**Computers**

**Intel**

**https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intel**

[**https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline\_of\_Intel**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel)

[**https://timelines.issarice.com/wiki/Timeline\_of\_Intel**](https://timelines.issarice.com/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1979 | November | Product | Intel launches "Operation Crush", a campaign to establish the [8086](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/8086) as the standard for the 16-bit microprocessor market (which was competing with the technically superior [Motorola 68000](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Motorola_68000)). This finally convinces [IBM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IBM) to adopt the [8086](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/8086) in its upcoming personal computer.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-tedlow-2) |
| 1980 |  | Product | Intel and [Xerox](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xerox) introduce the cooperative [Ethernet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethernet) project.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-Intel_Museum-4) |
| 1982 | February 1 | Product | Intel launches the 16-bit [Intel 286](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intel_286) microprocessor, which features 134,000 transistors and is built into many PCs.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-Intel_Museum-4) |
| 1983 |  | Product | Intel launches [CHMOS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CHMOS) technology, which increases chip performance while decreasing power consumption.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-Intel_Museum-4) |
| 1984 |  | Product | Intel announces the world's first CHMOS DRAMs, which have densities as high as 256K.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-Intel_Museum-4) |
| 1985 |  | Product | Intel enters the parallel supercomputer business and introduces the [iPSC/1](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intel_iPSC/1).[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-Intel_Museum-4)[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-MyUser_Com_February_1_2016c-7) |
| 1985 | October | Product | Intel launches (and sole-sources) the [80386](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/80386) processor, a 32-bit chip that incorporates 275K transistors and can run multiple software programs at once.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-tedlow-2) |
| 1986 | September | Partnerships | [Compaq](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compaq) buys the 386 for its [Deskpro](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deskpro" \o "Deskpro) personal computer. Compaq was one of several IBM clones that would adopt Intel processors, which shifted control of the computing industry from [IBM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IBM) to [Intel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intel).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-tedlow-2) |
| 1986 |  | Legal | The [US-Japan Semiconductor Trade Agreement](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=US-Japan_Semiconductor_Trade_Agreement&action=edit&redlink=1) is signed, opening up Japanese markets to US semiconductor markets. |
| 1989 | April 10 | Product | Intel introduces the [80486](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/80486) microprocessor, which it sole-sources for 4 years. This offers backwards compatibility.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-tedlow-2) |
| 1989 | October | Marketing | Intel launches the "Red X" marketing campaign by discrediting its original 16-bit and 8-bit products, in order to encourage more people to adopt 32-bit computing.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-Techspot_redX-8) |
| 1990 | June 3 | Team | [Robert Noyce](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Noyce) suddenly dies from a heart attack.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-MyUser_The_New_York_Times_February_1_2016c-9) |
| 1990 | November | Competition | Intel loses its suit against AMD. This loss allows AMD to create clones of the 386 processor.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-MyUser_Articles.latimes.com_January_31_2016c-10) |
| 1991 | Spring | Product | Intel decides that it will stick with [CISC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Complex_instruction_set_computing) architecture, and cuts off support for [RISC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RISC) architecture, which was internally developed by [Les Kohn](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Les_Kohn&action=edit&redlink=1).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-tedlow-2) |
| 1991 |  | Company | Intel starts the [Intel Inside](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intel_Inside) marketing campaign.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-Intel_Museum-4)[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-MyUser_Businessinsider.com_February_1_2016c-11) |
| 1992 |  | Competition | Intel becomes the top-ranked seller for [semiconductor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semiconductor) sales. It has retained its top ranking ever since.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-Intel_Museum-4) |
| 1993 | March | Product | Intel launches the [Pentium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pentium) processor, which has 3.1 million transistors, initial speeds of 60 MHz, features an integrated floating-point unit, and is built on a 0.8 micron bi-CMOS process.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-Intel_Museum-4)[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-MyUser_V3.co.uk_February_1_2016c-12) |
| 1994 | December | Product | Intel suffers a [public relations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_relations) disaster when CNN publicized the story that there was a flaw in the way that the Pentium chip did division. Intel argued that the flaw was irrelevant, but then IBM halted shipments of Pentium-based computers, forcing Intel to reverse course and offer a no-questions-asked return policy.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-MyUser_Https:_February_1_2016c-13) |
| 1995 | November 1 | Product | Intel launches the [Pentium Pro](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pentium_Pro) processor, a high-performance chip targeted for 32-bit workstations.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-Intel_Museum-4) |
| 1996 | October 22 | Product | Intel launches the [Pentium MMX](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pentium_MMX) product line.[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-Cnet_MMX-14) |
| 1997 | May 7 | Product | Intel launches the [Pentium II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pentium_II) line of processors, which is Intel's sixth-generation microarchitecture ([P6](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/P6_(microarchitecture))).[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-MyUser_Pcguide.com_February_10_2016c-15) |
| 1998 | April 1 | Company | Intel wins sponsorship rights to the [Westinghouse Science Talent Search](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Westinghouse_Science_Talent_Search).[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-MyUser_Edweek.org_January_17_2016c-16) |
| 1998 | June 29 | Product | Intel rolls out the Intel Pentium II [Xeon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xeon) processor, Intel's new high-end solution for the workstation and server markets.[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-MyUser_Tomshardware.com_January_17_2016c-17) |
| 1998 | August 24 | Product | Intel launches the first processor for the budget PC market segment, the Intel Celeron processor.[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-MyUser_CNN_February_1_2016c-18) |
| 1999 | February 26 | Product | Intel launches the [Pentium III](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pentium_III) generation of microprocessors, which features the addition of the [SSE](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Streaming_SIMD_Extensions) instruction set (to accelerate floating point and parallel calculations).[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-MyUser_Cpu-world.com_February_10_2016c-19) |
| 1999 | October | Company | The [Dow Jones Industrial Average](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dow_Jones_Industrial_Average) adds Intel to its list.[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-CNN1999-20) |
| 2000 |  | Company | Intel launches [Intel Research](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intel_Research). |
| 2000 | November | Product | Intel introduces the [Pentium 4](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pentium_4) processor, with an initial speed of 1.5 GHz.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-Intel_Museum-4)[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-IntelPentium-21) |
| 2001 | May | Legal, Competition | Intel and [Advanced Micro Devices](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advanced_Micro_Devices) make a patent cross-license agreement between the companies.[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-MyUser_Eetimes.com_January_31_2016c-22) |
| 2003 | March | Product | Intel introduces [Centrino](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Centrino) processor technology for laptop PCs, which made wireless compatibility a standard for laptop computers.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-Intel_Museum-4)[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-MyUser_The_Register_February_1_2016c-23)[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-MyUser_Intelfreepress.com_February_2_2016c-24) |
| 2004 | February | Product | Intel announces that it will implement its first [64-bit processor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/64-bit_processor), and releases the [Nocona](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Intel_Xeon_microprocessors#Nocona) on June 2004.[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-MyUser_Pcworld.com_February_1_2016c-25) |
| 2005 | June | Legal, Competition | [AMD](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AMD) files lawsuit against Intel, claiming that Intel engaged in unfair competition by offering rebates to Japanese PC manufacturers who agreed to eliminate or limit purchases of microprocessors made by AMD or a smaller manufacturer, Transmeta. On November 2009, Intel agrees to pay AMD $1.25 billion in a settlement. |
| 2006 | December | Product | Intel launches the [Core 2 Duo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Core_2_Duo) processor, which marks its transition into dual core processors.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-Intel_Museum-4)[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-MyUser_Cnet.com_February_2_2016c-26) |
| 2007 | November | Competition | [Qualcomm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qualcomm) launches the first [Snapdragon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qualcomm_Snapdragon) [system on a chip](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/System_on_a_chip) semiconductor product, which included the first 1 GHz processor for mobile phones. By 2011, Snapdragon achieves 50% market share of the smartphone processor market.[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-27) |
| 2008 | March 2 | Product | Intel announces the [Intel Atom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intel_Atom), a line of low-power, low-cost and low-performance x86 and x86-64 microprocessors that can be used for smartphones and tablets.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-Intel_Museum-4) |
| 2008 | August 10 | Product | Intel announces the [Nehalem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nehalem_(microarchitecture)) microprocessor, which represents the new Core [i7](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intel_Core_i7) brand of high-end microprocessors to replace the Core 2 Duo microprocessors.[[28]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-MyUser_TG_Daily_February_10_2016c-28) |
| 2009 | November | Legal | Intel pays [Advanced Micro Devices](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advanced_Micro_Devices) $1.25 billion in a settlement over AMD's assertion that Intel rewarded computer makers that used only Intel chips and punished those who bought from AMD.[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-MyUser_The_New_York_Times_February_2_2016c-29) |
| 2011 | January | Product | Intel announces the [Sandy Bridge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sandy_Bridge) series of [i7](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intel_Core_i7) microprocessors to replace [Nehalem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nehalem_(microarchitecture)). Sandy Bridge microprocessors start out as quad-core.[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-CnetSandyBridge-30) |
| 2011 | May | Product | Intel announces that it will put the first [3D transistors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/3D_transistor). into high-volume production (the structure it invented is called "Tri-Gate").[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-MyUser_Cnet.com_February_1_2016c-31) |
| 2013 | June | Product | Intel releases the next-generation lineup of desktop and mobile processors in the Core i3, i5, and i7 family – known as [Haswell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haswell_(microarchitecture)).[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-CnetHaswell-32) |
| 2013 | September 10 | Product | Intel announces the [Intel Quark](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intel_Quark), a tiny chip that can power [Internet of things](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_of_things) and [wearable devices](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wearable_devices).[[33]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-MyUser_Theverge.com_January_17_2016c-33) |
| 2015 | July | Competition | [Thomas Sohmers](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Thomas_Sohmers&action=edit&redlink=1), a 2013 [Thiel Fellow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thiel_Fellow), announces that his [Rex Systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Rex_Systems&action=edit&redlink=1) has scored $1.25 million in venture funding to develop an alternative way to architect chips that use 1/20th of the power that Intel's chips use. He plans by starting at the high-end supercomputers market.[[34]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-MyUser_Itworld.com_January_17_2016c-34)[[35]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-MyUser_Technologyreview.com_January_17_2016c-35) |
| 2016 | May 3 | Product | Intel announces withdrawal from smartphone market. [[36]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-MyUser_Theverge.com_June_1_2016c-36) [[37]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Intel#cite_note-verge2-37) |

**Compaq**

[**https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compaq**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compaq)

**https://www.itworldcanada.com/article/a-timeline-of-hps-history-of-spinoffs-acquisitions-and-potential-future/383592**

**https://www.chron.com/news/article/Compaq-timeline-2047450.php**

**http://www.fundinguniverse.com/company-histories/compaq-computer-corporation-history/**

January 1982  
Former Texas Instruments manager [**Rod Canion**](https://www.chron.com/search/?action=search&channel=news&inlineLink=1&searchindex=solr&query=%22Rod+Canion%22) comes up with the idea of a portable computer that runs all the programs that operate on the IBM PC without any modification. Canion, [**Jim Harris**](https://www.chron.com/search/?action=search&channel=news&inlineLink=1&searchindex=solr&query=%22Jim+Harris%22) and industrial designer [**Ted Papajohn**](https://www.chron.com/search/?action=search&channel=news&inlineLink=1&searchindex=solr&query=%22Ted+Papajohn%22), after a trip to a ComputerLand store in west Houston where they inspected displays of IBM and Osborne computers, went to the [**House of Pies**](https://www.chron.com/search/?action=search&channel=news&inlineLink=1&searchindex=solr&query=%22House+of+Pies%22) restaurant on Kirby. There, Papajohn sketched a design for the first portable on the back of a paper place mat, jotting down descriptions provided by Harris and Canion. The place mat, lost over time, was later re-created for a Compaq ad.

February 1982  
Canion, Harris and [**Bill Murto**](https://www.chron.com/search/?action=search&channel=news&inlineLink=1&searchindex=solr&query=%22Bill+Murto%22) incorporate Gateway Technologies. Canion took the title of president, Murto, vice president of marketing and sales, and Harris, vice president of engineering. Later, [**Ira Bachrach**](https://www.chron.com/search/?action=search&channel=news&inlineLink=1&searchindex=solr&query=%22Ira+Bachrach%22) of San Francisco-based **[NameLab](https://www.chron.com/search/?action=search&channel=news&inlineLink=1&searchindex=solr&query=%22Namelab%22)**, persuaded Compaq's founders to go with the now well-known name. 1984 Compaq began construction of office and manufacturing facilities at [**Compaq Center**](https://www.chron.com/search/?action=search&channel=news&inlineLink=1&searchindex=solr&query=%22Compaq+Center%22), a 55-acre site in Northwest Houston.

September 1986  
Compaq unveiled two models of its Deskpro 386, getting a jump on IBM. The Deskpro 386 used a new microprocessor from Intel Corp., the 80386. Computer experts said microprocessors of its class, which work on 32 bits of data at a time, could remain the state of the PC art until the turn of the century. Cost: $6,499.

April 1987  
Bill Murto, one of the three founders and vice president of sales for Compaq, announced he was leaving the company to pursue a master's degree in religious education.

February 1988  
Compaq made business history by announcing $1.2 billion in sales for 1987, breaking the $1 billion mark in its fifth year of operations, the fastest pace ever for a corporate startup.

July 1988  
Compaq announced plans to hire 5,000 employees in Houston over the next four years after choosing the area for its expansion. Compaq also bought 85 acres adjacent to its existing operations and planned to build nine more buildings.

February 1989  
Compaq purchased 744 acres of undeveloped land directly across Texas 249 from its headquarters, more than tripling the size of its property.

April 1989  
A six-month sting operation at the Compaq campus led to drug-dealing and theft charges against 22 current and former employees, including some accused of scheming to trade stolen computer chips for drugs.

June 1990  
Compaq cuts prices on notebook computers because of strong competition. The price of the LTE/286 Model 40 was reduced by $200 to $4,799.

December 1990  
The company sponsored the first Compaq Grand Slam Tennis Tournament, offering an unprecedented $6 million in prizes. Compaq backed the event in Munich, Germany, to increase its international name recognition.

October 1991  
The company chose **[Eckhard Pfeiffer](https://www.chron.com/search/?action=search&channel=news&inlineLink=1&searchindex=solr&query=%22Eckhard+Pfeiffer%22)**, who'd made a name for himself as head of European operations, to replace Rod Canion as CEO.

October 1992  
Compaq moved to shake up the computer server business with two models that were low-cost at the time. Compaq's two new lines included the low-end ProSignia, with prices starting as low as $2,700 for a stripped-down model, and the high-end Systempro/XL, with the price starting at $14,000. The company said it was the world's fastest PC server.

October 1992  
Compaq invades the Japanese market with its Prolinea, touching off a price war that the Japanese business press dubs "Compaq shocku.”

December 1993  
Compaq quit the printer business, just 16 months after entering it.

January 1994  
Compaq said it would stop using Intel chips exclusively and would start buying chips from AMD.

March 1994  
[**Wal-Mart**](https://www.chron.com/search/?action=search&channel=news&inlineLink=1&searchindex=solr&query=%22Wal-Mart%22) started offering Compaq computers. Only the Presario 425 was offered at first. "Wal-Mart has a criteria that all their computers must be sold all in one box," said [**Michael Norris**](https://www.chron.com/search/?action=search&channel=news&inlineLink=1&searchindex=solr&query=%22Michael+Norris%22), Compaq's vice president for consumer products.

May 1994  
Compaq sells more personal computers worldwide than anyone else during the first quarter of 1994, outdistancing **[Apple](https://www.chron.com/search/?action=search&channel=news&inlineLink=1&searchindex=solr&query=%22Apple%22)**and IBM.

September 1994  
Bad blood between chip maker Intel Corp. and its biggest customer, Compaq, goes public. Compaq Chief Executive Eckhard Pfeiffer voices a litany of complaints about Intel's behavior and threatened to buy more chips from Intel rivals.

1995  
To celebrate its market share gains, executives shed their pin-striped skins during a rally at [**The Summit**](https://www.chron.com/search/?action=search&channel=news&inlineLink=1&searchindex=solr&query=%22The+Summit%22). Eckhard Pfeiffer assured inquiring minds that he liked to party. To prove it, he played a little air-guitar and sang a portion of the [**Rolling Stones**](https://www.chron.com/search/?action=search&channel=news&inlineLink=1&searchindex=solr&query=%22Rolling+Stones%22)' Satisfaction. Pfeiffer compared the company's mission to mountain climbing. "We've reached the summit, but we've got to move on. We're going to show the world that we can climb beyond the summit," Pfeiffer said as a cable lifted him into the rafters, high above the startled spectators. "Follow me!" he shouted.

November 1996  
Compaq introduces its first hand-held PC, which sold poorly.

August 1997  
Compaq acquired [**Tandem Computer**](https://www.chron.com/search/?action=search&channel=news&inlineLink=1&searchindex=solr&query=%22Tandem+Computer%22), which made machines serving huge enterprises such as the New York Stock Exchange.

October 1997  
Compaq agreed to pay $900,000 a year for the naming rights to The Summit, and the arena became Compaq Center.

June 1998  
Compaq closed its takeover of Digital Equipment Corp. After the deal was final, the two sides predicted layoffs totaling 15,000 workers for Digital and 2,000 for Compaq. The purchase allowed the Houston company to get into services in a big way.

April 1999  
The board of Compaq ousted CEO Eckhard Pfeiffer, as competitive worries intensified. The previous month Pfeiffer explained that profits would be half of what had been expected. When the leaders of other computer makers began saying otherwise, analysts and investors started questioning his credibility.

July 1999  
[**Michael Capellas**](https://www.chron.com/search/?action=search&channel=news&inlineLink=1&searchindex=solr&query=%22Michael+Capellas%22), the former chief technology officer, becomes CEO after helping to develop the turnaround plan.

April 2000  
The company unveiled the iPaq Pocket PC.

April 2001  
Dell overtook Compaq as the world's largest PC maker.

September 2001  
Compaq and Hewlett-Packard announced that the Palo Alto, Calif.-based computer maker planned to buy the Houston company.

**HP**

[**https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard)

[**https://www.foxnews.com/story/timeline-history-of-hewlett-packard**](https://www.foxnews.com/story/timeline-history-of-hewlett-packard)

**https://www.reuters.com/article/idINIndia-50870320100816**

**1980s**

In 1984, HP introduced both [inkjet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inkjet_printer) and [laser printers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laser_printer) for the desktop. Along with its [scanner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image_scanner) product line, these have later been developed into successful [multifunction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multifunctional) products, the most significant being single-unit printer/scanner/copier/fax machines. The print mechanisms in HP's tremendously popular [LaserJet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HP_LaserJet) line of laser printers depend almost entirely on [Canon Inc.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canon_Inc.)'s components (print engines), which in turn use technology developed by [Xerox](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xerox). HP develops the hardware, firmware, and software that convert data into dots for the mechanism to print.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

On March 3, 1986, HP registered the HP.com domain name, making it the [ninth Internet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_the_oldest_currently-registered_Internet_domain_names) [.com](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/.com) domain ever to be registered.[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-22)

In 1987, the [Palo Alto](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palo_Alto,_California) garage where Hewlett and Packard started their business was designated as a [California State historical landmark](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/California_Historical_Landmarks_in_Santa_Clara_County,_California).

**1990s**

In the 1990s, HP expanded their computer product line, which initially had been targeted at university, research, and business users, to reach consumers. HP also grew through acquisitions. It bought [Apollo Computer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apollo_Computer) in 1989 and [Convex Computer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convex_Computer) in 1995.

Later in the decade, HP opened hpshopping.com as an independent subsidiary to sell online, direct to consumers; in 2005, the store was renamed "HP Home & Home Office Store."

From 1995 to 1998, Hewlett-Packard were sponsors of the English football team [Tottenham Hotspur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tottenham_Hotspur_F.C.).

In 1999, all of the businesses not related to computers, storage, and imaging were spun off from HP to form [Agilent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agilent) Technologies. Agilent's spin-off was the largest [initial public offering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Initial_public_offering) in the history of [Silicon Valley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silicon_Valley).[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-23) The spin-off created an $8 billion company with about 30,000 employees, manufacturing [scientific instruments](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Measuring_instrument), [semiconductors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semiconductor), optical networking devices, and [electronic test equipment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronic_test_equipment) for [telecom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telecommunications) and wireless [R&D](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Research_and_development) and production.

In July 1999, HP appointed [Carly Fiorina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carly_Fiorina), formerly of AT&T and Lucent, as the first female [CEO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CEO) of a Fortune-20 company in the [Dow Jones Industrial Average](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dow_Jones_Industrial_Average).[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-24) Fiorina received a larger signing offer than any of her predecessors.[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-25) Fiorina served as CEO during the technology downturn of the early 2000s and led the merger with [Compaq](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compaq) that was "disastrous", according to CNN and led to the firing of 30,000 U.S. employees.[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-26) Under her leadership, the company doubled in size. Her tenure as CEO was beset by damaging leaks.[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-27) The HP Board of Directors asked Fiorina to step down in 2005 following a boardroom disagreement, and she resigned on February 9, 2005.[[28]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-28)

**Sales to Iran despite sanctions**

In 1997, HP sold over $120 million worth of its printers and computer products to [Iran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran) through a European subsidiary and a [Dubai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dubai)-based East distributor, despite U.S. export sanctions prohibiting such deals imposed by [Bill Clinton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bill_Clinton)'s [executive orders issued in 1995](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._sanctions_against_Iran#Rafsanjani_and_Khatami_governments).[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-Bloomberg.Iran-29)[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-30)[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-31)The story was initially reported by [*The Boston Globe*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Boston_Globe),[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-BostonGlobe.sanctions-32) and it triggered an inquiry by the [SEC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Securities_and_Exchange_Commission). HP responded that products worth US$120 million were sold in fiscal year 2008[[33]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-33) for distribution by way of Redington Gulf, a company based in the Netherlands, and that as these sales took place through a foreign subsidiary, HP had not violated sanctions.[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-Bloomberg.Iran-29)

HP named Redington Gulf "Wholesaler of the Year" in 2003, which in turn published a press release stating that "[t]he seeds of the Redington-Hewlett-Packard relationship were sowed six years ago for one market — Iran."[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-Bloomberg.Iran-29) At that time, Redington Gulf had only three employees whose sole purpose was to sell HP products to the Iran market.[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-BostonGlobe.sanctions-32) According to former officials who worked on sanctions, HP was using a loophole by routing their sales through a foreign subsidiary.[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-Bloomberg.Iran-29) HP ended its relationship with Redington Gulf after the SEC inquiry.[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-Bloomberg.Iran-29)

**2000–2005**

On September 3, 2001, HP announced that an agreement had been reached with [Compaq](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compaq) to merge the two companies.[[34]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-34) In May 2002, after passing a shareholder vote, HP officially merged with Compaq. Prior to this, plans had been in place to consolidate the companies' product teams and product lines.[[35]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-35)

Compaq had already taken over [Digital Equipment Corporation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_Equipment_Corporation) in 1998. HP therefore still offers support for the former Digital Equipment products PDP-11, VAX and AlphaServer.

The merger occurred after a proxy fight with Bill Hewlett's son Walter, who objected to the merger. Compaq itself had bought [Tandem Computers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tandem_Computers) in 1997 (which had been started by ex-HP employees), and Digital Equipment Corporation in 1998. Following this strategy, HP became a major player in [desktops](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Desktop_computer), laptops, and servers for many different markets. After the merger with Compaq, the new [ticker symbol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ticker_symbol) became "HPQ", a combination of the two previous symbols, "HWP" and "CPQ", to show the significance of the alliance and also key letters from the two companies **H**ewlett-**P**ackard and Compa**q** (the latter company being famous for its "Q" logo on all of its products).

In 2004, HP released the DV 1000 Series, including the [HP Pavilion dv 1658](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HP_Pavilion_dv_1658) and 1040 two years later in May 2006, HP began its campaign, "The Computer is Personal Again". The campaign was designed to bring back the fact that the [PC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personal_computer) is a personal product. The campaign utilized viral marketing, sophisticated visuals and its own website (www.hp.com/personal). Some of the ads featured [Pharrell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pharrell),[[36]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-36) [Petra Nemcova](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petra_Nemcova), [Mark Burnett](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mark_Burnett), [Mark Cuban](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mark_Cuban), [Alicia Keys](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alicia_Keys),[[37]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-37)[Jay-Z](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jay-Z),[[38]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-38) [Gwen Stefani](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gwen_Stefani), and [Shaun White](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shaun_White).[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

In January 2005, following years of under performance, which included HP's Compaq merger that fell short,[[39]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-:0-39) and disappointing earning reports,[[40]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-40) the board asked Fiorina to resign as chair and chief executive officer of the company. Following the news of Fiorina's departure, HP's stock jumped 6.9 percent.[[41]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-41) Robert Wayman, chief financial officer of HP, served as interim CEO while the board undertook a formal search for a replacement.[[42]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-42)

[Mark Hurd](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mark_Hurd) of [NCR Corporation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NCR_Corporation) was hired to take over as CEO and president, effective 1 April 2005. Hurd was the board's top choice given the revival of NCR that took place under his leadership.[[39]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-:0-39)

**2006–2009**

iPAQ 112 Pocket PC from 2008

In 2006, HP unveiled several new products including desktops, enhanced notebooks, a workstation and software to manage them, OpenView Client Configuration Manager 2.0.[[43]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-43) In the same year, HP's share price skyrocketed due to consistent results in the last couple quarters of the year with Hurd's plan to cutback HP's workforce and lower costs.[[44]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-44)

In July 2007, HP signed a definitive agreement to acquire [Opsware](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opsware) in a cash tender deal that values the company at $14.25 per share. This combined Opsware software with the Oracle enterprise IT management software.[[45]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-45)

In the first few years of Hurd's new role, HP's stock price more than doubled. By the end of Fiscal 2007, HP hit the $100 Billion mark for the first time. The company's annual revenue reached $104 Billion, allowing HP to overtake competitor IBM.[[46]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-46)

On May 13, 2008, HP and [Electronic Data Systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronic_Data_Systems) (EDS) announced[[47]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-47) that they had signed a definitive agreement under which HP would purchase EDS. On June 30, HP announced[[48]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-48) that the waiting period under the [Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hart-Scott-Rodino_Antitrust_Improvements_Act) of 1976 had expired. "The transaction still requires EDS stockholder approval and regulatory clearance from the European Commission and other non-U.S. jurisdictions and is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the other closing conditions specified in the merger agreement." The agreement was finalized on August 26, 2008 at $13 billion, and it was publicly announced that EDS would be re-branded "EDS a HP company." The first targeted layoff of 24,600 former EDS workers was announced on September 15, 2008.[[49]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-49) (The company's 2008 Annual Report gave the number as 24,700, to be completed by end of 2009.[[50]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-50)) This round was factored into purchase price as a $19.5 billion liability against goodwill. As of September 23, 2009, EDS is known as [HP Enterprise Services](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HP_Enterprise_Services).

On November 11, 2009, [3Com](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/3Com) and Hewlett-Packard announced that Hewlett-Packard would be acquiring 3Com for $2.7 billion in cash.[[51]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-51) The acquisition is one of the biggest in size among a series of takeovers and acquisitions by technology giants to push their way to become one-stop shops. Since the beginning of the financial crisis in 2007, tech giants have constantly felt the pressure to expand beyond their current market niches. [Dell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dell) purchased [Perot Systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perot_Systems)recently to invade into the technology consulting business area previously dominated by [IBM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IBM). Hewlett-Packard's latest move marked its incursion into enterprise networking gear market dominated by [Cisco](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cisco).

**2010–2012**

On April 28, 2010, [Palm, Inc.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palm,_Inc.) and Hewlett-Packard announced that HP would buy Palm for $1.2 billion in cash and debt.[[52]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-52) Before this announcement, it was rumored that either [HTC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTC), [Dell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dell), [Research in Motion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Research_in_Motion) or HP would buy Palm. Adding Palm handsets to the HP product line created some overlap with the [iPAQ](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPAQ) series of mobile devices but was thought to significantly improve HP's mobile presence as iPAQdevices had not been selling well. Buying Palm gave HP a library of valuable patents, as well as the mobile operating platform known as [webOS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WebOS" \o "WebOS). On July 1, 2010, the acquisition of Palm was final.[[53]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-53) The purchase of Palm's webOS began a big gamble – to build HP's own ecosystem.[[54]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-cliff-54)On July 1, 2011, HP launched its first tablet named [HP TouchPad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HP_TouchPad), bringing webOS to tablet devices. On September 2, 2010, HP won its [bidding war](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bid_price) for [3PAR](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/3PAR) with a $33 a share offer ($2.07 billion) which Dell declined to match. After HP's acquisition of Palm, it phased out the [Compaq](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compaq) brand.

On August 6, 2010, CEO Mark Hurd [resigned amid controversy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mark_Hurd#Resignation) and [CFO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CFO) [Cathie Lesjak](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cathie_Lesjak) assumed the role of interim CEO. Hurd had turned HP around and was widely regarded as one of [Silicon Valley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silicon_Valley)'s star CEOs. Under his leadership, HP became the largest computer company in the world when measured by total revenue.[[55]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-55) Accused of [sexual harassment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sexual_harassment) against a colleague, the allegations were deemed baseless. The investigation led to questions concerning between $1000 and $20000 of his private expenses and his lack of disclosure related to the friendship.[[56]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-wjs1-56)[[57]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-content.time.com-57) Some observers have argued that Hurd was innocent, but the board asked for his resignation to avoid [negative PR](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_PR).[[58]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-BI-hurd-58) Public analysis was divided between those who saw it as a commendable tough action by HP in handling expenses irregularities, and those who saw it as an ill-advised, hasty and expensive reaction, in ousting a remarkably capable leader who had turned the business around.[[56]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-wjs1-56)[[57]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-content.time.com-57)[[59]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-59) At HP, Hurd oversaw a series of acquisitions worth over $20 billion. This allowed the company to expand into services of networking equipment and smartphones.[[60]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-60)Shares of HP dropped by 8.4% in after-hours trading, hitting a 52-week low with $9 billion in market capitalization shaved off.[[61]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-61) [Larry Ellison](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Larry_Ellison) publicly attacked HP's board for his ousting, stating that the HP board had "made the worst personnel decision since the idiots on the Apple board fired Steve Jobs many years ago."[[62]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-62)

On September 30, 2010, [Léo Apotheker](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/L%C3%A9o_Apotheker) was named as HP's new CEO and President.[[63]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-63) Apotheker's appointment sparked a strong reaction from [Oracle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oracle_Corporation) chief executive [Larry Ellison](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Larry_Ellison),[[64]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-64) who complained that Apotheker had been in charge of SAP when one of its subsidiaries was systematically stealing software from Oracle. SAP accepted that its subsidiary, which has now closed, illegally accessed Oracle intellectual property.[[65]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-65) Following Hurd's departure, HP was seen by the market as problematic, with margins falling and having failed to redirect and establish itself in major new markets such as cloud and mobile services.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)] Apotheker's strategy was broadly to aim at disposing of hardware and moving into the more profitable [software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software) [services](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business_service_provider) [sector](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business_sector). On August 18, 2011, HP announced that it would strategically exit the [smartphone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smartphone) and [tablet computer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tablet_computer) business, focusing on higher-margin "strategic priorities of Cloud, solutions and software with an emphasis on enterprise, commercial and government markets"[[66]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-66) They also contemplated selling off their personal computer division or spinning it off into a separate company,[[67]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-67) quitting the 'PC' business, while continuing to sell servers and other equipment to business customers, was a strategy already undertaken by IBM in 2005.[[68]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-68)

HP's stock continued to drop, by about a further 40% (including 25% on one day, August 19, 2011), after the company abruptly announced a number of decisions: to discontinue its webOS device business (mobile phones and tablet computers), the intent to sell its [personal computer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personal_computer) division (at the time HP was the largest personal computer manufacturer in the world), and to acquire British [big data](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Big_data) software firm [Autonomy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autonomy_Corporation) for a 79% [premium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Control_premium), seen externally as an "absurdly high" price[[69]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-bloomberg29nov2012-69) for a business with known concerns over its accounts.[[70]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-70) Media analysts described HP's actions as a "botched strategy shift" and a "chaotic" attempt to rapidly [reposition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turnaround_management) HP and enhance earnings that ultimately cost Apotheker his job.[[69]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-bloomberg29nov2012-69)[[71]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-telegraph19aug2011-71)[[72]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-reuters3oct2011-72) The Autonomy acquisition had been objected to even by HP's own [CFO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CFO).[[73]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-telegraph25nov2012-73)[[74]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-hussainmotion11aug2014-74):3–6

On September 22, 2011, the HP Board of Directors fired Apotheker as chief executive, effective immediately, and replaced him with fellow board member and former [eBay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/EBay) chief [Meg Whitman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meg_Whitman),[[75]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-75) with [Raymond J. Lane](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raymond_J._Lane) as executive chairman. Though Apotheker served barely ten months, he received over $13 million in compensation.[[76]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-76) HP lost more than $30 billion in market capitalization during his tenure. Weeks later, HP announced that a review had concluded their PC division was too integrated and critical to business operations, and the company reaffirmed their commitment to the Personal Systems Group.[[77]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-77) A year later in November 2012 [wrote-down](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Write_down) almost $9 billion related to the Autonomy acquisition *(see below:*[*Takeover of Autonomy*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#Takeover_of_Autonomy)*)*, which became the subject of intense litigation as HP accused Autonomy's previous management of fraudulently exaggerating Autonomy's financial position and called in law enforcement and regulators in both countries, and Autonomy's previous management accused HP of "textbook" [obfuscation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disinformation) and [finger pointing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blame_shifting) to protect HP's executives from criticism and conceal HP culpability, their prior knowledge of Autonomy's financial position, and gross mismanagement of Autonomy after acquisition.[[74]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-hussainmotion11aug2014-74):6

On March 21, 2012, HP said its printing and PC divisions would become one unit headed by Todd Bradley from the PC division. Printing chief Vyomesh Joshi is leaving the company.[[78]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-78)

On May 23, 2012, HP announced plans to lay off approximately 27,000 employees, after posting a profit decline of 31% in the second quarter of 2012.[[79]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-79) The profit decline is on account of the growing popularity of smart phones, tablets, and other mobile devices, that has slowed the sale of personal computers.[[80]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-80)

On May 30, 2012, HP unveiled its first net zero energy data center. HP data center plans to use solar energy and other renewable sources instead of traditional power grids.[[81]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-81)

On July 10, 2012, HP's Server Monitoring Software was discovered to have a [previously unknown security vulnerability](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zero-day_attack).[[82]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-82) A security warning was given to customers about two vulnerabilities, and a [patch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_patch) released.[[83]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-83) One month later, HP's official site of training center was hacked and defaced by a Pakistani hacker known to as 'Hitcher' to demonstrate a web vulnerability.[[84]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-84)

On September 10, 2012, HP revised their restructuring figures; they are now cutting 29,000 jobs. HP had already cut 3,800 jobs – around 7 percent of the revised 29,000 figure – as of July 2012.[[85]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-85)

**2013–2015**

On December 31, 2013, HP revised the amount of jobs cut from 29,000 to 34,000 up to October 2014. The current amount of jobs cut until the end of 2013 was 24,600.[[86]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-86)[[87]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-87)[[88]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-88) At the end of 2013 the company had 317,500 employees. On May 22, 2014 HP announced it would cut a further 11,000 to 16,000 jobs, in addition to the 34,000 announced in 2013. "We are gradually shaping HP into a more nimble, lower-cost, more customer and partner-centric company that can successfully compete across a rapidly changing IT landscape," CEO Meg Whitman said at the time.[[89]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-HPjobs-89)

In June 2014, during the HP Discover customer event in [Las Vegas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Las_Vegas), Meg Whitman and Martin Fink announced a project for a radically new computer architecture called [*The Machine*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Machine_(computer_architecture)). Based on [memristors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memristor) and [silicon photonics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silicon_photonics), The Machine is supposed to come in commercialization before the end of the decade, meanwhile representing 75% of the research activity in HP Labs.[[90]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-90)

On October 6, 2014, Hewlett-Packard announced it was planning to split into two separate companies, separating its personal computer and printer businesses from its technology services. The split, which was first reported by [*The Wall Street Journal*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Wall_Street_Journal) and confirmed by other media, would result in two publicly traded companies: [Hewlett Packard Enterprise](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett_Packard_Enterprise) and [HP Inc.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HP_Inc.) Meg Whitman would serve as chairman of HP Inc. and CEO of Hewlett Packard Enterprise, [Patricia Russo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patricia_Russo) would be chairman of the enterprise business, and [Dion Weisler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dion_Weisler) would be CEO of HP, Inc.[[91]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-91)[[92]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-92)[[93]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-93)

On October 29, 2014, Hewlett-Packard announced their new [Sprout](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sprout_(computer)) personal computer.[[94]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-94)

In May 2015, the company announced it would be selling its controlling 51 percent stake in its [Chinese](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China) data-networking business to [Tsinghua Unigroup](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tsinghua_Unigroup&action=edit&redlink=1) for a fee of at least $2.4 billion.[[95]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-95)

On November 1, 2015, as previously announced, Hewlett-Packard changed its name to HP Inc. and spun off Hewlett Packard Enterprise as a new publicly traded company. Because of this, HP Inc. retains Hewlett-Packard's stock price history and its stock ticker symbol, [HPQ](https://www.nyse.com/quote/XNYS:HPQ), while Hewlett Packard Enterprise trades under its own symbol, [HPE](https://www.nyse.com/quote/XNYS:HPE).[[96]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-96)[[97]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hewlett-Packard#cite_note-97)