

IBM 7094

The 7094 was IBM's most powerful scientific computer in 1963. An "upgrade" from the IBM 7090, the 7094 was 1.4 to 2.4 times faster than its predecessor — it could perform 500,000 logical decisions, 250,000 additions or subtractions, 100,000 multiplications, or 62,500 divisions in one second. It had hardware to do double-precision floating-point arithmetic.

The computer gained considerable I/O bandwidth from its separate data channels with direct memory access, and so it was also used to run business and general-purpose applications. The 7094 had an operating system called IBSYS, and FORTRAN and COBOL compilers.

A typical system cost \$3,134,500. IBM stopped selling them in 1969.

Manufacturer: IBM	Memory technology: magnetic core
First introduced: 1963	Memory size: 32K 36-bit words
CPU technology: transistor	Cycle time: 2 microseconds (0.5 MHz)

Sources: C. Gordon Bell, et al. *Computer Structures: Readings and Examples*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1971. pp. 515-523
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