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1985
The Rise of Wintel
~ Industry Trends ~

A popular operating system for early microprocessors was Digital Research's CP/M (Control Program for Microprocessor). In the early 1980s, the IBM PC was introduced, pre-installed with Microsoft's MS-DOS (Microsoft Disc Operating System) under the name PC-DOS. At that time, it was operated by typing commands from a keyboard. MS-DOS supplied by Microsoft for the IBM PC was an operating system developed for the Intel 8086 processor [1)].

When MS-DOS was adopted by the IBM PC/AT in 1984, it rapidly replaced the previously mainstream CP/M. In Japan, the early PC-8001 and PC-9801 systems ran ROM-BASIC, but they soon transitioned to MS-DOS. At this time, the graphical user interface (GUI) was not yet as graphical as Windows.

In 1985, Microsoft Windows 1.0 was released. After the 1990s, such versions as Windows 3.0/3.1, Windows 95 and Windows 98 were introduced, which established Windows' dominance in the PC market. The Wintel combination became mainstream in the PC market and as it was used by users worldwide, a developer ecosystem was created, Windows and Intel processors became familiar to developers and many software and applications have been developed on these platforms.

In the 1985-1990s, Intel's role was to develop processors like the 8086/8088, 80286 and 80386, the establishment of x86 architecture, and technological innovations aimed at improving processor performance and energy efficiency. Microsoft's role was to release MS-DOS, Windows 1.0 and Windows 3.0/3.1, the proliferation and diversification of the Windows OS, and the development and refinement of operating systems. Mutual constructive collaboration has led to the development of both.

References:

(1) Michio Tomita, "The Genesis of Personal Computers", published by TBS Britannica, pp. 125-133, "The Birth of the World Standard IBM PC" (1994)

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