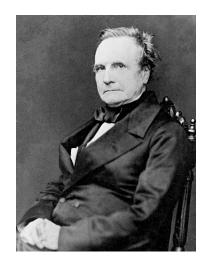




Charles Babbage

- Charles Babbage designed the "Difference Engine" to prevent errors from entering British navigation tables.
- Although never completed, the Difference Engine incorporated many concepts of the modern computer, making Babbage the "Father of Computing".



5 Esc

5



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Herman Hollerith

- In 1888, the Census Bureau held a competition to find a more efficient way to tabulate data.
- Herman Hollerith won, processing census data in 1/10th the time of his competitors.
- His invention used specialized machines to read data punched into holes on a paper card.
- Hollerith's tabulating machines were used in the 1890 census.
- His Tabulating Machine Company later merged to become IBM.



6 Esc



Konrad Zuse

- IBM machines quickly dominated the business data market, but they were special-purpose machines.
- In 1938, Konrad Zuse built the first general-purpose computer.
- The Z1 used Boolean logic and floating-point numbers.
- The Z1, however, was an electric, not an electronic computer.
- The Z1 used electro-mechanical relays to form its logic and memory circuits.



Zuse originally named his computer the "V1" for VersuchsModell 1 ("Experimental Model 1"). After WWII, he renamed it "Z1" to differentiate it from the flying bombs that terrorized London and Antwerp during the war.

7 Esc

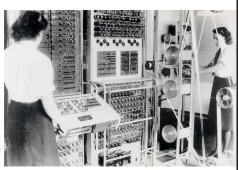
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Colossus

- In 1943, **Tommy Flowers** designed and built Colossus.
- Colossus was the first electronic, programmable computer.
- Electronic computers are much faster than electric computers.
- Colossus broke German codes during WWII, and was kept secret until 30-years after the war.



Alan Turing didn't design the Colossus. After the war, he helped design the Mark-1 at the Victoria University of Manchester.

8 Esc



ENIAC

- Because Colossus was secret, the ENIAC was long credited as the first electronic computer.
- The ENIAC was built by John Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert.
- The ENIAC was designed to calculate artillery firing tables.
- While observing work on ENIAC, John Von Neumann wrote "First Draft Report on the EDVAC" describing what has become the standard architecture for all modern computers.



ENIAC was ambitious for using over 1,000 vacuum tubes. Critics argued that the tubes would constantly burn out, preventing any useful work on ENIAC. The critics were wrong.

9 Esc 1

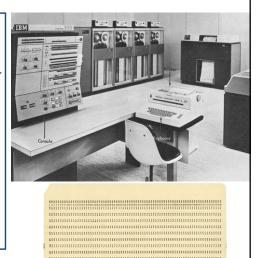
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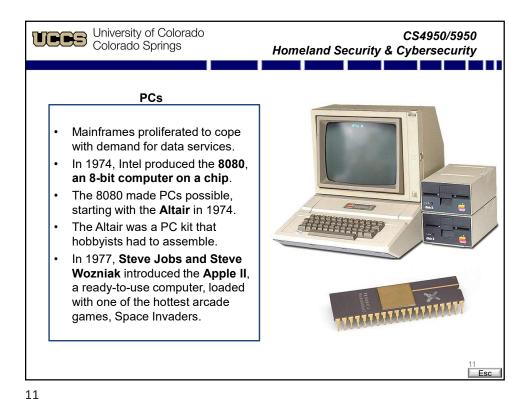
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Mainframes

- In 1950, Eckert and Mauchly built UNIVAC, the first electronic programmable business computer.
- UNIVAC's success got IBM interested in the computer market.
- In the 1960s, IBM introduced the System 360, compatible with IBM punch-card equipment.
- IBM quickly overtook the market, leaving behind the BUNCH, Burroughs, Univac, NCR, CDC, and Honeywell.



Esc



Changing Tides

University of Colorado

Colorado Springs

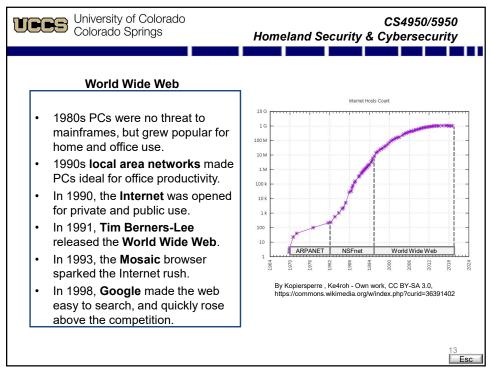
- Apple II was a huge success, and Apple Inc. became rich.
- Seeing a market opportunity, IBM released its own PC in 1981.
- The IBM PC ran on the Microsoft DOS operating system.
- Apple released Macintosh in 1984, making PCs easier to use.
- Microsoft created Windows in 1985; Apple sued and lost in 1994.
 IBM sold its PC division to Lenovo
- in 2005 and exited the PC market.
 Sales of Windows OS catapulted Microsoft ahead of Apple and IBM.

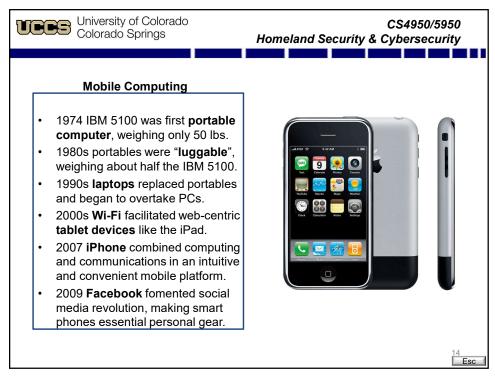


Click on Picture to Start Video

Directed by Ridley Scott, this commercial aired
only once, during the 1984 Superbowl
(Raiders 38 – Redskins 9)

12 Esc







Cloud Computing

- Mobile devices with high-speed Internet access everywhere are radically changing computing.
- No longer do you need to invest in expensive computer hardware and software to do your computing.
- You only need to rent the services you want from "The Cloud".
- Huge data centers, built by the FAANG, Facebook, Amazon, Apple, Netflix, and Google now offer customizable computing services over the Internet.



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15



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Why We Flocked to the Internet

- Better: Made it easier to produce, access, and share information.
- Faster: Transactions processed at electronic speeds.
- Cheaper: Eliminated many supporting requirements.

"Build a better mousetrap and the world will beat path to your door." Ralph Waldo Emmerson

10 Ways The Internet Changed Us

- 1. Search Engines. Information at our fingertips.
- 2. E-Commerce. Better selection & pricing.
- 3. Social Media. More personal interaction.
- 4. Connected Homes. Security & economy.
- 5. The Office. Lower administrative overhead.
- 6. Love. More sober options.
- 7. Streaming. Movies on demand.
- Email. Instant & direct communication.
 Smartphones. Personal digital assistant.
- Online Banking. No more standing in line.

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