

Compaq Processor Board Manual

Compaq Armada

Wikimedia Commons has media related to Compaq Armada. Armada is a discontinued line of business laptops by Compaq. They started as a more affordable version

Armada is a discontinued line of business laptops by Compaq. They started as a more affordable version of the Contura line, but after that, they replaced Contura as a mainstream laptop line, and then the high-end Compaq LTE line were merged with Armada as a premium 7300 and 7700 sub-lines.

DEC Alpha

of DEC to Compaq. The Tarantula research project, which most likely would have been called EV9, would have been the first Alpha processor to feature

Alpha (original name Alpha AXP) is a 64-bit reduced instruction set computer (RISC) instruction set architecture (ISA) developed by Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC). Alpha was designed to replace 32-bit VAX complex instruction set computers (CISC) and to be a highly competitive RISC processor for Unix workstations and similar markets.

Alpha was implemented in a series of microprocessors originally developed and fabricated by DEC. These microprocessors were most prominently used in a variety of DEC workstations and servers, which eventually formed the basis for almost all of their mid-to-upper-scale lineup. Several third-party vendors also produced Alpha systems, including PC form factor motherboards.

Operating systems that support Alpha included OpenVMS (formerly named OpenVMS AXP), Tru64...

Alpha 21264

Microprocessor Hardware Reference Manual and *Compaq, "21264/EV68CB and 21264/EV68DC Hardware Reference Manual*. Compaq Computer Corporation (July 1999).

The Alpha 21264, also known by its code name, EV6, is a RISC microprocessor developed by Digital Equipment Corporation launched on 19 October 1998. The 21264 implemented the Alpha instruction set architecture (ISA).

American Computer and Peripheral

the company's 386 Translator was the first plug-in board for Intel's newly released 80386 processor and the first mass-market computing device to offer

American Computer and Peripheral, Inc. (AC&P), also written as American Computer & Peripheral, was an American computer company based in Santa Ana, California. The company was founded in 1985 by Alan Lau and released several expansion boards for the IBM PC as well as a few PC clones before going bankrupt in December 1989. Obscure in its own time, the company's 386 Translator was the first plug-in board for Intel's newly released 80386 processor and the first mass-market computing device to offer consumers a means of using the 386 in July 1986.

Mentec

the ALUs was used as the processor ALU while the second was used to implement the memory management unit. An Intel i960 processor was used to load the microcode

Mentec International Ltd was founded in 1978 and initially focused on the development of monitoring and control software and systems. It was a significant Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) reseller and OEM in Ireland. Mentec Computer Systems Limited was a subsidiary of Mentec Limited that repackaged PDP-11 processors. Mentec Inc. was a US-based subsidiary of Mentec Limited. In the early 1980s it had a range of remote terminal units based on the SBC/11-21 (Falcon).

Once the DEC J-11 PDP-11 processor chip set became available in 1982 Mentec commenced the design of its first PDP-11 single-board computer, the M70.

In 1994 DEC transferred the PDP-11 operating systems to Mentec Inc.

Portable computer

conventional definition of a complete processor on a single silicon integrated circuit; the PALM processor was a large circuit board populated with over a dozen

A portable computer is a computer designed to be easily moved from one place to another, as opposed to those designed to remain stationary at a single location such as desktops and workstations. These computers usually include a display and keyboard that are directly connected to the main case, all sharing a single power plug together, much like later desktop computers called all-in-ones (AIO) that integrate the system's internal components into the same case as the display. In modern usage, a portable computer usually refers to a very light and compact personal computer such as a laptop, subnotebook or handheld PC, while touchscreen-based handheld ("palmtop") devices such as tablets, phablets and smartphones are called mobile devices instead.

The first commercially sold portable computer...

I386

surface-mount version of Intel 80386SX processor in a Compaq Deskpro computer. It is non-upgradable unless hot-air circuit-board rework is performed Die of Intel

The Intel 386, originally released as the 80386 and later renamed i386, is the third-generation x86 architecture microprocessor developed jointly by AMD, IBM and Intel. Pre-production samples of the 386 were released to select developers in 1985, while mass production commenced in 1986. It implements the IA-32 microarchitecture, and is the first CPU to do so. It was the central processing unit (CPU) of many workstations and high-end personal computers of the time. It began to fall out of public use starting with the release of the i486 processor in 1989, while in embedded systems the 386 remained in widespread use until Intel finally discontinued it in 2007.

Compared to its predecessor the Intel 80286 ("286"), the 80386 added a three-stage instruction pipeline which it brings up to total of...

Reply Corporation

Model 32, the PS/2 Model 95 XP featured an upgradable processor slot, which IBM termed the "processor

complex". Unlike with Reply's TurboComplex, IBM forbade

Reply Corporation, often shortened to Reply Corp., was an American computer company based in San Jose, California. Founded in 1988 by Steve Petracca, the company licensed the Micro Channel architecture from IBM for their own computers released in 1989, competing against IBM's PS/2 line. The company later divested from offering complete systems in favor of marketing motherboard upgrades for older PS/2s. Reply enjoyed a close relationship with IBM, owing to many of its founding employees, including Petracca, having worked for IBM. The company was acquired by Radius in 1997.

RSX-11

*version of RSX-11M, to be run on PDP-11/40 front end processor operating system for the DEC KL10 processor
Micro/RSX – a pre-generated full version of RSX-11M-Plus*

RSX-11 is a discontinued family of multi-user real-time operating systems for PDP-11 computers created by Digital Equipment Corporation. In widespread use through the late 1970s and early 1980s, RSX-11 was influential in the development of later operating systems such as VMS and Windows NT.

As the original Real-Time System Executive name suggests, RSX was designed (and commonly used) for real time use, with process control a major use. It was also popular for program development and general computing.

Itanium

vendors). The success of this initial processor version was limited to replacing the PA-RISC in HP systems, Alpha in Compaq systems and MIPS in SGI systems

Itanium (; eye-TAY-nee-əm) is a discontinued family of 64-bit Intel microprocessors that implement the Intel Itanium architecture (formerly called IA-64). The Itanium architecture originated at Hewlett-Packard (HP), and was later jointly developed by HP and Intel. Launching in June 2001, Intel initially marketed the processors for enterprise servers and high-performance computing systems. In the concept phase, engineers said "we could run circles around PowerPC...we could kill the x86". Early predictions were that IA-64 would expand to the lower-end servers, supplanting Xeon, and eventually penetrate into the personal computers, eventually to supplant reduced

instruction set computing (RISC) and complex instruction set computing (CISC) architectures for all general-purpose applications.

When...

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