

MICROSOFT

1975
Microsoft is founded. S&H Computing announces the first version of TSX.

DISC

1976

DISC opens its doors as a DEC OEM, providing business systems to companies in the Sacramento area.

1980

Seagate Technology creates the first hard disk drive for microcomputers.

1979

ISAM debuts in DBL version 1.2.

1978

DEC VAX is introduced.

1980

DBL version 2 is released. New features include .INCLUDE, global storage definition, and fixed-length binary I/O.

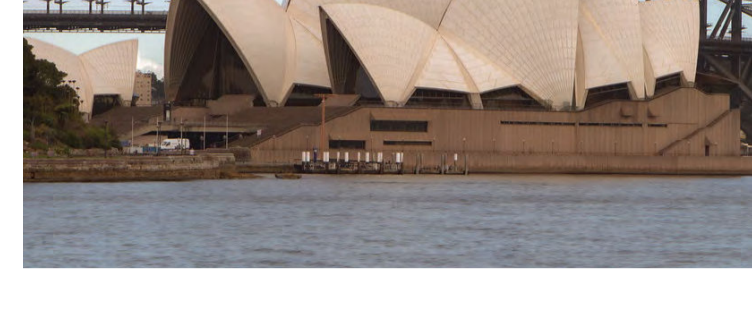
DBL

1978

The first version of DBL (Data Business Language) is written by Ken Lidster and Mike Morrissey in assembly language so they can create less expensive systems with DEC CPUs and third-party hardware.

1981

The IBM PC ships, introducing MS-DOS to the general public.



1983

DISC opens a branch in Sydney, Australia.

1984

Cellular phones become commercially available.

1984

DBL is rewritten in C, making version 4 truly cross-platform, running on VMS, TSX, and a range of MS-DOS and UNIX machines.

1983

The global internet is created, and the first fully functional "laptop" is introduced.

1985

Microsoft ships Windows 1.0.

1987

The first DBL Developer's Conference is held.

1989

The first incarnations of Repository and ReportWriter are released.

1990

Developer's Toolkit (now UI Toolkit) is unveiled.

1991

DISC buys Softbol (another DIBOL-based language) and now holds 70% of the DIBOL market.

1989

The World Wide Web is invented, giving the world its first website.

1992

DEC releases Alpha chip architecture.

1992

DBL becomes an ANSI standard language with the release of version 5.

1993

DISC takes over DEC's DIBOL market.

1993

Intel's Pentium microprocessor is announced.

1995

Windows 95 is launched.

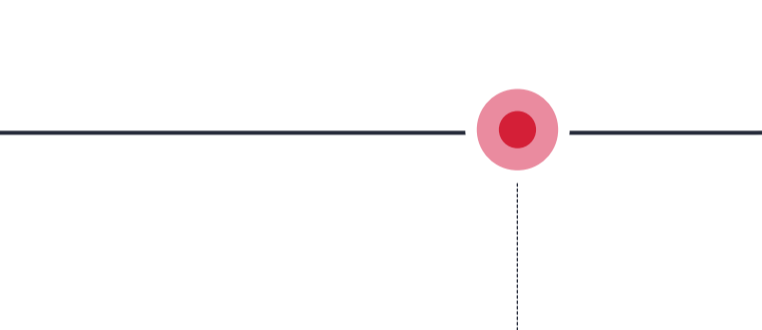
1995

DBL goes GUI when version 5.7 is released on Windows 95 and NT.



1996

DISC renames itself Synergex, a combination of "synergy" and "apex," and DBL becomes Synergy Language. Client/server and ODBC are supported.



1997

Composer, a visual interface designer, debuts in Synergy 6.1.

1997

Visual Studio is born.

1998

Compaq acquires DEC.

1998

Synergy 6.3 enables Java front-ends to access Synergy applications with xServerPlus and xNetLink Java.



1999

Synergy 7.1 is released, with Workbench and xNetLink COM. Linux is now supported.



2000

The REST style is created, changing the future of APIs.

2002

Microsoft releases .NET. HP acquires Compaq.

2003

Synergy 8 includes XML parser/assembler, HTTPS support.

2002

xNetLink .NET joins Synergy in 7.5.3.

2004

Facebook is launched.

2007

OOPs! Synergex becomes an object-oriented language in version 9.1

2010

Synergy 9.5 opens new doors by supporting Microsoft's .NET Framework and Visual Studio integration.

2008

GitHub launches, hosting open-source projects.

2007

Apple releases the iPhone, the first phone OS as advanced as its desktop counterpart.

2010

Social photo-sharing sites Pinterest and Instagram are launched.

2012

Synergex returns to its roots by renaming the language Synergy DBL in the 10.1 release.

2014

Synergy 10.3 goes mobile, with support for Android and iOS devices.

2015

Windows 10 is released.

2016

Amazon makes its first delivery by drone.

2016

Traditional Synergy applications can be developed in Visual Studio.

2017

Synergex's new logo goes live.



2017

Google creates AI that can create machine-learning software (in other words, more AI).

2018

Synergex moves to new digs.

2018

SpaceX successfully launches a Tesla Roadster into space.

2020

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, working remotely becomes the new norm for millions of people.

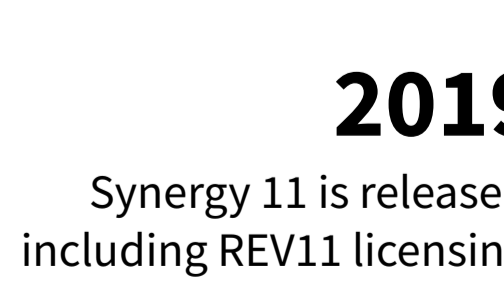


2019

5G mobile service is introduced, and worldwide deployment begins.

2019

Synergy 11 is released, including REV11 licensing.



2021

Synergex holds its first-ever virtual DevPartner Conference and celebrates its 45th year in business!