Systems Hardware Class
Lab 19 (54 Points)

Name: _____   Date: _____

Use the website: http://www.computerhistory.org/timeline/ and you skills as a master in Internet research to answer questions 1 – 12 (each worth 2 points)

1. What year did John von Neumann wrote "First Draft of a Report on the EDVAC" in which he outlined the architecture of a stored-program computer?

2. What did Grace Hopper "term" and find on September 9, 1945? (be specific and detailed for full credit, just don't list the term)

3.   What was her career?

4. In 1953, IBM shipped its first electronic computer. During three years of production, IBM sold 19 machines to research laboratories, aircraft companies, and the federal government. What was the name of the computer?

5. In 1960, DEC built the PDP-1, the precursor to the minicomputer. How much did that computer cost?

6. The PDP-1 included with a cathode ray tube graphic display, needed no air conditioning and required only on operator. Its large scope intrigued early hackers at MIT who wrote the first computerized video game, which later was used as a standard demonstration on all of the 50 computers that were built. What was the name of that video game? (Be exact on the name)

7. In 1977, The Commodore PET — the first of several personal computers released in 1977 — came fully assembled and was straightforward to operate, with either 4 or 8 kilobytes of memory, two built-in cassette drives, and a membrane "chiclet" keyboard. What does PET stand for?

8. In 1976 Steve Wozniak designed a historical a single-board computer. With specifications in hand and an order for 100 machines at $500 each from the Byte Shop, he and Steve Jobs got their start in business. What was the name of that computer?

9. What year did IBM introduce its PC, igniting a fast growth of the personal computer market? The first PC ran on a 4.77 MHz Intel 8088 microprocessor and used Microsoft´s MS-DOS operating system.

10. In 1983, Compaq Computer Corp. introduced first PC clone that used the same software as the IBM PC. With the success of the clone, Compaq recorded record first-year, the most ever by an American business in a single year. With the introduction of its PC clone, Compaq launched a market for IBM-compatible computers that by 1996 had achieved a 83-percent share of the personal computer market. Designers reverse-engineered the Compaq clone, giving it nearly 100-percent compatibility with the IBM. How much was Compaq's sales that first year?

11. In 1984, IBM released its PC Jr. and PC-AT. The PC Jr. failed, but the PC-AT, several times faster than original PC and based on the Intel 80286 chip, claimed success with its notable increases in performance and storage capacity. It also included more RAM and accommodated high-density 1.2-megabyte 5 1/4-inch floppy disks. How much was the PC-AT?

12. In 1972, Hewlett-Packard announced a new devices that they marketed as *"a fast, extremely accurate electronic slide rule"* with a solid-state memory similar to that of a computer. This was the first calculator. What was HP's model number?

The SETI@home is an example of distributed computing. Connect to
http://setiathome.ssl.berkeley.edu/ to answer questions 13 – 17 (each worth 2 points).

13. What is the SETI@home project?

14. How can you contribute to the program?

15. What is the name of the software that you can run on your computer?

16. What does SETI stand for?

17. When was SETI@home launched?

From this week's lecture or from researching on the Internet, answer the remainder of
these questions:

18. Name the six types of computers (6 points):

      1.

      2.

      3.

      4.

      5.

      6.

19. What does PDA stand for? (2 points)

20. What does HPC stand for? (2 points)

21. What is the difference between a mainframe computer and a server? (Be specific, 5 points)

22. What were minicomputers used for? (Be specific, 5 points)

Know all of the information on this lab and all of the information from the lecture for your quiz and for the exam.