



The History of Information Technologies and Their Role in Our Life

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Annotation: There is no earth left where information technology has not reached, and it has become an integral part of people's life. Until now, new devices have been invented by scientists to make people's lives easier. At the moment, there are many types and competing companies of devices needed for information exchange, such as computers, mobile phones, notebooks, etc.

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It is not wrong to say that there is no earth that has not reached the information technology and it has become an integral part of people's life. Until now, scientists have been inventing new devices to make people's lives easier. At the moment, there are many types and competing companies of devices needed for information exchange, such as computers, mobile phones, notebooks, etc. Have you ever been interested in the history of information technology devices and their programs that have become a part of our lives? How does your computer and phone, which is used to receive information from the other side of the world, work at home? Scientists worked for years until the modern devices and beautiful designs appeared.

In 1941, Konrad Zuse created the world's first functional software-controlled Turing complete computer. In 1946, he created the first high-level programming language. The first electronic computer is commonly called ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator), which was developed under the leadership of John Mauchley and D. Eckert and completed in 1946. The ENIAC machine was installed at the University of Pennsylvania. It consisted of 18,000 vacuum tubes and 1,500 **relays** and consumed approximately 150 kW of electricity. In particular, high demands were placed on the selection and installation of radio components and the quality of electrical **welding**. Thus, the engineers ensured that the ENIAC worked for at least 20 hours between interruptions - not much by today's standards, but for every 20 hours of work, the ENIAC did a month's worth of work for mechanical calculators. On October 2, 1955, ENIAC was closed, the reason for this was the birth of a new generation of machines. Among other important developments, on September 13, 1956, IBM introduced the first 5-megabyte RAMAC hard drive, a device primarily used for business data storage. It occupied a room of 9 to 15 meters for the car. On September 12, 1958, the first microcircuit was launched at Texas Instruments. The history of the personal computer as a mass consumer electronic device began with the microcomputer revolution of the 1970s.

A personal computer, unlike a mainframe computer, is designed for individual use end-user requests are routed through service workers or time-sharing systems, so processing power is shared by many people.

After the microprocessor was developed, the cost of individual personal computers became low enough for them to become consumer goods. In 1985, Intel introduced a new processor with a frequency of 12 MHz. April 3, 1986 The first model of the IBM portable computer (laptop): The IBM PC Convertible on an IBM or Intel processor announced the release of the first computer with a Compaq processor. In 1990, Intel introduced a new processor - 32-bit 80486SX. Speed - 27 million operations per second. In the same year, MSDOS 4.01 and Windows 3.0 were created. IBM introduced a new video card standard - XGA - instead of traditional VGA. The specification of the SCSI-2 interface standard was developed. Apple introduced the first monochrome handheld scanner in 1991. AMD released improved "clones" of Intel processors at 40 MHz and Intel processors at 20 MHz. The first multimedia computer standard was created by Microsoft in cooperation with a number of major computer manufacturers - MPC. The first stereo sound card was the 8-bit Sound Blaster Pro. IBM introduced the Thinkpad 700C, the first laptop with an active color liquid crystal matrix (AC LCD) screen. As you can see, as time passes, new types and generations of these devices are produced by competing companies. In order to operate these devices, programs were needed, the first program was programmed in the second half of the 20th century. In 1964, Bell Labs started the Multics OS project with researchers from General Electric and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Due to problems with the organization of the user interface, the project was soon closed. Ken Thompson and Brian Kernigan began to improve it in 1969 and later called it under the same name - UNICS.

After some time, the name was shortened to UNIX. The operating system is written in assembly language. In November 1971, the first edition of UNIX was published. The first commercial version of UNIX SYSTEM III was published in 1982. IBM commissioned Microsoft to work on the operating system for the new IBM-PC personal computers. At the end of 1981, the first version of the new operating system, PC DOS 1.0, was released. The first version of Mac OS was released by Apple in 1984 along with the first Macintosh personal computer. Combining existing developments and their own ideas, Apple developers created Mac OS, the first graphical operating system. On March 24, 2000, Apple's new CEO, Steve Jobs, released Mac OS X 10.0, which, unlike its predecessor, Mac OS 9, was very stable. The first Windows, released in 1982, differed from its contemporaries, firstly, in the graphical interface (only Mac OS had it at that time), as well as was distinguished by the ability to run several programs at the same time and switch between them. In November 1985, Windows 1.0 was released, followed by versions 2.0, 3.0, Windows NT 3.5, which had built-in local area network support at the system level. August 24, 1995 is the official release date of Windows 95. A little later, the new Windows NT was released. While Windows 95 was designed for more user computers, NT was used more in corporate environments. By 2021, Windows 11 is also available to the general public. According to many developers, Windows is more suitable for corporate work environments. "The Mac appeals to graphic designers, video and music producers, technology journalists, application developers, and more. Windows has extensive coverage in all profiles.

In November 1992, at an exhibition in Las Vegas, IBM presented a device codenamed Angler, the idea for which was created by Frank Canova. The gadget began to be produced in August 1994 under the name Simon, and Canova is credited with inventing the first smartphone. The iPhone is the first generation iPhone touchscreen smartphone designed and marketed by Apple Corporation. It was unveiled on January 9, 2007 after months of speculation. It went on sale in the US on June 29, 2007. The second generation iPhone 3G was announced on June 9, 2008. Samsung's first smartphone came to the world in June 2009 and was named Samsung i7500 Galaxy. Such lists were brief information about the history of the smartphones of these two companies, which are now very popular in Uzbekistan.

This list includes Xiaomi, Vivo, Nokia, SonyEricsson, etc. can be added.

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