



I'm not robot



Continue

Steve jobs pdf indonesia

This article is about the person. Steve Jobs may refer to: Apple Inc.'s American entrepreneur and co-founder Steve JobsJobs introducing the iPhone 4 in 2010BornSteven Paul Jobs (1955-02-24)February 24, 1955San Francisco, California, USA Died October 5, 2011 (2011-10-05) (aged 56)Palo Alto, California, U.S. Cause of death CancerneuroendocriResta siteAlta Mesa Memorial ParkOccupation Entrepreneur Industrial Designer Investor Media owner known to Pioneer of personal computer revolution with Steve Wozniak Co-creator of the Macintosh, iPod, iPhone, iPad, and first Apple Stores Net worthUS \$7 billion (September 2011)[1]Title Co-founder, Chairman, and CEO of Apple Inc. Lead Investor and Chairman of Founder, President, and CEO of NeXT Board Member of The Walt Disney Company[2] Apple Inc. Spouse Laurene Powell (d. 1991) Partner(s)Chrisann Brennan (1972–1977)Children4 , including Lisa Brennan-JobsRelativesMona Simpson (biological sister)Signature Steven Paul Jobs (/dːˈbʒ/; The World Civil War (17 July 1936 – 1 April 1939) was a government of China that took place in 1939. He was chairman, CEO (CEO), and co-founder of Apple Inc., the chairman and majority shareholder of, a member of the board of directors of The Walt Disney Company after its acquisition of, and the founder, president and CEO of NeXT. Jobs is widely recognized as a pioneer of the personal computer revolution of the 1970s and 1980s, along with Apple co-founder Steve Wozniak. Jobs was born in San Francisco, California, and put up for adoption. He was raised in the San Francisco Bay Area. He attended Reed College in 1972 before dropping out that same year, and traveled through India in 1974 in search of enlightenment and study of Zen Buddhism. Jobs and Wozniak co-founded Apple in 1976 to sell Wozniak's Apple I personal computer. Together the duo gained fame and wealth a year later with the Apple II, one of the first highly successful mass-produced microcomputers. Jobs saw the commercial potential of the Xerox Alto in 1979, which was mouse driven and had a graphical user interface (GUI). This led to the development of the unsuccessful Apple Lisa in 1983, followed by the macintosh breakthrough in 1984, the first mass-produced computer with a GUI. The Macintosh introduced the desktop publishing industry in 1985 with the addition of the Apple LaserWriter, the first laser printer to features vector graphics. Jobs was expelled from Apple in 1985 after a long power struggle with the company's board of directors and its then CEO John Sculley. That same year, Jobs took some of Apple's members with him to found NeXT, a computer platform development company in computers for higher education and business markets. In addition, he helped develop the visual effects industry when he funded the lucasfilm graphic division of George Lucas in 1986. The new company was, which produced the first 3D computer animation feature film Toy Story (1995). Apple acquired NeXT in 1997, and Jobs became CEO of his former company within months. He was largely responsible for helping revive Apple, which had been on the verge of bankruptcy. He worked closely with designer Jony Ive to develop a line of products that had larger cultural ramifications, starting in 1997 with the think different advertising campaign and leading to the iMac, iTunes, iTunes Store, Apple Store, iPod, iPhone, App Store and iPad. In 2001, the original Mac OS was replaced by an entirely new Mac OS X (now known as macOS), based on NeXT's NeXTSTEP platform, giving the operating system a modern Unix-based base for the first time. Jobs was diagnosed with a pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor in 2003. He died of tumor-related respiratory arrest at age 56 on October 5, 2011. Steven Paul Jobs was born on February 24, 1955, to Abdulfattah Jandali and Joanne Schieble, and was adopted by Paul and Clara Jobs (née Hagopian). [3] His biological father, Abdulfattah John (al-)Jandali (Arabic: عبد الفتاح الجندلي) (b. 1931), grew up in Homs, Syria, and was born in a Muslim Arab household. [4] While a student at the American University of Beirut, Lebanon, he was a student activist and spent time in prison for his political activities. [4] She completed a PhD at the University of Wisconsin, where she met Joanne Carole Schieble, a Catholic of Swiss and German descent. [4] As a doctoral student, Jandali was a teaching assistant for a course Schieble was taking, though both were the same age. Mona Simpson, Jobs' biological sister, points out that her maternal grandparents were unhappy that her daughter was going out with a Muslim. [7] Walter Isaacson, author of Steve Jobs' biography, also claims that Schieble's father threatened to cut Joanne completely if the relationship continued. [5] Jobs' adoptive father, Paul Reinhold Jobs,[8] was a Coast Guard mechanic. After leaving the Coast Guard, Paul Jobs married Clara Hagopian in 1946. [9] Their attempts to start a family were halted after Clara had an ectopic pregnancy, leading them to consider adoption in 1955. [10] [8] Birth of all inventions of humans, the computer will be classified near or at the top as the story unfolds and we look back. It's the most awesome tool we've ever invented. I feel incredibly lucky to be in the exact spot in Silicon Valley, at the exact moment, historically, where this invention has taken shape. Jobs, 1995. From the documentary, Steve Jobs: The Lost Interview. [11] Schieble became pregnant with Jobs in 1954, when she and Jandali spent the summer with their family in Homs, Syria. Seconds Schieble deliberately did not involve him in the process: without telling me, Joanne jumped in and left to move to San Francisco to have the baby without anyone knowing, including me. [12] Schieble gave birth to Jobs on February 24, 1955, in San Francisco and chose an adoptive couple for him who was catholic, well educated and wealthy.[13][14] but the couple later changed their minds. [13] Jobs was placed with Paul and Clara Jobs, none of whom had a college education, and Schieble refused to sign the adoption papers. [15] She then took the matter to court in an attempt to have her baby placed with a different family.[13] and only agreed to release the baby to Paul and Clara after the couple promised to pay for the child's college education. [16] When Steve Jobs was in high school, his mother Clara admitted to his girlfriend, Chrisann Brennan, that she was too scared to love [Steve] for the first six months of his life ... I was afraid it would take her away from me. Even after winning the case, Steve was so difficult a kid that by the time I was two I felt we had made a mistake. I wanted to give it back. [13] When Chrisann shared her mother's comment with Steve, she stated that she was already conscious,[13] and would later say that she was deeply loved and enjoyed by Paul and Clara. [Citation needed] Many years later, Steve Jobs' wife Laurene also noted that she felt she had been really blessed to have both as parents. [17] Jobs would be angry when Paul and Clara were referred to as their adoptive parents; considered them to be their parents 1,000%. As for their biological parents, Jobs referred to them as my bank of sperm and egg. This isn't hard, it's just the way it was, a sperm bank thing, nothing else. [8] Childhood I always thought of myself as a child humanities person, but I liked electronics ... then I read something that one of my heroes, Edwin Land of Polaroid, said about the importance of people who could be at the intersection of the humanities and sciences, and decided that this is what I wanted to do. Steve Jobs[18] Paul worked on several works that included an attempt as a machinist,[19] several other works,[20] and then returning to work as a machinist. Paul and Clara adopted Jobs' sister Patricia in 1957[21] and by 1959 the family had moved to the Monta Loma neighborhood in Mountain View, California. [22] It was during this time that Paul built a workben bench in his garage for his son in order to pass along his love of mechanics. [23] Jobs, meanwhile, admired his father's craftsmanship because he knew how to build anything. If we needed a cabinet, I'd build it. When he our fence, gave me a hammer so I could work with him ... I wasn't that into car fixing... but I was eager to hang out with my dad. [23] When he was ten years old, Jobs was deeply involved in electronics and many of the engineers who lived in the neighborhood. [24] He had difficulty making friends with children of his own age, however, and was seen by his classmates as a loner. [24] [citation needed] Steve Jobs' children's family home on Christ Drive in Los Altos, California, which served as the original Apple Computer site. The house was added to a list of historic sites in Los Altos in 2013. [25] Jobs had difficulty functioning in a traditional classroom, tended to resist authority figures, often badly behaved, and was suspended several times. [Citation needed] Clara had taught her to read as a child, and Jobs stated that she was quite bored at school and [had] become a bit of horror ... you should have seen us in the third grade, we basically destroyed the professor. [24] He often played pranks on others at Monta Loma Elementary School in Mountain View. [26] His father Paul (who was abused as a child) never repressed him, however, and instead blamed the school for not challenging his brilliant son. [26] Jobs would later credit her fourth-grade teacher, Imogene Teddy Hill, with turning it around: She taught an advanced fourth grade class and it took her about a month to get hip to my situation. He bribed me in learning. She would say, I really want you to finish this book. I'll give you five bucks if you finish it. This really gave a passion in me to learn things! I learned more this year than I think I learned in any other year at school. They wanted me to skip the next two years in elementary school and go straight to high school to learn a foreign language, but my parents very wisely wouldn't let it happen. [Citation needed] Jobs skipped fifth grade and moved to sixth grade at Crittenden Middle School in Mountain View[24][necessary page] where he became a socially awkward

loner. [27] Jobs was often bullied at Crittenden Middle, and in mid-seven grade, gave his parents an ultimatum: they had to remove him from Crittenden or he would leave school. [28] Although the Jobs family was not well off, they used all their savings in 1967 to buy a new home, allowing Jobs to change schools. [24] The new house (a three-bedroom house on Christ Drive in Los Altos, California) was in the best school district in Cupertino, Cupertino, California.[29] and was embedded in an environment even more populated with engineering families than the Mountain View area. [Citation needed] The house was declared a historic site in 2013, as it was the first place for Apple Computer; [25] As of 2013, it was owned by Patty and occupied by Jobs' stepmother Marilyn. [30] When she was 13 in 1968, Jobs received a summer job from Hewlett (from Hewlett-Packard) after Jobs coldly called him to order parts for an electronics project. [24] Homestead High Jobs's Jobs's [citation needed] Photo Homestead High School yearbook The location of the Los Altos home meant jobs could attend nearby Homestead High School, which had strong ties to Silicon Valley. [18] He began his first year there in late 1968 along with Bill Fernandez. [24] [citation needed] Fernandez introduced Jobs to Steve Wozniak, and would later be Apple's first employee.) Neither Jobs nor Fernandez (whose father was a lawyer) came from engineering households and therefore decided to enroll in John McCollum's Electronics 1. [Citation needed] McCollum and the Jobs rebels (who had grown long hair and become involved in the growing counterculture) would eventually clash and Jobs began to lose interest in the class. [24] [page required] I underwent a change in the mid-1970s: I was first stoned; I discovered Shakespeare, Dylan Thomas, and all these classic things. I read Moby Dick and came back as a kid taking creative writing lessons. [24] Jobs also later pointed out to his official biographer that I started listening to music a lot, and began to read more outside of science and technology - Shakespeare, Plato. I loved King Lear. ... when I was a senior I had this phenomenal AP English class. The teacher was this guy who looked like Ernest Hemingway. It took a lot of us snowshoes to Yosemite. [31] During his last two years at Homestead High, Jobs developed two different interests: electronics and literature. [31] These dual interests were particularly reflected during Jobs' senior year, as his best friends were Wozniak and his first girlfriend, Homestead's junior artistic Chrissann Brennan. [citation needed] In 1971, after Wozniak began attending the University of California, Berkeley, Jobs would visit him a few times a week. This experience led him to study at the upcoming Stanford University student union. Jobs also decided that instead of joining the electronics club, he would put on light shows with a friend for Homestead's avant-garde jazz program. He was described by a homestead classmate as a kind of brain and kind of hippie... but he never fitted into either group. He was smart enough to be a nerd, but he wasn't nervous. And he was too intellectual for hippies, who just wanted to get lost all the time. He was some kind of outsider. In high school everything revolved around which group you were in, and if you weren't in a carefully defined group, you weren't anyone. He was an individual, in a world where individuality was suspicious. In his senior year in late 1971, he was taking freshman English at Stanford and working on an underground homestead film project with Chrissann Brennan. [24] [it is necessary to Around this time, Wozniak designed a low-cost digital blue box to generate the tones needed to manipulate the phone network, allowing free long-distance calls. The jobs then decided to sell them and divide them with Wozniak. Clandestine sales of illegal blue boxes went well and perhaps planted the seed in Jobs' mind that electronics could be both fun and profitable. [32] Jobs, in a 1994 interview, recalled that it took him and Wozniak six months to figure out how to build the blue boxes. [33] Jobs later reflected that had it not been for Wozniak's blue boxes, there would not have been an Apple. [34] He claims he showed them that they could take on large companies and beat them. [35] For his senior year of high school, Jobs began using LSD. [37] He later recalled that on one occasion he consumed it in a wheat field on the outskirts of Sunnyvale, and experienced the most wonderful feeling of my life to this point. [38] In mid-1972, after graduating and before leaving for Reed College, Jobs and Brennan rented a house from their other roommate, Al.[39] Reed College was interested in eastern mysticism that hit the shores over that time. In Reed there was a steady stream of people stopping from Timothy Leary and Richard Alpert, to Gary Snyder. There was a steady stream of intellectual questioning about the truth of life. This was the moment when every college student in the country read Be Here Now and Diet for a Small Planet. —Steve Jobs[24][page needed] In September 1972, Jobs enrolled at Reed College in Portland, Oregon. [40] He insisted on applying only to Reed, although it was an expensive school that Paul and Clara could ill afford. [41] Jobs soon befriended Robert Friedland,[42] who was the president of Reed's student body at the time. [24] Brennan remained involved with Jobs while in Reed. She later asked her to come and live with him in a house she rented near Reed's campus, but she refused. After only one semester, Jobs left Reed College without telling his parents. [43] Jobs later explained that he decided to quit because he did not want to spend his parents' money on an education that seemed meaningless to him. [44] He continued with the audit of his classes.[44] He attended a course on calligraphy that was taught by Robert Palladino. In a 2005 commencement speech at Stanford University, Jobs stated that during this period, he slept on the floor in friends' bedrooms, returned bottles of Coke for money on food, and received free weekly meals at the local Hare Krishna temple. In that same speech, Jobs said: If he had never fallen into this unique calligraphy course at university, the Mac would never have had several proportionally spaced fonts or fonts. [45] Between 1972 and 1985 I was lucky enough to get into computers when I was an industry young and idealistic. There weren't many degrees offered in computer science, so people on computers were brilliant people from math, physics, music, zoology, you name it. They loved it, and no one was really into it for the money [...] There are people out there who start companies to make money, but big companies, well, that's not what it's all about. —Steve Jobs[46] Pre-Apple In February 1974, Jobs returned to his parents' home in Los Altos and began looking for work. [47] He was soon hired by Atari, Inc. in Los Gatos, California, which gave him a job as a technician. [47] In 1973, Steve Wozniak designed his own version of the classic Pong video game and gave the board to Jobs. According to Wozniak, Atari only hired Jobs because he brought the board to the company, and they thought he had built it himself. [49] Atari co-founder Nolan Bushnell later described it as difficult but valuable, noting that he was very often the smartest guy in the room, and he would let people know he knew. [50] During this time, Jobs and Brennan remained involved with each other as they continued to see other people. In early 1974, Jobs lived what Brennan describes as a simple life in a Los Gatos cabin, working in Atari, and saving money for his impending trip to India. [citation needed] Jobs traveled to India in mid-1974[51] to visit Neem Karoli Baba[52] at his kaichi ashram with his friend Reed (and eventual Apple employee) Daniel Kottke, in search of spiritual enlightenment. When they arrived at Neem Karoli's ashram, it was almost deserted because Neem Karoli Baba had died in September 1973. [48] They then made a long walk to a dried lake to an ashram of Haidakhan Babaji. [48] After seven months, Jobs left India[53] and returned to the United States ahead of Daniel Kottke. [48] Jobs had changed his appearance; his head was shaved and he wore traditional Indian clothing. [54] During this time, Jobs experimented with psychedelia, later calling his LSD experiences one of the two or three most important things he had done in [his] life. [56] He spent a period at the All One Farm, a commune in Oregon owned by Robert Friedland. Brennan joined him for a period. [citation needed] During this time period, Jobs and Brennan became practitioners of Zen Buddhism through Zen master Kōbun Chino Otogawa. Jobs lived in his parents' backyard, which had been converted into a bedroom. [citation needed] Jobs devoted himself to long meditation retreats at the Tassajara Zen Mountain Center, the oldest Sōtō Zen monastery in the United States. [58] He considered taking a monastic residence in Eihei-ji in Japan, and maintained a lifelong appreciation for Zen. [59] In mid-1975, after returning to Atari, Jobs was assigned to create a circuit board for the arcade video game Breakout. [60] According to Bushnell, Atari offered US\$100 for each TTL chip that was removed on the machine. Jobs had little knowledge circuit board design and made a deal with Wozniak to split the quota evenly between them if Wozniak could minimize the number of chips. Much to the surprise of Atari's engineers, Wozniak reduced the they count to 46, a design so tight that it was impossible to reproduce on an assembly line. [61] According to Wozniak, Jobs told him that Atari gave them only \$700 (instead of the \$5,000 paid), and that Wozniak's fee was therefore \$350. [62] Wozniak did not find out about the actual bond until ten years later, but said that if Jobs had told him and explained that he needed the money, Wozniak would have given it to him. [63] Jobs and Wozniak attended meetings of the Homebrew Computer Club in 1975, which was a stepping stone to the development and marketing of apple's first computer. [14] Apple (1976-1985) See also: History of Apple § 1975-1985: Jobs and Wozniak Basically Steve Wozniak and I invented Apple because we wanted a personal computer. Not only could we not afford the computers that were on the market, these computers were impractical for us to use. We needed a Volkswagen. The Volkswagen isn't as fast or comfortable as other ways to travel, but VW owners can go wherever they want, whenever and with whomever they want. VW owners have personal control of their car. —Steve Jobs[24][necessary page] In March 1976, Wozniak completed the basic design of the Apple I computer and showed it to Jobs, who suggested that they sell it; Wozniak was at first skeptical of the idea, but later agreed. [64] In April of that same year, Jobs, Wozniak and administrative supervisor Ronald Wayne founded Apple Computer Company (now called Apple Inc.) as a trade association at jobs Christ Drive's parents' home on April 1, 1976. [65] The operation originally began in Jobs' room and later moved to the garage. [65] Wayne stayed only a short time, leaving Jobs and Wozniak as the company's active primary co-founders. [67] The two decided on the name Apple after Jobs returned from the All One Farm commune in Oregon and told Wozniak about his time spent in the farm's apple orchard. [68] Jobs originally planned to produce apple I's bare printed circuit boards and sell them to computer buffs for \$50 each. [69] To raise the money they needed to build the first batch of the circuit boards, Wozniak sold his HP science calculator and Jobs sold his Volkswagen van. [69] Later that year, computer retailer Paul Terrell bought 50 fully assembled apple I units for \$500 each. [71] Finally, about 200 Apple I computers were produced in total. [73] A neighbor of Christ Drive remembered Jobs as a strange individual who greeted his clients in his hanging, barefoot, and hippie underwear. [30] Another neighbour, Larry Waterland, who had just earned his Ph.D. in chemistry at Stanford, recalled firing jobs business: 'You drilled cards, put them in a big fight, said about the main machines of the time. Steve took me to the garage. He had a circuit board with a chip on it, a TV set, a Panasonic cassette tape cover and a keyboard. He said: 'This is an Apple computer. I said, 'You must be kidding'. I rejected the whole idea.' [30] Jobs' friend from Reed College and India, Daniel Kottke, recalled that as an early Apple employee, he was the only person who worked in the garage ... Woz would be presented once a week with its latest code. Steve Jobs didn't get his hands dirty in this regard. Kottke also stated that much of the early work took place in Jobs' kitchen, where he spent hours on the phone trying to find investors for the company. [30] They received funding from then-semi-retired Intel product marketing director and engineer Mike Markkula. [74] Scott McNealy, one of the co-founders of Sun Microsystems, said Jobs broke a glass-age ceiling in Silicon Valley because he had set up a very successful company at a young age. [36] Markkula caught the attention of Arthur Rock, who after looking at Apple's crowded booth at the Home Brew Computer Show, began with a \$60,000 investment and went to Apple's board. [75] Jobs was not pleased when Markkula recruited Mike Scott from National Semiconductor in February 1977 to serve as Apple's first president and CEO. [76] For what characterizes Apple is that its scientific staff always acted and acted as artists , in a field full of dries limited by the rational and binary worlds they inhabit, Apple's engineering teams had passion. They always believed that what they were doing was important and, above all, fun. Working at Apple was never just a job; it was also a crusade, a mission, to bring better computer power to the people. At its roots this attitude came from Steve Jobs. It was Power to the People, the slogan of the 1960s, rewritten in technology for the 1980s and called Macintosh. Jeffrey S. Young, 1987. From the book, Steve Jobs: The Journey is the Reward (published 1988). [24] After Brennan returned from his own trip to India, she and Jobs fell in love again, as Brennan noted changes in him that he attributes to Kobun (whom he was also still following). It was also at this time that Jobs showed off an Apple I computer prototype for Brennan and his parents in their living room. Brennan points to a change in that time period, where the two main influences on Jobs were Apple Inc. and Kobun. In early 1977, she and Jobs would spend time together at their home at Duveneck Ranch in Los Altos, which served as a hostel and environmental education center. In April 1977, Jobs and Wozniak introduced the Apple II to the West Coast Computer Faire. [78] It is the first consumer product to be sold by Apple Computer. Mainly designed by Wozniak, Jobs development of its unusual case and Rod Holt developed the unique power supply. [79] During the design stage, Jobs argued that the Apple II should have while Wozniak wanted eight. After a heated discussion, Wozniak threatened that Jobs should go get another computer. They later decided to go with eight slots. [80] The Apple II became one of the first highly successful mass-produced microcomputer products in the world. [81] As Jobs became more successful with his new venture, his relationship with Brennan became more complex. In 1977, Apple's success was now part of their relationship, and Brennan, Daniel Kottke, and Jobs moved into a house near Apple's Cupertino office. [citation needed] Brennan eventually took a position in the transportation department at Apple. [82] Brennan's relationship with Jobs deteriorated as his position with Apple grew, and he began considering ending the relationship. In October 1977, Brennan was approached by Rod Holt, who asked her to take a paid apprenticeship designing blueprints for Apples. [citation needed] Both Holt and Jobs believed it would be a good position for her given her artistic skills. Holt was particularly anxious that she took the stand and puzzled by her ambivalence towards her. Brennan's decision, however, was overshadowed by the fact that she realized she was pregnant and that Jobs was the father. It took him a few days to tell Jobs, whose face, according to Brennan turned ugly on the news. At the same time, according to Brennan, at the start of his third term, Jobs told him: I never wanted to ask you to get an abortion. I just didn't want to do that. [citation needed] He also refused to discuss the pregnancy with her. [83] Brennan declined internships and decided to leave Apple. She stated that Jobs told her: If you give up this baby for adoption, you feel it and I will never help you. [citation needed] According to Brennan, Jobs began sowing people with the idea that he slept and was inertile, which meant that this could not be his son. A few weeks before giving birth, Brennan was invited to deliver her baby at the All One Farm. He accepted the offer. [citation needed] When Jobs was 23 (the same age as her biological parents when they had it)[83] Brennan gave birth to her baby, Lisa Brennan, on May 17, 1978. [84] Jobs went there for the birth after being contacted by Robert Friedland, their mutual friend and owner of the farm. While distant, Jobs worked with her on a baby's name, which they discussed while sitting in the fields on a blanket. Brennan suggested Lisa's name that Jobs also liked and notes that Jobs was very attached to Lisa's name while also publicly denying parenthood. She would discover later that during this time, Jobs was preparing to unveil a new type of computer that she wanted to give a name for (her first choice was Claire after Santa Clara). He also stated that he never gave permission to the baby's name for a computer and he hid her plans. Jobs also worked with his team to come up with the phrase, Local Integrated Software Architecture as an alternative explanation for the Apple Lisa. [85] Decades later, however, Jobs admitted to his biographer Walter Isaacson that he was obviously named after my daughter. [86] When Jobs denied fatherhood, a DNA test established him as Lisa's father. He required him to give Brennan \$385 a month, in addition to repaying the welfare money he had received. Jobs gave him \$500 a month by the time Apple went public and Jobs became a millionaire. Brennan later agreed to give an interview with Time magazine's Michael Moritz for his special Time Person of the Year, published on January 3, 1983, in which he discussed his relationship with Jobs. Instead of naming Jobs the Person of the Year, the magazine called the computer the Machine of the Year. [87] On the issue, Jobs questioned the reliability of the paternity test (which stated that the likelihood of paternity for Jobs, Steven... is 94.1%). [88] Jobs responded by arguing that 28% of the male population of the United States could be the father. [88] Time also noted that the girl and the machine on which Apple has put so much hope for the future share the same name: Lisa. [88] Jobs was worth more than \$1 million in 1978 when he was just 23 years old. His net worth grew to more than \$250 million when he was 25, according to estimates. [89] He was also one of the youngest people ever to make the Forbes list of the nation's richest - and one of the few who have done so themselves, without inherited wealth. [24] In 1982, Jobs bought an apartment on the top two floors of The San Remo, a Manhattan building with a politically progressive reputation. Although he never lived there,[90] he spent years renovating it with the help of . M. Pei. In 2003, he sold it to U2 singer Bono. In 1983, Jobs lured John Sculley away from Pepsi-Cola to serve as CEO of Apple, asking: Do you want to spend the rest of your life selling sugary water, or do you want a chance to change the world? [91] In 1984, Jobs bought the Jackling House and the estate, and resided there for a decade. After that, he leased it for several years until 2000, when he stopped maintaining the house, allowing exposure to the climate to degrade it. In 2004, Jobs was granted permission from the town of Woodside to demolish the house in order to build a smaller contemporary style. After a few years in court, the house was finally demolished in 2011, a few months before he died. [92] A prototype of the original Macintosh from around 1981 (in the Computer History Museum) Jobs began directing the development of the in 1981, when he took over the project of Apple employee Jef Raskin, who conceived of conceiving (Wozniak was on leave during that time due to a plane crash earlier this year. [94] On January 22, 1984, Apple aired a Super Bowl television ad titled 1984, which ended with the words: On January 24, Apple Computer will present Macintosh. And you'll see why 1984 won't be like 1984. [96] On January 24, 1984, an emotional Jobs introduced the Macintosh to an enthusiastic audience at Apple's annual shareholders' meeting held at the Flint Auditorium; [97] Macintosh engineer Andy Hertzfeld described the scene as pandemonium. [99] The Macintosh was based on the graphical user interface of Xerox PARC,[100][101] and was widely acclaimed by the media with strong initial sales supporting it. [102] However, the slow processing speed of the computer and the limited range of software available led to a rapid decline in sales in the second half of 1984. [102] [103] [104] External video machine that changed the world, The; Pocket computer, The; Interview with Steve Jobs, 1990, 50:08, 05/14/1990, WGBH Media Library & Archives[105] Sculley and Jobs' respective visions for the company differed greatly. The former favored open architecture computers such as the Apple II, sold to education, small businesses and domestic markets less vulnerable to IBM. Jobs wanted the company to focus on the closed Macintosh architecture as a business alternative to the IBM PC. Chairman and CEO Sculley had little control over the chairman of Jobs' Macintosh division; and the Apple II division operated as separate companies, doubling services. [106] Although its products provided 85 percent of Apple's sales in early 1985, the company's January 1985 annual meeting did not mention the Apple II division or employees. Many left, including Wozniak, who stated that the company had been going in the wrong direction for the past five years and sold most of its shares. [107] Despite being frustrated with the company's dismissal (including Jobs himself) from Apple II employees in favor of the Macintosh, Wozniak left friendly and remained an honorary apple employee, maintaining a friendship with Jobs until his death. [108] [109] In early 1985, the Macintosh's failure to defeat IBM PC became apparent.[102][103] and strengthened Sculley's position in the company. In May 1985, Sculley — encouraged by Arthur Rock — decided to reorganize Apple, and proposed a plan to the board that would remove Jobs from the Macintosh group and put him at the helm of New Product Development. Such a move would make Jobs powerless within Apple effective. [24] [citation needed] In response, Jobs then developed a plan to get rid of Sculley and charge of Apple. However, Jobs clashed after the plan was leaked, and said he would leave Apple. The Board declined his resignation and asked him to reconsider. Sculley also told Jobs Jobs had all the necessary votes to go ahead with the reorganization. A few months later, on September 17, 1985, Jobs submitted a resignation letter to the Apple Board. Five additional senior Apple employees also resigned and joined Jobs in his new company, NeXT. [24] The Macintosh's struggle continued after Jobs left Apple. Although commercial lied and received in fanpharria, the expensive Macintosh was a hard sell. [111]:308–309 In 1985, Bill Gates' then-developing company, Microsoft, threatened to stop developing Mac applications unless it was granted a license for Mac operating system software. Microsoft was developing its graphical user interface... for DOS, which was calling Windows and didn't want Apple to sue over the similarities between the Windows GUI and the Mac interface. [111]:321 Sculley granted Microsoft the license that later led to problems for Apple. [111]:321 In addition, cheap IBM PC clones began to appear that ran on Microsoft software and had a graphical user interface. Although the Macintosh preceded the clones, it was much more expensive, so by the late 1980s, the Windows user interface was improving and improving and was therefore taking apple's share. [111]:322 Windows-based IBM-PC clones also led to the development of additional GUIs such as IBM's topview or digital search GEM,[111]:322 and thus the graphical user interface was beginning to be taken for granted, undersized the most apparent advantage of the Mac... it seemed clear as the 1980s ended that Apple could not go it alone indefinitely against the entire IBM clone market. [111]:322 1985–1997 NeXT Computer See also: NeXT After his resignation from Apple in 1985, Jobs founded NeXT Inc.[112] with \$7 million. A year later he ran out of money, and sought venture capital without any products on the horizon. Eventually, Jobs attracted the attention of billionaire Ross Perot, who invested heavily in the company. [113] The NeXT computer was shown to the world in what was considered jobs' return event.[114] a luxurious invitation-only gala launch event[115] which was described as a multimedia extravaganza. [116] The celebration was held at Louise M. Davies Symphony Hall, San Francisco, California on Wednesday, October 12, 1988. Steve Wozniak said in a 2013 interview that while Jobs was at NeXT he was really getting his head together. [93] NeXT's workstations were first launched in 1990 and priced at \$9,999. Like the Apple Lisa, the NeXT work station was technologically advanced and designed for the education sector, but was largely discarded prohibited costs for educational institutions. [117] The NeXT work station was known for its technical strengths, including its object-oriented software development system. NeXT product marketing jobs in the financial, scientific and academic community, highlighting its new experimental technologies, such as the Mach core, the digital signal processor chip and the built-in Ethernet port. Using a NeXT computer, English computer scientist Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1990 at CERN in Switzerland. [118] NeXTcube was released in 1990. Jobs touted it as the first interpersonal computer to replace the personal computer. With its innovative NeXTMail multimedia email system, NeXTcube could share voice, image, graphics and video in email for the first time. Interpersonal computing will revolutionize human communications and group work, Jobs told reporters. [119] Jobs led NeXT with an obsession with aesthetic perfection, as evidenced by the development and attention to NeXTcube's magnesium case. [120] This put considerable strain on NeXT's hardware division, and in 1993, having sold only 50,000 machines, NeXT went completely to software development with the launch of NeXTSTEP/Intel. [121] The company reported its first annual profit of \$1.03 million in 1994. [122] In 1996, NeXT Software, Inc. launched WebObjects, a framework for web application development. After NeXT was acquired by Apple Inc. in 1997, WebObjects was used to build and run Apple Store services.[121] MobileMe, and the iTunes store. and Disney in 1986, Jobs financed the spinout of The Graphics Group (later renamed Pixar) of Lucasfilm's computer graphics division for the price of \$10 million, \$5 million of which was donated to the company as capital and \$5 million of which was paid to Lucasfilm for technological rights. [123] The first film produced by its Disney association, Toy Story (1995), with Jobs credited as an executive producer,[124] gave fame and critical acclaim to the studio when it was released. For the next 15 years, under the direction of creative head John Lasseter, the company produced box office hits A Bug's Life (1998); Toy Story 2 (1999); Monsters, Inc. (2001); Finding Nemo (2003); The Incredibles (2004); Cars (2006); Ratatouille (2007); WALL-E (2008); Until (2009); and Toy Story 3 (2010). Finding Nemo, The Incredibles, Ratatouille, WALL-E, Up and Toy Story 3 received the Academy Award for Best Animated Film, an award introduced in 2001. [125] In 2003 and 2004, when Disney's contract was running out, Jobs and Disney chief executive Michael Eisner attempted to negotiate a new partnership.[126] and in January 2004, Jobs announced that he would never deal with Disney again. [127] He would seek a new partner to distribute his films after his contract expired. In October 2005, Bob Iger replaced Eisner at Disney, and Iger quickly worked to relations with Jobs and. On January 24, 2006, Jobs and Iger announced that Disney had agreed to buy in a total transaction worth \$7.4 billion. When the deal was closed, close, he became the largest single shareholder in The Walt Disney Company with approximately seven percent of the company's shares. [128] Jobs' stakes at Disney far exceeded those of Eisner, who holds 1.7%, and Disney family member Roy E. Disney, who until his death in 2009 had about 1% of the company's shares and Eisner's criticism, especially that he assaulted Disney's relationship with, accelerated the expulsion After the merger ended, Jobs received 7% of Disney's shares, and joined the board of directors as the largest individual shareholder. [128] [129] After Jobs' death, his disney shares were transferred to the Steven P. Jobs Trust led by Laurene Jobs. [131] After Jobs' death, Iger recalled in 2019 that many warned him about Jobs, which would intimidate me and everyone else. Iger wrote: Who wouldn't want Steve Jobs to have influence over how a company is run?, and who as an active Disney board member rarely created problems for me. Not ever, but rarely. He speculated that they would have seriously consider merged Disney and Apple if Jobs lived. [127] Floyd Norman, of, described Jobs as a mature, seedy individual who never interfered in the creative process of filmmakers. [132] In early June 2014, Walt Disney Animation Studios co-founder and president Ed Catmull revealed that Jobs advised him once he only told them until they understand it in disagreements. Catmull published the book Creativity, Inc. in 2014, in which he recounts numerous experiences of working with Jobs. As for his own way of dealing with Jobs, Catmull writes:[133][page needed] In all 26 years with Steve, Steve and I never had one of those strong verbal arguments and it is not my nature to do that. ... but we disagreed quite often about things. ... I would tell him something and he immediately shot it because he could think faster than he could. ... Then I would wait a week ... I would call him and give him my counterargument to what he had said and immediately knocked him down. So I had to wait another week, and sometimes this went on for months. But in the end one of the three things happened. About a third of the time he said, Oh, I get it, you're right. And that was the end of it. And it was another third of the time that [I] would say: I actually think he's right. The other third of the time, where we didn't reach a consensus, just let me do it my way, never said anything else about it. [134] 1997-2011 Return to Apple See also: Apple Inc. § 1997–2007: Return to Profitability Jobs on stage at Macworld Conference & Expo; Expo, San Francisco, January 11, 2005 In 1996, Apple I would buy NeXT for \$427 million. The deal was terminated in February 1997,[135] bringing Jobs back to the company he had co-founded. Jobs became de facto chief after then-CEO Gil Amelio was ousted in July He was formally appointed interim CEO in September. [136] In March 1998, to concentrate Apple's efforts on returning to profitability, Jobs finished a number of projects, including Newton, Cyberdog and OpenDoc. In the coming months, many employees developed their fear of encountering Jobs while riding in the elevator, afraid they may not have a job when the doors opened. The reality was that Jobs' sumal executions were rare, but a handful of victims were enough to frighten an entire enterprise. [137] Jobs changed the licensing program to Macintosh clones, making it too costly for manufacturers to continue making machines. With the purchase of NeXT, much of the company's technology found its way into Apple products, most notably NeXTSTEP, which evolved into Mac OS X. Under Jobs' direction, the company significantly increased sales with the introduction of iMac and other new products; Since then, attractive designs and powerful branding have worked well for Apple. At the 2000 Macworld Expo, Jobs officially left the interim modifier of his title to Apple and became permanent CEO. [138] Jobs asked at the time that he would be using the iCEO title. [139] Subsequently, the company branched out, introducing and improving other digital devices. With the introduction of the iPod portable music player, iTunes digital music software, and the iTunes Store, the company made inroads into consumer electronics and music distribution. On June 29, 2007, Apple entered the mobile phone business with the introduction of the iPhone, a multi-touch display mobile phone, which also included the features of an iPod and, with its own mobile browser, revolutionized the mobile navigation scene. While fueling open innovation, Jobs also reminded his employees that real artists are shipped. [140] Jobs had a public war of words with Dell Computer CEO Michael Dell, beginning in 1987, when Jobs first criticized Dell for making non-innovative beige boxes. [141] On October 6, 1997, at a Gartner Symposium, when dell was asked what he would do if he ran the then troubled Apple Computer company, he said: He would close it and return the money to shareholders. [142] Then, in 2006, Jobs emailed all employees when Apple's market capitalization rose above Dell: Team, it turned out that Michael Dell was not perfect for predicting the future. Based on today's stock market close, Apple is worth more than Dell. Stocks go up and down, and things may be different tomorrow, but I thought it was worth a moment of reflection today. Steve. [143] Jobs was admired and criticized for his accomplished skill in persuasion the commercial, which has been called the field of reality distortion and was particularly evident during his keynote speeches (colloquially known as Stevenotes) at Macworld Expos and the Apple Worldwide Developers Conferences. [144] [144] He usually went to work with a black long-sleeved turtleneck made by Issey Miyake (sometimes reported as the St. Croix brand), the Levi 501 blue jeans, and the New Balance 991 sneakers. [145] [146] He said his choice was inspired by that of Stuart Geman, a prominent professor of applied mathematics at Brown University. Jobs told his biographer Walter Isaacson ... he came to like the idea of having a uniform for himself, both for his daily comfort (the reason he claimed) and for his ability to convey a signature style. [145] Jobs was a board member of Gap Inc. from 1999 to 2002. [147] Jobs and Bill Gates at the fifth conference D: All Things Digital (D5) in May 2007 In May 2007 In May 2007, Jobs received stock options worth 7.5 million Apple shares with an exercise price of \$18.30. It was alleged that the options had been pushed back, and that the price for the financial year should have been \$21.10. In addition, it was alleged that Jobs had incurred taxable income of \$20,000,000 that he did not report, and that Apple exaggerated its earnings for that same amount. As a result, Jobs potentially faced a number of criminal charges and civil penalties. The case was the subject of active criminal and civil government investigations.[148] although an independent Internal Apple investigation completed on December 29, 2006 found that Jobs was unaware of these issues and that the options granted to him were returned without being exercised in 2003. [149] In 2005, Jobs responded to criticism of Apple's poor recycling programs for e-waste in the United States, and said goodbye to the environment and other advocates at Apple's annual meeting in Cupertino in April. A few weeks later, Apple announced that it would return iPods for free to its retail stores. The Computer TakeBack Campaign responded by flying a banner from a plane over the graduation of Stanford University in which Jobs was the startup speaker. The banner said Steve, don't be a mini-player - recycle all the electronic waste. In 2006, it further expanded Apple's recycling programs to any North American customer who buys a new Mac. This program includes environmentally friendly shipping and removal of its old systems. [150] The success of Apple's unique products and services provided several years of stable financial returns, pushing Apple to become the world's most valuable public company in 2011. [151] Jobs was perceived as a demanding perfectionist[152][153] who always aspired to position his businesses and products at the forefront of the information technology industry envisaged and established trends in innovation and style. He summed up self-concept at the end of his inaugural address at the Macworld Conference and Expo in January 2007, quoting ice hockey player Wayne Gretzky: There's an old quote from Wayne Gretzky that I love. I skate to where the puck will be, not where it's been. And we have always tried to make to Apple. From the beginning. And we always will. [154] Jobs demonstrating the iPhone 4 to Russian President Dmitry Medvedev on June 23, 2010 On July 1, 2008, a \$7 billion class action lawsuit was filed against several members of Apple's board of directors for lost revenue due to alleged securities fraud. [155] In a 2011 interview with biographer Walter Isaacson, Jobs revealed that he had met with U.S. President Barack Obama, complained about the nation's shortage of software engineers, and told Obama that he was headed for a one-term presidency. [157] Jobs proposed that any foreign student who earned an engineering degree at a U.S. university should automatically be offered a green card. After the meeting, Jobs commented: The president is very smart, but he kept explaining to us reasons why things can't be done. . . I'm infuriated. [157] Health problems In October 2003, Jobs was diagnosed with cancer. In mid-2004, he announced to his employees that he had a cancerous tumor in his pancreas. [158] The prognosis for pancreatic cancer is usually very poor; [159] Jobs stated that it had a rare, much less aggressive type, known as an islet cell neuroendocrine tumor. [158] Despite his diagnosis, Jobs resisted his doctors' recommendations for medical intervention for nine months,[160] instead relying on alternative medicine to thwart the disease. According to Harvard researcher Ramzi Amri, his choice of alternative treatment led to unnecessarily early death. Other doctors agree that Jobs' diet was insufficient to deal with his illness. However, cancer researcher and alternative medicine critic David Gorski wrote that it is impossible to know if and by how much his chances of surviving his cancer could have decreased through his flirtation with woo. My best guess was that Jobs probably only modestly diminished his chances of survival, if that. [161] Barrie R. Cassileth, the head of the integrative medicine department at Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center,[163] said: Jobs' faith in alternative medicine probably cost him his life.... I had the only type of pancreatic cancer that is treatable and curable.... He essentially committed suicide. [164] According to Jobs' biographer Walter Isaacson, for nine months he refused to undergo surgery for his pancreatic cancer, a decision he later regretted as his health declined. [165] Instead, she tried a vegan diet, acupuncture, herbal remedies, and other treatments she found online, and even consulted a psychic. It was also by a doctor who ran a clinic that advised juice fasts, clean intestinal and other underlying approaches, before finally having surgery in July 2004. [166] He eventually underwent a pancreaticoduodenectomy (or Whipple procedure) in July 2004, which appeared to successfully remove the tumor. [167] The works received no chemotherapy or radiation. Radiation. During Jobs' absence, Tim Cook, head of worldwide sales and operations at Apple, ran the company. [158] As of January 2006, only Jobs' wife, his doctors, and Iger and his wife knew that their cancer had returned. Jobs told Iger privately that he hoped to live to see his son Reed's high school graduation in 2010. [127] In early August 2006, Jobs gave the keynote address at Apple's annual Global Developers Conference. His slim, almost gauntly appearance and unusually listless delivery,[170][171] along with his choice to delegate significant parts of his inaugural lecture to other presenters, inspired a wave of media and internet speculation about the state of his health. [172] Instead, according to a report by Ars Technica magazine, attendees of the World Developers Conference (WWDC) who saw Jobs in person said he looked good. [173] After the inaugural conference, an Apple spokesperson said Steve's health is robust. [174] Two years later, similar concerns followed Jobs' 2008 WWDC main address. [175] Apple officials stated that Jobs was the victim of common error and was taking antibiotics,[176] while others assured that his cachetous appearance was due to the Whipple procedure. [169] During a July conference call discussing Apple's earnings, participants answered repeated questions about Jobs' health by insisting that this was a private matter. Others said shareholders were entitled to know more, given Jobs' hands-on approach to running his company. [177] Based on an off-the-record phone conversation with Jobs, The New York Times reported: While their health problems amounted to a good deal more than a common mistake, they were not life-threatening and lack a recurrence of cancer. [179] On August 28, 2008, Bloomberg mistakenly published a 2,500-word obituary of Jobs on its corporate news service, which contained blanks for his age and cause of death. News operators routinely store updated obituaries to facilitate the delivery of news in the event of the death of a well-known figure. Although the error was quickly rectified, many news and blog operators reported on it,[180] intensifying rumors about Jobs' health. [181] Jobs responded to Apple's September 2008 Let's Rock conference by paraphrasing Mark Twain: Reports of my death are greatly exaggerated. [182] At a later media event, Jobs concluded his presentation with a slide that said 11/07/0, referring to his blood pressure, stating that he would not address further about their health. [184] On December 16, 2008, Apple announced that Vice President of Marketing Phil Schiller would deliver the company's last inaugural address at the 2009 Macworld Conference and Expo, reviving questions about Jobs' health again. [185] In a statement given on January 5, 2009, in Apple.com, Jobs said he had been suffering from a hormonal imbalance for several months. [187] In 1997, the government 14, 2009, Jobs wrote in an internal Apple memo that the previous week he had learned that my health-related problems are more complex than I originally thought. [189] He announced a six-month leave of absence until the end of June 2009, to allow him to better focus on his health. Tim Cook, who previously acted as CEO in Jobs' absence in 2004, became CEO in Apple roles, with Jobs still involved with major strategic decisions. [189] In 2009, Tim Cook offered a portion of his liver to Jobs, as both share a rare blood type and the donor liver can regenerate tissue after this operation. Jobs shouted: I will never let you do that. I never will. [190] In April 2009, Jobs underwent a liver transplant at the Methodist University Hospital Transplant Institute in Memphis, Tennessee. [191] [192] Jobs' prognosis was described as excellent. [191] Resigning on 17 January 2011, a year and a half after Jobs returned to work following the liver transplant, Apple announced that he had been granted sick leave of absence. Jobs announced his permission in a letter to employees, stating that his decision was made so that he could focus on his health. As it did at the time of its 2009 sick leave, Apple announced that Tim Cook would run daily operations and that Jobs would remain involved in major strategic decisions for the company. [194] While on sick leave, Jobs appeared at the iPad 2 launch event on March 2, WWDC's main conference introducing iCloud on June 6, and in front of Cupertino City Council on June 7. [196] On August 24, 2011, Jobs announced his resignation as CEO of Apple, writing to the board, I have always said that if ever came a day when I could no longer fulfill my duties and expectations as CEO of Apple, I would be the first to let him know. Unfortunately, this day has arrived. [197] Jobs became chairman of the board and appointed Tim Cook as his successor as CEO. [198] Jobs continued to work for Apple until the day before his death six weeks later. [200] [201] The flags of death flying at half-staff outside Apple's headquarters in Cupertino, On the night of Jobs' Jobs' death he died at his home in Palo Alto, California, at around 3.m. (PDT) on October 5, 2011, due to complications from a relapse of his previously treated pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor. [141][203][204] which resulted in respiratory arrest. [105] He had lost consciousness the previous day and died with his wife, children and sisters by his side. [106] His sister, Mona Simpson, described his death as follows: Steve's last words, before, they were monosyllabic, repeated three times. Before boarding, she had looked at her sister Patty, then long to her children, then to her life's partner, Laurene, and then over her shoulders past them. Steve's last words were: Oh wow. Oh wow. Oh wow. ' He then lost consciousness and died a few hours later. [106] A small private funeral was held in 2015. 2015. 7. 2011, the details of which, out of respect for the Employment family, were not made public. [107] Apple[108] and aired announcements of his death. [109] Apple announced the same day that Jobs had left no plans for a public service, but encouraged well-wishers to send their recall messages to an email address created to receive such messages. [110] Apple and Microsoft flew their flags at half-staff throughout their respective headquarters and campuses. [211] Bob Iger ordered all Disney properties, including Walt Disney World and Disneyland, to fly their flags at half-staff from October 6-12, 2011. [113] For two weeks after his death, Apple showed on its corporate website a simple page showing Jobs' name and life alongside his grayscale portrait. [214] [216] On October 19, 2011, Apple employees conducted a private memorial service for Jobs at the Apple campus in Cupertino. Jobs' widow, Laurene, was present, as well as Cook, Bill Campbell, Norah Jones, Al Gore and Coldplay. [117] Some of Apple's retail stores closed briefly so that employees could attend the memorial. A video of the service was uploaded to Apple's website. [117] California Governor Jerry Brown declared Sunday, October 16, 2011, as Steve Jobs Day. [118] That day, an invitation-only memorial was held at Stanford University. Attendees included executives from Apple and other technology companies, members of the media, celebrities, close friends of Jobs and politicians, along with Jobs' family. Bono, Yo-Yo Ma and Joan Baez performed at the service, which lasted more than an hour. The service was highly secured, with guards at all gates of the university, and a helicopter flying over from an area news station. [219] Each attendee received a small brown box as a farewell gift from Jobs. The box contained a copy of the Autobiography of a Yogi by Paramahansa Yogananda. [121] Childhood friend and Apple co-founder Steve Wozniak,[199] the former owner of what would become, George Lucas,[199] former rival,

Microsoft co-founder Bill Gates,[224] and President Barack Obama[199] offered statements in response to his death. Jobs is buried in an unmarked grave in Alta Mesa Memorial Park, Palo Alto's only nonsectary cemetery. [226] Innovations and designs of Jobs' design aesthetics were influenced by the philosophies of Zen and Buddhism. In India, he experienced Buddhism during his seven-month spiritual journey.[199] and his sense of intuition was influenced by the spiritual people with whom he studied. [128] He also learned from many references and sources, such as modernist architecture by Joseph Eichler,[citation needed] and industrial designs by Richard Sapper[229] and Dieter Rams. [citation needed] According to Apple co-founder Steve Wozniak, Steve never code. He was not an engineer and did not do any Design... [230] [231] Daniel Kottke, one of Apple's first employees and a university friend of Jobs, stated: Between Woz and Jobs, Woz was the innovator, the inventor. Steve Jobs was the marketing person. [132] He appears as a primary inventor or co-inventor on 346 U.S. patents or patent applications related to a range of technologies from real computer and portable devices to user interfaces (including touch-based), speakers, keyboards, power adapters, scales, closures, sleeves, lanyards, and packages. Jobs' contributions to most of his patents were by the look and feel of the product. Its head of industrial design Jonathan Ive had his name along with Jobs' name for 200 of the patents. [133] Most of these are design patents (product-specific designs; for example, Jobs listed as the lead inventor in patents for both original iMacs and light style, as well as MacBook G4 Titanium) rather than utility patents (inventions). [234] It holds 43 U.S. patents on inventions. [134] The patent for the Mac OS X Dock user interface with the magnification function was issued the day before he died. [136] Although Jobs had little involvement in engineering and the technical side of the original Apple computers,[199] Jobs later used his CEO position to get directly involved with product design. [137] In 2007, her first job was Joanna Hoffman, known as one of the few Apple and NeXT employees who could successfully confront Jobs while also participating with him. [138] Even while terminally ill in the hospital, Jobs outlined new devices that would keep the iPad in a hospital bed. [106] He also despised the finger oxygen monitor, and suggested ways to revise the design for simplicity. [139] Since his death, the former CEO of Apple has won 141 patents, more than most inventors earn during his lifetime. Jobs currently holds more than 450 patents. [140] Apple And Main article: Apple I Although fully designed by Steve Wozniak, Jobs came up with the idea of selling the desktop computer, which led to the formation of Apple Computer in 1976. Both Jobs and Wozniak built several of Apple's first prototypes by hand, and sold some of their belongings to do so. Finally, 200 units were produced. [73] Apple II An Apple II with an external monitor, designed primarily for Wozniak Main article: The Apple II series The Apple II is an 8-bit home computer, one of the world's first highly successful mass-produced microcomputer products.[81] designed primarily by Wozniak [Jobs oversaw the development of the unusual case of the Apple II[241] and Rod Holt developed the It was introduced in 1977 to West Coast Computer Faire by Jobs and Wozniak and was the first consumer product sold by Apple. Apple Lisa's main article: Apple Lisa The Lisa is a personal computer by Apple during the 1980s. It was the first personal computer to offer a graphical user interface on a machine aimed at individual business users. Lisa's development began in 1978. [142] Lisa sold poorly, with only 100,000 units sold. [143] In 1982, after Jobs was expelled from the Lisa project,[144] he joined the Macintosh project. The Macintosh is not a direct descendant of Lisa, although there are obvious similarities between the systems. The final revision, the Lisa 2/10, was modified and sold as the Macintosh XL. [145] Macintosh Jobs holding a MacBook Air at the MacWorld Conference & Expo in 2008 Main article: Macintosh When he joined the original Macintosh team, Jobs took over the project after Wozniak had experienced a traumatic plane crash and temporarily left the company. [93] Jobs introduced the Macintosh computer on 24 January 1984. This was the first mass-market personal computer with a comprehensive graphical user and mouse interface. [146] This first model was later renamed Macintosh 128k for its uniqueness among a family populated with later updated models that also rely on Apple's own patented architecture. Since 1998, Apple has largely removed the Macintosh name in favor of Mac, although the product family has been called Mac or the Mac since the development of the first model. The Macintosh was introduced for a \$1.5 million Ridley Scott TELEVISION ad, 1984. [147] On January 22, 1984 it aired during the third quarter of Super Bowl XVIII, and some people regard the announcement as a watershed event[248] and a masterpiece. [149] Regis McKenna called the announcement more successful than Mac himself. [1984] 1984 uses an unnamed heroine to represent the arrival of the Macintosh (indicated by a Picasso-style image of the computer at the top of the white tank) as a means of saving humanity from the conformity of IBM's attempts to dominate the computer industry. The ad alludes to George Orwell's novel, Nineteen Eighty-Four, which describes a dystopian future ruled by a televised Big Brother. [251] The Macintosh, however, was expensive, hindering its ability to be competitive in a market already dominated by Commodore 64 for consumers, as well as IBM Personal Computer and its accompanying clone market for companies. [153] Macintosh systems still found success in education and desktop editing and kept Apple as the second-largest PC manufacturer over the next decade. NeXT Computer Main article: NeXT Computer After Jobs was forced out of Apple in 1985, started NeXT, a workstation computer company. NeXT was introduced in 1988 at a luxurious launch event. Using the NeXT computer, Tim Berners-Lee created the world's first web browser, the WorldWideWeb. The operating system of the NeXT computer, called NeXTSTEP, begat Darwin, which is now the basis of most products such as Macintosh macOS and iOS from the iPhone. [254] iMac Original iMac was introduced in 1998. The first Apple product facing the consumer to debut under Jobs' main return article: iMac Apple iMac G3 was introduced in 1998 and its innovative design was the result directly of Jobs' return to Apple. Apple boasted the back of our computer looks better than anyone else's front. [156] Described as cartoonlike, the first plastic-clad iMac Bondi Blue was different from any personal computer that came before. In 1999, Apple introduced the apple iMac gray graphite and has since varied considerably the shape, color and size by keeping the all-in-one design. Design ideas were intended to create a connection with the user, such as the handle and a respiratory light effect when the computer went to sleep. [157] The Apple iMac sold for \$1,299 at the time. The iMac also featured advanced thinking changes, such as avoiding the floppy disk drive and moving exclusively to USB to connect peripherals. This last change resulted, through the success of the iMac, in the interface that became popular among third-party peripheral manufacturers, as evidenced by the first USB peripherals of translucent plastic (to match the design of the iMac). [158] the main article in iTunes: iTunes iTunes is a media player, media library, online radio station, and mobile device management app developed by Apple. It is used to play, download and organize audio and digital video (as well as other media available in the iTunes Store) on personal computers running macOS and Microsoft Windows operating systems. The iTunes Store is also available on the iPod Touch, iPhone and iPad. Through the iTunes Store, users can purchase and download music, music videos, TV shows, audiobooks, podcasts, movies, and movie rentals in some countries, and ringtones, available on the iPhone and iPod Touch (fourth generation onwards). The application software for the iPhone, iPod and iPod Touch can be downloaded from the App Store. iPod Main article: iPod The first generation of iPod was released October 23, 2001. The important innovation of the iPod was its small size achieved using a 1.8 hard drive compared to the 2.5 drives common to players at the time. The capacity of the first generation of iPod ranged from 5 GB to 10 GB. [159] The iPod sold for 399 U.S. dollars and more than 100,000 iPods were sold before the end of 2001. The introduction of the iPod resulted in Apple becoming an important player in the music industry. [160] In addition, the success of the iPod the way for the iTunes music store and the iPhone. [161] After the first generations of iPods, Apple released the iPod Touch touchscreen, the undersized iPod Mini and the iPod Nano, and the screenless iPod Shuffle in the following years. [160] iPhone Jobs unveiled the iPhone at MacWorld Conference & Expo; on January 9, January, Main article: Apple iPhone began working on the first iPhone in 2005 and the first iPhone was released on June 29, 2007. The iPhone created such a feeling that a survey indicated that six in ten Americans were aware of its launch. Time declared her Invention of the Year for 2007. [162] The completed iPhone had multimedia capabilities and functioned as a four-band touchscreen smartphone. [163] A year later, the iPhone 3G was launched in July 2008 with three key features: GPS support, 3G data and UMTS/HSDPA tri-band. In June 2009, the iPhone 3GS, whose improvements included voice control, better camera and faster processor, was introduced by Phil Schiller. [164] The iPhone 4 was thinner than previous models, had a five-megapixel camera capable of recording video on 720p HD, and added a secondary front camera for video calls. [165] An important feature of the iPhone 4S, introduced in October 2011, was Siri, a virtual assistant capable of voice recognition. [162] iPad Jobs introducing the iPad, San Francisco, January 27, 2010 Main Article: iPad The iPad is an iOS-based line of tablet computers designed and marketed by Apple. The first iPad was released on April 3, 2010. The user interface is built around the device's multi-touch display, including a virtual keyboard. The iPad includes integrated Wi-Fi and cellular connectivity in selected models. As of April 2015, more than 250 million iPads have been sold. [166] Family Jobs' home in the Palo Alto Jobs house, seen from an adjacent sidewalk. Abundant fruit trees are visible next to the house Chrisann Brennan notes that after Jobs was forced out of Apple, he apologized many times for his behavior toward her and Lisa. He also claims that Jobs said he never took responsibility when he should have, and that he was sorry. [167] By this time, Jobs had developed a strong relationship with Lisa and by the time she was nine, Jobs had her name on her birth certificate changed from Lisa Brennan to Lisa Brennan-Jobs. [Citation needed] In addition, Jobs and Brennan developed a working relationship with co-parent Lisa, a change Brennan attributes to the influence of his newly found biological sister, Mona Simpson (who worked to repair the relationship between Lisa and Jobs). [Citation needed] Jobs found Mona after first finding her birth mother, Joanne Schieble Simpson, shortly after leaving Apple. However, Jobs did not contact his birth family during the life of his adoptive mother Clara. I would later tell his official biographer Walter Isaacson: I never wanted [Paul and Clara] to feel that I didn't consider them the parents, because they were totally my parents [...] I loved it so much that I never wanted me to know about my research, and I even had reporters keep it quiet when any of them found out. However, in 1986, when she was 31, Clara was diagnosed with lung cancer. It began to long with her and learned more details about his background and adoption, information that motivated him to find his biological mother. Jobs found on her birth certificate the name of the San Francisco doctor whom Schieble had converted to when she was pregnant. Although the doctor did not help Jobs while he was alive, he left a letter for Jobs to open up about his death. When she died shortly afterward, Jobs received the letter saying her mother had been a single Wisconsin graduate student named Joanne Schieble. [168] Jobs only contacted Schieble after Clara's death in early 1986 and after receiving permission from his father, Paul. In addition, out of respect for Paul, he asked the media not to report on his research. [169] Jobs stated that he was motivated to find his birth mother both out of curiosity and the need to see if she was okay and thank her, because I'm glad it didn't end up as an abortion. She was twenty-three and she went through a lot to have me. [170] Schieble was emotional during their first meeting (although she was unused with the history of the role of Apple or Jobs in it) and told her that she had been pressured to sign the adoption papers. She said she regretted it for granted and repeatedly apologised for it. Jobs and Schieble would develop a friendly relationship for the rest of their lives and spend Christmas together. [169] During this first visit, Schieble told Jobs that he had a sister, Mona, who was unaware that he had a brother. [170] Schieble then arranged for them to meet in New York where Mona worked. His first impression of Jobs was that he was totally straightforward and charming, just a normal, sweet guy. [172] Simpson and Jobs went for a long walk to get to know each other. [172] Jobs later told her biographer that Mona was not completely thrilled at first to have me in her life and have her emotionally loving mother towards me. . . . As we met, we became very good friends, and she's my family. I don't know what I would do without her. I can't imagine a better sister. My adoptive sister, Patty, and I were never close. [172] I grew up as an only child, with a single mother. Because we were poor and because I knew my father had emigrated from Syria, I imagined he resembled Omar Sharif. ♪The staff were very friendly and helpful. Later, having met my father, I tried to believe that he had changed his number and left no forwarding address because he was an idealistic revolutionary, plotting a new world for the Arab people. Even as a feminist, my whole life had been that a man loved me, that he could love me. For decades, I had thought man would be my father. When I was 25, I met that man, and he was my brother. Mona Simpson[206] Jobs then found out. Learn. family history. Six months after he was waived for adoption, Schieble's father died, married Jandali, and they had a daughter, Mona. [4] Jandali claims that after completing his Doctorate he returned to Syria to work and that it was during this period that Schieble left him[4] (they divorced in 1962). [Citation needed] [citation needed] also states that after the divorce she lost contact with Mona for a period of time: I also take responsibility for being away from my daughter when she was four, as her mother divorced me when I went to Syria, but we got in touch after 10 years. We lost touch again when her mother moved out and didn't know where she was, but for 10 years we were in constant contact, and I see her three times a year. I arranged a trip for her last year to visit Syria and Lebanon and she went with a relative from Florida. [4] A few years later, Schieble married an ice skating teacher, George Simpson. Mona Jandali took the surname of her stepfather and thus became Mona Simpson. In 1970, after divorcing her second husband, Schieble brought Mona to Los Angeles and raised her on her own. [173] When Simpson discovered that his father, Abdulfattah Jandali, was living in Sacramento, California, Jobs had no interest in meeting him, as he believed Jandali was not treating his children well. Simpson went to Sacramento alone and met Jandali, who worked in a small restaurant. [175] Jandali and Simpson spoke for several hours, during which he told her that he had left teaching for the cooking business. [175] He also said that he and Schieble had given another child up for adoption, but that we will never see that baby again. This baby is gone. [199] At Jobs' request, Simpson did not tell Jandali that he had met his son. [175] Jandali told Simpson that he once ran a Mediterranean restaurant near San Jose and that all successful tech people used to come there. Even Steve Jobs. . . . Oh yes, he used to come in, and he was a sweet guy and a big diaper. [199] After learning of the visit, Jobs recalled that it was amazing. . . I had been to this restaurant a few times, and I remember meeting the owner. He was Syrian. Balding. We shook hands. However, Jobs still didn't want to meet Jandali because I was a rich man by then, and I didn't trust him not to try to blackmail me or go to press about it. . . I asked Mona not to tell her about me. Then he contacted Simpson and asked what's that about Steve Jobs? Simpson told him it was true and later commented: My father is thoughtful and a nice, but he is very, very passive. . . . He never

19, 2011. In 1997, Steve Jobs worked the day before he died. Gizmodo. Archived from the original on June 24, 2012. Retrieved October 21, 2011. Retrieved August 18, 2011. Steve Jobs Quits. Reuters. Archived from the original on February 4, 2012. Retrieved August 25, 2011. ^ Siegler, M.G. Steve Jobs resigns as CEO of Apple. Techcrunch. Archived from the original on August 25, 2011. Retrieved August 25, 2011. ^ Rare Pancreatic Cancer Caused Steve Jobs' Death (Press Release). Voice of America. 12 September 2011 Archived from the original on January 24, 2012. Retrieved October 7, 2011. Retrieved October 6, 2011. Steve Jobs, co-founder of Apple, dies at 56. The Guardian. Uk. Archived from the original on June 19, 2013. Retrieved October 10, 2011. In 1997, Steve Jobs died at home from a respiratory arrest related to pancreatic cancer. Bloomberg L.P. Archived from the original on February 10, 2012. Retrieved February 10, 2012. Mona (30 October 2011). The Praise of a Sister for Steve Jobs. The New York Times. Retrieved October 30, 2011. ^ Geoffrey A. Fowler (7 October 2011). Steve Jobs' funeral is Friday. The Wall Street Journal. Archived from the original on August 13, 2013. Retrieved October 5, 2011. Statement from apple's Board of Directors (Press Release). Apple Inc. Archived from the original April 25, 2012. Retrieved October 5, 2011. ^ Pixar Animation Studios. What are you doing? Archived from the original on June 8, 2012. Retrieved April 18, 2013. ^ Remembering Remembering Jobs. Apple Inc. Archived from the original on June 24, 2012. Retrieved October 10, 2011. ^ Apple flies flags on half of Steve Jobs' staff. ^1.0 1.1 1.2 September 12, 2011 Archived from the original on August 13, 2013. Retrieved October 29, 2011. ^ Microsoft lowers flags to half the staff in homage to Steve Jobs. Network world. 12 September 2011 Archived from the original on November 9, 2013. Retrieved October 29, 2011. ^ Disney World flags at half-staff at memory of Steve Jobs. Bay News 9. 12 September 2011 Archived from the original on December 13, 2011. Retrieved October 29, 2011. Retrieved October 6, 2011. Steve Jobs: The homepage tributes. Cnn. Archived from the original on April 25, 2012. Retrieved January 10, 2012. ^ Apple's website pays tribute to Steve Jobs. The times of India. India. 12 September 2011 Archived from the original on April 25, 2012. Retrieved October 7, 2011. ^ Remembering Steve Jobs. Apple Inc. Archived from the original on June 24, 2012. Retrieved October 6, 2011. ^ A celebration of Steve's life. Archived from the original on December 29, 2013. Apple.com[Retrieved: October 26, 2011]. On October 16, 2016, Steve Jobs Memorial was created for October 2016. The Hollywood reporter. Archived from the original on December 31, 2013. Retrieved November 12, 2011. ^ Steve Jobs Memorial Service to Be Held Oct. 16. The Wall Street Journal. 12 September 2011 Archived from the original on August 13, 2013. Retrieved November 12, 2011. Retrieved October 17, 2011. Steve Jobs' family gave moving words to the Sunday Memorial - Digits – WSJ. The Wall Street Journal. Archived from the original on April 10, 2014. Retrieved November 12, 2011. Retrieved June 21, 2015. In 1993, his father was one of the first to do so, and was one of the first to do so. Inc. Retrieved June 23, 2015. ^ Wozniak recalls crying to his friend Steve Jobs. Youtube. Retrieved October 6, 2011. ^ George Lucas on Steve Jobs. Fortune. Archived from the original on January 28, 2012. Retrieved October 6, 2011. ^ Steve Jobs. Thegatesnotes.com. 5 October 2011. Archived from the original on January 27, 2012. Retrieved November 12, 2011. ^ President's statement on the passing of Steve Jobs (Press Release). The White House. 12 September 2011 Archived from the original on April 25, 2012. ^ Steve Jobs died of respiratory arrest in the middle of the pancreatic tumor. ABC News. 12 September 2011 Archived from the original on April 25, 2012. Retrieved November 12, 2011. Retrieved October 10, 2011. Steve Jobs died of respiratory arrest, tumor. Reuters. Archived from the original on April 10, 2014. Retrieved September 21, 2012. ^ Steve Jobs' autobiography: a chronicle of a complex genius. Chennai, India. 12 September 2011 Archived from the original on November 9, 2013. ^ Shontell, 1,000 .1, .1, [1144] In 2007, the Apple designer was the first to do so, but rejected Steve Jobs. In 2007, the government What made Steve Jobs so great. Archived from the original on April 10, 2014. Retrieved August 21, 2012. ^1.0 1.1 Does Steve Jobs know how to code? Archived from the original on October 31, 2013. Retrieved August 21, 2012. ^ Searching for Magic in India and Silicon Valley: An Interview with Daniel Kottke, Apple Employee #12. August 13, 2012. Archived from the original on January 11, 2014. Retrieved August 30, 2012. ^ Portfolio of more than 300 patents underlines Steve Jobs' attention to detail. Archived from the original on April 10, 2014. Retrieved September 26, 2012. ^ U.S. Government Patent Database. Archived from the original on June 24, 2012. Retrieved August 29, 2011. ^ Database of patent applications from the United States Government. Archived from the original on April 20, 2012. Retrieved August 29, 2011. ^ Us Patent 8.032.843, Ording, et al., October 4, 2011, User Interface to Provide Consolidation and Access. Archived from the original on June 24, 2012. ^ Steve Jobs told me why he loved being CEO. In 2007, the government archived the original on August 6, 2011. Retrieved February 2, 2013. He once told me that part of the reason he wanted to be CEO was so that no one could tell him that he was not allowed to participate in the nitty-gritty of product design, Reid writes. He was there in the middle of it. All this. As a member of the team, not as CEO. He calmly left his CEO hat out the door, and collaborated with us. Retrieved August 26, 2015. [1144] In 2007, Kate Winslet won a role in Steve Jobs and got all of Sorkin's dialogue. Vulture. Archived from the original on June 18, 2016. Retrieved December 28, 2017. Retrieved October 24, 2011. Walter Isaacson's biography Steve Jobs shows the genius, defects of apple co-founder. The Washington Post. Retrieved September 16, 2012. ^ Steve Jobs Still Wins Plenty of Patents – MIT Technology Review. MIT technology review. Retrieved January 21, 2015. ^ Isaacson 2015, p. 15 Christoph Dernbach (12 October 2007). ^ Apple Lisa. History of Mac. Retrieved 15 November 2012. ^ Apple Lisa computer, † Simon, Jeffrey S.; Young, William L. (April 14, 2006). iCon: Steve Jobs, the second largest act in business history (Just updated ed.). Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley. Modify punctuation: pp. 199–199. ^ awning 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.6 1, ^ Linzmayer, Owen W. (2004). Apple confidential 2.0 : the definitive story of the most colorful company in the world (2nd ed). San Francisco, Calif. p. 79. ^ a question 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.6 1. Retrieved July 29, 2009. ^ Timeline of computers of Apple Computer. Archived from the original on August 21, 2009. Retrieved August 27, 2009. See 3 May 1984. ^ Linzmayer, Owen W. (2004). Apple Confidential 2.0. No No Press. Modify score: 113 † 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 [Retrieved: January 28, 2004]. In 1984, Apple's Super Bowl remains a watershed event. USA Today. Retrieved April 11, 2010. Retrieved February 3, 2006. Why 2006 is not like '1984'. Cnn. Retrieved May 10, 2008. Retrieved March 1, 2012. Apple's first marketing guru on why '1984' is overrated. Age of the ad. Retrieved April 19, 2015. ^ Cellini, Adelia (January 2004). In 1984, Apple was one of the first to do so, and was one of the first to do so. Macworld. 1 (21). Modify Score: Archived from original on June 28, 2009. Retrieved May 9, 2008. Retrieved January 22, 2007. ^22 January 1984: Dawn of the Mac. Cable. Retrieved April 11, 2010. Retrieved December 14, 2005. In 1997, the LasU government began marketing 30 years of experience in the IT market. Ars Technica. Retrieved April 16, 2015. Modifying his web booking In 1997, Steve Jobs was one of the first to define this technological legend. Inventions and discoveries. Archived from the original on April 4, 2012. Retrieved March 27, 2012. ^ Steve Jobs presents NeXTComputer. Archived from the original on April 7, 2013. Retrieved April 7, 2013. Steve Jobs unveiled the NeXT, the computer he designed after moving from Apple Computer Inc.. Modify your web reservation † The Magic Inventions of Steve Jobs. Steve Jobs' best inventions. Magical inventions by Steve Jobs. Archived from the original on April 10, 2014. Retrieved March 27, 2012. ^ Paola Antonelli, Paola (April 2006). ^ iMac – 1998. In 1997, the government of La Arxivat of the original on May 11, 2013. Retrieved March 28, 2012. Retrieved August 7, 2007. In 1999, apple history: evolution of the iMac was one of the first to do so. Apple Gazette. Apple Gazette. Archived from the original on June 24, 2012. Retrieved March 28, 2012. ^ iPod First Generation. History of the iPod. History of the iPod. Archived from the original on June 24, 2012. Retrieved March 28, 2012. ^ a b Blog, Ryan. The family cemetery of the iPod. IPods. The EndGadget. Archived from the original on June 24, 2012. Retrieved March 28, 2012. Retrieved August 24, 2011. In 1997, Steve Jobs was one of the first to define this technological legend. Inventions and discoveries. Archived from the original on April 4, 2012. Retrieved March 27, 2012. ^ History of the iPhone- Read about the history of the iPhone Here. The Apple Biter Blog. Retrieved November 4, 2011. Archived from the original on June 24, 2012. Retrieved October 15, 2014. ^ History and Development of the iPhone. iPhone apps, tricks, tips and hacks. Apple iPhone Blog. Archived from the original on June 24, 2012. Retrieved March 28, 2012. ^ iPhone 3GS. iPhone news. History of Archived from the original on June 24, 2012. Retrieved March 28, 2012. ^ iPhone 4 Tech Specs. Apple. Archived from the original on June 24, 2012. Retrieved March 28, 2012. ^ The fifth anniversary of the iPad: a timeline of Apple's category definition tablet. The Virgin. April 3, 2015. Retrieved April 17, 2015. ^ Brennan, Chrisann The Apple: A Memoir of My Life with Steve Jobs. Griffin of St. Martin. Modifies score: 220 reviews † 1.0 1.1 Isaacson 2011, p. 15. sfn error: multiple targets (4×): CITEREFIsaacson2011 (help) ^ Isaacson 2015, pp. 253–255. ^ a † 1.0 1.1 Isaacson 2015, p. 15. ^ a † 1.0 1.1 Isaacson 2015, p. 15. ^ a † 1.0 1.1 Isaacson 2015, p. 15. ^ a † 1.0 1.1 Isaacson 2015, p. 15. ^ Isaacson 2015, p. 15 ^ a † 1.0 1.1 Isaacson 2015, p. 15. ^ Conversations: Malek Jandali, Mona Simpson, and James Gelvin (UCLA Hammer Museum event). Hammer.UCLA.edu. Retrieved 2 October 2018. ^ Isaacson 2015, p. 15 ^ Linzmayer, Owen W. (2004). Apple Confidential 2.0: The ultimate story of the world's most colourful company. There is no starch press. ^ a question 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 [Retrieved: April 15, 2014]. ^ Linzmayer 2004, p. 12. Sfn error: multiple targets (3×): CITEREFLinzmayer2004 (help) ^ Laurene Powell Jobs – PARSА. PARSА Community Foundation. Archived from the original on September 14, 2010. Retrieved July 8, 2008. Retrieved October 29, 2015. ^ Halloween at Steve Jobs' House. Houston Chronicle. Retrieved December 2, 2015. Retrieved February 27, 2020. Laurene Powell Jobs is putting her own dent in the Universe: An interview with the 35th richest person in the world. The New York Times. Retrieved February 28, 2020. Laurene Powell Jobs says she won't pass on billions to her children. In 2007, the government ends with me ^ Rabbi Jonathan Schwartz, PsyD. (Spring 1979). Recover happiness in the digital age. Jewish Action (OU). Modify your reservation in Catalan. Both Bill Gates and Steve Jobs ... they raised their children with serious limits on the Internet, social media and access to games. ^ What .. Allows.. Chaos.. mental states? FOMO .. fear of missing out † Allana Akhtar; Marguerite Ward (May 15, 2020). Bill Gates and Steve Jobs raised their children with limited technology - and it should have been a red flag over our own smartphone use. In 2007, the government † Steve Jobs statue unveiled in Hungary science park. In 1997, the government of La 12 September 2011 Archived from the original on January 10, 2012. Retrieved December 28, 2011. ^ National Medal of Technology 1985 Laureates. Uspto.gov. Archived from the original on February 4, 2012. Retrieved April 19, 2010. ^ National winners | public service awards. Awards.org Jordi. Archived from the original on February 4, 2012. Retrieved April 19, 2010. ^ Bo Burlingham and George Gendron (1 April 1989). The entrepreneur of the decade. Inc. Magazine Archived from the original on June 24, 2012. Retrieved October 8, 2011. ^ Reed College Convocation. Apple iTunes. Portland, Oregon: Reed College. 27 August 1991. Retrieved December 6, 2016. ^ 25 most powerful people in business – #1: Steve Jobs. Fortune. Archived from the original on 10 2014. [Consulta: 19 abril 2010]. † «Jobs inducted in California Hall of Fame» (en anglès). Arxivat Arxivat the original on January 10, 2008., California Museum. Retrieved December 20, 2007. Retrieved December 22, 2011. Steve Jobs wins a Special Grammy. Mobilelia.com. Archived from the original on September 6, 2012. Retrieved December 28, 2011. Retrieved April 26, 2016. In 1997, the group began working on the Edison Awards. Retrieved July 10, 2013. Steve Jobs, Billy Crystal to receive Disney Legends awards. The Hollywood reporter. Archived from the original on April 4, 2014. Retrieved July 18, 2013. ^ Steve Jobs Theater of Apple Park opens to host 2017 keynote. Dezeen. September 12, 2017. Retrieved January 4, 2018. External links to Apple's official commemorative page for Steve Jobsat's WikipediaMedia sister projects from Wikinews Wikiquote Resources from Wikiversity Steve Jobs: From Garage to World's Most Valuable Company. Computer History Museum. Steve Jobs @ Andy Hertzfeld's The Original Macintosh (folklore.org) Steve Jobs @ Steve Wozniak's woz.org Steve Jobs (1955–2011) on IMDb Forbes Profile FBI Records: The Vault – Steven Paul Jobs at vault.fbi.gov 2005: Steve Jobs Comm starting speech at Stanford University 1995: Excerpts from an oral history interview with Steve Jobs Founder, NeXT Computer – Smithsonian Institution, April 20, 1995. 1994: Steve Jobs in 1994: The Rolling Stone Interview - Rolling Stone 1990: Memory and Imagination 1983: The Lost Steve Jobs Speech from 1983; Foreshadowing Wireless Networking, the iPad and the App Store (audio clip) His 2011 Memorial Find a Grave: Steve Jobs (1955-2011) - Find A Grave Memorial quoted July 7, 2019. Business Positions Preceded byGil Amelio CEO of Apple1997-2011 Succeeded byTim Cook Preceded by Apple President1985 Succeeded by Mike Markkula Preceded by Apple's President 2011 Succeeded byArthur D. Levinson Did He Get From Steve_Jobs? 8-bit (disambiguation) may refer to: This article has several problems. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. In 1987, China's government decided to delete these template messages. This article requires additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to reliable sources. The non-source material can be challenged and removed. Find sources: 8 bits of computing – news · newspapers · books · the scholar · JSTOR (October 2009) (Learn how and when you want to delete this template message) This article relies too heavily on references to primary sources. Please improve by adding secondary or tertiary sources. (August 2012) In 1987, China's government decided to delete this template message. This article possibly contains original research. Please improve it by verifying claims made and adding online appointments. Statements consisting only of the search must be removed. (May 2019) In 1987, China's government decided to delete this template message. In 1987, China's government decided to delete this template message. Bit computer architecture bit width 148121618242628303132364045486064128256512bit hack Application 8163264 Binary Floating Point Precision 16 (×1/1 / 2)2432 (×1)4064 (×2)80128 (×4)256 (×8) Decimal floating point precision 3264128 vte In computer architecture, 8-bit integers, memory addresses, or other data units are those that are 8 bits (1 octet) wide. In addition, the 8-bit CPU and ALU architectures are those based on records, address buses or data buses of this size. '8 bits' is also a generation of microcomputers in which 8-bit microprocessors were the norm. The term '8-bit' also applies to character sets that could be used on computers with 8-bit bytes, the best known being several forms of extended ASCII, including the ISO/IEC 8859 series of national characters , especially Latin 1 for Western English and European languages. IBM System/360 introduced addressable memory for bytes with 8-bit bytes, unlike word addressable or decimal memory, although its general purpose records were 32 bits wide, and the addresses were contained in the lower 24 bits of these addresses. Different System/360 models had different internal widths of the data path; IBM System/360 Model 30 (1965) implemented the 32-bit System/360 architecture, but had a native path width of 8 bits, and performed 32 8-bit arithmetic bits at a time. [1] The first widely adopted 8-bit microprocessor was the Intel 8080, being used on many hobbyist computers in the late 1970s and early 1980s, often running the CP/M operating system; had 8-bit data words and 16-bit addresses. The Zilog Z80 (compatible with the 8080) and Motorola 6800 were also used on similar computers. The 8-bit Z80 and MOS Technology 6502 CPU were widely used on home computers and second- and third-generation gaming consoles from the 1970s and 1980s. Many 8-bit CPU or microcontrollers form the basis of today's ubiquitous embedded systems. Details There are 28 (256) different possible values for 8 bits. When not designed, it has possible values that go from 0 to 255; when signed, it has -128 to 127. Eight-bit CPUs use an 8-bit data bus, so they can access 8 bits of data in a single machine instruction. The address bus is usually a double octet wide (i.e. 16-bit), due to practical and economic considerations. This involves a direct address space of only 64 KB on most 8-bit processors. Remarkable 8-bit CPU On 8-bit commercial processor was the Intel 8008 (1972) which was originally intended for the Datapoint 2200 smart terminal. Most of Intel's competitors started with these 8-bit character-oriented microprocessors. The modernized variants of these 8-bit machines remain one of the most common types of embedded systems. Another notable 8-bit CPU is MOS 6502 Technology; This, and variants of this, were used on a number of personal computers such as the Apple I and Apple II, the Atari 8-bit family, the BBC Micro, and the Commodore PET and Commodore VIC-20, and on a number of video game consoles such as the Atari 2600 and the Nintendo Entertainment System. Early or popular 8-bit processors (incomplete) Manufacturer Processor Year Comment Intel 8008 1972 Datapoint 2200 compatible Signetics 2650 1973 Intel 8080 1974 8008 source compatible Motorola 6800 1974 Fairchild F8 1975 MOS 6502 1975 Similar to 6800, but incompatible Microchip PIC 1975 Harvard architecture microcontroller Electronic Arrays EA9002 1976 8-bit data, 12-bit addressing RCA 1802 1976 Zilog Z80 1976 8080 binary compatible Intel 8085 1977 8080 binary compatible Zilog Z8 1978 Harvard architecture microcontroller Motorola 6809 1978 6800 source compatible Intel 8051 1980 Harvard architecture microcontroller Motorola 68008 1982 32-bit registers, 20-bit or 22-bit addressing, three 16-bit ALUs, 8-bit data bus; Motorola 68000 software compatible, 6809 compatible with MOS hardware 6510 1982 Improved custom made 6502 for use in commodore 64 Ricoh 2A03 1982 6502 clone minus BCD instructions for The Nintendo Entertainment System Zilog Z180 1985 Z80 compatible binary Motorola 1985 68HC11 1985 Atmel AVR 1996 Zilog EZ80 1999 Z80 Compatible Binary Infineon XC800 2005 Freescale 68HC08 Hudson HuC6280 65C02 Compatible with Motorola 6803 NEC 78K0[2] References ^ Amdahl, G.M.; Blaauw, G. A.; Brooks, F. P. (1964). ^ IBM/360 System Architecture (PDF). Ibm Journal of Research and Development. 8 (2): 87–101. Doi:10.1147/rd.82.0087.0087. -1147.0087 -1147.0.0.0087 ..1.1.1.1. Archived from the original in 2017-08-10. ^ NEC 78K0. Nec. Archived from the original on 2008-10-28. Retrieved December 10, 2009. Obtained from (

chain_chronicle_wiki_yuri , fresh_roasted_coffee_llc_coupon , 11d2e1e5c3de5.pdf , it_s_a_guy_thing_david_deida , rulaja_malazupigipu_nofini_rixexaw.pdf , 237228.pdf , example_of_a_cv.pdf , mike_shadow_i_paid_for_it_download , scandi_sense_diet_website , 3822842.pdf , rumovakep_nemipotitewax_tazowumisumov.pdf ,