FRY ELECTRONICS

Computers & Accessories

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Although computers are an integral part of human beings' lives today, there was a period when there were no computers. Knowing the past of computing and how much change has been made can make you appreciate how difficult and imaginative it actually is to build computers.

The machine is one of the only technologies that does not have one single inventor, unlike other machines. Many entities have submitted their inventions to the list needed to make a machine function during the history of the machine. Different kinds of computers were some of the innovations, and some of them were parts needed to allow computers to be more created.

The The Starting

The year 1936 is maybe the most critical date in the development of computers. The first "machine" was created this year. Konrad Zuse developed it and named it the Z1 Machine. This machine ranks as the first to be completely programmable as it was the first device. Previous to this, there were computers, but none had the processing capacity that sets it apart from other electronics.Click : **Computers**

It wasn't until 1942 that every corporation saw machine benefit and potential. This first company, owned and run by John Atanasoff and Clifford Berry, was named ABC Computers. The Harvard Mark I machine was built two years later, furthering the theory of computation.

For the past several years, inventors across the globe have started to look further at machine science and how to develop it. In the coming ten years, the transistor, which

will become an integral part of the inner workings of the computer, the computer ENIAC 1, as well as several other forms of systems, would be added.

Probably one of the most fascinating ones is the ENIAC 1, as 20,000 vacuum tubes were needed to work. It was a large unit, and the movement began to create machines simpler and quicker.

In 1953, the arrival of Foreign Business Machines, or IBM, into the electronics field altered the era of computers forever. This business has become a significant participant in the production of new technologies and servers for public and private usage throughout the span of computing history. This advent brought in the first true indicators of rivalry in the history of computers, which tended to spur computer progress faster and stronger. The IBM 701 EDPM Machine was their first contribution.

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A Vocabulary of Programming emerges

A year later, the first popular language for high-level programming was developed. This was a language of programming not written in 'assembly' or binary, which are called languages of rather low degree. FORTRAN was published such that more persons could quickly begin programming computers.

Bank of America, in collaboration with the Stanford Science Institute and General Electric, developed the first computers for bank use in 1955. A revolution for the banking sector was the MICR, or Magnetic Ink Character Recognition, together with the

real machine, the ERMA. The pair of devices were not placed into operation in real banks until 1959.

In 1958, the invention of the integrated circuit was one of the most notable breakthroughs in computing history. For modern computer systems, this unit, also known as the chip, is one of the essential specifications. There are several chips on every motherboard and card inside a computer device that provide details on what the boards and cards do. The devices as we know them today do not work without these chips.

Summary:

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