

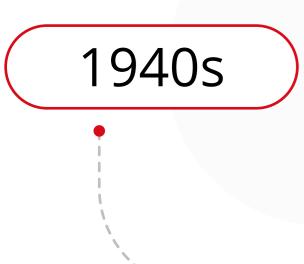
EVOLUTION OF DATA CENTERS

1940s - 2020s

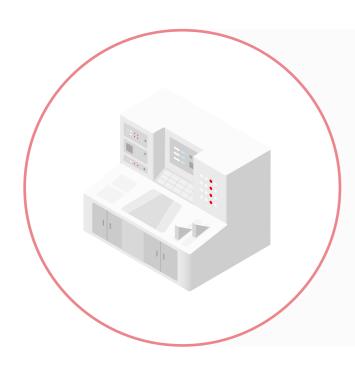
Data is being considered as the new-age oil in terms of importance. The modern data centers are a hub of innovative physical and software technology, but data centers were not always like this! They have been through a long path of transformation.

The Journey

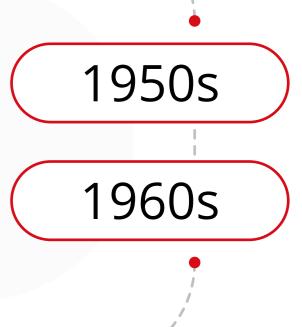




Data centers trace their roots back to the 1940s. ENIAC, the world's first programmable computer, was the pinnacle of computational technology.

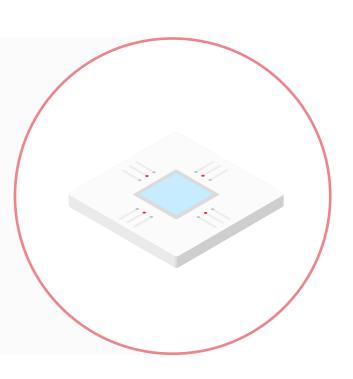


Early data centers were incredibly complex and primitive. They had huge vents and fans for cooling, and hundreds of feet of wiring and vacuum tubes to connect all of the components.

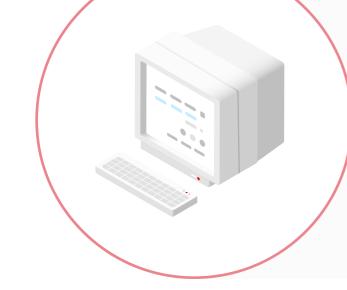


1970s

Computational technology and innovation skyrocketed. In 1971, Intel introduced 4004 processor, the first general purpose programmable processor.



1980s



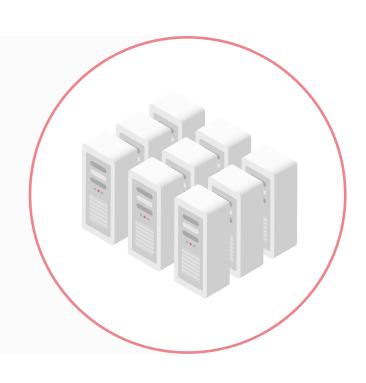
1990s

Personal computing arrived. Information technology boomed at an unprecedented scale with the introduction of personal computers.

Users began to interface with servers using the Internet, laying the groundwork for modern data centers.



Technology was reaching unprecedented heights. In 2005, modular, portable data center design concepts came to market. The focus shifted to power efficiency, cooling technologies, and management facilities of the data center.

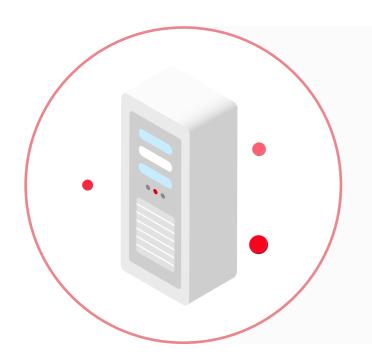


2000s

2020 to date

2010s

Data centers became more stabilized to the modern society which offered an array of choices: managed, cloud, colocation, hyperscale, edge data centers and etc.



The COVID-19 pandemic has tested the capacity of data centers. There is a huge rise in home working and a greater need to access business applications through data centers and the cloud.

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