History of computer Part -2

19) EDVAC

1) EDVAC stands for Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Computer
2) Stored Program Computer
3) EDVAC was developed by John Mauchly and John Presper Eckert in 1949 with the help of John von Neumann.
4) It has a memory to hold both a EDVAC stored program as well as data.

20) EDSAC

1) EDSAC (Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Calculator) was an early British computer
2) The first Practical Stored Program Computer or The second stored-program computer
3) EDSAC was constructed by Professor Sir Maurice Wilkes and his team,in1949
4) It was also the first computer to run a graphical computer game,

21) The First Computer Company

1) The first computer company was the Electronic Controls Company. The company was later renamed to EMCC or Eckert-Mauchly Computer Corporation
2) Founded in 1949 by J. Presper Eckert and John Mauchly.

22) UNIVAC 1101 or ERA 1101 ---- (First computer with program stored in memory)

First delivered to the United States government in 1950, the UNIVAC 1101 or ERA 1101 is considered to be the first computer capable of storing and running a program from memory.

23) UNIVAC 1

1) The UNIVAC I (Universal Automatic Computer) was the first general purpose commercial computer.
2) Designed by J. Presper Eckert and John Mauchly. in 1951
3) The UNIVAC was also the first computer to come equipped with a magnetic tape unit and was the **first computer to use buffer memory**.

24) Z4   First commercial computer

In 1942, Konrad use begin working on the **Z4** that later became the first commercial computer. The computer was sold to Eduard Stiefel, a mathematician of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich on July 12, 1950.

25) IBM's first computer

On April 7, 1953, IBM publicly introduced the 701, its first commercial scientific computer.

26) The first computer with RAM

MIT introduces the Whirlwind machine on March 8, 1955, a revolutionary computer that was the first digital computer with magnetic core RAM and real-time graphics.

27) The first transistor computer

The TX-0 (Transistorized Experimental computer) is the first transistorized computer to be demonstrated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1956.

28) The first minicomputer

In 1960, Digital Equipment Corporation released its first of many PDP computers, the PDP-1.

29)The first desktop

In 1964, the first desktop computer, the Programma 101, was unveiled to the public at the New York World's Fair. It was invented by Pier Giorgio Perotto and manufactured by Olivetti.

About 44,000 Programma 101 computers were sold, each with a price tag of $3,200

30)first mass-marketed desktop computer.

In 1968, Hewlett Packard began marketing the HP 9100A, considered to be the first mass-marketed(গণ-বিপিননযুক্ত) desktop computer.

31)The first workstation

Although it was never sold, the first workstation is considered to be the Xerox Alto, introduced in 1974. In This computer included a fully functional computer, display, and mouse. The computer operated like many computers today utilizing windows, menus and icons as an interface to its operating system.

32)The first microprocessor

Intel introduces the first microprocessor, the Intel 4004 on November 15, 1971.. This is also the first commercially available microprocessor.

33) The first microcomputer

The Vietnamese-French engineer, André Truong TrongThi, along with Francois Gernelle, developed the **Micral** computer in 1973. Considered as the first microcomputer, it used the Intel 8008 processor and was the first commercial non-assembly(অ-সমাবশে) computer. It originally sold for $1,750.

35) The first personal computer

In 1975, Ed Roberts coined the term "personal computer" when he introduced the Altair 8800. Although the first personal computer is considered by many to be the **KENBAK-1,** which was first introduced for $750 in 1971.

36) The First Portable Computer
1) Osborne 1 – the first portable computer.
2) Released in 1981 by the Osborne Computer Corporation

37) The first Apple computer

The **Apple I** (**Apple 1**) was the first Apple computer that originally sold for $666.66. The computer kit was developed by Steve Wozniak in 1976 and contained a 6502 8-bit processor and 4 kb of memory

38) The first IBM personal computer

IBM introduced its first personal computer, the **IBM PC**, in 1981. The computer was code-named **Acorn**. It featured an 8088 processor, 16 KB of memory, which was expandable to 256 and used MS-DOS.

39) The first PC clone

The Compaq Portable is considered to be the first PC clone and was release in March 1983 by Compaq. The Compaq Portable was 100% compatible with IBM computers and was capable of running any software developed for IBM computers.

40) The first multimedia computer

In 1992, Tandy Radio Shack released the M2500 XL/2 and M4020 SX, among the first computers to feature the MPC standard.

Other computer company firsts

Below is a listing of some of the major computers companies first computers.

Commodore - In 1977, Commodore introduced its first computer, the "Commodore PET".
Compaq - In March 1983, Compaq released its first computer and the first 100% IBM-compatible computer, the "Compaq Portable."
Dell - In 1985, Dell introduced its first computer, the "Turbo PC."
Hewlett Packard - In 1966, Hewlett Packard released its first general computer, the "HP-2115."
NEC - In 1958, NEC builds its first computer, the "NEAC 1101."
Toshiba - In 1954, Toshiba introduces its first computer, the "TAC" digital computer.

- 8 inch memory disk (floppy disk) was introduced by IBM in 1971. First sealed hard disk called Winchester was developed in 1972 by IBM..
- **Microsoft Corporation** founded in 1975 by Bill Gates and Paul Allen. In 1976 Job and Woznik developed the **Apple personal computer**. In 1984 Apple introduced Macintosh computers.
- Apple – I personal computer was launched in 1976 by Apple Company and IBM PC was launched in 1981 by IBM Corporation.
- In 1981 Microsoft launched "quick and dirty" DOS operating system
- Tim Berner Lee developed World Wide Web and CERN released it in 1991.
- Intel Corporation produced Pentium II in 1997, Pentium III in 1999 and Pentium IV in 2000.

The Whirlwind was the first computer to display real time video and use core memory.