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C&C

On October 10, 1977, Koji Kobayashi at NEC gave a key-note speech titled "Shaping the Communication Industry to Meet the Ever-changing Needs of Society" at Intel com '77 in Atlanta in the United States, and in his concluding remarks, he urged the importance of creating a world where communications, computing and television were integrated. This was the first publication of the basic concept of Computers and Communications (C&C). In addition, in the following year, on October 10, 1978, at the third Japan-U.S. computer conference held in San Francisco, K. Kobayashi first used the term C&C and clearly emphasized that based on the integrated circuit, computers and communications had come closer due to systemization and digitalization respectively and would eventually be fused together towards the 21st century.

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TRON

TRON is an abbreviation for the Realtime Operating system Nucleus, and it is a concept proposed by Ken Sakamura at Tokyo University, and the name of the industry-university cooperation project started in June 1984.

The system that TRON targets is a so-called Highly Functionally Distributed System (HFDS).

Judging from the title, the focus is the operating system. Constituent devices are as follows: ITRON (real-time OS specification for installing systems), BTRON (OS specification for PCs), CTRON (OS interface specification for communication control/information devices), MTRON (OS association specification), and VLSI architecture for TRON. These are developed through their respective sub-projects.