

Matti Partonen

GCOS-historiaa

Anthony Atkielskin joskus julkaisema luettelo GCOS-virstanpylväistä:

GCOS TIME LINE

June 1964 Hardware: The GE 600 is announced in the United States. MIT is the first customer to order the system.

Oct. 1964 Software: First GE 600 course held in Phoenix. Six French students attend.

Nov. 1964 Hardware: 17 GE 600 systems are on order worldwide. One of these is in Europe, at ASEA of Sweden.

Feb. 1965 Software: In Phoenix, the GE 600 is running with the EMBRIO operating system. Each time the system is turned on, it must be reloaded from punched cards.

2Q 1965 Software: The GECOS 1 operating system is operational on the GE 600 in Phoenix. One job at a time may execute, with simultaneous entry of the next job from punched cards (SysIn), and printing of the output from the preceding job (SysOut). GECOS and user files are stored on disk.

Nov. 1965 Software: In France, the first GE 600, running under GECOS is delivered to EDF, the French electric company

End 1965 Software: The GECOS 2 operating system is running on the GE 600. Some of the new functionality includes:

- * Up to eight programs in memory, plus system input (SysIn), and system output (SysOut).
- * Memory bounds protection with the BAR register in slave and master mode.
- * configuration based on hardware complement
- * specialized hardware for input/output, communications via remote batch (Univac 1004), and direct access (TTY)
- * System Controller (8 ports) for overall system coordination
- * several processors may be configured: for example, WEYERHAUSER has four processors plus for DN 30 FEPs, with several GECOS copies controlled by WECOS.
- * new programming languages: COBOL, FORTRAN, ALGOL, etc.
- * specialized application packages derived from GE applications: SIMULA, PERT C & T, SIMSCRIPT, Linear Programming, 1401 and 7090 hardware and software simulators
- * Integrated Data Store DBCS, developed by Charles Bachman in 1961-62.

Beg. 1966 Software: EDF returns its GE 600, claiming that the GECOS 2 OS is unsatisfactory.

Jun. 1966 Software: In France, the GE 600 is removed from the product catalog until a new version of the GECOS OS is available.

1967 Software: The GECOS 3 operating system is announced in the USA for the 600. It is the first multiprocessor and multiprogramming operating system. Delivered on 18 reels of magnetic tape. It requires a staggering 4K words (of 36 bits) of memory. The CPU has a maximum capacity of 32K words. In short order, GECOS reaches 8K words in size. Its main features are as follows:

- * Up to 64 programs running simultaneously.
- * Hierarchical file system.
- * Automatic checkpoint. Dump printed if an abort occurs.
- * Up to four operator consoles may be configured.
- * Job control is via JCL.
- * Three-dimensional operation includes batch, remote batch, and time-sharing, the last of these being one of the 64 programs in the system.
- * The DN 30 FEP allows several types of remote batch terminals to be connected: H.700, line 100, line 50, SFENA ordoprocessor. For local connections, GERTS (General Electric Remote Terminal System), requiring 4K of memory, handles up to several hundred terminals.

1968 Software: The GE 600 under GECOS 3 returns to the product catalog in France. Credit Lyonnais is the first customer to order the system.

1968 Software: I.D.S. is announced. First integrated database system.

1968 Software: TSS becomes a development tool for the programmer.

Dec. 1968 Software: Phoenix receives the GE 600 ordered by Credit Lyonnais. A "staging" procedure is put in place to guarantee rapid, quality installation.

Mar. 1969 Software: Installation of the first GE 600 under GECOS 3 at Credit Lyonnais in Paris. Three GE 400's are connected to the GE 600. Each GE 400 drives two check sorters.

1971 Software: GECOS release SR 5. Scheduler added.

1971 Hardware: Announcement of the 6025, 6040, 6060, and 6080.

1972 Software: GECOS release SDL 6/ SR D.

1972 Hardware: Removable disk devices DSU 180 and fixed disks DSU 270 announced.

1973 Software: Announcement of New System Architecture (NSA).

1973 Software: Announcement of Transactional Data Processing, or TDS. First high-volume TP system. The French customer Secours is a beta site.

1974 Hardware: Announcement of Series 60, Level 66: 66/10, 66/20, 66/40, 66/60, 66/80.

1975 Software: Extended memory system allows memory to be extended by "quadrants" up to four times 256K with ??Hardware: Extended Instruction Set adds character and decimal instructions.

1976 Hardware: New models 66/05, 66/20P, 66/40P, and 66/60P announced.

1977 Software: GCOS release SR 3/I. Shared Mass Store allows sharing of disks between several systems. MDQS.

1977 Software: GCOS 3 release 4/J. DMIV integrates COBOL-74, OLTP (DMIV/TP), IDS II, MDQS, conformant to CODASYL.

1978 Hardware: Announcement of 66/10P, 66 DPS 1, 66 DPS 2, 66 DPS 3, 66 DPS 4, 66 DPS 5.

Jun. 1978 Software: GCOS 8 SR1000 announced replaces GCOS 3 on the GE 600/6000 and DPS 8. Features include:

- * Up to 500 jobs running at once.
- * TSS, TP, IDS fully integrated with DBCS.
- * DSA/DSN network architecture

1979 Hardware: 66 DPS 05 announced.

May 1979 Hardware: MSU 500 disks announced, MTS 601 tapes, and PPS.

Nov 1979 Hardware: New models DPS 8/46, DPS 8/52, DPS 8/62, DPS 8/70.

Apr 1981 Hardware: New models DPS 8/46 R, DPS 8/52 R, DPS 8/62 R, DPS 8/70-2, DPS 8/70-3, DPS 8/70-4.

1983 Software: First relational data models (?).

1983 Hardware: DPS 88 announced.

1983 Software: First tests of SR2300 (?).

1985 Hardware: DPS 90 announced. MSS 680 disk (up to 3697 MB).

1985 Hardware: DPS 8000 announced.

1987 Software: INTEREL (?).

1988 Software: Installed base ranks second in the world, with over 3800 CPUs installed. Base value is nearly eight billion dollars.

1988 Hardware: DPS 9000 announced.

1989 Hardware: RSS 8500 (cartridge tape) announced. SSM announced.

1991 Software: SR4020 preliminary announcement. Opening towards UNIX world.