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### FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

## Karl Haendel & Walead Beshty: *Plug-n-Play*

October 24<sup>th</sup> – November 28<sup>th</sup>, 2009 Gallery Hours: Wednesday - Saturday 12:00 – 6:00 pm Opening Reception: Saturday, October 24<sup>th</sup> 6-8pm

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Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) is a set of networking <u>protocols</u> promulgated by the <u>UPnP Forum</u>. The goals of UPnP are to allow <u>devices</u> to connect seamlessly and to simplify the implementation of <u>networks</u> in the home (data sharing, communications, and entertainment) and in corporate environments for simplified installation of computer components. UPnP achieves this by defining and publishing UPnP device control protocols (DCP) built upon open, <u>Internet</u>-based communication <u>standards</u>.

The term UPnP is derived from <u>plug-and-play</u>, a technology for dynamically attaching devices directly to a computer, although UPnP is not directly related to the earlier plug-and-play technology. UPnP devices are "plug-and-play" in that when connected to a network they automatically announce their network address and supported device and services types, enabling clients that recognize those types to immediately begin using the device.

In <u>computing</u>, **plug and play** is a term used to describe the characteristic of a <u>computer bus</u>, or device specification, which facilitates the discovery of a hardware component in a system, without the need for physical device configuration, or user intervention in resolving resource conflicts.

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IBM 402 Accounting Machine plug-board wiring. This board was labeled "profit & loss summary."

In the beginnings of computing technology, the hardware logic was just a collection of building blocks, and the relationships between them had to be completely redesigned to accommodate different calculating operations. These changes were usually done by connecting some wires between modules and disconnecting others. The very earliest of mechanical computing devices such as the IBM punchcard accounting, <u>tabulating</u> and interpreting machines were programmed entirely in this manner, by the use of a quick-swap <u>control panel</u> wired to route signals between configuration sockets.

### [edit] References

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Karl Haendel was born in New York in 1976 and now lives and works in Los Angeles. He received an MFA from UCLA in 2003. Haendel's work has been exhibited in the the Hammer Museum, Los Angeles; the Museum of Modern Art, New York; The Museum of Contemporary Art, Los Angeles; Astrup Fearnley Museum for Modern Art, Oslo; Serpentine Gallery, London. Haendel's current project, "Scribble", produced by the Art Production Fund, is on view at 411 Broadway in New York. He has an upcoming show at the Lever House, New York, and Susanne Vielmeitter Projects, Los Angeles, and will be included in "Haunted" at the Guggenheim Museum, New York.

Walead Beshty was born in London in 1976 and now lives and works in Los Angeles. He received his MFA from Yale in 2002. Beshty has exhibited widely, including Tate Britain, London; The Whitney Museum of Modern Art, New York; and The Museum of Contemporary Art, Chicago, in addition to solo exhibitions at the Hammer Museum, Los Angeles; The Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, Washington DC; and P.S.1, Long Island City. His work is currently on view in "New Photography: 2009" at the Museum of Modern Art, New York, and in his solo exhibition, "Production Stills" at Thomas Dane Gallery, London.

This exhibition will be accompanied by an edition of unique books by the same title produced by Redling Fine Publishing. For further inquiries of press materials, please contact the gallery at office@redlingfineart.com