DOWNLOAD PDF NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN THE 1990S

Chapter 1 : What new technologies emerged during the s

In addition to awesome sitcoms, Dunakroos, and slap bracelets, the s gave us some great technology too. Here are 15 of the best innovations from

The New Hot Technologies Seybold Three examples of this are data encryption, the Internet of Things IoT , and even 5G, meaning the use of small cells to increase network capacity for customers. Each of these was developed way back in the s, centuries ago in wireless time. Three examples of this are data encryption, the Internet of Things IoT , and even 5G, meaning the use of small cells to increase network capacity for customers. Data Encryption The very first BlackBerry featured end-to-end encryption. It was the only product to do so in the late s and no one considered it all that necessary for many years. Phil Zimmermann founded an even earlier encryption company in It was only mildly successful, mostly because a demand for encryption had not yet been created by hackers or the Internet. BlackBerry baked it into its service but PGP and a few other early encryption companies had to create demand for their products as an add-on to corporate and even government data. This was not easy to do in those days. Over time, BlackBerry ended up having to give the keys to its encryption to more and more government entities. However, for the most part, BlackBerry still provides the best-encrypted email available today. Fast-forward to and we see that the U. The FBI, which wanted to be able to break into a specific iPhone, sued Apple, and other government agencies are claiming they need unfettered access to secure devices. We have gone full circle with encryption and the need for encryption. Encrypted communications or files are now the subject of a battle between those who want privacy and those within the government who claim providing privacy that is not accessible to government agencies will foster hostile actions by individuals, groups, or countries. Finally, there are those who use the Internet for social media, freely posting personal information, discussing their location, and providing those that wish to be malicious or worse all the information they need to do so. Few of these would be harmful to any government or its citizens. Yet governments want uncrackable encryption for their own use and believe their citizens do not have that same right. There is no way to tell how this will turn out but for now it appears there is a much larger battle brewing over encryption on the horizon. In those days the data payload was very small and the call did not take long to complete. In most cases the networks did not even know it was occurring. Aeris worked with a number of customers and even though the data carried over the MM modems was small the impact for the customers was huge. They could measure the water level in a remote storage tank and turn a pump on or off, and monitor chemicals in a hotel pool and add more if needed without having to send out a person. They had systems that indicated they needed to be fixed, there were Coke machines that could let the truck driver know how many bottles of which products were in the machine and how much of what to bring for restocking, and the company knew exactly how much money was in the machine. Aeris and a few others were doing all of this and the network operators had no interest. The income from MM was noise to them versus their voice and text traffic and some data services. Yet they missed the point that the income derived from these devices basically went to their bottom line as profit, and the fact that there are many more machines in the world than people. To them this was a loss for each device on their network. They failed to realize that the cost of putting an MM device on the network was essentially zero. Now IoT is a big deal to more than existing wireless broadband networks and the Internet. Companies such as FitBit are already thriving because of the explosion of IoT, but it is not all peaches and cream. Many of these meters are mounted on an outside wall, often on the other side of the master bedroom wall. Others are concerned about wearables , yet most of these folks, when asked, will admit they have one or more Wi-Fi access points in their home and think nothing of using them every day to bring content to their many wireless devices. IoT has the attention of network operators and others who are trying to identify new and unique ways to make use of the technology. IoT will be used for things we cannot even imagine at the moment. Think back to before the iPhone and how we thought of a wireless cell phone and its limited uses, then fast forward to today and see how many of the things we do on our wireless devices we had not envisioned. IoT will have the same impact on many additional aspects of our lives. The pioneers are long gone or retired and watching what is happening.

I am sure they are amazed that what they first conceived of and tried to make into mainstream products and services have taken this long to mature and grow. So many things have come together to enable IoT to be perceived as one of the most important new wireless technologies of this century: MM has morphed into IoT as much of the early work and many early wins and losses gave some of the ideas and concepts to those who have decided IoT will become one of the next big things. These access points were deployed by MobileStar , also founded in In , MobileStar faced bankruptcy and in , T-Mobile purchased the assets. MobileStar, you might remember, pioneered the placement of Wi-Fi access points in Starbucks and many other venues. However, T-Mobile moved forward and not only purchased the Wi-Fi access points that made up MobileStar , it integrated them into its cellular back-end system. In the T-Mobile was the only network operator to offer combined cellular and Wi-Fi connectivity. I had a T-Mobile modified access point in my home and one in my office about feet away. I was able to answer my T-Mobile phone using the access point in my home, walk outside and be switched to the T-Mobile network, and once in my office I was switched to my office access point. It is about more, smaller cells, placed in areas of heavy demand, and off-loading the primary wireless network to provide more capacity and data throughput for everyone. There were also some spectacular Wi-Fi failures during this time. Some companies decided that like Metricom before them, they could build Muni-Wi-Fi networks providing cheaper, faster data to customers and cut out network operators. In , after building several systems in other parts of the United States, EarthLink made a deal with Anaheim to build out the city. The promise was to cover Anaheim and provide inbuilding coverage to the first wall. The day of the system launch we were invited to attend the event, tour the network operations center, and experience the system firsthand. Out of the meeting came a contract for us to run tests in the City of Anaheim three times during a six-month period, measuring data rates as well as coverage. During this six-month period as we ran our tests we watched EarthLink struggle with its system. It went from 70 access points a square mile to 90 and then The Tropos Wi-Fi equipment included a mesh-network type of architecture where only one in three access points were connected to the backbone and onto the Internet. Our tests showed a number of issues. First was that system Wi-Fi channels could not be changed automatically. Next, the cable company provider was shipping cable modems to the citizens of Anaheim hard-wired to Wi-Fi channel 6 and the constant beacons of multiple in-home access points really messed up the network. There were several times when we could see the EarthLink access point but could not register or talk to it. Basically, over the six months we conducted the tests, we watched the system implode on itself. Which brings us to 5G, which will basically be an extension of what is already occurring with Wi-Fi but using different technologies and additional portions of the radio spectrum. FCC rules state that you have to accept any and all interference on your unlicensed system but you cannot cause any interference to a licensed user. This is typical when you have so many radios in close proximity to each other spewing out data on the same basic portion of the spectrum. Wi-Fi will be an important part of the 5G rollout and much of it is already in place, so network operators are looking at other owned or licensed and coordinated spectrum to use for their 5G systems. Companies are flocking to what they consider to be 5G I have yet to see a formal definition of 5G from any of the s tandards bodies. This is yet another do-over, the track record for a cable company in the wide-area wireless world is dismal at best. Since each cell will have to be connected back to the network somehow, having fiber in place is a good start. Google is another company that has been offering fiber services in several cities with more planned. It is currently conducting 5G studies and testing in one of the cities where it already offers fiber. The same companies that have fiber on streets either underground or on poles are looking at the same radio technologies to connect the fiber to the home. Some companies are using light beams to move gigabytes of data from the street to homes and some are using the same radio spectrum that will be used for 5G to provide a radio link between the street and the home. Conclusions What goes around comes around in the wireless industry. The new hot technologies are encryption, the Internet of Things, and 5G. What came before each of these prepared those who are re-pioneering the same basic technologies only more secure encryption , or capable of sending and receiving more data for less money IoT , and better wireless capacity and data speeds 5G. Often the products were ahead of their time or there was no perceived need or economic incentive for what was being developed. The question of the day is will some of these same mistakes be made this time around or will we look to the

past to avoid them? Seybold You must be logged in to comment or reply.

Chapter 2 : How to buy New Technology-Based Firms in the s (v. 1)

90s Technology admin | February 18, The s was the decade in which the world got a whole lot smaller thanks to a slew of technological innovations that changed the way people interacted with each other on an international scale.

Rosetta disk is announced. The original version of the standard IEEE DVD discs and players become commercially available. The Department of Defense shifts from paper to electronic records. MP-3 players for downloaded Internet audio appear. The project ended in Microsoft Windows 98 is released. Digital Millennium Copyright Act is passed in the US, setting off a chain of confusion and controversy over its implications toward electronic media. US Sonny Bono Copyright Term Extension Act retroactively extends the duration of copyright to the life of the author plus seventy years. It is unclear whether extended copyright term will aid preservation a position taken by the MPAA or hurt it as argued by library and archival associations. AHDS publishes " A Strategic Policy Framework for Creating and Preserving Digital Collections" discussing the key stages in the life cycle of a digital resource, and how these are influenced by major stakeholders. The Time and Bits: Managing Digital Continuity meeting is held at the Getty Center to discuss the future uses of digital technologies. Many files are corrupted, lack documentation, and were created using obsolete software. The data is recovered, and many insights about digital preservation come from the project. The search engine is officially launched. RDF is intended to provide metadata interoperability across different communities. Charles Dollar writes Authentic Electronic Records: Strategies for Long-Term Access. Macintosh OS X is released. Reruns of Columbo can now be recorded digitally, saved, and viewed anytime. Part one of JPEG is accepted as a full international standard. Due to adequate preparation, the Year bug causes few glitches, no catastrophes. Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act is passed in the US "to facilitate the use of electronic records and signatures in interstate or foreign commerce. Moving Theory into Practice , a digital imaging reference book for libraries and archives is published. Cornell project on Risk Management of Digital Information offers first assessment of the risks involved in migration for use in cultural institutions. The Dutch Digital Preservation Testbed is established as a part of the Digitale Duurzaamheid programme with the goal of achieving lasting accessibility of digital government information. After 21 years of selling hard drives, Quantum switches to higher-level storage products and services. Internet Archive unveils the allowing users to search archived versions of the Web, starting from Preservation Metadata for Digital Objects: The Evidence in Hand: Report of the Task Force on the Artifact in Library Collections explores the tension between physical and digital artifacts. French government adopts a law that requires every French Web page to be officially archived. The Digital Preservation Coalition is established to foster joint action to address the urgent challenges of preserving digital resources in the UK and elsewhere. PADI begins Safekeeping Project aimed at building a distributed and permanent collection of digital preservation resources using this logo to indicate a permanent document: The Sarbanes-Oxley Act is signed into law. IBM worked with the KB to create the technical infrastructure of the deposit service , called the e-Depot. Universal Serial Bus 2. Building on USB 1. MPEG 7 standard for description and search of audio and visual content is released. Initial Open Archival Information System OAIS standards are released, providing a framework for long-term digital information preservation and access, including terminology and concepts for describing and comparing archival architectures. The collection aims at helping with the problem of software obsolescence. Swedish government issues a decree authorizing the Royal Library to collect Swedish websites and to allow the public access within the library premises. The third WiFi modulation standard, Consumers products and WiFi " hotspots " proliferate. The estimated annual production of materials in Web-ready formats is projected to be "too large to estimate. Accurate file format information will greatly facilitate the management of files in digital repositories. Despite its technical superiority and status as an international standard, PNG has not displaced GIF as the preferred file format for lossless color images on the Web. Implementation Strategies working group, to address practical aspects of implementing preservation metadata in digital preservation systems. The California Digital Library releases the report: Google begins work with the libraries of Harvard, Stanford, the University of Michigan, and the University of Oxford as well

as The New York Public Library to digitize books from their collections and make them searchable in Google. Government Printing Office, as part of the Federal Depository Library Program, creates a the CyberCemetery to "provide permanent public access to the Web sites and publications of defunct U. The US National Archives Administration begins building the infrastructure for its Electronic Records Archive ERA by awarding one-year design competition contracts to Lockheed Martin and the Harris Corporation to develop the best technological solution for preserving digital information across time and space. The solid state, inexpensive, pocketable storage media are taking.

Chapter 3 : Inventions and Technology of the 90's by Michaela Mrakovich on Prezi

Mobile phones become smaller and more affordable throughout the decade, being rare bulky devices everywhere in but affordable and common in Japan, the Nordic countries, Germany, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom by

This led the way to treatments for other genetic diseases and increased interest in germ line gene therapy â€" therapy affecting the gametes and descendants of patients. Between September and January there were around 2, gene therapy trials conducted or approved. Cancer vaccine A cancer vaccine is a vaccine that treats existing cancer or prevents the development of cancer in certain high-risk individuals. Vaccines that treat existing cancer are known as therapeutic cancer vaccines. There are currently no vaccines able to prevent cancer in general. On April 14, , Dendreon Corporation announced that their Phase III clinical trial of Provenge , a cancer vaccine designed to treat prostate cancer, had demonstrated an increase in survival. Food and Drug Administration FDA approval for use in the treatment of advanced prostate cancer patients on April 29, In vitro meat In vitro meat, also called cultured meat, clean meat, cruelty-free meat, shmeat, and test-tube meat, is an animal-flesh product that has never been part of a living animal with exception of the fetal calf serum taken from a slaughtered cow. In the 21st century, several research projects have worked on in vitro meat in the laboratory. Nanotechnology and Outline of nanotechnology Nanotechnology sometimes shortened to nanotech is the manipulation of matter on an atomic , molecular , and supramolecular scale. The earliest, widespread description of nanotechnology [28] [29] referred to the particular technological goal of precisely manipulating atoms and molecules for fabrication of macroscale products, also now referred to as molecular nanotechnology. A more generalized description of nanotechnology was subsequently established by the National Nanotechnology Initiative , which defines nanotechnology as the manipulation of matter with at least one dimension sized from 1 to nanometers. This definition reflects the fact that quantum mechanical effects are important at this quantum-realm scale, and so the definition shifted from a particular technological goal to a research category inclusive of all types of research and technologies that deal with the special properties of matter that occur below the given size threshold. Robotics and Outline of robotics Robotics is the branch of technology that deals with the design, construction, operation, and application of robots , [30] as well as computer systems for their control, sensory feedback, and information processing. A good example of robots which resembles humans is Sophia , a social humanoid robot developed by Hong Kong -based company Hanson Robotics which was activated on April 19, Stem cell therapy[edit] Main article: Stem cell therapy Stem cell therapy is an intervention strategy that introduces new adult stem cells into damaged tissue in order to treat disease or injury. Many medical researchers believe that stem cell treatments have the potential to change the face of human disease and alleviate suffering. Distributed ledger technology[edit] Main articles: Blockchain and Smart contracts Distributed ledger or blockchain technology is a technology which provides transparent and immutable lists of transactions. Blockchains can enable autonomous transactions through the use of smart contracts. Smart contracts are self-executing transactions which occur when pre-defined conditions are met. The original idea of a smart contract was conceived by Nick Szabo in [33] but these original theories about how these smart contracts could work remained unrealised because there was no technology to support programmable agreements and transactions between parties. His example of a smart contract was the vending machine that holds goods until money has been received and then the goods are released to the buyer. The machine holds the property and is able to enforce the contract. There were two main issues that needed to be addressed before smart contracts could be used in the real world. Firstly, the control of physical assets by smart contracts to be able to enforce agreements. Secondly, the last of trustworthy computers that are reliable and trusted to execute the contract between two or more parties. It is only with the advent of cryptocurrency and encryption that the technology for smart contracts has come to fruition. Many potential applications of smart contracts have been suggested that go beyond the transfer of value from one party to another, such as supply chain management, electronic voting, law and the internet of things. Some of the sources of these resources are described below Research and development[edit] Research and

development is directed towards the advancement of technology in general, and therefore includes development of emerging technologies. See also List of countries by research and development spending. Applied research is a form of systematic inquiry involving the practical application of science. Science policy is the area of public policy which is concerned with the policies that affect the conduct of the science and research enterprise, including the funding of science, often in pursuance of other national policy goals such as technological innovation to promote commercial product development, weapons development, health care and environmental monitoring. Department of Defense responsible for the development of emerging technologies for use by the military. Its purpose was to formulate and execute research and development projects to expand the frontiers of technology and science, with the aim to reach beyond immediate military requirements. Projects funded by DARPA have provided significant technologies that influenced many non-military fields, such as the Internet and Global Positioning System technology. Technology competitions and awards[edit] There are awards that provide incentive to push the limits of technology generally synonymous with emerging technologies. Note that while some of these awards reward achievement after-the-fact via analysis of the merits of technological breakthroughs, others provide incentive via competitions for awards offered for goals yet to be achieved. In , underdog Charles Lindbergh won the prize in a modified single-engine Ryan aircraft called the Spirit of St. The XPRIZE series of awards, public competitions designed and managed by the non-profit organization called the X Prize Foundation , are intended to encourage technological development that could benefit mankind. The Turing Award is an annual prize given by the Association for Computing Machinery ACM to "an individual selected for contributions of a technical nature made to the computing community". It is stipulated that "The contributions should be of lasting and major technical importance to the computer field". The Millennium Technology Prize is awarded once every two years by Technology Academy Finland , an independent fund established by Finnish industry and the Finnish state in partnership. In , David Gobel seed-funded the Methuselah Mouse Prize Mprize to encourage the development of new life extension therapies in mice, which are genetically similar to humans. So far, three Mouse Prizes have been awarded: Stephen Spindler of the University of California ; and one to Dr. Dave Sharp for his work with the pharmaceutical rapamycin. Role of science fiction[edit] Science fiction has criticized developing and future technologies, but also inspires innovation and new technology. This topic has been more often discussed in literary and sociological than in scientific forums. Cinema and media theorist Vivian Sobchack examines the dialogue between science fiction films and technological imagination. Technology impacts artists and how they portray their fictionalized subjects, but the fictional world gives back to science by broadening imagination. How William Shatner Changed the World is a documentary that gave a number of real-world examples of actualized technological imaginations. While more prevalent in the early years of science fiction with writers like Arthur C. Clarke , new authors still find ways to make currently impossible technologies seem closer to being realized.

Chapter 4 : 90s Technology â€“ The Decade of Cell Phones, Email, the Internet and DVDs

We will always celebrate the s as the time when the World Wide Web really started changing our lives. Back then, our flannel was loose, our jeans were high-waisted, and our tech gadgets were cool.

East and West Germany are reunited after the collapse of the Soviet Union. One of the most completed T. Rex fossils is found in South Dakota and it is named "Sue" after the paleontologist that discovered it. Croatia, Macedonia, and Slovenia become independent from the former Yugoslavia. Operation Desert Storm takes place in Iraq and Kuwait. The Mall of America opens in Minnesota. Euro Disney is opened in France. Bosnia and Herzegovina declare independence. Intel introduces the Pentium Microprocessor. Genocide and Civil War take place in Rwanda with an estimated , or more people killed. The Channel Tunnel is completed and opens, connecting France and England. The online auction website Ebay is founded. The Java Programming Language is released. The first Trans-Pacific hot air balloon solo flight is completed by Steve Fossett. The internet search engine "Ask Jeeves" is created. The Summer Olympics are held in Atlanta, Georgia. Scotland creates its own Parliament. The first Harry Potter book is published by author J. Scientists at the Roslin Institute unveil "Dolly" the first successfully cloned sheep. The Hale-Bopp comet makes its closest approach to Earth. Apple Computers reveals the iMac computer. The United States has a budget surplus for the first time in thirty years. Central American countries are devastated by Hurricane Mitch. The file-sharing service Napster is created. The Dow Jones closes above 11, for the first time. Eleven countries begin to use the Euro as their currency. This was known as The Gulf War In Rwanda and other countries in Africa including Zaire Ethnic Conflict between the majority Hutu and minority Tutsi caused upwards of the death of , In what was Yugoslavia more ethnic outbreaks occurred between Serbs and Croats and Muslims, Yugoslavia was eventually broken up following the breakup of Communism in Eastern Europe. House prices suffered sharp falls, particularly in southern Britain. Many initiatives were tried to stop the growth and production but at this point in time it is still an increasing problem in our society. Possibly still the best chance of stemming the growth is through education. One area that caused major concern was the increase in Aids in Africa and into the developed world. After strikes by players during the last few decades, owners turn the tables when they Lockout the Players in This in turn caused a continuing revolution in communication and business. Cloning is the ability to clone one animal from the cell of another animal. A sheep later called Dolly which was cloned from the cell of an adult Ewe and was fused with an unfertilized egg cell from which the nucleic DNA had been removed. Stem Cell Research In stem cells derived from the human embryo were first isolated, and research to help in many of the diseases and illnesses we suffer from is currently underway. But any research has a reliance on the use of a human embryo which is morally repugnant to many in our society. Many believed prior to this that this was the stuff of science fiction. The human race will need to wrestle with the moral dilemmas social and political implications of this technology for many years to come. There are 15 types of bird, or avian, flu. The most contagious strains, which are usually fatal in birds, are H5 and H7. The type currently causing concern is the deadly strain H5N1, which can prove fatal to humans. After many years of being the hero of people and governments , both the United States and the European Union are attacking Microsoft for the restraint of competition. Many programs that defined the decade are still popular even years after the last episodes were aired. Seinfeld â€” which has often been voted as the best show in the history of television â€” began and ended its nine seasons during the s. In a way, Seinfeld redefined the sitcom genre by its seemingly pointless plots and unwavering characters. Other shows came to a dramatic end in the s, too. The Cosby Show led this lineup for many years, but it aired its last episode in the spring of Cheers was also a part of the NBC Thursday night lineup, but this show ended its nine-year run in Television in the s also created a great deal of controversy. South Park also continued to push the envelope with child characters who were sassy and rebellious against their parents and teachers. The reality show genre became widely popular in the s and its popularity still continues to this day. Children also benefited from the available programs of the s. The Animaniacs, Family Guy, and King of the Hill also redefined animated television with wittier dialogue that was meant to entertain adults while still being appealing for children to watch. Music of the s.

Chapter 5 : What Happened in the s featuring News, Popular Culture, Prices and Technology

But it did bring us tons of gadgets and innovative gadgets. In honor of that nostalgic feeling, we're taking a look back at our favorite gadgets from the s, the decade when the World Wide Web.

New Technology-Based Firms in the s v. Here we introduce how to purchase this quality product. Amazon is a comprehensive shopping site that often offers awesome discounts, as well as preferential policies for novices. Below, take the purchase of New Technology-Based Firms in the s v. Check here , Open it in your Brwse First, click on the image below to directly go to the product page. New Technology-Based Firms in the s: It will be essential reading for those who have an interest in the innovation and growth problems of high-technology small firms in the mids. Both the conference from which this book emanates and this first volume of an annual series of books on the evolving theme of high-technology small firm research, are designed to publicize the high-quality work taking place in this academic area. A further intention is to put the development problems of high-technology small firms before an audience wider than the one that attended the original conference. Thus, this book will not only be of interest to academics, but will also provide practical insights to high-technology small firms management, and to all those at local and national levels within developed economies concerned with the creation and development of high-technology small firms. How to buy New Technology-Based Firms in the s v. On this basis, you can also directly Check Here into Amazon multi-dealer prices page for favorable prices. Then select the shipping method; simply select Free Two-day Shipping. Amazon has a variety of shipping methods. Amazon Prime is a paid service, but also provides free trial. Amazon Prime offers a trial for the first month. If you have not yet experienced the fast Amazon Prime service, you can have a try in order to have an easier choice after the comparison. Once confirming your product, click on place your order to successfully set up an order! Fill in your billing information, and your credit card account name. Giftcard is also available!! Once completed, click on continue at the page and confirm the order again to successfully finish the purchase. If you are a shopaholic or an IT Master, you can buy Amazon giftcard from ebay or other sites, where the related transfer usually has some discounts, so that you will save more money. Let go shoping now!

Chapter 6 : 12 New Technologies in the s | HowStuffWorks

before the early s, they had big bulgy phones but in the late s there was pocket sized mobile phones. The hubble telescope was launched into orbit, micro-soft made windows etc.

Jan 10, smart pill Smart pills are pills that control the amount of medicine it releases. It was invented byJerome Schentag. These pills are now used by almost every pill making company. He used two Nokia mobile phones. He also used ther first text messaging network. Jan 18, Genetic Engineering Genetic engineering is altering an organisms gentics. It is very useful ranging from changing bacteria to altering crops. Genetically altered food has been sold also. Jan 28, Internet The Internet was first released to the world in Scientists had been working on it for a long time. They finally commercialized it and released it to the public. Feb 26, Java computer language It is now a multi purpose computer program. It is a high level programming language developed bu Sum Microsystems. Philips, Sony, Toshiba, and Panasonic. They can transfer information from computer to computer. They are themosrt used port of the modern computer. Apr 1, Tamagotchi Tagagotchi is a handheld digital pet. It was sold in Bandai in Japan. Over 76 million of them were sold. Jun 10, Nintendo 64 The Nintendo 64 was one of the first products made by Nintendo. It was released in Japan. They were dicontinued in and replaced by the game cube. Jul 5, Cloned Sheep A sheep named Dolly was cloned from an adult somatic cell. They did it by using nuclear transfer. She ended up living for seven years. May 8, Gas powered fuel cell A fuel cell is a device that changes fuel into electricity. There are many different types that all work. The first commercial usage was by NASA. Sep 4, Google Google was first incorperated as a privately held company. It quickely bacame the most popular search engine in the world. It is one of the most useful tools on the internet. Oct 21, Game boy color The game boy color was advanced by the game boy in black and white. It was first released into Japan and spread. It was a little bit thicker and a taller screan. Advanced from the Game boy pocket it has an 8 bit processor. Apr 23, Tekno Bubbles Tekno bubbles were black light bubbles. There is a lot of science and chemistry put into making them. These bubbles absorb and invisible ultraviolet source to work. Nov 30, TiVo TiVo was the first digital video receorder. It has been made and sold in many different countries.

Chapter 7 : Timeline: Digital Technology and Preservation | calendrierdelascience.com

Technology Timeline In Science and Technology. Jan 1, A new console by Nintendo that includes a wireless controller. As of December , the.

I always enjoyed his take on consumer technology and his belief that technology need not be so difficult to use. Since he began his stint over 2 decades ago, technology has seen incredible changes, and in many ways his call for simpler-to-use products has become a reality. When you consider the ubiquity of computing devices in our everyday lives from mobile devices to wearable tech to apps in the cloud, you cannot help but agree that we have arrived as a technology-oriented society. Mossberg made a strong case for his list of top consumer products over his time as a columnist at the Journal. It made me wonder though, what would be the most important, innovative and disruptive technologies over that time? They are not one and the same, as technology gets to the core upon which most products are built upon. When you consider products like the iPad, it would not have been possible without a myriad of technological innovations. In the same vein as Mossberg, I am taking a stab at the 12 most important technologies to come along since All of these have had immense impact in changing the way we view the world, the way we interact with each other and the way we work. Some are visible to most, but some are behind the scenes, guiding along the advances of other products and services to become an important foundational innovation. Either way, these technologies had an undeniable influence in shaping the course of humanity now and will continue to do so well into the future. Therefore, without further ado, here are my views on those 12 technology innovations: That all changed with the advent of the World Wide Web and the Web browser in It would still take several years for it to become something, but I remember clicking around the early Web using Mosaic and thinking how cool this was. Little did most of us know that the Web would become one of the most powerful and disruptive mediums since the advent of the printing press and the underpinning of entirely new industries. Email â€” This is where work happens. That is what it might seem like, but when I had my first email account it seemed like it was merely an easy way to leave messages for friends. Now it is pretty much the predominant messaging system with billion messages sent per day used for everything from personal to business to marketing to rich Nigerian princes giving away their wealth. And while you may call it the bane of your existence studies have said it takes up 28 percent of our work day , there is no denying that email is an integral part of our lives, as we furtively battle toward inbox zero. Search â€” Ever use Archie or Gopher? I am probably dating myself here, but that was what I first used to search the Web. But it was Google that eventually won the search battle by the early s with its Page Rank algorithm. It was search that finally brought some level of order to the unruly and ever growing Web that the directories and portals could not. Search also spawned entire new industries as marketers realized the power of organic search and search advertising. Blogging â€” In the early days of the Web, there was not all that much content to speak of. You could browse around easily enough, but for what? Eventually people started to post things online, sometimes personal journals, sometimes news, sometimes essays on various subjects. Now it is big business, having created careers and conferences and companies. And it has upended the world of journalism, becoming as relevant as established media in breaking and spreading news. Now it seems like everyone is renting music online. None of that would have been possible though without the MP3. Really I should state lossy compression, as there are a number of formats used. But it was the MP3 that become the de facto standard and disrupted the world of music as much as the Web disrupted newspapers. Then a few things happened. First, Netscape incorporated SSL into its first browser for secure transmissions. Then the National Science Foundation dropped its objections to commerce on the Internet. Now, a fair criticism would be to say that eCommerce is not one technology, but many technologies such as payments and encryption. How cool was thatâ€”even if it looked like a brick! But when 3G networks came on the scene, it changed the nature of how one could use these devices. They were not just a way to communicate via voice and text from the road, but a way to get information and do other useful stuff. But that would not have been possible without the bandwidth afforded by 3G networks, which finally made data transfer possible to support email, Web browsing and more. The Cloud â€” This one could be a stretch given how much abuse

this term has taken in the hands of overzealous marketers. The cloud, in many ways, has always existed from the earliest days of computer networking. And like eCommerce, there are many component technologies such as virtualization that make the cloud possible. But it was Amazon that changed the game by turning the cloud into a true utility with the release of AWS in and EC2 in , allowing anyone to cheaply host anything, including Web and mobile apps. AWS now powers a huge percentage of the Web 2. SaaS â€" Hand in hand with the cloud would be Software-as-a-Service. Before this, the cloud was generally considered to be nothing more than a hosting relationship usually in a VPN configuration for companies. Now, they are one of the largest software companies in the world, having made SaaS business as usual as Excel spreadsheets, and forever changed the way businesses buy and deploy software. Social Networking â€" By far the biggest trend in technology over the past several years, other than mobile, has been social networking. By , there were quite a few popular social networking sites, and the Internet was clearly happening. However the Internet was just not essential for most people. Facebook altered that forever by putting social networking at the forefront, connecting humanity together with digital connections without regard to location or relationship. And with connectivity came frictionless sharing of content and media, changing the nature of how we perceive privacy and trust as well as how we interact with news and information and each other. Open APIs â€" Social networking would arguably not have been as disruptive if it had not been for the advent and popularization of open APIs application programming interfaces. There is nothing new when it comes to the concept of APIs, which have existed in various forms since the days of the mainframe. What did change was who could access those APIs and what information could be exchanged and how easy it was to build these integrations. Companies like Facebook and Twitter made their APIs a core growth strategy, creating an ecosystem that encouraged developers to connect their own apps into these major networks and in turn creating other large companies like Zygna. And how big is big data exactly? Mobile Computing â€" While the increased bandwidth of 3G was critical for the adoption of data services, it was new devices themselves that unleashed the full potential of computing on the go and all the time. We may laugh at Blackberry now, but they were largely responsible for popularizing smart phones with stellar email and messaging apps. Then Apple and Google got into the mix with full-fledged, handheld supercomputers that could do anything one could do on a laptop, fueled by vast digital media collections and app stores. Along with open APIs, mobile devices have accelerated the pace of social networks and SaaS, driving even more need for cloud resources. Just as powerful as email has become in changing the nature of how we work, so will mobile computing change how we work, but this time for the better. Bonus â€" these are nascent innovations that are still evolving but important to mention: Bitcoin â€" Maybe it would be better to state this more generically as cryptocurrency, but Bitcoin has all the mindshare and attention and capital at this juncture. However, we are still very early, given Bitcoin came into being in and is still a niche idea talked about heavily by a niche group of enthusiasts, investors and entrepreneurs. This is the next big bet in technology, but it is still too early to state that this is a game changing technology. One thing is for sure though, if it does succeed, it could disrupt the very core of the international banking system, global payment systems and government controlled fiat currencies. What does that portend? The greatest exchange of capital and wealth and power we have seen since the dawn of the industrial age. I would call this current era the first generation of the technology where there are plenty of hobbyists and growing commercial usage, but it is still the tiniest sliver of total manufacturing output. However, the potential for 3D printing cannot be understated in reinvigorating the manufacturing industry. We are slowly moving from mass production supported by massive transportation and logistics infrastructures with all its pollution to just-in-time, mass customization using local resources within local communities. We are not there yet, but that train is leaving the station. It has been quite a whirlwind of change in just 24 years. Now we cannot escape the pull of technology and computers anywhere we go, as the first digital native generation starts entering into the workforce knowing nothing different. What will come to pass in the next couple of decades I could only guess, but it may very well be as strange and exciting and surprising as the past couple of decades.

Chapter 8 : The New Hot Technologies Â« calendrierdelascience.com

Before the s, the title "venture capitalist" meant very little to anyone outside the business and technology world. Then, we met John Doerr, the first venture capitalist to break big.

Some technologies invented and improved during the s: Graphic representation of the WWW. Windows 98 is even more successful three years later. The Year problem commonly known as Y2K , the computer glitch disaster expected to happen on January 1, The development of web browsers such as Netscape Navigator originally known as Mosaic in and Internet Explorer in makes surfing the World Wide Web easier and more user friendly. From onward, businesses start to build e-commerce websites ; e-commerce-only companies such as Amazon. Email becomes popular; as a result Microsoft acquires the popular Hotmail webmail service. Instant messaging and the buddy list becomes popular. PDAs Personal Digital Assistants become popular in the mids with the release of the touchscreen Apple Newton in , although it has a monochrome screen. Later in the late s, the first full-color PDAs are released, but they consume a lot of battery life. These would gradually merge their features with mobile phones , leading to smartphones such as the iPhone. The compact disc , which debuted in the early s but was not affordable until the early s, makes the audiocassette and vinyl record less popular in most countries for listening to recorded music. DVDs become available in Japan in and the US in , making video cassettes obsolete by the late s. Plasma flat panel televisions become commercially available later in the decade, competing against CRT televisions. Full color flat panel computer monitors are released commercially to the public in the mid-to-late s - USB ports are invented, allowing for computing devices to connect more easily. The USB flash drive debuts in December By it started to offer streaming directly from the Internet, making it a competitor to conventional network television. Active matrix laptop computers become popular and easier to afford. Automated teller machines become universally commonplace in many countries, revolutionizing banking. Text messaging as a mobile phone feature is first introduced in , but does not see widespread use until the s. Mobile phones become smaller and more affordable throughout the decade, being rare bulky devices everywhere in but affordable and common in Japan , the Nordic countries , Germany , the United States , Canada , Australia , New Zealand and the United Kingdom by Video telephones are released. Gaming, along with animation in general becomes more appealing to adults. Online multiplayer environments are popular over the internet during the later half of the s. The first console with built-in Internet connectivity was the Dreamcast in , which failed due to the low download speeds common at the time but eventually led to an online-centric gaming industry by the late s. First-person shooter games become popular with the release of Doom Other[edit] By 64 percent of Kâ€”12 schools in the United States had Internet access and 63 percent of American 12th graders reported using a computer for school work. High-end cars of the s were installed with automatic doors, windows controlled with electric levers, GPS navigation , and CD drives. DNA identification of individuals, introduced in the late s, finds wide application in criminal law. The remains of Myrtis and other victims of the Plague of Athens are found.

Chapter 9 : Holdings: New technologies in the s :

Toys s Technology also had a major impact on Popular s Toys with computer gaming systems and the games available increasing in price with vastly improved graphics and gaming capabilities.