Fundamentals of Computer Engineering

Module I - Unit 1 Background and historical perspectives.

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Do you know any programming language?



What is Computer Engineering?





The evolution of the Computer Science

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The Beginning of Everything (Before 1940)



Who is this guy?



The Beginning of Everything (Before 1940)



Alan Turing (1912-1954) was a British mathematician who is considered one of the fathers of modern computing and Artificial Intelligence.

- He created the bomb, known as the phoenix (Phoenix) that allowed to decipher the codes of the enigma machine.
- He defined the Turing Test (1950), which is a test or test that allows evaluating the level of intelligence of a machine based on its answers, checking if these are indistinguishable from those of a human being.
- He defined the concept of Turing Machine, which is an automaton that can recognize any formal language.



The Beginning of Everything (Before 1940)

The Bomba (1940), known as the Phoenix, was a special-purpose mechanical computer that looked up the configuration of the enigma machine's rotors, implementing a chain of logical deductions for each possible combination.





Reproduction of the bomb in Bletchley Park (England).

Enigma Machine





First generation

Programing using punched cards

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First generation (1940 - 1958)

The thermionic valve, vacuum valve, vacuum tube or bulb, is an electronic component used to amplify, switch, or modify an electrical signal by controlling the movement of electrons in an empty space at very low pressure, or in the presence of certain gases.







vacuum valve

Mercury tube

Punched Card

- Memory was built using liquid mercury tubes and magnetic drums.
- The internal storage was made up of a rapidly rotating drum, on which a read/write device placed magnetic marks.
- Programs were loaded via punch cards



First generation (1940 - 1958)

ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator And Computer) is considered one of the first general-purpose electromechanical computers, that is, depending on the programming applied to it, it could perform one task or another.



It was built to calculate the artillery firing tables of the United States Army and occupied 167 square meters and weighed about 27 tons.

5.000 adds.

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- Per second
- 300 multiplications.

Programs were programmed through the use of punched cards.



First generation (1940 - 1958)



UNIVAC (UNIVersal Automatic Computer)

Ferranti Mark I



First generation (1940 - 1958)

Alan Turing published the book "Computing Machinery and Intelligence" (1950). This book describes the famous Turing Test.









First generation (1940 - 1958)

Dartmouth Summer Research Conference on Artificial Intelligence (1956). Artificial Intelligence emerged as an area to define those applications that tried to imitate the model of reasoning and behavior of human







First generation (1940 - 1958)

1957 - Frank Rosenblatt develops the perceptron which is considered to be the first network of artificial neurons.









Second generation

The arrival of transistors.

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Second generation (1959 - 1964)

Transistor is a semiconductor electronic device used to produce an output signal in response to an input signal which can be amplified, oscillated, switched or rectified.

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1 2 3

Co

F

1 lc

IE



Replica first transistor



Second generation (1959 - 1964)

Transistor is a semiconductor electronic device used to produce an output signal in response to an input signal which can be amplified, oscillated, switched or rectified.



Replica first transistor





It can function as a switch (Digital Electronics) since it allows the passage of current between the collector and the emitter to be activated or deactivated by using a low-intensity current through the base (IB) that activates the flow of current between the collector (IC) and emitter (IE).

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Second generation (1959 - 1964)



PDP 1

IBM 1401

IBM 1621

IBM 360

Central computers (Mainframe or iron) are centralized electronic devices used by large organizations for critical applications such as "Big Data" processing, enterprise resource planning and "large-scale" transactions.

- Time-sharing systems through centralized resources.
- Simple terminals for user access.
- Unfriendly user interfaces.
- They could be programmed using high-level programming languages independently of the hardware.



Second generation (1959 - 1964)

COBOL (COmmon business-Oriented Language, 1959) is considered the first universal general-purpose high-level programming language of imperative type, since it was created to be executed on any computer by using a compiler.

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The mathematician Grace Hopper was one of the biggest promoters of COBOL in the private and military sectors in the US.





Third generation

Combining transistors to create integrated circuits

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Third generation (1964 - 1971)

Integrated Circuit (1959) is an electronic device, commonly called a chip or microchip, used to perform a specific function, such as amplifying a signal. Integrated circuits are built using semiconductor materials such as Silicon, which have shown properties similar to those observed in vacuum tubes.







Third generation (1964 - 1971)

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Analog integrated circuits: They are built by means of transistors encapsulated together that function as amplifiers or oscillators of the signal.

Digital integrated circuits: They are built by transistors encapsulated together that work as basic logic gates (And, Not, Or, Xor) to work with binary values.



Third generation (1964 - 1971)

Moore's Law (1971) is an empirical law that indicates that approximately every two years the number of transistors on a chip will double. Initially, this law was enunciated establishing that the duplication would take place annually.





Transistor 22 NM Transistor 14 NM

A nanometer is 10-7 centimeters, or what is the same, 0.0000001 centimeters.



Third generation (1964 - 1971)

Emergence of imperative-type teaching-oriented languages such as BASIC (Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code, 1964) and Pascal (1971), which were created as training-type languages to teach future programmers.



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Source code example in BASIC

Source code example in Pascal





Third generation (1964 - 1971)

Creation of ELIZA (1965) which is considered the first conversational bot. ELIZA worked by looking for keywords in the input phrase and responded with a model phrase registered in its database.







Third generation (1964 - 1971)

Shakey (1966) is created, the first robot capable of reasoning about its actions using the GPS system (General Problem Solver) through the use of Automatic Planning.





Third generation (1964 - 1971)

The A* algorithm (1968) is created, which gives rise to the informed heuristic search for the resolution of search, optimization and reasoning problems.

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Four generation

Microprocessors and computer networks

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Four generation (1971 - 1981)

Microprocessor (1971), is an integrated circuit capable of executing instructions in binary language, performing simple arithmetic and logical operations, such as adding, subtracting, multiplying, dividing, binary logic (and, or, etc) and memory accesses. It is made up of at least two basic elements:

- Arithmetic Logic Uni (ALU): Digital circuit that allows executing arithmetic operations and logical operations between values stored in the registers of the register band.
- Register Bank: is a set of high-speed, small-capacity memory registers for storage of operands and results.







Four generation (1971 - 1981)

The first microprocessor, the Intel 4040, was created in 1971 by Intel for a calculator with a 4-bit CPU (Central Process Unit) that had an ALU, a register bank and a 4-bit Bus on the same chip.

Data

Instruction

Register

Machine

Cycle

Encoding

Sync Clocks

Bit internal Data 8

Program Count Level No. 1

Level No. 2

Level No. 3

3

5

7

9

11

13

6

8

10

12

14 15 Scratch Pad





Four generation (1971 - 1981)



High-speed computer networks: A high-speed network can be defined as a platform for data exchange and resource sharing between different systems. These allow thousands of machines within a building or campus or city to be connected in such a way that small amounts of information can be transferred between them in a few microseconds.



- LAN (Local Area Network): It is a wired local area network for a small set of systems.
- MAN (Metropolitan Area Network): It is a "metropolitan" type network that allows LAN or WLAN type networks to connect to each other at high speed. It is usually deployed to connect areas of the same city or small cities.
- WAN (Wide Area Network): It is a wide area network that connects LAN, WLAN and MAN networks to each other. These types of networks are normally deployed by Internet providers (ISP, Internet Service Provider).
- WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network): It is a wireless local area network for a small set of systems to access through a wireless access point.



Four generation (1971 - 1981)

UNIX (1971) is a family of multitasking, multiuser computer operating systems. Unix systems are characterized by a modular design that is sometimes called the "Unix philosophy":

- A unified and inode-based filesystem (the Unix filesystem)
- An inter-process communication mechanism known as "pipes" serve as the main means of communication.
- shell scripting and command language (the Unix shell) is used to combine the tools to perform complex workflows.

?-11 simulator V3.10-0 abling XQ

1 mem = 195776 bytes

process accounting started rdemon started on started lti-user pe ctrl-d gin: root IX Release 3.0 uname -a iv univ 3.0 1 hotm



Dennis Ritchie (C) and Ken Thompson (UNIX).







Four generation (1971 - 1981)

C (1972) is a structured, imperative-type general-purpose language based on the B and BCPL programming languages. It is considered a low-level language since it does not implement memory management since it can be combined with assembly code in order to optimize access to memory and other devices, although it allows the use of elements and data structures of high-level languages. level.

#include <stdio.h>

fahr = fahr + step:

It is one of the most used programming languages for the construction of Operating Systems, drivers, compilers, etc.



Dennis Ritchie (C) Ken Thompson (UNIX).





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Four generation (1971 - 1981)

C++ (1979) is an object-oriented, imperative-type general-purpose language based on C. This language was created to extend the C programming language by allowing it to be goal-oriented, making it a hybrid paradigm language.



Its name derives from its own syntax, since C++ means increment of C, indicating that C++ is an extension of C.







Fifth generation

The rise of Internet

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Fifth generation (1981 - 1995)

A personal computer (Personal Computer, PC) is a programmable digital machine that executes a series of commands to process input data, generating information that is later sent to output units.

- The use of individual workstations (PCs) is becoming popular.
- More complex and friendly local execution applications appear at the personal and business level.
- Local Area Networks (LANs)





Apple II



IBM Personal Computer

Fifth generation (1981 - 1995)

The Internet is a decentralized set of interconnected networks that use the TCP/IP family of protocols, which guarantees that the heterogeneous physical networks that comprise it constitute a single logical network with a global reach. Its origin was marked in 1969, when the first connection of computers from different locations, known as ARPANET, was established between three universities in California.



- Massive increase in Client/Server type applications.
- Wide spread of applications and services due to the appearance of the first web pages.
- New types of services based on distributed programming appear:
 - e-commerce
 - Email
 - Multimedia
 - Medical applications
 - Supercomputing on the Internet



Fifth generation (1981 - 1995)

First Neural Network for Image Classification.





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Fifth generation (1981 - 1995)

HTML (HyperText Markup Language, 1991) is a general markup language for defining the structure of web pages through the use of tags (<head>) that define the type of content. It is currently the standard language for building web applications.

example1a.html - Notepad				Find It	单 V	Welcome t	to Apple
<pre>k!doctype html> <html lang="en"> <head> <meta charset="utf-8"/> <title>My web page</title> </head> <body></body></html></pre>	>	E		Product Information Customer Support Technology & Research Developer World Groups & Interests Resources Online About Apple	Register	Introduc CyberDr today for a free	ing ive CD-ROM.
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1940 1950 1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	



1930

Fifth generation (1981 - 1995)

Python (1991) is a partially functional, object-oriented, imperative-type hybrid general-purpose programming language developed to make code easier for programmers to read, thus simplifying its use.



- Multi-paradigm: Object-oriented, imperative and functional.
- interpreted language.
- dynamic typing.
- Multi platform.

It is the most used language for building programs related to Big Data and Artificial Intelligence.







Sixth generation

Mobile phones, robots and AI.

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Sixth generation (1995 - Now)

The first "Smartphones" (2009) that combine the functions of a cell phone and a computer begin to be sold.



Iphone 3



Sixth generation (1995 - Now)

IBM introduces Deep Blue (1997), a supercomputer capable of parallel computation, and faces the chess champion (Kasparov) twice.







Deepblue vs Kasparov en 1997: 4-2 Deepblue vs Kasparov en 1998: 6-0





Sixth generation (1995 - Now)

Facebook was created (2004) by Mark Zuckerberg, Eduardo Saverin, Andrew McCollum, Dustin Moskovitz, and Chris Hughes, its name comes from the face book directories often given to American university students.





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Sixth generation (1995 - Now)

The era of assistant robots begins with the creation of AIBO, Roomba and ASIMO.









Primera roomba 2002

AIBO 1999



BigDog -2005





Sixth generation (1995 - Now)

Creation of the DARPA Challenge (2004). Competition for autonomous vehicles organized by DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency).







Sixth generation (1995 - Now)

Creation of the first efficient deep neural networks for the identification of objects by means of Artificial Vision. AlexNet (2012).







Sixth generation (1995 - Now)

AlphaGo (2016) a Go player built using Machine Learning who was able to defeat the best Go player in the world.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WXuK6gekU1Y



Sixth generation (1995 - Now)

The apps' development becomes one of the most important industries in computer engineering.





1930

Sixth generation (1995 - Now)

Development of different autonomous vehicles.













Sixth generation (1995 - Now)

Design of the first robots that use advanced Artificial Intelligence techniques to be able to interact and reason with the environment.







Sixth generation (1995 - Now)

Construction of the first quantum computers that use Qubits instead of traditional bits.







IBM - 50 Qubits

Google – 72 Qubits Rigetti – 20 Qubits



