# Introduction to Information and Communication Technology

Week 1: Lecture 2

**History of Computers** 

## **Earliest Computer**

- Originally calculations were computed by humans, whose job title was computers.
- These human computers were typically engaged in the calculation of a mathematical expression.
- The calculations of this period were specialized and expensive, requiring years of training in mathematics.
- The first use of the word "computer" was recorded in 1613, referring to a person who carried out calculations, or computations, and the word continued to be used in that sense until the middle of the 20th century.

## **Tally Sticks**

A **tally stick** was an ancient memory aid device to record and document numbers, quantities, or even messages.



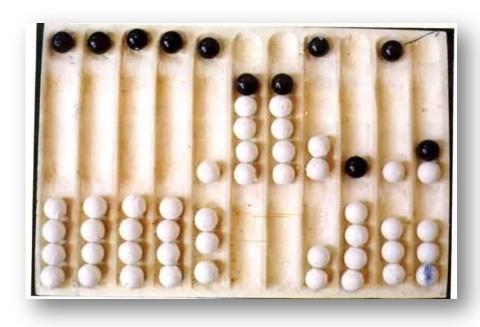
Tally sticks

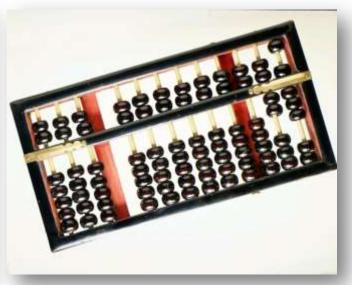
#### **Abacus**

- An abacus is a mechanical device used to aid an individual in performing mathematical calculations.
- The abacus was invented in Babylonia in 2400 B.C.
- The abacus in the form we are most familiar with was first used in China in around 500 B.C.
- It used to perform basic arithmetic operations.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SYRyKYmOJwM

#### **Abacus**





Earlier Abacus

Modern Abacus

#### Napier's Bones

- Invented by John Napier in 1614.
- Allowed the operator to multiply, divide and calculate square and cube roots by moving the rods around and placing them in specially constructed boards.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y8HKGr77EVc



John Napier



Napier's Bones

#### Slide Rule

- Invented by William Oughtred in 1622.
- Is based on Napier's ideas about logarithms.
- Used primarily for
  - multiplication
  - division
  - roots
  - logarithms
  - Trigonometry
- Not normally used for addition or subtraction.



William Oughtred



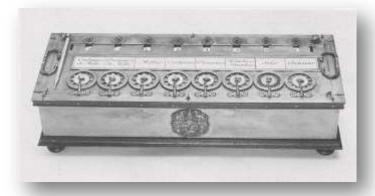
Slide Rule

#### **Pascaline**

- Invented by Blaise Pascal in 1642.
- It was its limitation to addition and subtraction.
- It is too expensive.



**Blaise Pascal** 



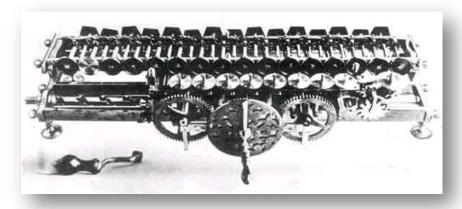
Pascaline

### **Stepped Reckoner**

- Invented by Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz in 1672.
- The machine that can add, subtract, multiply and divide automatically.



Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz



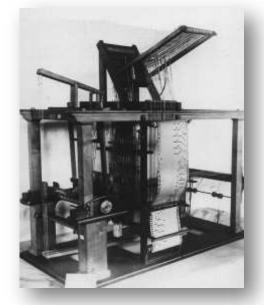
Stepped Reckoner

#### **Jacquard Loom**

- The Jacquard loom is a mechanical loom, invented by Joseph-Marie Jacquard in 1881.
- It an automatic loom controlled by punched cards.



Joseph-Marie Jacquard



Jacquard Loom

#### **Arithmometer**

- A mechanical calculator invented by Thomas de Colmar in 1820,
- The first reliable, useful and commercially successful calculating machine.
- The machine could perform the four basic mathematic functions.
- The first mass-produced calculating machine.



Thomas de Colmar



Arithmometer

### Difference Engine and Analytical Engine

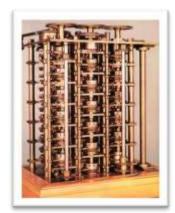
- It an automatic, mechanical calculator designed to tabulate polynomial functions.
- Invented by Charles Babbage in 1822 and 1834
- It is the first mechanical computer.



Charles Babbage



Difference Engine



Analytical Engine

## **First Computer Programmer**

- In 1840, Augusta Ada Byron suggests to Babbage that he use the binary system.
- She writes programs for the Analytical Engine.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PQsvDrnik4E



Augusta Ada Byron

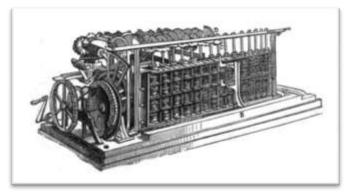
## **Scheutzian Calculation Engine**

- Invented by Per Georg Scheutz in 1843.
- Based on Charles Babbage's difference engine.
- The first printing calculator.



Per Georg Scheutz

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XSkGY6LchJs&t=141s



Scheutzian Calculation Engine

## **Tabulating Machine**

- Invented by Herman Hollerith in 1890.
- To assist in summarizing information and accounting.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9HXjLW7v-II



Herman Hollerith



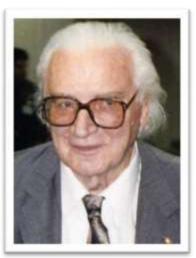
**Tabulating Machine** 

#### **Z**1

- The first programmable computer.
- Created by Konrad Zuse in Germany from 1936 to 1938.
- To program the Z1 required that the user insert punch tape into a punch tape reader and all output was also generated through punch tape.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zE-HtMsJnBI

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=duOBNyUdT2M



Konrad Zuse



**Z**1

#### **Havard Mark 1**

- Also known as IBM Automatic Sequence Controlled Calculator (ASCC).
- Invented by Howard H. Aiken in 1943
- The first electro-mechanical computer.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bN7AdQmd8So



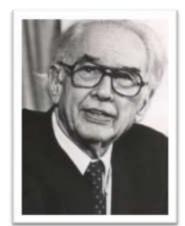
Howard H. Aiken



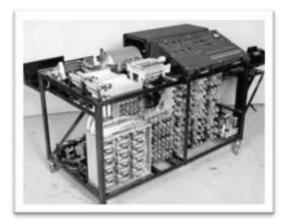
Mark 1

#### **Atanasoff-Berry Computer (ABC)**

- It was the first electronic digital computing device.
- Invented by Professor John Atanasoff and graduate student Clifford Berry at Iowa State University between 1939 and 1942.



Professor John Atanasoff



**Atanasoff-Berry Computer** 

#### **ENIAC**

- ENIAC stands for Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer.
- It was the first electronic generalpurpose computer.
- Completed in 1946.
- Developed by John Presper Eckert and John W. Mauchl.



**ENIAC** 

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k4oGI\_dNaPc

#### **UNIVAC 1**

- The UNIVAC I (UNIVersal Automatic Computer 1) was the first commercial computer.
- Designed by J. Presper Eckert and John Mauchly.



**UNIVAC 1** 

#### **EDVAC**

- EDVAC stands for Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Computer
- The First Stored Program Computer
- Designed by Von Neumann in 1952.
- It has a memory to hold both a stored program as well as data.



**EDVAC** 

### The First Portable Computer

- Osborne 1 the first portable computer.
- Released in 1981 by the Osborne Computer Corporation.



Osborne 1

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I99XMoxha6E

### **The First Computer Company**

- The first computer company was the Electronic Controls Company.
- Founded in 1949 by J. Presper Eckert and John Mauchly.



