Review for Final

- Names
  - Charles Babbage - Analytical engine
  - Henry Briggs - Common logarithms (base 10)
  - Vannevar Bush - Differential analyzer
  - John Harrison - Longitude clock prize
  - Hollerith - Punched cards
  - Lord Kelvin - Tide predictors
  - John Napier - Natural logarithms (base e)
  - Alan Turing - German code breaking
  - Konrad Zuse - Mechanical calculator/used movie film/ relay technology
  - Tom Kurtz and John Kemeny - Inventers of BASIC
  - Ken Lochner - inventer of UNIX pipes idea
  - Alan Kay - instigator of Smalltalk
- Roman Numerals MMDCCLXXVII
- Logarithms and interpolation
  - Slide Rule
- Complement Arithmetic
- Computer architecture
  - 1, 2, 3, 4, 1+1, 0 address computers
  - serial and parallel
    - variable word length
- Programming the LGP 30
  - subroutine calling
  - bootstrapping
- FORTRAN Computer language
- ALGOL 60 Computer Language
  - BNF notation
- Computers
  - LGP30 - serial binary 1 address
  - IBM650 - serial decimal 1+1 address
  - APEXC - serial binary 1+1 address
  - IBM704 - parallel binary 1 address
  - IBM7030 "stretch" - parallel binary 1 address
  - IBM1401 - variable word length decimal 2 address
  - IBM1620 - variable word length decimal 2 address
  - Burroughs 5500 - parallel binary 0 address machine
    - ALGOL computer
  - CDC6600 - parallel binary "3" address
    - "scoreboard" instruction scheduling
    - multiple functional units
    - first "supercomputer"
  - Data General NOVA - parallel binary 1 address
    - minicomputer
  - Xerox ALTO - microcoded
    - bit mapped display, mouse, ethernet
- Dartmouth Timesharing
  - First non computer specialist friendly timesharing system
  - 2 machines
    - DN30 for communications and control
    - GE235 for compiling and running user programs
- ARPANET - early routing algorithm
- XEROX
  - ALTO computer
    - bitmap text editors with multiple fonts
    - pioneer in graphical user interfaces
  - Ethernet - early protocols
  - Smalltalk
  - Interlisp-D
  - JaM and the beginnings of postscript