

## APL2000 Historical Timeline

- 2022** APL2000 releases APL64, developed for the 64-bit environment.
- 2021** APL2000 made available evaluation version of APL64.
- 2019** APL2000 released APL+Win version 19.
- 2018** APL2000 released APL+Win version 18.
- 2017** APL2000 released APL+Win version 17.
- 2016** APL2000 released APL+Win version 16.
- 2015** The APL2000 Learning Center was created as a portal to APL+Win education and training materials. It includes comprehensive video training classes presented in 44 lessons covering the APL+Win programming language.
- 2013** APL2000 released the C# Script Engine (CSE) for APL+Win which enables developers to access the features of .Net directly from APL+Win. With the CSE an APL+Win programmer can merge the benefits of .Net technology with the power of APL+Win.
- 2010** APL2000 released the APLNext Supervisor which **enables multi-core processing of APL+Win applications**. Multi-core processing can provide significant speed improvement.
- 2008** APL2000 Education Program offered APL+Win software at no-cost to educational institutions and students.
- 2007** APL2000 released VisualAPL. VisualAPL is the first and only APL language product which was specifically developed to fully integrate with the Microsoft .NET operating system environment.
- 2005** APLNow LLC acquired APL2000 Inc. and continues to do business as APL2000.
- APLNow LLC is a full-service software company dedicated to the development of feature-rich APL products for the Microsoft Windows operating environment. It also provides comprehensive support, consulting and training services to customers worldwide.
- APL2000 introduced the APLNext WebServices product which supports the deployment of web-server-based APL business rules and calculations to browser-based clients.
- 1999** Cognos Inc. acquired LEX2000 Inc. and APL2000 Inc.

**1996** APL2000, Inc. released APL+Win version 1.8.

First APL2000 User Conference held in Orlando, Florida.

**1995** LEX2000, Inc., acquired the PC and UNIX versions of APL\*PLUS from Manugistics Inc. LEX2000, Inc. became a leader in the design, development and marketing of financial tools and applications.

APL\*PLUS III for Windows was rebranded as APL+Win.

LEX2000, Inc. created a subsidiary named APL2000, Inc. which provided APL based tools upon which LEX2000 products were built.

**1993** Manugistics, Inc. initial public offering

**1992** Name changed from STSC to Manugistics, Inc.

Manugistics, Inc. released APL\*PLUS III for Windows version 1.0 for the Microsoft 3.1 operating system.

**1985** Dan Dyer of STSC and Ian Sharp of I. P. Sharp Associates jointly received the Iverson Award for their outstanding contributions to APL.

**1983** STSC released APL\*Plus PC, which was an extremely successful APL interpreter for the IBM personal computer.

STSC developed the APL\*PLUS II/Unix interpreter, a full 32 bit interpreter which was the basis of further APL development, notably APL\*PLUS II/386, which was later available for Intel 386 class machines and higher. This facilitated the migration from the mainframe to the PC.

Also in 1982, Continental Telecom Inc. acquired STSC, Inc.

**1979** The company name was changed to STSC, Inc.

**1970** Scientific Time Sharing Corporation released APL\*PLUS, a version of the APL\360 language with many practical extensions oriented toward fostering business usage of APL.

**1969** Scientific Time Sharing Corporation formed in Bethesda, Maryland by Dan Dyer, Burton C. Gray, and some of the people who originally implemented the APL programming language, notably Philip S. Abrams, Lawrence M. Breed and Allen Rose.

**1966** The first APL workspace was saved in the first APL implementation at IBM

**1962** Kenneth Iverson published *A Programming Language*.

**1957** Kenneth Iverson, at Harvard University, began developing the mathematical notation for manipulating arrays which developed into the APL programming language.

\*Note: Some information taken from Wikipedia.