers Silicon Graphics merges with Alias Research and Wavefront Technologies, creating a wholly owned independent software subsidiary named Alias | Wavefront for the development of modeling and animation software es which provide the most advanced apabilities for image quality and real-sm. InfiniteReality3 is ideal for applica-ions in the modeling and simulation, oil and gas, manufacturing, and enternew Cray I, beginning the trend towa sgi to develop super com-puters such as the revolu-tionary Cray 3, consisting 1980-Components Raychem develops the first practical application of PPTC's (Polymeric Positive Temperature Coefficient) by The Computer Museum History Center make batteries safer by protecting against unsafe The Computer Chronology is developed with the assistance of The Computer Museum History Center. www.computerhistory.org Novatis and Novatis logo are trademarks of Novatis, Inc. All other trade names and trademarks used herein are trademarks of their respective owners. No use of any trade names Vacuum Tubes Computational Devices Programming Languages OS Basic FORTRAN Operating Systems UNIX CP/M