



Historical development of computer vision: 1960 – 1969

Key Advancements, Historical
Milestones, Influential Figures, and
Impactful Applications

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Introduction

Overview of the 1960s as a transformative decade in computing.

Focus on advancements, influential figures, and applications.

3rd generation
computer

Programming
languages &
Software

Mainframe
computers

Minicomputers

Time-sharing
systems

Computer
networking

Human-
computer
interaction

Influential
figures

Impactful
applications

Third Generation Computers (1964 onwards)

Integrated Circuits (ICs): Replaced transistors and vacuum tubes.

Examples: IBM System/360, DEC PDP-8.

Impact: Smaller, more efficient, and reliable computers.

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Programming Languages and Software

COBOL (1960): Dominant language for business applications.

ALGOL 60 (1960): Influenced many later languages.

FORTRAN IV (1962): Enhanced scientific computing.

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Mainframe Computers

IBM System/360 (1964): Standardization in business computing.

Honeywell 200 (1963): Popular for smaller businesses.

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Minicomputers

DEC PDP-8 (1965): Affordable, accessible computing for businesses and labs.

Impact: Paved the way for personal computers.

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Time-Sharing Systems

CTSS (1961): Early time-sharing system developed at MIT.

MULTICS (1965): Influenced the development of Unix.

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Computer Networking

ARPANET (1969): Precursor to the internet, connected four university computers.

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Human-Computer Interaction

Douglas Engelbart's "Mother of All Demos" (1968):
Showcased the mouse, hypertext, and video conferencing.

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Influential Figures

John McCarthy: AI pioneer, coined "Artificial Intelligence."

Douglas Engelbart: Invented the mouse, demonstrated interactive computing.

Grace Hopper: Developed COBOL, programming languages pioneer.

Gordon Moore: Co-founder of Intel, author of Moore's Law.

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Impactful Applications

Business and Finance: Payroll, inventory management, data processing.

Scientific Research: Enabled complex simulations and data analysis.

Government and Defense: Simulations, data analysis, networking and security technologies.

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Timeline: Key Events

1960: COBOL and ALGOL 60 developed, DEC PDP-1 introduced.

1961: MIT's CTSS developed.

1963: Honeywell 200 introduced, Ivan Sutherland's Sketchpad.

1964: IBM System/360 announced.

1965: DEC PDP-8 introduced.

1968: Douglas Engelbart's "Mother of All Demos."

1969: ARPANET established.



Conclusion

The 1960s laid the foundation for modern computing.
Significant advancements in hardware, software, and
networking.

Contributions continue to influence contemporary
technologies.



Reflection

The 1960s were pivotal for the development of computing.

Early innovations set the stage for future advancements.

Ongoing impact on technology and society.





Thank You

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