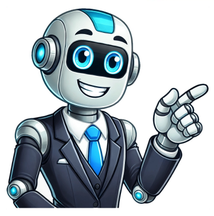
Continue



La historia del caballo de Troya es un mito griego que ha perdurado a lo largo de los siglos como un ejemplo de astucia y engaño. Según la leyenda, los griegos construyeron un enorme caballo de madera, lo dejaron frente a las puertas de la ciudad de Troya y aparentaron retirarse. Los troyanos, creyendo que el caballo era un regalo de rendición, lo introdujeron en la ciudad, pero en realidad estaba lleno de soldados griegos que salieron en la noche para abrir las puertas de la ciudad y permitir la entrada del ejército griego, que estaba esperando afuera para atacar.Esta historia nos enseña la importancia de la astucia y la estrategia en la guerra y en la vida en general. Nos muestra cómo a veces es necesario recurrir a la inteligencia y al engaño para lograr nuestros objetivos, especialmente cuando nos enfrentamos a enemigos más poderosos o situaciones adversas. También nos recuerda que no debemos subestimar a nuestros adversarios y que la previsión y la prudencia son fundamentales para evitar ser sorprendidos.La historia del caballo de Troya nos enseña la importancia de la planificación, la astucia y la inteligencia en la consecución de nuestros objetivos, así como la necesidad de estar siempre alerta y no dejarnos llevar por las apariencias. Es un recordatorio de que, en muchas ocasiones, la victoria no se logra con fuerza bruta, sino con ingenio y estrategia.El origen mitológico del caballo de Troya y su significadoEl origen mitológico del caballo de Troya se remonta a la famosa historia de la guerra entre los griegos y los troyanos. Según la leyenda, después de un largo asedio, los griegos idearon un plan ingenioso para infiltrarse en la ciudad amurallada de Troya.El caballo de Troya, una gigantesca estructura de madera construida por los griegos, fue presentado como un regalo de rendición a los troyanos. Sin embargo, lo que parecía un gesto de paz ocultaba en su interior a los soldados griegos, que salieron en la oscuridad de la noche para abrir las puertas de la ciudad y permitir la entrada del ejército griego, que finalmente conquistó Troya.Este episodio mitológico ilustra la noción de engaño estratégico y astucia militar. El caballo de Troya se ha convertido en un símbolo de un regalo aparentemente inofensivo que encierra un peligro latente, una estratagema tramposa que conlleva consecuencias desastrosas.En la actualidad, el concepto del «caballo de Troya» se utiliza metafóricamente para referirse a una acción aparentemente benigna que es en realidad dañina o destructiva. Por ejemplo, en ciberseguridad, un «ataque de caballo de Troya» describe un software malicioso que se camufla como un programa legítimo para infiltrarse en un sistema y causar daño.El caballo de Troya en la cultura popularLa historia del caballo de Troya ha sido retomada en numerosas obras literarias, artísticas y cinematográficas a lo largo de la historia. Desde la «Eneida» de Virgilio hasta la película «Troya» protagonizada por Brad Pitt, el mito del caballo de madera sigue fascinando a audiencias de todas las épocas. Quién compuso los carros del faraonLa lección que nos deja esta historia es la importancia de mantener la vigilancia y la prudencia ante regalos o situaciones que parecen demasiado buenas para ser verdad. La astucia y la inteligencia pueden ser armas poderosas, pero también es necesario estar alerta ante posibles engaños, por más sutiles que sean.La estrategia militar detrás del mito troyanoEn la historia del caballo de Troya, se esconde una estrategia militar ingeniosa que ha fascinado a generaciones a lo largo de los siglos. Este episodio legendario, narrado en la Ilíada de Homero, ha trascendido el tiempo y se ha convertido en un símbolo de astucia y engaño en el campo de batalla.El plan maestro de los griegos para infiltrarse en la inexpugnable ciudad de Troya se basó en la construcción de un gigantesco caballo de madera, que ocultaba en su interior a los soldados que lograrían abrir las puertas de la ciudad desde adentro. Esta estratagema, aparentemente sencilla pero sumamente efectiva, revela la importancia de la inteligencia militar y la capacidad de adaptarse a las circunstancias para lograr la victoria.La historia del caballo de Troya nos enseña que, en ocasiones, las soluciones más simples pueden ser las más impactantes y decisivas en el campo de batalla.Beneficios clave de la estrategia del caballo de Troya:Engaño: La capacidad de sorprender al enemigo y llevar a cabo una acción inesperada puede cambiar el curso de una batalla.Inteligencia: El uso de la astucia y la planificación estratégica son fundamentales para superar a un oponente más poderoso.Adaptabilidad: Saber ajustar las tácticas y aprovechar las debilidades del enemigo son habilidades esenciales en el arte de la guerra.Este antiguo relato mitológico no solo nos entretiene, sino que también nos deja lecciones valiosas sobre la importancia de la creatividad y la audacia en situaciones de conflicto. La historia del caballo de Troya perdura como un recordatorio de que, a veces, pensar fuera de lo común puede conducir a resultados extraordinarios en el campo de batalla. Cuándo nació el Caballo Rojas: Datos y CuriosidadesImpacto cultural y referencias al caballo de Troya en la actualidadImpacto cultural y referencias al caballo de Troya en la actualidadEl caballo de Troya es un símbolo de engaño y traición que ha perdurado a lo largo de los siglos, y su historia sigue siendo una fuente de inspiración en la cultura popular y en diversas áreas de la sociedad actual.En la literatura, el cine y la televisión, son frecuentes las alusiones al caballo de Troya como metáfora de un engaño astuto o de una estrategia para infiltrarse en un lugar aparentemente seguro. Un ejemplo icónico es la película «Troya» de 2004, dirigida por Wolfgang Petersen, donde se representa la legendaria historia del caballo de madera.En el ámbito de la ciberseguridad, el concepto de «ataque del caballo de Troya» se refiere a un malware que se camufla como un programa legítimo para infiltrarse en un sistema informático y causar daños. Este término se utiliza para concienciar sobre la importancia de la vigilancia y la protección ante posibles amenazas cibernéticas.Además, en el mundo de los negocios, la expresión «caballo de Troya» se utiliza para describir estrategias comerciales en las que una acción aparentemente inofensiva o beneficiosa oculta segundas intenciones que pueden perjudicar a la competencia o a los consumidores.El legado del caballo de Troya trasciende el ámbito histórico y se mantiene vigente en la cultura contemporánea, recordándonos la importancia de la vigilancia, la astucia y la prudencia en un mundo lleno de posibles engaños y traiciones.Lecciones sobre la astucia y la confianza extraídas de la historiaLa historia del caballo de Troya no solo es un relato fascinante de la antigua Grecia, sino que también nos deja importantes lecciones sobre la astucia y la confianza. A través de este episodio legendario, podemos aprender cómo la estrategia y la precaución son fundamentales en situaciones de engaño y traición.La astucia es una habilidad crucial que se destaca en la historia del caballo de Troya. Los griegos, al idear el plan de ocultarse dentro de un enorme caballo de madera como estratagema para ingresar en la ciudad fortificada de Troya, demostraron su ingenio y sagacidad. Este ejemplo nos enseña que a veces es necesario pensar de manera creativa y buscar soluciones poco convencionales para superar obstáculos aparentemente insuperables. Genghis Khan: Los Caballos que Montó en sus ConquistasPor otro lado, la lección de la confianza también es evidente en este relato. Los troyanos, al aceptar el caballo como un supuesto regalo de los griegos y llevarlo dentro de sus murallas, confiaron ciegamente en la sinceridad de sus enemigos. Esta confianza excesiva y falta de cautela les costó la caída de su ciudad. Nos recuerda la importancia de no dar por sentadas las intenciones de los demás y de ser precavidos ante posibles engaños.Ejemplos de aplicación en la vida cotidianaEstas lecciones extraídas de la historia del caballo de Troya son perfectamente aplicables en la vida cotidiana y en diversos ámbitos, como en el mundo empresarial o en las relaciones interpersonales. Por ejemplo, en el mundo de los negocios, la astucia puede ser clave para identificar oportunidades y superar a la competencia, mientras que la confianza debe ir de la mano de un sano escepticismo para evitar posibles fraudes o engaños.Recomendaciones para la vida modernaPara aplicar estas lecciones en la vida moderna, es importante desarrollar un equilibrio entre la astucia y la confianza. Ser astutos no implica ser deshonestos, sino ser perspicaces y estar preparados para enfrentar situaciones difíciles con inteligencia. Asimismo, mantener un nivel saludable de confianza en los demás, pero sin caer en la ingenuidad, puede ayudarnos a evitar decepciones y desengaños.Preguntas frecuentes¿Qué es el caballo de Troya?El caballo de Troya fue un artilugio utilizado por los griegos para engañar a los troyanos y entrar en la ciudad durante la guerra.¿Cuál fue el resultado de la estrategia del caballo de Troya?El caballo de Troya permitió a los griegos ingresar a la ciudad de Troya sin ser detectados, lo que llevó a la caída de la ciudad.¿Qué lección podemos aprender de la historia del caballo de Troya?La historia del caballo de Troya nos enseña la importancia de ser cautelosos y no confiar ciegamente en apariencias o regalos inesperados.Lecciones clave de la historia del caballo de TroyaNo confiar en regalos inesperadosSer cautelosos con las apariencias No subestimar a nuestro enemigoLa importancia de la estrategia en la guerraNo ser engañados por las apariencias Si te ha interesado este tema, déjanos tus comentarios y revisa otros artículos relacionados en nuestra web. One of the most enduring stories of the Trojan War, the most important conflict in Greek mythology, is the tale of the Trojan horse. Trying to find a way into the city of Troy, the great warrior Odysseus ordered his men to build a massive wooden horse, one big enough for several Greek soldiers to fit in. Once the structure was finished, he and several other warriors climbed inside, while the rest of the Greeks sailed away from Troy. One man named Sinon, however, stayed behind in order to deceive the Trojans, convincing them that his fellow Greeks had betrayed him and fled from the city. The wooden horse, he told the Trojans, was safe and would bring them luck. After some discussion over the matter, the Trojans agreed to wheel the horse through their gates, unknowingly giving the Greek enemy access to the city. After proclaiming victory and partying all night, the citizens of Troy went to sleep -- it was then that Odysseus and his men crept out of the Trojan horse and wreaked havoc on the city. Although you've probably heard of the Trojan horse from Greek mythology, chances are you've also heard of Trojan horses in reference to computers. Trojan horses are common but dangerous programs that hide within other seemingly harmless programs. They work the same way the ancient Trojan horse did: Once they're installed, the program will infect other files throughout your system and potentially wreak havoc on your computer. They can even send important information from your computer over the Internet to the developer of the virus. The developer can then essentially control your computer, slowing your system's activity or causing your machine to crash. Though they're not actually viruses, they're referred to as "Trojan horse viruses," "Trojan viruses," "Trojan horses" or just plain "Trojans." Regardless of what people call them, they all mean same thing. But what happened? How did you let this Trojan horse into your computer in the first place? And what can you do stop one from getting in? Page 2 There are many types of computers out there. Can you name 10? JGI/Jamie Gril/Getty Images It's impossible to imagine life without a computer nowadays. From work to entertainment, these machines have become an integral part of our daily lives. But did you know there are various types of computers, each designed for specific tasks and purposes? While the term "computer" can apply to virtually any device that has a microprocessor, most people envision a device that receives input through a mouse or keyboard, processes it and displays the result on a screen. The hardware and software within computers have evolved at a circuit-snapping pace in the past few decades — the bulky, desk-crushing machines from the early '80s look nothing like the featherweight touchscreen tablets or laptop computers of today. Modern computers are not just faster; they're more interconnected, thanks to the internet and various web technologies. The days of dial-up modems and text-based systems are long gone. Today, computers use WiFi and broadband connections to deliver everything from live news streams to high-definition movies and intricate video games. There are a lot of terms used to describe different types computers. Most of these words imply the size, expected use or capability of the computer. Let's get started with the most obvious one. An IBM computer terminal, used for official scoring on the PGA tour, is displayed in the press room of the 1994 Mercedes Championships in Carlsbad, California. Computers have changed a lot since then. Simon P. Barnett/Allsport/Getty Images The term "personal computer" (PC) describes a computer designed specifically for individual use. While Apple's iMac falls under the category of a PC, most associate the term with computers that run on the Windows operating system. These PCs, initially dubbed as microcomputers, were a compact version of the massive computer systems that businesses employed. In 1981, iconic tech maker IBM unveiled its first PC, which relied on Microsoft's now-legendary operating system — MS-DOS (Microsoft Disk Operating System). Not to be left behind, Apple, in 1983, introduced the Lisa, marking one of the first instances of a PC equipped with a graphical user interface (GUI) [sources: Alfred, Cabell]. This meant that for the first time, users could interact with on-screen icons rather than a bland text interface. Over the years, advancements in hardware components like the central processing unit (CPU) and random access memory (RAM) have skyrocketed. These leaps in technology allowed for an exponential increase in computing power. For instance, in 1986, Compaq introduced a 32-bit CPU in its 386 machines, and in 1993, Intel unveiled its first Pentium processor [sources: PCWorld, Tom's Hardware]. Modern personal computers have evolved to include touchscreens, a myriad of built-in connectivity options like Bluetooth and WiFi, and ever-evolving operating systems. The physical form of these machines, from desktop computers to portable laptops, has also seen significant transformations. Today, PCs are more than just tools for data processing or playing games; they're integral to countless aspects of daily life, from scientific research to weather forecasting. You can easily recognize a desktop computer by its large terminal box. Jupiterimages/Getty Images Until the middle of the 1980s, consumers had one choice for a PC — and it was the desktop format. These knee-knocking boxes (called "towers") were big enough to gouge your shins. Equipped with large CRT (cathode ray tube) monitors, they crowded your home workspace or the office. The expectation with desktop systems were that you would set the computer up in a permanent location. Most desktops initially offered more power, storage and versatility for less cost than their portable brethren, which was what made them the go-to computer in the 1990s, when laptops were still thousands of dollars [source: Britannica]. These days, desktops are much, much cheaper than they were 20 years, and you can have one for just a few hundred dollars. That's a far cry from the thousands of dollars they cost in the '80s. In fact, one of Hewlett-Packard's first business PCs, the 300, cost $95,000 in 1972 [source: Comen]. As smartphones and laptops continue their domination of the world, and their prices have put them in reach of most consumers, desktops are going the way of the dinosaur. In 2017, worldwide desktop sales dropped below 100 million, far fewer than the 161.6 million laptops that flew off shelves that same year [source: Moore-Colyer]. But don't cry for the desktop. This PC format is giving way to products that are just as powerful, with the tremendous added benefit of portability. And hardcore gamers still value desktops. Laptops have replaced desktops as the work-based computer of choice. This woman is using hers for a video conference. FS Productions/Getty Images Once upon a time, if you wanted to use a PC, you had to use a desktop. Engineers simply couldn't condense the sophisticated systems in a PC into a portable box. In the mid-1980s, though, many big computer manufacturers made a push to popularize laptop computers. Laptops are portable computers that integrate the display, keyboard, a pointing device or trackball, processor, memory and hard drive all in a battery-operated package slightly larger than an average hardcover book. The first true commercial laptop, though, was a far cry from the svelte devices crowding retail shops today. The Osborne 1, released in 1981, sold for around $1,800, had 64 kb of memory — and weighed about 24 pounds (10 kilograms). As it toned your biceps, the Osborne 1 also gave your eyes a workout, as the screen was just 5 inches (12 centimeters) [source: Computing History]. Fortunately, manufacturers quickly improved upon the look and feel of laptops. Just two years later, Radio Shack's TRS-80 Model 100 packed its component into a 4-pound (8 kilogram) frame, but it lacked power. By the end of the decade, NEC's UltraLite smashed barriers by cramming real computing efficiency into the first true notebook (i.e. very light laptop) style, which weighed just 5 pounds (2.2 kilograms). The race to ultra-portability was officially on [source: Bellis]. However, laptops didn't overtake PCs in sales until 2005 [source: Arthur]. A user draws the bones of the hand on Apple's 9.7-inch (24.6-centimeter) iPad during an event held to introduce the device at Lane Tech College Prep High School on March 27, 2018, in Chicago, Illinois. Scott Olson/Getty Images Netbooks are ultra-portable computers that are even smaller than traditional laptops. The extreme cost-effectiveness of netbooks (roughly $200) means they're cheaper than almost any brand-new laptop you'll find at retail outlets. However, netbooks' internal components are less powerful than those in regular laptops [source: Krynin]. Netbooks first appeared in 2007, primarily as a means for accessing the internet and web-based applications, from email, to music and movie streaming, to web surfing. They're incredibly compact, but as a result, their specifications list often resembles a very stripped-down laptop. They have small displays (as small as 6-7 inches or 15-18 centimeters), little storage capacity (perhaps maxing out at 64GB), and sometimes skimp on or altogether skip data ports (like USB or HDMI) that traditional laptops wield. A lot of netbooks come from small manufacturers, as the big guns can't be bothered with the low profit margins of these cheaper machines [source: Lenovo]. Because they have relatively sluggish processors and little memory, netbooks can't do the heavy lifting for graphics applications or hardcore games. Instead, they're best for the task that gives them their name: web surfing [source: Krynin]. Tablets have largely replaced the niche netbooks occupied. Tablets are thin, flat devices that look like larger versions of smartphones. They were first manufactured in 2000 by Lenovo, but popularized by Apple in 2010 with the release of its iPad [source: Bort]. Tablets can do pretty much all the functions that laptops do, but don't have the internal fans that PCs have. So they have to rely on lower-performing processors that won't use as much heat or battery power. They also have less storage capacity than traditional PCs. Older tablets used the same operating systems as mobile phones but the newer tablets use a full operating system such as Micrsoft Windows 10 [source: Lenovo]. Tablets are more portable than PCs, have a longer battery life yet can also do smartphone-like activities such as taking photos, playing games and drawing with a stylus. For those who like the keyboard functionality of a laptop, some tablets come with a keyboard (attached or detachable), allowing you to combine the best of both worlds. It's amazing all the computer functions a smartphone can perform, including taking a photo. LWA/Dann Tardif/Getty Images Early computers of the 20th century famously required entire rooms. These days, you can carry much more processing power right in your pants pocket. Handheld computers like smartphones and PDAs are one of our era's iconic devices [source: Arthur]. Debuting in the 1990s, personal digital assistants (PDAs) were tightly integrated computers that often used flash memory instead of a hard drive for storage. These computers usually didn't have keyboards but relied on touchscreen technology for user input. PDAs were typically smaller than a paperback novel, very lightweight with a reasonable battery life. For a time, they were the go-to devices for calendars, email and simple messaging functions [source: Britannica]. Remember the Palm Pilot and the BlackBerry? But as the smartphone revolution began, PDAs lost their luster. Smartphones like the iPhone and Samsung Galaxy blend calling features and PDA functionality along with full-blown computer capabilities that get more jaw-dropping by the day. They feature touch-screen interfaces, high-speed processors, many gigabytes of memory, complete connectivity options (including Bluetooth, WiFi and more), dual-lens cameras, high-quality audio systems, and other features that would startle electronics engineers from half a century ago. Although smartphones have existed in some fashion since 2000, it was the heavily hyped debut of the iPhone 3G in 2007 that brought the device to the masses. The look, feel and functionality of that iPhone set the template for all the other smartphones that have followed [source: Nguyen]. Engineers often use workstation computers, though their popularity is declining as "ordinary" computers get more powerful. Monty Rakusen/Getty Images A workstation is simply a desktop computer that has a more powerful processor, additional memory, high-end graphics adapters and enhanced capabilities for performing a special group of tasks, such as 3D graphics or game development [source: Intel]. Workstations, like regular desktop computers, are intended for individual users. But they differ from desktops in that they are much, much speedier. Typically, it's businesses like engineering firms or multimedia companies that buy these workhorse PCs for their employees [source: TechTarget]. The power of a workstation doesn't come cheap. Whereas small businesses can easily find normal desktops for just a few hundred dollars, workstations might cost three times as much. Basic workstations easily go for $1,500 and double in price in a hurry [source: Benton]. But while cheap desktops are built with equally cheap (read: sometimes unreliable) components, workstations are quality machines meant for serious business. They may be left on overnight to crunch numbers or render animations. Therefore, these computers sport redundant hard drives for data safety, as well as faster CPUs and large-capacity solid-state drives. All of those factors point to a machine that's made more for profit instead of basic word processing or random games of Minesweeper [source: Benton]. A detailed view in the CERN Computer/Data Centre and server farm of the 15,607-square-foot (1,450-square-meter) main room at the world's largest particle physics laboratory on April 19, 2017, in Meyrin, Switzerland. Dean Mouhtaropoulos/Getty Images A computer that has been optimized to provide services to other computers over a network, servers usually have powerful processors, lots of memory and large hard drives. Unlike a desktop or laptop PC, you don't sit down at a server and type. Instead, a server provides computer power — and lots of it — through a local area network (LAN) or over the internet. Companies small and large lean on servers to provide information, process orders, track shipping data, crunch scientific formulas and a whole lot more. Servers are often stored on racks in a dedicated server room, which in some companies may resemble warehouses. Like regular PCs, servers have typical computer components. They have motherboards, RAM, video cards, power supplies and ample network connections for any need. They don't typically have dedicated displays, though. Instead, IT workers use a single monitor to configure and control multiple servers, combining their computing power for ever greater speed. Ever wonder how a service like Google can anticipate your search inquiries in real time ... and then kick back answers to your deepest questions in just a moment? It's all because of servers. By some estimates, the company maintains and operates roughly 2.5 million servers in huge data centers scattered all around Earth [source: Data Center Knowledge]. Visitors look at an IBM z13 mainframe computer at the IBM stand at the 2015 CeBIT technology trade fair in Hanover, Germany. Sean Gallup/Getty Images In the early days of computing, mainframes were huge computers that could fill an entire room or even a whole floor! As the size of computers has diminished while their power has increased, the term "mainframe" has fallen out of use in favor of enterprise server. You'll still hear the term mentioned, though, particularly in large companies to describe the huge machines processing millions of transactions every day, while simultaneously working to fulfill the needs of hundreds, if not thousands of individual users. Although mainframes traditionally meant a centralized computer linked to less powerful devices like workstations, this definition is blurring as smaller machines gain more power and mainframe computers get more flexible [source: IBM]. Mainframes first came to life in the post-World War II era, as the U.S. Department of Defense ramped up its energies to fight the Cold War. Even as servers become more numerous, mainframes are still used to crunch some of the biggest and most complex databases in the world. They help to secure countless sensitive transactions, from mobile payments to top-secret corporation information [source: Alba]. Indeed, IBM, one of the world's most enduring makers of mainframes for more than half a century, saw a spike in mainframe sales in 2018, for the first time in five years. That's in part because mainframes can pack so much calculating muscle into an area that's small than a rack of modern, high-speed servers [source: Hall]. An employee of the German Climate Computing Center (DKRZ, or Deutsches Klimarechenzentrum) stands at the MistralÓ supercomputer on June 7, 2017, in Hamburg, Germany. This supercomputer crunches data for climate and Earth system modeling. Morris MacMatzen/Getty Images This type of computer usually costs hundreds of thousands or even millions of dollars. Although some supercomputers are single computer systems, most are composed of multiple high performance computers working in parallel as a single system. The best known supercomputers are built by Cray Supercomputers. Supercomputers are different from mainframes. Both types of computers wield incredible computing power for Earth's most intense industrial and scientific calculations. Mainframes are generally tweaked to provide the ultimate in data reliability. Supercomputers, on the other hand, are the Formula 1 race cars of the computer world, built for breakneck processing speed, so that companies can hurtle through calculations that might take other systems days, weeks, or even months to complete. They're often found at places like atomic research centers, spy agencies, scientific institutes or weather forecasting stations, where speed is of vital concern. For example, the United States' National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which has some of the world's most advanced weather forecasting capabilities, uses some of the world's fastest computers — capable of more than 8 quadrillion calculations per second [sources: Hardawar, NOAA]. That kind of heart-stopping computer power comes at an equally heart-stopping price. The U.S. Department of Energy's Oak Ridge National Laboratory's Summit supercomputer, for example, cost $200 million. It is the first supercomputer built to handle AI applications [source: Wolfson]. Smart watches and other wearables are the next iteration of computers. This one tells the wearer's pulse. Guido Mieth/Getty Images The latest trend in computing is wearable computers. Essentially, common computer applications (e-mail, database, multimedia, calendar/scheduler) are integrated into watches, cell phones, visors and even clothing. Many other wearables target outdoors enthusiasts and fitness fantatics, allowing them to track their location, altitude, calories burned, steps, speed, and much, much more. The Apple iWatch, now in its eighth incarnation, is one of the best reviewed wearables to date. This small watch has many of the functionalities of a full-blown smartphone. It lets you perform normal texting and email duties. And it has a built-in cell phone, unlike some other smart watches that must be paired with a phone to make calls. It even has a built-in electrical heart sensor that you can use to take an electrocardiogram and share it instantly with your doctor [source: Apple]. But watches are just the beginning. Sewn-in accessories for clothing are growing, as are smart eyeglasses, smart belts, sleep monitors, heart rate trackers and intelligent ear buds. A company called MC10 is even touting skin patches that will track various biological processes happening in your body [source: Pervasive Computing]. Wearables are indeed a new horizon in personal computing. Their flexibility and mind-warping potential speak to the idea that the computer revolution isn't over. If anything, the PC era might just be getting underway. Alba, Davey. "Why on Earth is IBM Still Making Mainframes?" Wired. Jan. 13, 2015. John. "Jan. 19, 1983: Apple Gets Graphic With Lisa." Wired. Jan. 19, 2010. Randy. "Aug. 12, 1981: IBM Gets Personal with 5150 PC." Wired. August 12, 2011. Mary. "The History of Laptop Computers." ThoughtCo. April 19, 2018. Brian. "Workstation vs. Desktop Computer: Which Does Your Office Need?" Redshift. March 19, 2013. . "PDA Handheld Computer." . "Personal Computer." Michael. "How to Choose a Server for Your Small Business." PC World. March 21, 2012. . "Best Wearable Tech for 2018." Evan. "How Much Did a Personal Computer Cost the Year You Were Born?" USA Today. June 22, 2018. History. "Osborne 1." Center Knowledge. "Google Data Center FAQ." March 16, 2017. . "Invention of the PC." Christine. "Why Mainframes Aren't Going Away Any Time Soon." Data Center Knowledge. Feb. 7, 2018. . "What is a Mainframe? It's a Style of Computing." Pervasive Computing. "Wearables: The Next Big Thing as Smartphones Mature." Feb. 22, 2018. . "Workstation or PC: How to Decide What Type of System is Right for You." Mark. "What is a Netbook?" LifeWire. March 5, 2018. . "What is a Netbook?" Bradley, "Servers are the Heart of the Internet." LifeWire. July 2, 2018. Roland. "Desktop PC Sales Slumped in 2017 as the Death Rattle Sounds Once Again." The Inquirer. March 1, 2018. Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. "NOAA Kicks Off 2018 with Massive Supercomputer Upgrade." Jan. 10, 2018. Tuan C. "The History of Smartphones." ThoughtCo. Oct. 3, 2017. . "The 25 Greatest PCs of All Time." Aug. 11, 2006. . "Workstation." . "Personal Digital Assistant." s Hardware. "Intel Drops 'Pentium' Brand." Jan. 14, 2006. 1832-2.htmlWolfson, Elijah. "The U.S. Surpassed China with a Supercomputer Capable of as Many Calculations per Second as 6.3 Billion Humans." QZ.com. June 9, 2018. Kim Ann. "History of Computers: A Brief Timeline." LiveScience. Sept. 6, 2017. AncientPages.com | May 26, 2025 A. Sutherland - AncientPages.com - Women have always highly regarded lipstick as the primary and most popular beauty tool of all time. Millennia ago, it covered up the Read More AncientPages.com | May 26, 2025 Conny Waters - AncientPages.com - Leonardo Da Vinci has been celebrated as a visionary artist, scientist, and inventor for over five centuries, known for his extraordinary talent and Read More AncientPages.com | May 26, 2025 Jan Bartek - AncientPages.com - Discovered in the late 1930s, Sutton Hoo is a site of great archaeological significance, named after the Old English terms "Sut" and "hoo," meaning Read More AncientPages.com | May 25, 2025 A. Sutherland - AncientPages.com - The two brave young warrior Vietnamese women - Trung Trac and Trung Nhi - lived between 12 and 43 AD and, in 39 Read More AncientPages.com | May 23, 2025 Jan Bartek - AncientPages.com - Archaeologist Greer Jarrett from Lund University in Sweden has embarked on a fascinating journey, retracing the paths of the Vikings for three years. His Read More AncientPages.com | May 23, 2025 Jan Bartek - AncientPages.com - The large ancient fire pits discovered at La Quemada, an archaeological site in Zacatecas, Mexico, are intriguing for several reasons. Although the exact purpose Read More AncientPages.com | May 22, 2025 Ellen Lloyd - AncientPages.com - No one knows his real name or date of birth and death. His entire life is shrouded in mystery. Some doubt he existed, Read More AncientPages.com | May 22, 2025 Conny Waters - AncientPages.com - The 3D Virtual Soundscape is an incredible technology that transports us back in time. This time it breathes life into the ancient Turkish underground Read More AncientPages.com | May 21, 2025 A. Sutherland - AncientPages.com - Starkad, also known as Starkodder, is an Old Norse hero from several ancient legends that portray him as a great warrior who performed heroic Read More AncientPages.com | May 21, 2025 Jan Bartek - AncientPages.com - Imagine the excitement of uncovering a unique treasure trove. In 2012, metal detectorists Reg Mead and Richard Miles made an extraordinary discovery on Jersey, Read More AncientPages.com | May 21, 2025 Conny Waters - AncientPages.com - Recent archaeological finds from the seabed of the Madura Strait separating the Indonesian islands of Java and Madura, have yielded valuable insights into the Read More AncientPages.com | May 20, 2025 Ellen Lloyd - AncientPages.com - Discovered in 1898 in Western Minnesota, the Kensington Runestone has captivated minds and sparked debate for over a century. Is this stone, inscribed Read More AncientPages.com | May 20, 2025 Conny Waters - AncientPages.com - The Tangier Peninsula, located on the northwestern African side of the Strait of Gibraltar, occupies a unique location that has operated since the Late Read More AncientPages.com | May 20, 2025 Jan Bartek - AncientPages.com - The timeline and location of the first human habitation in North America remain subjects of ongoing research. Traditionally, it is believed that early settlers Read More AncientPages.com | May 19, 2025 Conny Waters - AncientPages.com - Scientists have found new evidence for how our fossil human relatives in South Africa may have used their hands. 3D color maps of Read More AncientPages.com | May 19, 2025 Conny Waters - AncientPages.com - The Parthenon, an awe-inspiring temple crafted in the mid-5th century BCE, majestically crowns the hill of the Acropolis and stands as a testament to Read More AncientPages.com | May 18, 2025 Conny Waters - AncientPages.com - Established around 500 B.C. in Crotone, Italy, the Pythagorean Brotherhood was one of the earliest secret societies. Crotone was a flourishing Greek colony Read More AncientPages.com | May 16, 2025 Conny Waters - AncientPages.com - Somló Hill, located in Veszprém County, Hungary, is considered as one of the most significant hilltop settlements dated to the Late Bronze Age and Read More AncientPages.com | May 16, 2025 Conny Waters - AncientPages.com - Antique swords from the pre-colonial West African kingdom of Dahomey are distinguished by their unique aesthetic qualities. However, these masterpieces also contain numerous Read More AncientPages.com | May 15, 2025 Jan Bartek - AncientPages.com - A comprehensive DNA study has focused on an individual who lived thousands of years ago in the Black Sea region, revealing fascinating insights. This Read More AncientPages.com | May 15, 2025 Ellen Lloyd - AncientPages.com - Did you know that some Native American and pre-Christian beliefs hold that each person possesses not one, but two souls? This intriguing idea Read More AncientPages.com | May 15, 2025 Conny Waters - AncientPages.com - A team led by Karen Hardy, Professor of Prehistoric Archaeology at the University of Glasgow, has discovered one of Scotland's earliest known human populations. Read More AncientPages.com | May 14, 2025 A. Sutherland - AncientPages.com - Morgan le Fay – a heroine in Arthurian traditions – is associated with a threatening and intriguing female character. She is a priestess, sorceress Read More AncientPages.com | May 14, 2025 Jan Bartek - AncientPages.com - Archaeologists working in Iraq have made a remarkable discovery in the throne room of King Ashurbanipal's North Palace in the ancient city of Nineveh. Read More AncientPages.com | May 14, 2025 Conny Waters - AncientPages.com - Scholars specializing in Viking studies from the Universities of Nottingham and Leicester have conducted an examination of pregnancy during the Viking Age. Their Read More AncientPages.com | May 13, 2025 Ellen Lloyd - AncientPages.com - In a small, tranquil town where life unfolded peacefully, residents had no inkling of the extraordinary events soon to disrupt their serene existence. Read More AncientPages.com | May 13, 2025 Conny Waters - AncientPages.com - The 800-ton Dutch merchant sailing ship, Koning Willem de Tweede, was lost during a storm in 1857. Recently, marine archaeologists announced the discovery Read More AncientPages.com | May 13, 2025 Jan Bartek - AncientPages.com - The Aztecs, also called the Mexicas, were renowned for their prowess in warfare and conquests. However, the economic networks, rituals, and political influence of Read More AncientPages.com | May 12, 2025 A. Sutherland - AncientPages.com - They say it is only a legend, nothing more—a mere whisper carried by the winds of time. You can choose to believe it Read More AncientPages.com | May 12, 2025 Conny Waters - AncientPages.com - Archaeologists working in Saqqara, Egypt, have announced the discovery of the tomb of Prince Waser-If-Re, son of King Userkaf, the founding monarch of Read More AncientPages.com | May 12, 2025 Jan Bartek - AncientPages.com - A local villager has uncovered rare ancient artifacts in the Romanian forest near the Magura Calanului quarry. The discovery was made accidentally on Read More AncientPages.com | May 9, 2025 Conny Waters - AncientPages.com - The Yakuza is a mafia-like Japanese criminal organization that appeared during the Tokugawa Shogunate (1603 - 1868). It was formed by two separate Read More AncientPages.com | May 9, 2025 Conny Waters - AncientPages.com - Imagine unlocking the secrets of ancient Greece with today's cutting-edge technology. At the University of Cincinnati, Classics researcher and Assistant Professor Florence Gaignerot-Driessen Read More AncientPages.com | May 9, 2025 Jan Bartek - AncientPages.com - A recent study by scientists from Durham University and Yunnan University has led to a significant reclassification of a peculiar spiny fossil, initially believed Read More AncientPages.com | May 8, 2025 Ellen Lloyd - AncientPages.com - Could the Gradeshnitsa Tablets, dating back nearly 7,000 years, hold the key to one of humanity's earliest writing systems? Are these carved signs Read More AncientPages.com | May 8, 2025 Conny Waters - AncientPages.com - Archaeologists have been captivated by the recent discovery of a Medieval ship that had been hidden for 500 years. Accidentally unearthed by the Barcelona Read More AncientPages.com | May 8, 2025 Jan Bartek - AncientPages.com - A recent study revealed that 3,300 years ago, tin mined in southwest Britain was a crucial resource for major Bronze Age civilizations in the Read More AncientPages.com | May 7, 2025 A. Sutherland - AncientPages.com - The legendary landmark is located near the east coast of Gotland and almost directly east of Visby, in the parish of Boge on the Read More AncientPages.com | May 7, 2025 Jan Bartek - AncientPages.com - A recent study published in Royal Society Open Science reveals that the Tyrannosaurus rex, which evolved in North America, has its direct ancestor Read More AncientPages.com | May 7, 2025 Conny Waters - AncientPages.com - Archaeologists have made fascinating discoveries at an ancient Celtic necropolis in Creuzier-le-Neuf, near Vichy in central France. During excavations, they uncovered 100 graves Read More AncientPages.com | May 6, 2025 Ellen Lloyd - AncientPages.com - Nicholas of Cusa, also known as Nicolaus Cusanus, Nicholas of Kues, and Nicolaus Krebs, was a man unafraid to voice unorthodox opinions. He Read More AncientPages.com | May 6, 2025 Jan Bartek - AncientPages.com - Scientists have examined human remains from 96 graves at the Mözs-Icsei dulo cemetery in Hungary, unveiling crucial insights into the fall of Rome Read More Descubre cómo los griegos vencieron a los troyanos con la ayuda del famoso Caballo de Troya. Una estrategia que cambió el curso de la Guerra de Troya.IntroducciónLa Guerra de Troya es una de las historias más conocidas de la mitología griega. Se cree que ocurrió en el siglo XIII a.C. y fue protagonizada por los guerreros griegos y los habitantes de la ciudad de Troya, ubicada en la costa de Anatolia (actual Turquía). La guerra duró diez años y terminó con la victoria de los griegos, gracias a una estrategia astuta y audaz: el famoso Caballo de Troya.¿Qué fue el Caballo de Troya?El Caballo de Troya fue una enorme estatua de madera construida por los griegos. La leyenda cuenta que los guerreros griegos escondieron a sus mejores hombres dentro de la estructura y la dejaron fuera de las murallas de la ciudad de Troya como un «regalo» para los troyanos. Los troyanos, creyendo que era un símbolo de paz y rendición, llevaron la estatua a su ciudad. Pero en realidad, los griegos habían planeado una emboscada.Una vez que el Caballo de Troya fue llevado dentro de la ciudad, los guerreros griegos salieron de su escondite y atacaron a los troyanos, quienes no estaban preparados para un ataque sorpresa. La victoria de los griegos fue rápida y definitiva.Origen y desarrollo de la estrategiaLa idea del Caballo de Troya se le atribuye al legendario guerrero griego Odiseo, quien decidió construir la estructura con la ayuda de su amigo Epeo. Después de diez años de guerra, los griegos estaban desesperados por encontrar una manera de ganar. Sabían que no podían tomar la ciudad de Troya por la fuerza, ya que estaba protegida por altas murallas y un foso. Entonces, Odiseo tuvo la idea de construir una estatua de madera gigante y esconder a sus mejores hombres dentro de ella.La construcción del Caballo de Troya llevó tres días y tres noches. Los griegos hicieron la estructura con madera de pino y la adornaron con símbolos que representaban la victoria y la paz. También hicieron una abertura en el vientre del caballo para que los guerreros pudieran salir.Después de dejar el Caballo de Troya frente a las murallas de la ciudad, los griegos fingieron retirarse, pero en realidad, se escondieron en una isla cercana. Cuando los troyanos descubrieron la estatua, pensaron que era un regalo de los griegos y la llevaron dentro de Troya. Fue entonces cuando los guerreros griegos salieron de su escondite y atacaron a los troyanos.Interesante: Cuándo y por qué llegó