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,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.117,937 active editors 7,001,027 articles in EnglishThe English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement.Andrea Navagero (14831529) was a Venetian diplomat and writer. He entered the Great Council of Venice at the age of twenty, five years younger than was normal at the time. He edited manuscripts at the Aldine Press, garnering a reputation as a scholar and a highly skilled writer. In 1515, he was appointed the official historian of the Republic of Venice as well as the caretaker of a library containing the collection of the scholar Bessarion. Navagero was named the Venetian ambassador to Spain in 1523 and navigated the volatile diplomatic climate caused by the conflict between CharlesV of Spain and FrancisI of France. By the time Navagero arrived back in Venice in 1528, he had grown disillusioned with politics and wished to return to editing manuscripts and cultivating his prized gardens. Much to his dismay, he was appointed ambassador to France in January 1529. After traveling to meet with FrancisI, he fell ill and died that May. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Nosy KombaMcDonnell Douglas Phantom in UK serviceTransportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and ParalympicsArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutEngraving of the Great Pyramid of Giza... that the 1572 Eight Wonders of the World (engraving pictured) is the source of the modern list of classical Seven Wonders of the World?... that Hedwig Tam gained 20 pounds to play a postpartum mother in Montages of a Modern Motherhood?... that the Alfonsine Ordinances punished Jews and Muslims with enslavement if they disguised their identity with the intention of "sinning with Christian women"?... that even though he had never seen a field hockey game, Willy Miranda became a high school coach and went on to win over 450 games across a 42-year tenure?... that a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction?... that an Arizona TV station put a satellite dish in a vacant swimming pool?... that 42 years after Jilly Cooper's How to Stay Married was first published, she described it as "terribly politically incorrect"?... that wrestler Kurt Howell won all 108 of his matches in high school?... that the second-place candidate in the 2018 Taipei mayoral election lost by just 0.23%, demanded a recount, and ended up losing by even more?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNgg wa Thiong'oKenyan writer and activist Ngg wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87.In sumo, nosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna.In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title.In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Phil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollySebastio SalgadoNominate an articleMay 29: Feast day of Saint PaulVI (Catholicism)Headline in the New York Times1233 MongolJin War: The Mongols entered and began looting Kaifeng, the capital of the Jin dynasty of China, after a 13-month siege.1416 A squadron of the Venetian navy captured many Ottoman ships at the Battle of Gallipoli, confirming Venetian naval superiority in the Aegean Sea for the next few decades.1913 During the premiere of the ballet Le Sacre du printemps by Igor Stravinsky at the Thtre des Champs-lyses in Paris, the avant-garde nature of the music and choreography caused a near-riot in the audience (report pictured).1999 Charlotte Perrelli, representing Sweden, won the Eurovision Song Contest, the first edition not to feature an orchestra or live accompaniment.2011 Residents of Portland, Oregon, held a rally called Hands Across Hawthorne in response to an attack against a gay couple holding hands while crossing the Hawthorne Bridge.Benedetto Pistrucci (b.1783)G.K. Chesterton (b.1874)Hubert Opperman (b.1904)Uro Drenovi (d.1944)More anniversaries: May 28May 29May 30ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutThe Australian white ibis (Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornithidae. It is widespread across much of Australia, and has a predominantly white plumage with a bare, black head, long downcurved bill, and black legs. While it is closely related to the African sacred ibis, the Australian white ibis is a native Australian bird. Due to its increasing presence in the urban environment and its habit of rummaging in garbage, the species has acquired a variety of colloquial names such as "tip turkey" and "bin chicken". This Australian white ibis was photographed at the Royal Botanic Garden, Sydney.Photograph credit: Charles J. SharpRecently featured: Hell Gate BridgeAnemonoides blandaBluespotted ribbontail rayArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCatalетinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSlovenінаSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies12thcentury13thcentury 14thcenturyDecades1210s1220s1230s 1240s1250sYears1230123112321233 123412351236vte1233 by topicLeadersPolitical entitiesState leadersReligious leadersBirth and death categoriesBirths DeathsEstablishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishments DisestablishmentsArt and literature1233 in poetryvte1233 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1233MCCXXXIIIAb urbe condita1986Armenian calendar682 Assyrian calendar5983Balinese saka calendar11541155Bengali calendar639640Berber calendar2183English Regnal year17Hen.318Hen.3Buddhist calendar1777Burmese calendar595Byzantine calendar67416742Chinese calendar (WaterDragon)3930 or 3723to (WaterSnake)3931 or 3724Coptic calendar949950Discordian calendar2399Ethiopian calendar12251226Hebrew calendar49934994Hindu calendars-Vikram Samvat12891290- Shaka Samvat11541155- Kali Yuga43334334Holocene calendar11233Igbo calendar233234Iranian calendar611612Islamic calendar630631Japanese calendarJei 2 / Tenpuku 1()Javanese calendar11421143Julian calendar1233MCCXXXIIIKorean calendar3566Minguo calendar679 before ROC679Nanakshahi calendar235Thai solar calendar17751776Tibetan calendar(male Water-Dragon)1359 or 978 or 206to(female Water-Snake)1360 or 979 or 207 Henry I of Cyprus receives a messageYear 1233 (MCCXXXIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar.War of the Lombards: Lombard forces at Kyrenia surrender to John of Beirut, after a 10-month siege. The defenders, with their personal belongings, are allowed to retire to Tyre. Captured prisoners are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards, at Tyre. Cyprus is wholly restored under the rule of the 16-year-old King Henry I ("the Fat"). His vassals are rewarded, and loans that they have made are repaid.[1]August 20 Oath of Bereg: King Andrew II of Hungary vows to the Holy See that he will not employ Jews and Muslims to administer royal revenues, which causes diplomatic complaints and ecclesiastical censures.[2]Winter Reconquista: King Ferdinand III of Castile ("the Saint") conquers the cities of Trujillo and beda. The Castilian army besieges the city of Peniscola. Ferdinand forces Ibn Hud, ruler of the Taifa of Zaragoza, to sign a truce.[3]August Richard Marshal, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, signs an alliance with Llywelyn the Great, to join forces to revolt against King Henry III. Richard is faced by demands from royal bailiffs in September where the garrison of Usk Castle is forced to surrender.November Henry III's army camped at Grosmont Castle is attacked in the night, by a force of Welsh and English rebels. Several of Henry's supporters are captured, and the castle is returned to Hubert de Burgh, one of the rebels.May 29 MongolJin War: The Mongol army led by gedei Khan captures Kaifeng, capital of the Jin dynasty ('Great Jin'), after the 13-month Siege of Kaifeng (1232). The Mongols plunder the city, while Emperor Aizong of Jin flees for the town of Caizhou. Meanwhile, gedei departs and leaves the final conquest to his favoured general, Subutai.December Siege of Caizhou: The Mongols under gedei Khan besiege Caizhou and ally themselves with the Chinese Song dynasty to eliminate the Jin Dynasty.Gendt receives its city rights from Otto II ("the Lame"), count of Guelders (modern Netherlands).Pope Gregory IX establishes the Papal Inquisition, to regularize the persecution of heresy.June/July Ibn Manzur, Arab lexicographer and writer (d. 1312)August 15 Philip Benizi de Damiani, Italian religious leader (d. 1285)October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277)Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1273)Choe Ui, Korean military leader and dictator (d. 1258)Ibn al-Quff, Ayyubid physician and surgeon (d. 1286)Sancho of Castile, archbishop of Toledo (d. 1261)January 6 Matilda of Chester, Countess of Huntingdon (or Maud), English noblewoman (b. 1171)January 18 Yang (or Gongsheng), Chinese empress (b. 1162)February 12 Ermengarde de Beaumont, queen of ScotlandMarch 1 Thomas I (or Tommaso), count of Savoy (b. 1178)May Simon of Joinville, French nobleman and knight (b. 1175)June Yolanda de Courtenay, queen consort of HungaryJuly 8 Konoe Motomichi, Japanese nobleman (b. 1160)July 26 Wilbrand of Oldenburg, prince-bishop of UtrechtJuly 27 Ferdinand (or Ferrand), count of Flanders (b. 1188)July 29 Savari de Maulon, French nobleman (b. 1181)July 30 Konrad von Marburg, German priest (b. 1180)October 8 Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1148)October 22 Fujiwara no Shunshi, Japanese empress consort (b. 1209)November 22 Helena, duchess of Brunswick-LneburgNovember 27 Shi Miyuan, Chinese politician (b. 1164)Ibn al-Athir, Seljuk historian and biographer (b. 1160)Bertran de Born lo Filhs, French troubadour (b. 1179)Bohemond IV ("the One-Eyed"), prince of Antioch (b. 1175)Gkbri ("Blue-Wolf"), Ayyubid general and ruler (b. 1154)Guilln Prez de Guzmn, Spanish nobleman (b. 1180)John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologianMathilde of Angoulme, French noblewoman (b. 1181)Sayf al-Din al-Amidi, Ayyubid scholar and jurist (b. 1156)William Comyn, Scoto-Norman nobleman (b. 1163)^ Steven Runciman (1952). A History of The Crusades. Vol III: The Kingdom of Acre, pp. 169170. ISBN978-0-241-29877-0.^ Berend, Nora (2001). At the Gate of Christendom: Jews, Muslims and "Pagans" in Medieval Hungary, c. 1000-c.1300. Cambridge University Press. p.158. ISBN978-0-521-02720-5.^ Lourie, Elena (2004). Jews, Muslims, and Christians in and around the Crown of Aragon: essays in honour of Professor Elena Lourie. Brill. p.270. ISBN90-04-12951-0.[permanent dead link]Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1101 to 1200See also: Renaissance of the 12th centuryMillennia2ndmillenniumCenturies11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyTimelines11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyState leaders11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyDecades1100s1110s1120s1130s1140s1150s1160s1170s1180s1190sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteEastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 12th centuryThe 12th century is the period from 1101 to 1200 in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the history of European culture, this period is considered part of the High Middle Ages and overlaps with what is often called the "'Golden Age' of the Cistercians". The Golden Age of Islam experienced significant development, particularly in Islamic Spain.In Song dynasty China, an invasion by Jurchens caused a political schism of north and south. The Khmer Empire of Cambodia flourished during this century, while the Fatimids of Egypt were overtaken by the Ayyubid dynasty. Following the expansions of the Ghaznavids and Ghurid Empire, the Muslim conquests in the Indian subcontinent took place at the end of the century.The Ghurid Empire converted to Islam from Buddhism.1101: In July, the Treaty of Alton is signed between Henry I of England and his older brother Robert, Duke of Normandy in which Robert agrees to recognize Henry as king of England in exchange for a yearly stipend and other concessions. The agreement temporarily ends a crisis in the succession of the Anglo-Norman kings.11011103: David the Builder takes over Kakheti and Hereti (now parts of Georgia).1102: King Coloman unites Hungary and Croatia under the Hungarian Crown.1102: Muslims conquer Seoro de Valencia.11031104: A church council is convened by King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church.1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder defeats an army of Seljuks.1104: King Jayawarsa of Kadiri (on Java) ascends to the throne.[citation needed]1106: Battle of Tinchebray.11071111: Sigurd I of Norway becomes the first Norwegian king to embark on a crusade to the Holy Land. He fights in Lisbon and on various Mediterranean isles and helps the King of Jerusalem to take Sidon from the Muslims.1108: By the Treaty of Devol, signed in September, Bohemond I of Antioch has to submit to the Byzantine Empire, becoming the vassal of Alexius I.1109: On June 10, Bertrand of Toulouse captures the County of Tripoli (northern Lebanon/western Syria).1109: In the Battle of Nako, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats the Pomeranians and re-establishes Polish access to the sea.1109: On August 24, in the Battle of Hundsfeld, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats Emperor Henry V of Germany and stops German expansion eastward.1111: On April 14, during Henry V's first expedition to Rome, he is crowned Holy Roman Emperor.1113: Paramavishnulok is crowned as King Suryavarman II in Cambodia. He expands the Khmer Empire and builds Angkor Wat during the first half of the century. He establishes diplomatic relations with China.1115: The Georgian army occupies Rustavi in the war with the Muslims.1115: In Java, King Kamesvara of Kadiri ascends to the throne. Janggala ceases to exist and comes under Kadiri domination, highly possible under royal marriage. During his reign, Mpu Dharmaja writes Kakawin Smaradahana, a eulogy for the king which become the inspiration for the Panji cycle tales, which spread across Southeast Asia.[1]1116: The Byzantine army defeats the Turks at Philomelion.1116: Death of doa Jimena Daz, governor of Valencia from 1099 to 1102.c. 1119: The Knights Templar are founded to protect Christian pilgrims in Jerusalem.A Black and White Photo of the 12th century Cuenca Cathedral (built from 1182 to 1270) in Cuenca, Spain1120: On January 16, the Council of Nablus, a council of ecclesiastic and secular lords in the crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem, establishes the first written laws for the kingdom.1120: On November 25, William Adelin, the only legitimate son of King Henry I of England, drowns in the White Ship Disaster, leading to a succession crisis which will bring down the Norman monarchy of England.1121: On August 12, in the Battle of Didgori, the greatest military victory in Georgian history, King David the Builder with 45,000 Georgians, 15,000 Kipchak auxiliaries, 500 Alan mercenaries and 100 French Crusaders defeats a much larger Seljuk-led Muslim coalition army.1121: On December 25, St. Norbert and 29 companions make their solemn vows in Premontre, France, establishing the Premonstratensian Order.1122: The Battle of Beroia (Modern-day Stara Zagora, Bulgaria) results in the disappearance of the Pechenegs Turkish tribe as an independent force.1122: On September 23, the Concordat of Worms (Pactum Calixtinum) is drawn up between Emperor Henry V and Pope Calixtus II bringing an end to the first phase of the power struggle between the papacy and the Holy Roman Empire.1122: King David the Builder captures Tbilisi and declares it the capital city of Georgia, ending 400 years of Arab rule.1123: The Jurchen dynasty of China forces Koryo (now Korea) to recognize their suzerainty.1124: In April or May, David I is crowned King of the Scots.1125: On June 11, in the Battle of Azaz, the Crusader states, led by King Baldwin II of Jerusalem, defeat the Seljuk Turks.1125: In November, the Jurchens of the Jin dynasty declare war on the Song dynasty, beginning the JinSong wars.1125: Lothair of Supplinburg, duke of Saxony, is elected Holy Roman Emperor instead of the nearest heir, Frederick of Swabia, beginning the great struggle between Guelphs and Ghibellines.1127: The Northern Song dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty.1128: On June 24, the Kingdom of Portugal gains independence from the Kingdom of Len at the Battle of So Mamede; (recognised by Len in 1143).The temple complex of Angkor Wat, built during the reign of Suryavarman II in Cambodia of the Khmer Era.11301180: 50-year drought in what is now the American Southwest.11301138: Papal schism, Pope Innocent II vs. Antipope Anacletus II.1130: On March 26, Sigurd I of Norway dies. A golden era of 95 years comes to an end for Norway as civil wars between the members of Harald Fairhair's family line rage for the remainder of the century.1130: On Christmas Day, Roger II is crowned King of Sicily, the royal title being bestowed on him by Antipope Anacletus II.1132: The Southern Song dynasty establishes China's first permanent standing navy, although China had a long naval history prior. The main admiral's office is at the port of Dinghai.11321183: the Chinese navy increases from a mere 3,000 to 52,000 marine soldiers stationed in 20 different squadrons. During this time, hundreds of treadmill-operated paddle wheel craft are assembled for the navy to fight the Jin dynasty in the north.1135: King Jayabaya of Kadiri ascends to the throne.[2]11351154: The Anarchy takes place, during a period of civil war in England.1136: Suger begins rebuilding the abbey church at St Denis north of Paris, which is regarded as the first major Gothic building.1137: On July 22, the future King Louis VII of France marries Eleanor, the Duchess of Aquitaine.1138: On October 11, the 1138 Aleppo earthquake devastates much of northern Syria.1139: in April, the Second Lateran Council ends the papal schism.1139: On July 5, in the Treaty of Mignano, Pope Innocent II confirms Roger II as King of Sicily, Duke of Apulia, and Prince of Capua and invests him with his titles.1139: On July 25, the Portuguese defeat the Almoravids led by Ali ibn Yusuf in the Battle of Ourique; Prince Afonso Henriques is acclaimed King of Portugal by his soldiers.Averroes in a 14th-century painting by Andrea di Bonaiuto11401150: Collapse of the Ancestral Puebloan culture at Chaco Canyon (modern-day New Mexico).1141: The Treaty of Shaoxing ends the conflict between the Jin dynasty and Southern Song dynasty, legally establishing the boundaries of the two countries and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories north of the Huai River. The treaty reduces the Southern Song into a quasi-tributary state of the Jurchen Jin dynasty.1143: Manuel I Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos.1143: Afonso Henriques is proclaimed King of Portugal by the cortes.1143: The Treaty of Zamora recognizes Portuguese independence from the Kingdom of Len. Portugal also recognizes the suzerainty of the pope.1144: On December 24, Edessa falls to the Atabeg Zengi.11451148: The Second Crusade is launched in response to the fall of the County of Edessa.1147: On October 25, the four-month-long Siege of Lisbon successfully brings the city under definitive Portuguese control, expelling the Moorish overlords.1147: A new Berber dynasty, the Almohads, led by Emir Abd al-Mu'min, takes North Africa from the Almoravides and soon invades the Iberian Peninsula. The Almohads began as a religious movement to rid Islam of impurities.1147: The Wendish Crusade against the Polabian Slavs (or "Wends") in what is now northern and eastern Germany.1150: Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona marries Petronilla, the Queen of Aragon.1151: The Treaty of Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len and Raymond Berengar IV, Count of Barcelona, recognizing the Aragonese conquests south of the Jcar and the right to expand in and annex the Kingdom of Murcia.1153: The Treaty of Wallingford, ends the civil war between Empress Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown. Stephen acknowledges Matilda's son Henry of Anjou as heir.1153: The First Treaty of Constance is signed between Emperor Frederick I and Pope Eugene III, by the terms of which, the emperor is to prevent any action by Manuel I Comnenus to reestablish the Byzantine Empire on Italian soil and to assist the pope against his enemies in revolt in Rome.1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography.1154: On December 27, Henry II is crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey.1155: Pope Adrian IV grants overlordship of Ireland to Henry II of England in the bull Laudabiliter.1156: On June 18, the Treaty of Benevento is entered into by Pope Adrian IV and the Norman Kingdom of Sicily. After years of turbulent relations, the popes finally settles down to peace with the Hauteville kings. The kingship of William I is recognized over all Sicily, Apulia, Calabria, Campania, and Capua. The tribute to the pope of 600 schifati agreed upon by Roger II in 1139 at Mignano is affirmed and another 400 shift is added for the new lands.1158: The Treaty of Sahagn ends the war between Castile and Len.The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, 11651161: the Song dynasty Chinese navy, employing gunpowder bombs launched from trebuchets, defeats the enormous Jin dynasty navy in the East China Sea in the Battle of Tangdao and on the Yangtze River in the Battle of Caishi.1161: Kilij Arslan II, Sultan of Rum, makes peace with the Byzantine Empire, recognizing the emperor's primacy.1161: In the siege of Ani, troops from the Kingdom of Georgia take control over the city, only to have it sold for the second time to the Shaddadids, a Kurdish dynasty.1162: Genghis Khan, the founder of the Mongol Empire, is born as Temjin in present-day Mongolia.1163: The Norwegian Law of Succession takes effect.11651182: Tensions and disputes between the Pagan Empire and the Kingdom of Polonnaruwa causes the Sinhalese under Parakramabahu the Great to raid Burma.1168: King Valdemar I of Denmark conquers Arkona on the Island of Rgen, the strongest pagan fortress and temple in northern Europe.1169: Political disputes within the Pandya Empire sparks the decade-long Pandyan Civil War.1169: On May 1, the Norman invasion of Ireland begins. Richard fitzGilbert de Clare ('Strongbow') allies with the exiled Irish chief, Dermot MacMurrough, to help him recover his kingdom of Leinster.The defense of the Carroccio during the battle of Legnano (1176) by Amos Cassioli (18321891)1170: The Treaty of Sahagn is signed by Alfonso VIII of Castile and Alfonso II of Aragon. Based on the terms of the accord, Alfonso VIII agrees to provide Alfonso II with three hostages, to be used as tribute payments owed by Ibn Mardan of Valencia and Murcia.1170: On December 29, Thomas Becket is murdered in Canterbury Cathedral.1171: Saladin deposes the last Fatimid Caliph Al-'id and establishes the Ayyubid dynasty.1171: On November 11, Henry II of England lands in Ireland to assert his claim as Lord of Ireland.1172: The Pandyan city of Madurai is sacked by the Sinhalese army due to an attempt to drive off the rival throne claimant, Kulasekara Pandyan.1173: Sinhalese king Parakramabahu the Great gains a decisive victory by invading the Chola Empire as an ally of the Pandyas in the Pandyan Civil War.1174: On July 12, William I of Scotland is captured by the English in the Battle of Alnwick. He accepts the feudal overlordship of the English crown and pays ceremonial allegiance at York.1175: Hnen Shnin (Genk) founds the Jdo sh (Pure Land) sect of Buddhism.1175: The Treaty of Windsor is signed by King Henry II of England and the High King of Ireland, Ruaidr Ua Conchobair.1176: On May 29, Frederick Barbarossa's forces are defeated in the Battle of Legnano by the Lombard League which results in the emperor's acknowledgment of the pope's sovereignty over the Papal States and Alexander acknowledging the emperor's overlordship of the imperial Church.1176: On September 17, The Battle of Myriokephalon (Myriocephalum; Turkish: Miryakefalon Sava) is fought between the Byzantine Empire and the Seljuk Turks in Phrygia. It is a serious reversal for the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantines to recover the interior of Anatolia from the Seljuk Turks.1177: The Treaty or Peace of Venice is signed by the papacy and its allies, and Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor. The Norman Kingdom of Sicily also participates in negotiations and the treaty thereby determines the political course of all of Italy for the next several years.1178: Chinese writer Zhou Qufei, a Guangzhou customs officer, writes of an island far west in the Indian Ocean (possibly Madagascar), from where people with skin "as black as lacquer" and with frizzy hair were captured and purchased as slaves by Arab merchants.1179: The Treaty of Cazola (Cazorla) is signed by Alfonso II of Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile, dividing Andalusia into separate zones of conquest for the two kingdoms, so that the work of the Reconquista would not be stymied by internecine feuding.1180: The Portuguese Navy defeats a Muslim fleet off the coast of Cape Espichel.11801185: the Genpei War in Japan.1181: Parakramabahu the Great conducts a large-scale raid on Burma, after a ship transporting a Sinhalese princess to the Khmer Empire is attacked by Burmese naval fleets.1182: Religious reformations of Theravada Buddhism in Pagan Burma under the patronage of Narapatisithu are continued with the end of the Polonnaruwa-Pagan War.1182: Revolt of the people of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constance between Frederick Barbarossa, the pope and the Lombard towns is signed, confirming the Peace of Venice of 1177.1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nephew Alexius II Comnenus strangled.1184: On March 24, Queen Tamar, King of Georgia, accedes to the throne as sole ruler after reigning with her father, George III, for six years.1184: Diet of Pentecost organised by Emperor Frederick I in Mainz.1185: The Uprising of Asen and Peter against the Byzantine Empire leads to the restoration of the Bulgarian Empire.1185: Andronicus I Comnenus is deposed and, on September 12, executed as a result of the Norman massacre of the Greeks of Thessalonika.1185: The cathedral school (Katedralskolan) in Lund, Sweden, is founded. The school is the oldest in northern Europe and one of the oldest in all of Europe.1185: Beginning in this year the Kamakura shogunate deprives the emperor of Japan of political power.1186: On January 27, the future Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI marries Constance of Sicily, the heiress to the Sicilian throne.1187: On July 4, in the Battle of Hattin, Saladin defeats the king of Jerusalem.1187: In August, the Swedish royal and commercial center Sigtuna is attacked by raiders from Karelia, Couronia, and/or Estonia.[3]1188: The Riah were introduced into the Habt and south of Tetouan by the Almohad caliph, Abu Yusuf Yaqub al-Mansur, and Jochem and Acem were introduced in Tamesna.[4]1189: On September 3, Richard I is crowned King of England at Westminster.1189: On November 11, William II of Sicily dies and is succeeded by his illegitimate cousin Tancred, Count of Lecce instead of Constance.11891192: The Third Crusade is an attempt by European leaders to wrest the Holy Land from Saladin.Richard I of England, or Richard the Lionheart.1190: On June 10, Emperor Frederick Barbarossa drowns in the River Salef, leaving the Crusader army under the command of the rivals Philip II of France and Richard I of England, which ultimately leads to the dissolution of the army.1191: Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI attacked the Kingdom of Sicily from May to August but fails and withdrawn, with Empress Constance captured (released 1192).1191: On September 7, Saladin is defeated by Richard I of England at the Battle of Arsuf.1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem1192: In the Battle of Jaffa, King Richard the Lionheart defeats Saladin.1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart. Under the terms of the agreement, Jerusalem will remain under Muslim control. However, the city will be open to Christian pilgrims. The Latin Kingdom is reduced to a coastal strip that extends from Tyre to Jaffa.1192: Minamoto no Yoritomo is appointed Sei-i Taishgun, "barbarian-subduing great general", shgun for short, the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first Muslim empire in India for 14 years (11921206) by defeating Prithviraj Chauhan.1193: Nalanda, the great Indian Buddhist educational centre, is destroyed.1194: Emperor Henry VI conquers the Kingdom of Sicily.1195: On June 16, the struggle of Shamqori. Georgian forces annihilate the army of Abu Baqar.1198: The brethren of the Crusader hospital in Acre are raised to a military order of knights, the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutons in Jerusalem.1199: Pope Innocent III writes to Kaloyan, inviting him to unite the Bulgarian Church with the Roman Catholic Church.1200: Construction begins on the Grand Village of the Natchez near Natchez, Mississippi. This ceremonial center for the Natchez people is occupied and built until the early 17th century.[5]Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 12th centuryChina is under the Northern Song dynasty. Early in the century, Zhang Zeduan paints Along the River During the Qingming Festival. It will later end up in the Palace Museum, Beijing.In southeast Asia, there is conflict between the Khmer Empire and the Champa. Angkor Wat is built under the Hindu king Suryavarman II. By the end of the century, the Buddhist Jayavarman VII becomes the ruler.Japan is in its Heian period. The Chj-jinbutsu-giga is made and attributed to Toba Sj. It ends up at the Kzan-ji, Kyoto.In Oceania, the Tui Tonga Empire expands to a much greater area.Europe undergoes the Renaissance of the 12th century. The blast furnace for the smelting of cast iron is imported from China, appearing around Lapphyttan, Sweden, as early as 1150.Alexander Neckam is the first European to document the mariner's compass, first documented by Shen Kuo during the previous century.Christian humanism becomes a self-conscious philosophical tendency in Europe. Christianity is also introduced to Estonia, Finland, and Karelia.The first medieval universities are founded. Pierre Abelard teaches.Middle English begins to develop, and literacy begins to spread outside the Church throughout Europe.[6] In addition, churchmen are increasingly willing to take on secular roles. By the end of the century, at least a third of England's bishops also act as royal judges in secular matters.[7]The Ars antiqua period in the history of the medieval music of Western Europe begins.The earliest recorded miracle play is performed in Dunstable, England.Gothic architecture and trouvre music begin in France.During the middle of the century, the Cappella Palatina is built in Palermo, Sicily, and the Madrid Skylitzes manuscript illustrates the Synopsis of Histories by John Skylitzes.Fire and plague insurance first become available in Iceland, and the first documented outbreaks of influenza there happens.The medieval state of Serbia is formed by Stefan Nemanja and then continued by the Nemanji dynasty.By the end of the century, both the Capetian dynasty and the House of Anjou are relying primarily on mercenaries in their militaries. Paid soldiers are available year-round, unlike knights who expected certain periods off to maintain their manor lifestyles.[8]In India, Hoysala architecture reaches its peak.In the Middle East, the icon of Theotokos of Vladimir is painted probably in Constantinople. Everything but the faces will later be retouched, and the icon will go to the Tretyakov Gallery of Moscow.The Georgian poet Shota Rustaveli composes his epic poem The Knight in the Panther's Skin.Shahab al-Din Suhrawardi founds his "school of illumination".In North Africa, the kasbah of Marrakesh is built, including the city gate Bab Agnaou and the Koutoubia mosque.In sub-Saharan Africa, Kente cloth is first woven.In France, the first piedfort coins were minted.The city of Tula burns down, marking the end of the Toltec EmpireIn West Africa the Ife Empire is established.See also: Timeline of historic inventions 12th century1104: The Venice Arsenal of Venice, Italy, is founded. It employed some 16,000 people for the mass production of sailing ships in large assembly lines, hundreds of years before the Industrial Revolution.1106: Finished building of Gelati.1107: The Chinese engineer Wu Deren combines the mechanical compass vehicle of the south-pointing chariot with the distance-measuring odometer device.1111: The Chinese Donglin Academy is founded.1165: The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, is built.1170: The Roman Catholic notion of Purgatory is defined.[9]1185: First record of windmills.Wikimedia Commons has media related to 12th century.^ Soekmono, R, Drs., Pengantar Sejarah Kebudayaan Indonesia 2, 2nd ed. Penerbit Kanisius, Yogyakarta, 1973, 5th reprint edition in 1988 p.57^ Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia (1998, July 20). Kairi. Encyclopedia Britannica.^ Enn Tarvel (2007). Sigtuna hukkumine. Archived 2017-10-11 at the Wayback Machine Haridus, 2007 (7-8), p 3841^ Notice sur les Arabes hilaliens. Ismal Hamet. p.248.^ Francine Weiss and Mark R. 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ISBN9780520036437. {{cite book}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help)Retrieved from " 4The following pages link to 12th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Antisemitism in Christianity (links | edit)Catharism (links | edit)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit)Dialect (links | edit)House of Habsburg (links | edit)House of Hohenzollern (links | edit)History of Mali (links | edit)Maimonides (links | edit)Passport (links | edit)Sumba (links | edit)Taoism (links | edit)Weregild (links | edit)Zanzibar (links | edit)20th century (links | edit)1040 (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)16th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)18th century (links | edit)14th century (links | edit)1st century (links | edit)13th century (links | edit)4th century (links | edit)11th century (links | edit)1282 (links | edit)7th century (links | edit)10th century (links | edit)9th century (links | edit)8th century (links | edit)6th century (links | edit)5th century (links | edit)3rd century (links | edit)2nd century (links | edit)4th century BC (links | edit)1st century BC (links | edit)2nd century BC (links | edit)3rd century BC (links | edit)5th century BC (links | edit)6th century BC (links | edit)21st century BC (links | edit)11th century BC (links | edit)1000s (decade) (links | edit)1040s (links | edit)1299 (links | edit)1154 (links | edit)1163 (links | edit)1160s (links | edit)1141 (links | edit)1135 (links | edit)1204 (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/12th_century"Messaging and VoIP service owned by MetaWhatsAppScreenshot Screenshot depicting WhatsApp's home screen in 2025Original author(s)Brian Acton, Jan KoumDeveloper(s)Meta Platforms, Will Cathcart (Head of WhatsApp)[1][2]Initial releaseFebruary2009; 16years ago(2009-02)Stable release(s) []iOS25.4.77[3] / February 25, 2025; 3 months ago(February 25, 2025)Android2.25.6.74[4] / March 10, 2025; 2 months ago(March 10, 2025)Windows2.2502.3.0[5] / January 20, 2025; 4 months ago(January 20, 2025)macOS25.4.77[3] / February 25, 2025; 3 months ago(February 25, 2025)Preview release(s) []Android (Beta)2.25.2.9[6] / January 21, 2025; 4 months ago(January 21, 2025)Written inErlang[7]Operating systemAndroid, iOS, iPadOS, KaiOS, macOS, Windows, Windows Phone, Wear OS, Meta QuestSize183.7 MB (iOS)[8]48.02 MB (Android)[9]Available in40 (iOS) and 60 (Android)[10] languagesTypeSocial media, instant messaging, VoIPLicenseProprietary software with EULA"European Region"[11]"others"[12]Websitewhatsapp.comThis article is part of a series aboutMeta PlatformsHistoryInstagramWhatsAppAcquisitionsProducts and servicesFacebook2021 outageFeaturesDatingFeedLike buttonReelsOther productsInstagramThreadsMessengerKidsMeta AIMeta PortalQuestQuest 2Quest 3Quest 3SQuest ProSupernaturalRay-Ban StoriesWhatsAppPeopleExecutives and board membersMark ZuckerbergSheryl SandbergNotable employeesAdam MosseriRelated organizationsOversight BoardBusinessCriticismPrivacy concernsContent managementCensorship ofCensorship byCambridge Analytica data scandal2020 ad boycotts2021 company files leakWhatsApp security and privacy featuresWhatsApp snooping scandalLitigationYoung v. Facebook, Inc. (2011)Fraley v. Facebook, Inc. (2016)Force v. Facebook, Inc. (2019)FTC v. Meta Platforms (ongoing)RelatedFacebook, Inc. IPOvteWhatsApp (officially WhatsApp Messenger) is an American social media, instant messaging (IM), and voice-over-IP (VoIP) service owned by technology conglomerate Meta.[13] It allows users to send text, voice messages and video messages,[14] make voice and video calls, and share images, documents, user locations, and other content.[15][16] WhatsApp's client application runs on mobile devices, and can be accessed from computers.[17] The service requires a cellular mobile telephone number to sign up.[18] WhatsApp was launched in February 2009. In January 2018, WhatsApp released a standalone business app called WhatsApp Business which can communicate with the standard WhatsApp client.[19][20]The service was created by WhatsApp Inc. of Mountain View, California, which was acquired by Facebook in February 2014 for approximately US$19.3billion.[21][22] It became the world's most popular messaging application by 2015,[13][23] and had more than 2billion users worldwide by February 2020,[24] with WhatsApp Business having approximately 200 million monthly users by 2023.[25] By 2016, it had become the primary means of Internet communication in regions including the Americas, the Indian subcontinent, and large parts of Europe and Africa.[13]For a chronological guide, see Timeline of WhatsApp.WhatsApp was founded in February 2009 by Brian Acton and Jan Koum, former employees of Yahoo! A month earlier, after Koum purchased an iPhone, he and Acton decided to create an app for the App Store. The idea started off as an app that would display statuses in a phone's Contacts menu, showing if a person was at work or on a call.[26]Their discussions often took place at the home of Koum's Russian friend Alex Fishman in West San Jose. They realized that to take the idea further, they would need an iPhone developer. Fishman visited RentACoder.com, found Russian developer Igor Solomennikov, and introduced him to Koum.[26]Koum named the app WhatsApp to sound like "what's up". On February 24, 2009, he incorporated[61] WhatsApp Inc. in California. However, when early versions of WhatsApp kept crashing, Koum considered giving up and looking for a new job. Acton encouraged him to wait for a "few more months".[26]In June 2009, when the app had been downloaded by only a handful of Fishman's Russian-speaking friends, Apple launched push notifications, allowing users to be pinged even when not using the app.Koum updated WhatsApp so that everyone in the user's network would be notified when a user's status changed. This new facility, to Koum's surprise, was used by users to ping "each other with jokey custom statuses like, 'I woke up late' or 'I'm on my way.'"[26]Fishman said "At some point it sort of became instant messaging".[26]WhatsApp 2.0, released for iPhone in August 2009, featured a purpose-designed messaging component; the number of active users suddenly increased to 250,000.Although Acton was working on another startup idea, he decided to join the company.[26] In October 2009, Acton persuaded five former friends at Yahoo! to invest $250,000 in seed funding, and Acton became a co-founder and was given a stake. He officially joined WhatsApp on November 1.[26] Koum then hired a friend in Los Angeles, Chris Peiffer, to develop a BlackBerry version, which arrived two months later.[26] Subsequently, WhatsApp for Symbian OS was added in May 2010, and for Android OS in August 2010.[28] In 2010 Google made multiple acquisition offers for WhatsApp, which were all declined.[62]To cover the cost of sending verification texts to users, WhatsApp was changed from a free service to a paid one. In December 2009, the ability to send photos was added to the iOS version. By early 2011, WhatsApp was one of the top 20 apps in the U.S. Apple App Store.[26]In April 2011, Sequoia Capital invested about $8million for more than 15% of the company, after months of negotiation by Sequoia partner Jim Goetz.[63][64][65]By February 2013, WhatsApp had about 200 million active users and 50 staff members. Sequoia invested another $50million, and WhatsApp was valued at $1.5billion.[26] Some time in 2013[66] WhatsApp acquired Santa Clarabased startup SkyMobius, the developers of Vtok,[67] a video and voice calling app.[68]In a December 2013 blog post, WhatsApp claimed that 400 million active users used the service each month.[69] The year 2013 ended with $148million in expenses, of which $138million in losses.[70]On February 19, 2014, one year after a venture capital financing round at a $1.5billion valuation,[39] Facebook, Inc. (now Meta Platforms) announced it was acquiring WhatsApp for US$19billion, its largest acquisition to date.[22] At the time, it was the largest acquisition of a venture-capital-backed company in history.[21] Sequoia Capital received an approximate 5,000% return on its initial investment.[71] Facebook, which was advised by Allen & Co, paid $4billion in cash, $12billion in Facebook shares, and, advised by Morgan Stanley, an additional $3billion in restricted stock units granted to WhatsApp's founders Koum and Acton.[72] Employee stock was scheduled to vest over four years subsequent to closing.[22] Days after the announcement, WhatsApp users experienced a loss of service, leading to anger across social media.[73]The acquisition was influenced by the data provided by Onavo, Facebook's research app for monitoring competitors and trending usage of social activities on mobile phones, as well as startups that were performing "unusually well".[74][75][76]The acquisition caused many users to try, or move to, other message services. Telegram claimed that it acquired 8million new users.[77] and Line, 2million.[78]At a keynote presentation at the Mobile World Congress in Barcelona in February 2014, Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg said that Facebook's acquisition of WhatsApp was closely related to the Internet.org vision.[79][80] A TechCrunch article said about Zuckerberg's vision:The idea, he said, is to develop a group of basic internet services that would be free of charge to use "a 911 for the internet". These could be a social networking service like Facebook, a messaging service, maybe search and other things like weather. Providing a bundle of these free of charge to users will work like a gateway drug of sorts users who may be able to afford data services and phones these days just don't see the point of why they would pay for those data services. This would give them some context for why they are important, and that will lead them to pay for more services like this or so the hope goes.[79]Three days after announcing the Facebook purchase, Koum said they were working to introduce voice calls. He also said that new mobile phones would be sold in Germany with the WhatsApp brand, and that their ultimate goal was to be on all smartphones.[81]In August 2014, WhatsApp was the most popular messaging app in the world, with more than 600million users.[82] By early January 2015, WhatsApp had 700million monthly users and over 30billion messages every day.[83] In April 2015, Forbes predicted that between 2012 and 2018, the telecommunications industry would lose $386billion because of "over-the-top" services like WhatsApp and Skype.[84] That month, WhatsApp had over 800million users.[85][86] By September 2015, it had grown to 900million;[87] and by February 2016, one billion.[88]On November 30, 2015, the Android WhatsApp client made links to messaging service Telegram unclickable and uncopyable.[89][90][91] Multiple sources confirmed that it was intentional, not a bug,[91] and that it had been implemented when the Android source code that recognized Telegram URLs had been identified.[91] (The word "telegram" appeared in WhatsApp's code.[91]) Some considered it an anti-competitive measure;[89][90][91] WhatsApp offered no explanation.On January 18, 2016, WhatsApp's co-founder Jan Koum announced that it would no longer charge users a $1 annual subscription fee, in an effort to remove a barrier faced by users without payment cards.[92][93] He also said that the app would not display any third-party ads, and that it would have new features such as the ability to communicate with businesses.[88][94]On May 18, 2017, the European Commission announced that it was fining Facebook 110million for "providing misleading information about WhatsApp takeover" in 2014. The Commission said that in 2014 when Facebook acquired the messaging app, it "falsely claimed it was technically impossible to automatically combine user information from Facebook and WhatsApp." However, in the summer of 2016, WhatsApp had begun sharing user information with its parent company, allowing information such as phone numbers to be used for targeted Facebook advertisements. Facebook acknowledged the breach, but said the errors in their 2014 filings were "not intentional".[95]In September 2017, WhatsApp's co-founder Brian Acton left the company to start a nonprofit group,[96] later revealed as the Signal Foundation, which developed the WhatsApp competitor Signal.[97] He explained his reasons for leaving in an interview with Forbes a year later.[98] WhatsApp also announced a forthcoming business platform to enable companies to provide customer service at scale,[99] and airlines KLM and Aeromxico announced their participation in the testing.[100][101][102][99] Both airlines had previously launched customer services on the Facebook Messenger platform.In January 2018, WhatsApp launched WhatsApp Business for small business use.[58]In April 2018, WhatsApp co-founder and CEO Jan Koum announced he would be leaving the company.[103] By leaving before November 2018, due to concerns about privacy, advertising, and monetization by Facebook,[104] Acton and Koum were initially believed to have given up $1.3billion in unvested stock options,[105] however, it was later reported that Koum retained $450M worth of options via a "rest and vest" program.[106][107] Facebook later announced that Koum's replacement would be Chris Daniels.[108]On November 25, 2019, WhatsApp announced an investment of $250,000 through a partnership with Startup India to provide 500 startups with Facebook ad credits of $500 each.[109]In December 2019, WhatsApp announced that a new update would lock out any Apple users who had not updated to iOS 9 or higher and Samsung, Huawei, Sony and Google users who had not updated to version 4.0 by February 1, 2020. The company also reported that Windows Phone operating systems would no longer be supported after December 31, 2019.[110] WhatsApp was announced to be the 3rd most downloaded mobile phone app of the decade 20102019.[111]In March, WhatsApp partnered with the World Health Organization and UNICEF to provide messaging hotlines for people to get information on the 20192020 coronavirus pandemic.[112] In the same month WhatsApp began testing a feature to help users find out more information and context about information they receive to help combat misinformation.[113][114][115][116]In January 2021, WhatsApp announced a controversial new Privacy Policy allowing WhatsApp to share data with its parent company, Facebook; users who did not accept by February 8, 2021, would lose access to the app. This led many users to ditch WhatsApp and move to other services such as Signal and Telegram.[117] However, Facebook said the WhatsApp policy would not apply in the EU, since it violates the principles of GDPR.[118][119] Facing criticism, WhatsApp postponed the update to May 15, 2021,[120][121] but said they had no plans to limit functionality of users, nor nag users who did not approve the new terms.[122]On October 4, 2021, Facebook had its worst outage since 2008, which also affected other platforms owned by Facebook, such as Instagram and WhatsApp.[123][124]In August 2022, WhatsApp launched an integration with JioMart, available only to users in India. Local users can text special numbers in the app to launch an in-app shopping process, where they can order groceries.[125]In 2022, WhatsApp added the ability for users to turn off their online status.[126]In March 2024, Meta announced that WhatsApp would let third-party messaging services enable interoperability with WhatsApp, a requirement of the EU's Digital Markets Act (DMA). This allows users to send messages between other messaging apps and WhatsApp while maintaining end-to-end encryption.[127][128]This article is in list format but may read better as prose. You can help by converting this article, if appropriate. Editing help is available. (January 2025)In November 2010, a slate of improvements for the iOS version of WhatsApp were released: including the ability to search for messages in your chat history, trimming long videos to a sendable size, the ability to cancel media messages as they upload or download, and previewing photos before sending them.[129]In March 2012, WhatsApp improved its location-sharing function, allowing users to share not only their location, but also the location of places, such as restaurants or hotels.[129]In August 2013, WhatsApp added voice messages to their apps, giving users a way to send short audio recordings directly in their chats.[130][131]In January 2015, WhatsApp launched a web client that allowed users to scan a QR code with their mobile app, mirroring their chats to their browser. The web client was not standalone, and required the user's phone to stay on and connected to the internet. It was also not available for iOS users on launch, due to limitations from Apple.[132][133]Voice calls between two accounts were added to the app in March and April 2015.[134] By June 2016, the company's blog reported more than 100 million voice calls per day were being placed on WhatsApp.[135]On November 10, 2016, WhatsApp launched a beta version of two-factor authentication for Android users, which allowed them to use their email addresses for further protection.[136] Also in November 2016, Facebook ceased collecting WhatsApp data for advertising in Europe.[95] Later that month, video calls between two accounts were introduced.[137]On February 24, 2017, (WhatsApp's 8th birthday), WhatsApp launched a new Status feature similar to Snapchat and Facebook stories.[138]In July 2017, WhatsApp added support for file uploads of all file types, with a limit of 100 MB. Previously between March 2016 and May 2017, only limited file types categorised as images (JPG, PNG, GIF), videos (MP4, AVI), and documents (CSV, DOC/DOCX, PDF, PPT/PPTX, RTF, TXT, XLS/XLSX), were allowed to be shared for file attachments.[139][140]Later in September 2018, WhatsApp introduced group audio and video call features.[141][142] In October, the "Swipe to Reply" option was added to the Android beta version, 16 months after it was introduced for iOS.[143]On October 25, 2018, WhatsApp announced support for Stickers. But unlike other platforms WhatsApp requires third-party apps to add Stickers to WhatsApp.[144]In October 2019, WhatsApp officially launched a new fingerprint app-locking feature for Android users.[145]In early 2020, WhatsApp launched its "dark mode" for iPhone and Android devices a new design consisting of a darker palette.[146]In October 2020, WhatsApp rolled out a feature allowing users to mute both individuals and group chats forever. The mute options are "8 hours", "1 week", and "Always". The "Always" option replaced the "1 year" option that was originally part of the settings.[147][148]In March 2021, WhatsApp started rolling out support for third-party animated stickers, initially in Iran, Brazil and Indonesia,[149] then worldwide.[150]In July 2021, WhatsApp announced forthcoming support for sending uncompressed images and videos in 3 options: Auto, Best Quality and Data Saver,[151] and end-to-end encryption for backups stored in Facebook's cloud.[152] The company was also testing multi-device support, allowing Computer users to run WhatsApp without an active phone session.[153]In August 2021, WhatsApp launched a feature that allows chat history to be transferred between mobile operating systems. This was implemented only on Samsung phones, with plans to expand to Android and iOS "soon".[154]WhatsApp has the facility to hide users' online status ("Last Seen"). In December 2021, WhatsApp changed the default setting from "everyone" to only people in the user's contacts or who have been conversed with ("nobody" is also an option).[155]In April 2022, WhatsApp announced undated plans to roll out a Communities feature allowing several group chats to exist in a shared space, getting unified notifications and opening up smaller discussion groups. The company also announced plans to implement reactions, the ability for administrators to delete messages in groups and voice calls up to 32 participants.[156]In May 2022, the file upload limit was raised from 100 MB to 2 GB, and maximum group size increased to 512 members.[157]In April 2023, the app rolled out a feature that would allow account access across multiple phones, in a shift that would make it more like competitors. Messages would still be end-to-end encrypted.[158]WhatsApp officially rolled out the Companion mode for Android users, allowing you to link up to five Android phones to a single account. Now, the feature is also made available to iOS users, allowing them to link up to four iPhones.[159]In May 2023, WhatsApp allowed users to edit messages, aligning itself with competitors such as Telegram and Signal which already offered this feature. According to the company, messages could be edited within a 15-minute window after being sent. Edited messages were tagged as "edited" to inform recipients that the content had been modified.[160] WhatsApp has rolled out a feature called 'Voice Status Updates', which allows users to record voice notes and share them as their status on the app.[161]In June 2023, a feature called WhatsApp Channels was launched which allows content creators, public figures and organizations to send newsletter-like broadcasts to large numbers of users. Unlike messages in groups or private chats, channels are not end-to-end encrypted.[162] Channels were initially only available to users in Colombia and Singapore, then later Egypt, Chile, Malaysia, Morocco, Ukraine, Kenya and Peru before becoming widely available in September 2023.[163][164][165][166]In July 2023, video messages were added to WhatsApp. Similar to voice messages, this feature allows users to record and send short videos directly in a chat. This lets users share videos of themselves more quickly, and without adding anything to their device's gallery. Currently, video messages are limited to 60 seconds.[167][168]In October 2023, support for logging in to multiple accounts was added, allowing users to switch between different WhatsApp accounts in the same app. They also introduced passkey support, where a user can verify their login with on-device biometrics, rather than SMS. Text formatting options like code blocks, quote blocks, and bulleted lists and became available for the first time.[169]In November 2023, WhatsApp added a "voice chat" feature for groups with more than 32 members. Unlike their 32-person group calls, starting a voice chat does not call all group members directly; they instead receive a notification to join the voice chat.[170] WhatsApp also began rolling out support for sending login codes to a linked email address, rather than via SMS.[171] In a later update on November 30, WhatsApp added a Secret Code feature, which allows those who use locked chats to enter a unique password that hides those chats from view when unlocking the app.[172][173]In December 2023, WhatsApp's "View Once" feature expanded to include voice messages. Voice messages sent this way are deleted after the recipient listens to them the first time.[174][175]In April 2024, an AI-powered "Smart Assistant" became widely available in WhatsApp, allowing users to ask it questions or have it complete tasks such as generating images. The assistant is based on the LLaMa 3 model, and is also available on other Meta platforms like Facebook and Instagram.[176][177] WhatsApp also introduced chat filters, allowing users to sort their chats by All, Unread or Groups.[178]In June 2024, improvements were made to voice and video calls, allowing up to 32 participants in video calls, adding audio to screen sharing, and introducing a new codec to increase call reliability.[179]In September 2024, WhatsApp expanded support for Meta AI, allowing users to send text and photos to Meta AI to ask questions, identify objects, translate text or edit pictures.[14][15]In October 2024, WhatsApp expanded their chat filter feature, adding the ability for users to create custom lists that contain specific chats of their choice.[180]In November 2024, the ability to transcribe voice messages was added, allowing users to read out what was said in a voice message, rather than listening to the audio.[181]In December 2024, WhatsApp introduced several new video calling features, including the ability to select specific participants from a group to make a call, rather than calling all group members. Visual effects also became available, adding visual filters to a user's video feed.[182]In December 2024, WhatsApp introduced a reverse image search feature, allowing users to verify image authenticity directly within the app using Google Search.[183][184]After months at beta stage, the official first release of WhatsApp for iOS launched in November 2009. In January 2010, support for BlackBerry smartphones was added; and subsequently for Symbian OS in May 2010, and for Android OS in August 2010. In August 2011, a beta for Nokia's non-smartphone OS Series 40 was added. A month later, support for Windows Phone was added, followed by BlackBerry 10 in March 2013.[185] In April 2015, support for Samsung's Tizen OS was added.[186] The oldest device capable of running WhatsApp was the Symbian-based Nokia N95 released in March 2007, but support was later discontinued.In August 2014, WhatsApp released an update, adding support for Android Wear smartwatches.[187]On January 21, 2015, WhatsApp launched WhatsApp Web, a browser-based web client that could be used by syncing with a mobile device's connection.[43]On February 26, 2016, WhatsApp announced they would cease support for BlackBerry (including BlackBerry 10), Nokia Series 40, and Symbian S60,[188][189] as well as older versions of Android (2.2), Windows Phone (7.0), and iOS (6), by the end of 2016.[190] BlackBerry, Nokia Series 40, and Symbian support was then extended to June 30, 2017.[191] In June 2017, support for BlackBerry and Series 40 was once again extended until the end of 2017, while Symbian was dropped.[192]Support for BlackBerry and older (version 8.0) Windows Phone and older (version 6) iOS devices was dropped on January 1, 2018, but was extended to December 2018 for Nokia Series 40.[193] In July 2018, it was announced that WhatsApp would soon be available for KaiOS feature phones.[194][195]Whatsapp was released for iPads on May 27, 2025.[196]WhatsApp's principal platforms, which are fully supported, are devices supporting mobile telephony running Android, and iPhones.[8]WhatsApp was officially made available for PCs through a web client, under the name WhatsApp Web,[197] in late January 2015 through an announcement made by Koum on his Facebook page: "Our web client is simply an extension of your phone: the web browser mirrors conversations and messages from your mobile devicethis means all of your messages still live on your phone". As of January 21, 2015, the desktop version was only available to Android, BlackBerry, and Windows Phone users. Later on, it also added support for iOS, Nokia Series 40, and Nokia S60 (Symbian).[198][199] Previously the WhatsApp user's handset had to be connected to the Internet for the browser application to function but as of an update in October 2021 that is no longer the case.[200] All major desktop browsers are supported except for Internet Explorer. WhatsApp Web's user interface is based on the default Android one and can be accessed through web.whatsapp.com. Access is granted after the users scan their personal QR code through their mobile WhatsApp application.There are similar solutions for macOS, such as the open-source ChitChat, previously known as WhatsMac.[201][202][203]In January 2021, the limited Android beta version allowed users to use WhatsApp Web without having to keep the mobile app connected to the Internet. In March 2021, this beta feature was extended to iOS users.[204] However, linked devices (using WhatsApp Web, WhatsApp Desktop or Facebook Portal) will become disconnected if people do not use their phone for over 14 days.[205] The multi-device beta can only show messages for the last three months on the web version, which was not the case without the beta because the web version was syncing with the phone.[206] Since April 2022, the multi-device beta is integrated by default in WhatsApp and users cannot check old messages on the web version anymore.[207][208]On May 10, 2016, the messaging service was introduced for both Microsoft Windows and macOS operating systems. Support for video and voice calls from desktop clients was later added. Similar to the WhatsApp Web format, the app, which synchronises with a user's mobile device, is available for download on the website. It supported operating systems Windows 8 and OS X 10.10 and higher.[57][209]In 2023, WhatsApp replaced the Electron-based apps with native versions for their respective platforms.[210][211] The Windows version is based on UWP while the Mac version is a port of the iOS version using Catalyst technology.WhatsApp added support for Android Wear (now called Wear OS) in 2014.[187]WhatsApp uses a customized version of the open standard Extensible messaging and presence protocol (XMPP).[212] A 2019 document of DOJ confirms by quotes "FunXMPP" as the protocol operated by Whatsapp,[213] related to a dispute to Pegasus malware, against NSO firm.[214] Upon installation, it creates a user account using the user's phone number as the username (Jabber ID: [phone number]@s.whatsapp.net).WhatsApp software automatically compares all the phone numbers from the device's address book with its central database of WhatsApp users to automatically add contacts to the user's WhatsApp contact list. Previously the Android and Nokia Series 40 versions used an MD5-hashed, reversed-version of the phone's IMEI as password,[215] while the iOS version used the phone's Wi-Fi MAC address instead of IMEI.[216][217] A 2012 update implemented generation of a random password on the server side.[218] Alternatively a user can send to any contact in the WhatsApp database through the url number] where [phone number] is the number of the contact including the country code.Some devices using dual SIMs may not be compatible with WhatsApp, though there are unofficial workarounds to install the app.[219]In February 2015, WhatsApp implemented voice calling, which helped WhatsApp to attract a different segment of the user population.[220][221] WhatsApp's voice codec is Opus,[222][223][224] which uses the modified discrete cosine transform (MDCT) and linear predictive coding (LPC) audio compression algorithms.[225] WhatsApp uses Opus at 816 kHz sampling rates.[222][224] On November 14, 2016, WhatsApp video calling for users using Android, iPhone, and Windows Phone devices.[226][227]In November 2017, WhatsApp implemented a feature giving users seven minutes to delete messages sent by mistake.[228]Multimedia messages are sent by uploading the image, audio or video to be sent to an HTTP server and then sending a link to the content along with its Base64 encoded thumbnail, if applicable.[229]WhatsApp uses a "store and forward" mechanism for exchanging messages between two users. When a user sends a message, it is stored on a WhatsApp server, which tries to forward it to the addressee, and repeatedly requests acknowledgement of receipt. When the message is acknowledged, the server deletes it; if undelivered after 30 days, it is also deleted.[230][self-published source?]On November 18, 2014, Open Whisper Systems announced a partnership with WhatsApp to provide end-to-end encryption by incorporating the encryption protocol used in Signal into each WhatsApp client platform.[231] Open Whisper Systems said that they had already incorporated the protocol into the latest WhatsApp client for Android, and that support for other clients, group/media messages, and key verification would be coming soon after.[232] WhatsApp confirmed the partnership to reporters, but there was no announcement or documentation about the encryption feature on the official website, and further requests for comment were declined.[233] In April 2015, German magazine Heise security used ARP spoofing to confirm that the protocol had been implemented for Android-to-Android messages, and that WhatsApp messages from or to iPhones running iOS were still not end-to-end encrypted.[234] They expressed the concern that regular WhatsApp users still could not tell the difference between end-to-end encrypted messages and regular messages.[234]On April 5, 2016, WhatsApp and Open Whisper Systems announced that they had finished adding end-to-end encryption to "every form of communication" on WhatsApp, and that users could now verify each other's keys.[54][55] Users were also given the option to enable a trust on first use mechanism to be notified if a correspondent's key changes.[235] According to a white paper that was released along with the announcement, WhatsApp messages are encrypted with the Signal Protocol.[236] WhatsApp calls are encrypted with SRTP, and all client-server communications are "layered within a separate encrypted channel".[236]On October 14, 2021, WhatsApp rolled out end-to-end

encryption for backups on Android and iOS. The feature has to be turned on by the user and provides the option to encrypt the backup either with a password or a 64-digit encryption key.[237]The application can store encrypted copies of the chat messages onto the SD card, but chat messages are also stored unencrypted in the SQLite database file "msgstore.db".[238]WhatsApp Payments (marketed as WhatsApp Pay) is a peer-to-peer money transfer feature. The service became generally available in India and Brazil, and in Singapore for WhatsApp Business transactions only.[239][240]In July 2017, WhatsApp received permission from the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) to enter into partnership with multiple Indian banks,[241] for transactions over Unified Payments Interface (UPI),[242] which relies on mobile phone numbers to make account-to-account transfers.[243] In November 2020, UPI payments via WhatsApp were initially restricted to 20 million users,[244] and to 100 million users in April 2022,[245] and became generally available to everyone in August 2022.[246]See also: Diem (digital currency)On February 28, 2019, The New York Times reported that Facebook was "hoping to succeed where Bitcoin failed" by developing an in-house cryptocurrency that would be incorporated into WhatsApp. The project reportedly involved more than 50 engineers under the direction of former PayPal president David A. Marcus. This 'Facebook coin' would reportedly be a stablecoin pegged to the value of a basket of different foreign currencies.[247]In June 2019, Facebook said that the project would be named Libra, and that a digital wallet named "Calibra" was to be integrated into Facebook and WhatsApp.[248] After financial regulators in many regions raised concerns, Facebook stated that the currency, renamed Diem since December 2020, would require a government-issued ID for verification, and the wallet app would have fraud protection. Calibra was rebranded to Novi in May 2020.[249][250][251]Meta (formerly Facebook) ended its Novi project on September 1, 2022.[252][253]WhatsApp has repeatedly imposed limits on message forwarding in response to the spread of misinformation in countries including India and Australia. The measure, first introduced in 2018 to combat spam, was expanded and remained active in 2021. WhatsApp stated that the forwarding limits had helped to curb the spread of misinformation regarding COVID-19.[254][255][256]Main article: Indian WhatsApp lynchingsSee also: WhatsApp UniversityIn India, WhatsApp encouraged people to report messages that were fraudulent or incited violence after lynch mobs in India murdered innocent people because of malicious WhatsApp messages falsely accusing the victims of intending to abduct children.[257] There were a series of incidents between 2017 and 2020, after which WhatsApp announced changes for Indian users of the platform that labels forwarded messages as such.[258]In an investigation on the use of social media in politics, it was found that WhatsApp was being abused for the spread of fake news in the 2018 presidential elections in Brazil.[259] It was reported that US$3million was spent in illegal concealed contributions related to this practice.[260]Researchers and journalists called on WhatsApp's parent company, Facebook, to adopt measures similar to those adopted in India and restrict the spread of hoaxes and fake news.[259]Main article: Reception and criticism of WhatsApp security and privacy featuresWhatsApp was initially criticized for its lack of encryption, sending information as plaintext.[261] Encryption was first added in May 2012.[262][263][264] End-to-end encryption was only fully implemented in April 2016 after a two-year process. As of September2021[update], it is known that WhatsApp makes extensive use of outside contractors and artificial intelligence systems to examine certain user messages, images and videos (those that have been flagged by users as possibly abusive); and turns over to law enforcement metadata including critical account and location information.[265]In 2016, WhatsApp was widely praised for the addition of end-to-end encryption and earned a 6 out of 7 points on the Electronic Frontier Foundation's "Secure Messaging Scorecard".[266] WhatsApp was criticized by security researchers and the Electronic Frontier Foundation for using backups that are not covered by end-to-end encryption and allow messages to be accessed by third-parties.[267][268]In May 2019, a security vulnerability in WhatsApp was found and fixed that allowed a remote person to install spyware by making a call which did not need to be answered.[269][270]In September 2019, WhatsApp was criticized for its implementation of a 'delete for everyone' feature. iOS users can elect to save media to their camera roll automatically. When a user deletes media for everyone, WhatsApp does not delete images saved in the iOS camera roll and so those users are able to keep the images. WhatsApp released a statement saying that "the feature is working properly", and that images stored in the camera roll cannot be deleted due to Apple's security layers.[271]In November 2019, WhatsApp released a new privacy feature that let users decide who can add them to groups.[272]In December 2019, WhatsApp confirmed a security flaw that would allow hackers to use a malicious GIF image file to gain access to the recipient's data. When the recipient opened the gallery within WhatsApp, even if not sending the malicious image, the hack is triggered and the device and its contents become vulnerable. The flaw was patched and users were encouraged to update WhatsApp.[273][274][275]On December 17, 2019, WhatsApp fixed a security flaw that allowed cyber attackers to repeatedly crash the messaging application for all members of group chat, which could only be fixed by forcing the complete uninstall and reinstall of the app.[276] The bug was discovered by Check Point in August 2019 and reported to WhatsApp. It was fixed in version 2.19.246 onwards.[277][278]For security purposes, since February 1, 2020, WhatsApp has been made unavailable on smartphones using legacy operating systems like Android 2.3.7 or older and iPhone iOS 8 or older that are no longer updated by their providers.[279]In April 2020, the NSO Group held its governmental clients accountable for the allegation of human rights abuses by WhatsApp. In its revelation via documents received from court, the group claimed that the lawsuit brought against the company by WhatsApp threatened to infringe on its clients' "national security and foreign policy concerns". However, the company did not reveal names of the end users, which according to a research by Citizen Lab include, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Mexico and the United Arab Emirates.[280]On December 16, 2020, a claim that WhatsApp gave Google access to private messages was included in the anti-trust case against the latter. As the complaint was heavily redacted due to being an ongoing case, it did not disclose whether this was alleged tampering with the app's end-to-end encryption, or Google accessing user backups.[clarification needed][281]In January 2021, WhatsApp announced an update to their Privacy Policy which stated that WhatsApp would share user data with Facebook and its "family of companies" beginning February 2021. Previously, users could opt-out of such data sharing, but the new policy removed this option. The new Privacy Policy would not apply within the EU, as it is illegal under the GDPR. Facebook and WhatsApp were widely criticized for this move.[118][119][282] The enforcement of the privacy policy was postponed from February 8 to May 15, 2021,[120][283] WhatsApp announced they had no plans to limit the functionality of the app for those who did not approve the new terms.[122]On October 15, 2021, WhatsApp announced that it would begin offering an end-to-end encryption service for chat backups, meaning no third party (including both WhatsApp and the cloud storage vendor) would have access to a user's information. This new encryption feature added an additional layer of protection to chat backups stored either on Apple iCloud or Google Drive.[284]On November 29, 2021, an FBI document was uncovered by Rolling Stone, revealing that WhatsApp responds to warrants and subpoenas from law enforcement within minutes, providing user metadata to the authorities. The metadata includes the user's contact information and address book.[285]In January 2022, an unsealed surveillance application revealed that WhatsApp started tracking seven users from China and Macau in November 2021, based on a request from US DEA investigators. The app collected data on who the users contacted and how often, and when and how they were using the app. This is reportedly not an isolated occurrence, as federal agencies can use the Electronic Communications Privacy Act to covertly track users without submitting any probable cause or linking a user's number to their identity.[286]At the beginning of 2022, it was revealed that San Diegobased startup Boldend had developed tools to hack WhatsApp's encryption, gaining access to user data, at some point since the startup's inception in 2017. The vulnerability was reportedly patched in January 2021. Boldend is financed, in part, by Peter Thiel, a notable investor in Facebook.[287]In September 2022, a critical security issue in WhatsApp's Android video call feature was reported. An integer overflow bug allowed a malicious user to take full control of the victim's application once a video call between two WhatsApp users was established. The issue was patched on the day it was officially reported.[288]In 2025, WhatsApp alerted 90 journalists and other members of civil society that they had been targeted by spyware used by the Israeli technology company Paragon Solutions.[289]As of 2023[update], WhatsApp is widely used by government institutions in the UK, although such use is viewed as problematical since it hinders the public, including journalists, from obtaining accurate government records when making freedom of information requests.[290]The information commissioner has said that the use of WhatsApp posed risks to transparency since members of Parliament, government ministers, and officials who wished to avoid scrutiny might use WhatsApp despite there being official channels.[291] Transparency campaigners have challenged the practice in court.[292]Notably, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the UK government routinely used WhatsApp to make decisions on managing the crisis, including on personal rather than government-issued devices. When the official inquiry into the pandemic began seeking evidence in May 2023, this presented issues for its ability to gather the material it sought. A personal device of the former Prime Minister, Boris Johnson, had been compromised by a security breach, and it was claimed that it could not be switched on to recover messages.[293] Further, the Cabinet Office had claimed that since many messages were not relevant to the inquiry, it only needed to hand over material it had selected as being relevant. The High Court, in a judicial review sought by the Cabinet Office, declared that all documents sought by the inquiry were to be handed over unredacted.[294]In 2018, it was reported that around 500,000 National Health Service (NHS) staff used WhatsApp and other instant messaging systems at work and around 29,000 had faced disciplinary action for doing so. Higher usage was reported by frontline clinical staff to keep up with care needs, even though NHS trust policies do not permit their use.[295]In March 2019, WhatsApp released a guide for users who had installed unofficial modified versions of WhatsApp and warned that it may ban those using unofficial clients.[296]Main article: WhatsApp snooping scandalIn May 2019, WhatsApp was attacked by hackers who installed spyware on a number of victims' smartphones.[297] The hack, allegedly developed by Israeli surveillance technology firm NSO Group, injected malware onto WhatsApp users' phones via a remote-exploit bug in the app's Voice over IP calling functions. A Wired report noted the attack was able to inject malware via calls to the targeted phone, even if the user did not answer the call.[298]In October 2019, WhatsApp filed a lawsuit against NSO Group in a San Francisco court, claiming that the alleged cyberattack violated US laws including the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (CFAA).[299] According to WhatsApp, the exploit "targeted at least 100 human-rights defenders, journalists and other members of civil society" among a total of 1,400 users in 20 countries.[300][301][2]In April 2020, the NSO Group held its governmental clients accountable for the allegation of human rights abuses by WhatsApp. In its revelation via documents received via court, the group claimed that the lawsuit brought against the company by WhatsApp threatened to infringe on its clients' "national security and foreign policy concerns". However, the company did not reveal the names of the end users, which, according to research by Citizen Lab, include Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Mexico and the United Arab Emirates.[280]In July 2020, a US federal judge ruled that the lawsuit against NSO group could proceed. NSO Group filed a motion to have the lawsuit dismissed, but the judge denied all of its arguments.[302]Main article: Jeff Bezos phone hacking incidentIn January 2020, a digital forensic analysis revealed that the Amazon founder Jeff Bezos received an encrypted message on WhatsApp from the official account of Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman. The message reportedly contained a malicious file, the receipt of which resulted in Bezos' phone being hacked. The United Nations' special rapporteur David Kaye and Agnes Callamard later confirmed that Jeff Bezos' phone was hacked through WhatsApp, as he was one of the targets of Saudi's hit list of individuals close to The Washington Post journalist Jamal Khashoggi.[303]In 2021, an FBI document obtained through a Freedom of Information request by Property of the People, Inc., a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization, revealed that WhatsApp and iMessage are vulnerable to law-enforcement real-time searches.[304][305][285]In January 2022, an investigation by The Wire claimed that BJP, an Indian political party, allegedly used an app called Tek Fog which was capable of hacking inactive WhatsApp accounts en masse to mass message their contacts with propaganda. According to the report, a whistleblower with app access was able to hack a test WhatsApp account controlled by reporters "within minutes."[306][307] It was later determined that staff of their Meta investigative team had been duped by false information; The Wire fired the staff member involved and issued a formal apology to its readers.[308]In December 2015, it was reported that terrorist organization ISIS had been using WhatsApp to plot the November 2015 Paris attacks.[309] According to The Independent, ISIS also uses WhatsApp to traffic sex slaves.[310]In March 2017, British Home Secretary Amber Rudd said encryption capabilities of messaging tools like WhatsApp are unacceptable, as news reported that Khalid Masood used the application several minutes before perpetrating the 2017 Westminster attack. Rudd publicly called for police and intelligence agencies to be given access to WhatsApp and other encrypted messaging services to prevent future terror attacks.[311]In April 2017, the perpetrator of the Stockholm truck attack reportedly used WhatsApp to exchange messages with an ISIS supporter shortly before and after the incident. The messages involved discussing how to make an explosive device and a confession to the attack.[312]In April 2017, nearly 300 WhatsApp groups with about 250 members each were reportedly being used to mobilize stone-pelters in Jammu and Kashmir to disrupt security forces' operations at encounter sites. According to police, 90% of these groups were closed down after police contacted their admins.[313] Further, after a six-month probe which involved the infiltration of 79 WhatsApp groups, the National Investigation Agency reported that out of about 6386 members and admins of these groups, about 1000 were residents of Pakistan and gulf nations. Further, for their help in negating anti-terror operations, the Indian stone pelters were getting funded through barter trade from Pakistan and other indirect means.[314]In May 2022, the FBI stated that an ISIS sympathizer, who was plotting to assassinate George W. Bush, was arrested based on his WhatsApp data. According to the arrest warrant for the suspect, his WhatsApp account was placed under surveillance.[315]There are numerous ongoing scams on WhatsApp that let hackers spread viruses or malware.[316] In May 2016, some WhatsApp users were reported to have been tricked into downloading a third-party application called WhatsApp Gold, which was part of a scam that infected the users' phones with malware.[317] A message that promises to allow access to their WhatsApp friends' conversations, or their contact lists, has become the most popular hit against anyone who uses the application in Brazil. Clicking on the message actually sends paid text messages. Since December 2016, more than 1.5million people have clicked and lost money.[318][319]Another application called GB WhatsApp is considered malicious by cybersecurity firm Symantec because it usually performs some unauthorized operations on end-user devices.[320]WhatsApp is owned by Meta, whose main social media service Facebook has been blocked in China since 2009.[321] In September 2017, security researchers reported to The New York Times that the WhatsApp service had been completely blocked in China.[322][323] On April 19, 2024, Apple removed WhatsApp from the App Store in China, citing government orders that stemmed from national security concerns.[324][325]This section needs to be updated. The reason given is: Mentioned deadline has long passed. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. (February 2025)On May 9, 2014, the government of Iran announced that it had proposed to block the access to WhatsApp service to Iranian residents. "The reason for this is the assumption of WhatsApp by the Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg, who is an American Zionist", said Abdolsamad Khorramabadi, head of the country's Committee on Internet Crimes. Subsequently, Iranian president Hassan Rouhani issued an order to the Ministry of ICT to stop filtering WhatsApp.[326][327] It was blocked permanently until Meta answers September 2022.[328]Turkey temporarily banned WhatsApp in 2016, following the assassination of the Russian ambassador to Turkey.[329]On March 1, 2016, Diego Dzodan, Facebook's vice-president for Latin America was arrested in Brazil for not cooperating with an investigation in which WhatsApp conversations were requested.[330] On March 2, 2016, at dawn the next day, Dzodan was released because the Court of Appeal held that the arrest was disproportionate and unreasonable.[331]On May 2, 2016, mobile providers in Brazil were ordered to block WhatsApp for 72 hours for the service's second failure to cooperate with criminal court orders.[332] Once again, the block was lifted following an appeal, after less than 24 hours.[333]Brazil's Central Bank issued an order to payment card companies Visa and Mastercard on June 23, 2020, to stop working with WhatsApp on its new electronic payment system. A statement from the Bank asserted the decision to block the Facebook-owned company's latest offering was taken to "preserve an adequate competitive environment" in the mobile payments space and to ensure "functioning of a payment system that's interchangeable, fast, secure, transparent, open and cheap."[334][335]The government of Uganda banned WhatsApp and Facebook, along with other social media platforms, to enforce a tax on the use of social media.[336] Users are to be charged USh.200/= per day to access these services according to the new law set by parliament.[337]The United Arab Emirates banned WhatsApp video chat and VoIP call applications[338][339] in as early as 2013[340] due to what is often reported as an effort to protect the commercial interests of their home grown nationally owned telecom providers (du and Etisalat).[340] Their app ToTok has received press suggesting it is able to spy on users.[339][341]In July 2021, the Cuban government blocked access to several social media platforms, including WhatsApp, to curb the spread of information during the anti-government protests.[342]In December 2021, the Swiss army banned the use of WhatsApp and several other non-Swiss encrypted messaging services by army personnel. The ban was prompted by concerns of US authorities potentially accessing user data for such apps because of the CLOUD Act. The army recommended that all army personnel use Threema instead, as the service is based in Switzerland.[343]In August 2021, the digital rights organization Access Now reported that WhatsApp along with several other social media apps was being blocked in Zambia for the duration of the general election. The organization reported a massive drop-off in traffic for the blocked services, though the country's government made no official statements about the block.[344]The Saudi Central Bank (SAMA) has prohibited local banks from using instant messaging applications like WhatsApp for customer communication. This decision aims to enhance data security and protect customer information.[345]In mid-2013, WhatsApp Inc. filed for the DMCA takedown of the discussion thread on the XDA Developers forums about the then popular third-party client "WhatsApp Plus".[346]In 2015, some third-party WhatsApp clients that were reverse-engineering the WhatsApp mobile app, received a cease and desist to stop activities that were violating WhatsApp legal terms. As a result, users of third-party WhatsApp clients were also banned.[347]WhatsApp launched two business-oriented apps in January 2018,[58] separated by the intended userbase:A WhatsApp Business app for small companies[348]An Enterprise Solution for bigger companies with global customer bases, such as airlines, e-commerce retailers and banks, who would be able to offer customer service and conversational commerce (e-commerce) via WhatsApp chat, using live agents or chatbots (as far back as 2015, companies like Meteordesk[349] had provided unofficial solutions for enterprises to attend to large numbers of users, but these were shut down by WhatsApp)In October 2020, Facebook announced the introduction of pricing tiers for services offered via the WhatsApp Business API, charged on a per-message basis.[350][351]WhatsApp handled ten billion messages per day in August 2012,[352] growing from two billion in April 2012,[353] and one billion the previous October.[354] On June 13, 2013, WhatsApp announced that they had reached their new daily record by processing 27billion messages.[355] According to the Financial Times, WhatsApp "has done to SMS on mobile phones what Skype did to international calling on landlines".[356]By April 22, 2014, WhatsApp had over 500million monthly active users, 700million photos and 100million videos were being shared daily, and the messaging system was handling more than 10billion messages each day.[357][358]On August 24, 2014, Koum announced on his Twitter account that WhatsApp had over 600million active users worldwide. At that point WhatsApp was adding about 25million new users every month, or 833,000 active users per day.[82][359]In May 2017, it was reported that WhatsApp users spend over 340million minutes on video calls each day on the app. This is the equivalent of roughly 646 years of video calls per day.[360]By February 2017, WhatsApp had over 1.2billion users globally,[88] reaching 1.5billion monthly active users by the end of 2017.[361]In January 2020, WhatsApp reached over 5billion installs on Google Play Store making it only the second non-Google app to achieve this milestone.[362]As of February 2020, WhatsApp had over 2billion users globally.[24][363]India is by far WhatsApp's largest market in terms of total number of users. In May 2014, WhatsApp crossed 50million monthly active users in India, which is also its largest country by the number of monthly active users,[364] then 70million in October 2014, making users in India 10% of WhatsApp's total user base.[365] In February 2017, WhatsApp reached 200million monthly active users in India.[366]Israel is one of WhatsApp's strongest markets in terms of ubiquitous usage. According to Globes, already by 2013 the application was installed on 92% of all smartphones, with 86% of users reporting daily use.[367]In July 2024, WhatsApp reached 100 million users in the United States.[368]WhatsApp competes with a number of messaging services. They include services like iMessage (estimated 1.3billion active users[369]), WeChat (1.26billion active users[370][371]), Telegram (900million users[372]), Viber (260million active users[373]), LINE (217million active users[374]), KakaoTalk (57million active users[375]), and Signal (40million active users[376]). Both Telegram and Signal in particular were reported to get registration spikes during WhatsApp outages and controversies.[377][77]WhatsApp has increasingly drawn its innovation from competing services,[378] such as a Telegram-inspired web version[379] and features for groups.[380] In 2016, WhatsApp was accused of copying features from a then-unreleased version of iMessage.[381]Portals: Telecommunication Technology Internet CompaniesComparison of cross-platform instant messaging clientsComparison of user features of messaging platformsComparison of VoIP softwareCriticism of FacebookInstagramList of most-downloaded Google Play applications^ Horwitz, Jeff (February 12, 2020). "As WhatsApp Tops 2 Billion Users, Its Boss Vows to Defend Encryption". The Wall Street Journal. Archived from the original on March 17, 2020. Retrieved April 2, 2020.^ a b Cathcart, Will. "Why WhatsApp is pushing back on NSO Group hacking". The Washington Post. Archived from the original on October 30, 2019. 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Bill Krause joined as President in 1981. Metcalfe explained the name 3Com was a contraction of "Computer Communication Compatibility",[2] with its focus on Ethernet technology that he had co-invented, which enabled the networking of computers.3Com provided network interface controller and switches, routers, wireless access points and controllers, IP voice systems, and intrusion prevention systems. The company was based in Santa Clara, California. From its 2007 acquisition of 100 percent ownership of H3C Technologies Co., Limited (H3C)initially a joint venture with China-based Huawei Technologies3Com achieved a market presence in China, and a significant networking market share in Europe, Asia, and the Americas.[citation needed] 3Com products were sold under the brands 3Com, H3C, and TippingPoint.On April 12, 2010, Hewlett-Packard completed the acquisition of 3Com.[3] It was merged into HPE's Aruba Networks business unit following HP's acquisition of Aruba in 2015 and subsequent split into HPE later that same year.After reading an article on ALOHAnet, Robert Metcalfe became interested in computer networking. ALOHAnet was an over-the-air wide area network system in Hawaii using ultra high frequency radios and made several assumptions that Metcalfe thought would not be correct in practice. He developed his own theories of how to manage traffic, and began to consider an "ALOHAnet in a wire" networking system. In 1972, he joined Xerox PARC to develop these ideas, and after pairing up with David Boggs, the two had early 3Mbit/s versions of Ethernet working in 1973. They then went on to build up a networking protocol known as PARC Universal Packet (PuP), with the entire system ready for build-out by late 1974.[4]At this point, Xerox management did nothing with it, even after being approached by prospective customers. Increasingly upset by management's lack of interest, Metcalfe left Xerox in 1975, but he was lured back again the next year. Further development followed, resulting in the seminal Xerox Network Systems (XNS) protocol, which was completed by 1978. Once again, Metcalfe found that management was unwilling to actually do anything with the product, and he threatened to leave and in 1979 he left the company.[4]Metcalfe subsequently co-founded 3Com in 1979.[1] The other co-founders were Metcalfe's college friend Howard Charney and two others.[1] Bill Krause joined as President in 1981 and became CEO in 1982 and led 3Com until 1992 when he retired. 3Com began making Ethernet adapter cards for many early 1980s computer systems, including the DEC LSI-11, DEC VAX-11, Sun-2 and the IBM PC. In the mid-1980s, 3Com branded their Ethernet technology as EtherSeries, while introducing a range of software and PC-based equipment to provide shared services over a local area network (LAN) using XNS protocols. These protocols were branded EtherShare (for file sharing), EtherPrint (for printing), EtherMail (for email), and Ether-3270 (for IBM host emulation). 3Com became a public company via an initial public offering (IPO) in 1984.[5]The company's network software products included:3+Share file and printer sharing.3+Mail e-mail.3+Route for routing XNS over a 3+ Server serial port towards a remote 3+ (Route) LAN.3+Remote/PC for routing XNS towards a Remote 3+ PC Workstation serial port.3+NetConnect to support flexible XNS routing between a number of connected 3+ Ethernets AND/OR Token Ring Networks.3+3270/SNA Gateway to enable standard 3+ MS-DOS workstations to emulate standard IBM 3270 Terminals, via the 3+ LAN and the connected SNA Gateway, towards a remote IBM-compatible mainframe systemMultiConnect (?) was a chassis-based multi-port 10BASE2 Ethernet repeater.3Server, a server-grade PC for running 3+ services.3Station, a diskless workstation.3+Open file and printer sharing (based on Microsoft's LAN Manager).Etherterm terminal emulation.Etherprobe LAN analysis software.DynamicAccess software products for Ethernet load balancing, response time, and RMON II distributed monitoring.3Com 3C509BC (Etherlink III) Ethernet NIC from mid-1990s with 10BASE2, 15-pin AUI and 10BASE-T connectors3Com's expansion beyond its original base of PC and thin Ethernet products began in 1987 when it merged with Bridge Communications. This provided a range of equipment based on Motorola 68000 processors and using XNS protocols compatibly with 3Com's Etherterm PC software.CS/1, CS/200 communication servers ("terminal servers")Ethernet bridges and XNS routersGS/1-X.25 X.25 gatewayCS/1-SNA SNA gatewayNCS/1 network control software running on a Sun Microsystems computerBy 1995, 3Com's status was such that they were able to enter into an agreement with the city of San Francisco to pay $900,000 per year for the naming rights to Candlestick Park. That agreement ended in 2002.3Com PC Card for 10BASE-TIn 1997, 3Com merged with USRobotics (USR), a maker of dial-up modems, and owner of Palm, Inc. USRobotics was known for its Sportster line of consumer-oriented modems, as well as its Courier business-class modem line. This merger spelled the beginning of the end of 3Com. In addition to consumer network electronics, USRobotics was a well-known manufacturer of a dialup access server, the "Total Control Hub", rebadged by 3Com as the "Total Control 1000", based largely on its Courier modem technology. This key business product competed against Cisco's AS5200 access server line in the mid-1990s as the explosion of the Internet led to service provider investment in dialup access server equipment. 3Com continued the development of the Total Control line until it was eventually spun off as a part of Commworks, which was then acquired by UTStarcom.[6]In August 1998, Bruce Claflin was named chief operating officer. The modem business was rapidly shrinking. 3Com attempted to enter the DSL business, but was not successful.In the lucrative server network interface controller (NIC) business, 3Com dominated market share, with Intel only able to break past 3Com after dramatic price slashing. It started developing Gigabit Ethernet cards in-house but later scrapped the plans. Later, it formed a joint venture with Broadcom, where Broadcom would develop the main integrated circuit component and the NIC would be 3Com branded.In 1999, 3Com acquired NBX, a Boston company with an Ethernet-based phone system for small and medium-sized businesses. This product proved popular with 3Com's existing distribution channel and saw rapid growth and adoption. As one of the first companies to deliver a complete networked phone system, and increased its distribution channel with larger telephony partners such as Southwestern Bell and Metropark Communications, 3Com helped make VoIP into a safe and practical technology with wide adoption.3Com then tried to move into the smart consumer appliances business and in June 2000, 3Com acquired internet radio startup Kerbango for $80 million. It developed its Audrey appliance, which made an appearance on The Oprah Winfrey Show. It scrapped the Audrey and Kerbango products less than a year later.In March 2000, in a highly public and criticized move, 3Com exited the high-end core routers and switch market to focus on other areas of the business.[7] The CoreBuilder Ethernet and ATM LAN switches, PathBuilder and NetBuilder WAN Routers were all discontinued June 2000. CoreBuilder products and the customer base was migrated over to Extreme Networks. The PathBuilder and NetBuilder were transitioned to Motorola. 3Com focused its efforts from 2000 to 2003 on building up the HomeConnect, OfficeConnect, SuperStack, NBX and Total Control product lines. Due to this perceived exit from the Enterprise market, 3Com would never gain momentum with large customers or carriers again.In July 2000, 3Com spun off Palm as an independent company. Following Palm's IPO, 3Com continued to own 80percent of Palm, but 3Com's market capitalization was smaller than Palm's. U.S. Robotics was also spun out again as a separate company at this time.[citation needed]In January 2001, Claflin became chief executive officer, replacing ric Benhamou, CEO from 1990 to 2000. He was criticized for the costly diversification in the mobile handheld computer market.At this point, the company's main line of business, selling add-on network interface controllers ("NICs"), was also shrinking rapidly, mainly because many new computers had NICs built in. The company started slashing or selling divisions and going through numerous rounds of layoffs. The company went from employing more than 12,000 employees to fewer than 2,000.In May 2003, the company moved its Silicon Valley Santa Clara headquarters to Marlborough, Massachusetts. It also formed a venture called H3C with Huawei, whereby 3Com would sell and rebrand products under the joint venture.[8]In 2003, 3Com sold its CommWorks Corporation subsidiary to UTStarcom, Inc. CommWorks was based in Rolling Meadows, Illinois, and developed wireline telecommunications and wireless infrastructure technologies.[9]In January 2006, Claflin announced he would be leaving the company. In January 2006, R Scott Murray became CEO of 3Com and chairman of H3C Technology in China, the joint venture with Huawei Technologies. Murray voluntarily resigned from the company in August 2006 over his concerns about the questionable business ethics of Huawei and potential cyber security risks posed by Huawei. Edgar Masri returned to 3Com to head as president and CEO following Murray's departure.In September 2007, Bain Capital agreed to buy the company for $2.2 billion, with minority equity financing from Huawei Technologies. However, the deal met with US government regulatory opposition and it fell through early in 2008, following concerns over Huawei's risk of conducting cyber security attacks against the United States and its allies, Huawei's former dealings in Iran, and Huawei being operated by a former engineer[10] in China's People's Liberation Army.[11][12] Edgar Masri left the company in April 2008, partially as a result of the failed Bain transaction.In April 2008, Robert Mao was named chief executive, and Ron Sege president and chief operating officer.[13]In fiscal year 2008 ended May 30, 2008, 3Com had annual revenue of $1.3 billion and more than 6,000 employees in over 40 countries. In September 2008, 3Com reported financial results for its fiscal 2009 first quarter, which ended August 29, 2008. Revenue in the quarter was $342.7 million compared to revenue of $319.4 million in the corresponding period in fiscal 2008, a 7 percent increase. Net income in the quarter was $79.8 million, compared with a net loss of $18.7 million in the first quarter of fiscal year 2008.[14]The company reported that it had more than 2,700 engineers, with more than 1,400 United States patents and nearly 180 Chinese-issued patents, as well as more than 1050 pending Chinese applications. It also reported pending applications for 35 separate inventions outside of China covering a wide range of networking technologies.On November 11, 2009, 3Com and Hewlett-Packard announced that Hewlett-Packard would acquire 3Com for $2.7 billion in cash.[15] On April 12, 2010, Hewlett-Packard completed its acquisition.[3] When Hewlett-Packard split into Hewlett Packard Enterprise and HP Inc., the 3Com unit continued with HPE and was ultimately integrated into Aruba Networks along with the rest of HP's networking portfolio.Main article: List of 3Com products3Com 3c905-TX 10/100 PCI network interface controllerFixed configuration Ethernet switches including stackable switches: 3Com brand Gigabit switches Switch 5500G, 4800G, 4500G, 4200G, Baseline, OfficeConnect; 3Com brand Fast Ethernet switches Switch 5500, 4500, 4210, Baseline, OfficeConnect; H3C brand switches S5600, S5500, S5100, S3600, S3610, S3100.Modular Chassis switches: 3Com brand 8800, 7900E, 7500. H3C brand S9500, S7500, S7500E.Wide area network routersWireless access points, adapters, and connectivity productsInternet access gateways and firewalls, both wired and wirelessNetwork management applicationsNetwork security platforms including the TippingPoint Intrusion Prevention System.IP Telephony applications including PBX and Computer Telephony Integration. Telecommunications products utilized Voice over Internet Protocol and Session Initiation Protocol (SIP). Voice platforms included VCX and NBX.Local area network interface cardsIP Video Surveillance and Network Storage (marketed in China, South Africa, South America and other key markets)Consumer USB webcams and associated software (3Com HomeConnect)The 3Com Laser Library which, at the time, was a revolutionary CD based documentation and tech support tool (brain child of Dirk Martin)3Com came close to merging with computer maker Convergent Technologies, abandoning the pact just two days before a vote was scheduled in March 1986.[16] Later, 3Com went on to acquire the following:[17]Bridge Communications in 1987BICC Data Networks in 1992Star-Tek in 1993Synernetics in 1993Centrum in 1994NiceCom in 1994AccessWorks, Sonix Communications, Primary Access, and Chipcom in 1995Axon Networks and OnStream Networks in 1996USRobotics merger/acquisition in 1997 (included product lines: Sportster, Courier, Palm, Megahertz, Conferencelink, Audrey, and more)NBX in 1999Kerbango in 2000TippingPoint in 2005Huawei-3Com (H3C) in 2007 (Bought out Huawei's 49% stake for US$882 million from a 2003 joint venture)CommWorks Corporation was a subsidiary of 3Com Corporation, based in Rolling Meadows, Illinois. It was sold to UTStarcom of Alameda, California in 2003.CommWorks was formerly the Carrier Network Business unit of 3Com, comprising several acquired companies: U.S. Robotics (Rolling Meadows, Illinois),[18] Call Technologies (Reston, Virginia),[19] and LANsource (Toronto, Ontario, Canada).[20] CommWorks was able to use technology from each company to create IP softswitch and IP communications software. U.S. Robotics provided media gateways (the Total Control 1000 product line, formerly used for dial-modem termination) and softswitch technology. Call Technologies provided Unified Messaging software. LANsource provided fax-over-IP software that was integrated with the Unified Messaging platform.The Carrier Network Business unit of 3Com developed an Inter-working function technology that became the first and dominant 2G CDMA wireless data gateway product. In partnership with Unwired Planet (now Openwave) and Qualcomm Quicknet connect allowed for 6second connect times versus modems connecting the call in approximately 30 seconds.[21] This product was deployed in the United States, Japan,[22] and Korea covering the 2G CDMA market sample carriers included Sprint.[23] It led to follow on products that became core to CommWorks now UTStarcom offerings including the 2.5 and 3G packet data gateway products known as PDSN and Home Agents.CommWorks/3Com co-developed an H.323-based softswitch with AT&T in 1998 for use in a "transparent trunking" application for AT&T's residential long-distance customers.[24] Long distance telephone calls were redirected from the LEC's ingress CLASS 5 switch to the Total Control 1000 media gateway, where it was converted from TDM to IP and transported across AT&T's WorldNet IP backbone. When it reached the destination, it was passed to the egress LEC's CLASS 5 switch as an untariffed data call.CommWorks modified the gateway and softswitch software to support SIP for MCI/WorldCom's hosted business offering in 2000.[25]Although 3Com sold CommWorks to UTStarcom,[26] they retained intellectual property rights to the softswitch technology. After modifying the software to enable enterprise PBX features, 3Com released this technology as VCX, the industry's first pure SIP PBX, in 2003.[27]3StationBusy OverrideUngermann-BassSytekList of acquisitions by Hewlett-Packard^ a b c d e f Hedden, Heather Behn; Salamie, David E.; Meyer, Stephen (2010) [previous versions appeared in vol.11 and 34]. Jacques, Derek; Kepos, Paula (eds.). "3Com Corporation". International Directory of Company Histories. 106. Farmington Hills, Michigan: St. James Press (Gale, Cengage Learning group): 465466. ISBN978-1-55862-640-9.^ "Bob Metcalfe: Serial Innovator". The Henry Ford. 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Retrieved 17 May 2021.^ This article is based on material taken from 3Com at the Free On-line Dictionary of Computing prior to 1 November 2008 and incorporated under the "relicensing" terms of the GFDL, version 1.3 or later.^ "3Com acquires U.S. Robotics". news.cnet.com.^ 3Com Corporation Acquires Leading Unified Messaging Vendor, Call Technologies; Company Accelerates Delivery of Carrier-Class, CommWorks Architecture. - Business Wire Archived May 16, 2011, at the Wayback Machine^ "3Com Completes Acquisition of LANSource Technologies, Inc Company Business and Marketing". Edge: Work-Group Computing Report. 1999. Archived from the original on 2012-06-29.^ "Qualcomm Press Center- 3COM Corporation, Qualcomm and Unwired Planet Announce Quick Network Connect Technology: Internet Access For CDMA Networks". Archived from the original on 2024-10-07. Retrieved 2016-12-10.^ "Motorola Provides 64Kbps WAP Access On cdmaOne Networks". 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"WorldCom Presents Plans for Commercial IP Communications Services".^ "UTStarcom Cops CommWorks - Light Reading".^ [2] Archived July 16, 2011, at the Wayback MachineBibliographySee TfMJames Pelkey, "Entrepreneurial Capitalism and Innovation: A History of Computer Communications 1968-1988", 2007Wikimedia Commons has media related to 3Com.Official website at the Wayback Machine (archived 1996-10-23)Retrieved from " 3Ethernet network card line3Com 3c509B-Combo card (3C509BC), second generation for the ISA 16-bit bus and 10BASE-T, AUI and 10BASE-2.3Com 3c509 is a line of Ethernet IEEE 802.3 network cards for the ISA, EISA, MCA and PCMCIA computer buses.[1] It was designed by 3Com and put on the market in 1992, followed by the improved version 3c509B in 1994.[1][2]The 3Com 3c5x9 family of network controllers has various interface combinations of computer bus including ISA, EISA, MCA, and PCMCIA. For network connection, 10BASE-2, AUI and 10BASE-T are used.Physical card configurationsCombinations for Etherlink III [1]Adapter numberBusNetworkConnector3C509-TPOISA10BASE-T8P8C3C509B-TPOISA10BASE-T8P8C3C509-TPISA10BASE-T, AUI8P8C, DA-153C509B-TPISA10BASE-T, AUI8P8C, DA-153C509B-TPCISA10BASE-T, 10BASE28P8C, BNC3C509-CoaxISAAUI, 10BASE2DA-15, BNC3C509B-CoaxISAAUI, 10BASE2DA-15, BNC3C509-ComboISA10BASE-T, AUI, 10BASE28P8C, DA-15, BNC3C509B-ComboISA10BASE-T, AUI, 10BASE28P8C, DA-15, BNC3C579EISAAUI, 10BASE2DA-15, BNC3C579-TPEISA10BASE-T, AUI8P8C, DA-153C529MCAAUI, 10BASE2DA-15, BNC3C529-TPMCA10BASE-T, AUI8P8C, DA-153C589-TPPCMCIA10BASE-T8P8C3C589B-TPPCMCIA10BASE-T8P8C3C589-ComboPCMCIA10BASE-T, 10BASE28P8C, BNC3C589B-ComboPCMCIA10BASE-T, 10BASE28P8C, BNCB = On ISA and PCMCIA, adapter numbers indicate that these adapters are part of the second generation of the Parallel Tasking EtherLink III technology.[1]The DIP-28 (U1) EPROM for network booting may be 8, 16, or 32KB in size.[1] This means EPROMs of type 64, 128, and 256 kbit (2^10) are compatible, like the 27C256.Boot ROM address is located between 0xC0000 - 0xDE000.[1]The Etherlink III 3C509B-Combo is registered with the FCC ID DF63C509B. The main components on the card are Y1: crystal oscillator 20MHz, U50: coaxial transceiver interface DP8392, U4: main controller 3Com 9513S (or 9545S etc.), U6: 8 kB 70 ns CMOS static RAM, U1: DIP-28 27C256 style EPROM for boot code, U3: 1024 bit 5V CMOS Serial EEPROM (configuration).Detailed teardown3C509B-Combo 1994 ASSY 03-0021-001 REV-A3C509B-Combo 1996 ASSY 03-0021-004 REV-BLabel: Etherlink III(C) 1994 3C509B-C ALL RIGHTS RESERVED ASSY 03-0021-001 REV-A FCC ID: DF63C509BBarcode: EA=0020AFDCC34C SN=6AHDCC34C MADE IN U.S.A.R = ResistorC = CapacitorL = InductanceQ = TransistorCR = TransistorFL = TransformerT = TransformerU = Integrated circuitJ = Jumper or connectorVRFFL70: Pulse transformer bel9509 A 0556-3873-03 * HIPOTTEDY1: 20MHz crystal 20.000M 652DAU50: P9512BR DP8392CN Coaxial Transceiver InterfaceT50: Pulse transformer, pinout: 2x8 VALOR ST7033x00: Pulse transformer VALOR PT0018 CHINA M 9449 CU4: Plastic package 33x33 pins Parallel Tasking TM 3Com 40-0130-002 9513S 22050553 AT&T 40-01302Another chip with the same function: 40-0130-003 9545S 48324401 AT&T 40-01303U6: 8192 x 8-bit 70 ns CMOS static RAM HY 6264A LJ-70 9509B KOREAAnother chip with the same function: CY6264-70OSC (photo)U1: Boot ROM DIP-28 EPROM 8, 16, or 32KB (27/28C256) for boot code.U3: 256 Bit/1K 5.0V CMOS Serial EEPROM B 52AH 93C46 M8Q41: N-Channel Logic level Power MOSFET 60V, 11A, 107 m (using ASSY 03-0021-004 due to obscured view) F3055L 96 45(H)HVR41: 3-Terminal 0.5 A Negative Voltage Regulator (-5V) in D2PAK KA79 M05ASSY 03-0021-004 REV-B has written on it: U.S. Patents: U.S. patent 5,307,459Connector for the computer bus: ISA 16-bitConnections for networking: 10BASE-T (8P8C), AUI (DA-15), 10BASE2 (BNC)Some of the possible ISA I/O bases are 0x280, 0x300, 0x310, 0x320, 0x330, 0x340, 0x350. And IRQ 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12. The driver for OpenBSD,[3] NetBSD and FreeBSD is "ep";[4][5] for Linux it is "eth".[6][7]3c509B-C from 1996 specify the use of U.S. patent 5,307,459 with a priority date of 1992-07-28.The patent describes a method where a data transfer counter triggers a threshold logic that generates an early indication or interrupt signal before the transfer is completed. The adapter also writes timing information into status registers such that a device driver can optimize for any latency.[8]PC/TCP Packet Driver for use with MS-DOS or PC DOS on X86Amiga networking (Miami Network Interface MNI, gg2-3c509.mni)AMD Lance Am7990 - 1985, AMD Am7990 network chipNE2000 - 1987, Novell's NE2000 network cardRTL8139 - 1999, Realtek 8139 PCI network chip^ a b c d e f "EtherLink III Parallel Tasking ISA, EISA, Micro Channel, and PCMCIA, Adapter Drivers Technical Reference, Members of the 3Com EtherLink III family of adapters" (PDF) (published 2011-08-29). August 1994. Retrieved 2016-04-06. (PDF)^ "3Com 3C509B-TPO - WikiDevi". 2014-09-12. Retrieved 2016-04-06. (HTML)^ "import from mindrot kirei/flashboot@32e5b6b". GitHub. Retrieved 3 August 2017.^ "FreeBSD 4.11-RELEASE #1" (TXT). Berklix.com. 2006-12-17. Retrieved 2017-08-04.^ "cpu0: Intel 486DX (486-class)" (TXT). Fml.org. Retrieved 2017-08-04.^ "LEAF Linux Embedded Appliance Framework / Mailing Lists". sourceforge.net. Retrieved 3 August 2017.^ Threads, Gossamer. "Mailing List Archive: no interrupts to 3c509B". Gossamer-threads.com. Retrieved 3 August 2017.^ U.S. patent 5,307,459jaapsch.net - 27C256 256K (32K x 8) CMOS EPROMPIC18F452 and 3COM 3C509B Ethernet ISA card, Controlling an ISA 16-bit network card with a PIC18F452Workaround to install NE2000 / 3C509 Non Plug&Play ISA Network Adapters (2002)Retrieved from " 4The following pages link to 3Com 3c509 External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 11 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)3Com (links | edit)Madge Networks (links | edit)Amiga software (links | edit)NE1000 (links | edit)AMD LANCE Am7990 (links | edit)Talk:List of 3Com products (links | edit)Talk:3Com 3c509 (transclusion) (links | edit)Talk:Ethernet/Archive 5 (links | edit)User:Bytesock/RTL8139 (links | edit)User:Tule-hog/All Computing articles (links | edit)User talk:Nowa/Archive 4 (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/3Com_3c509"Social media is integral to our daily lives.With 5.17 billion social media users worldwide accounting for 59.9% of the global population social platforms have become necessary hubs for gathering information, connecting with our friends and loved ones, and growing our businesses.And social media users have grown to trust and rely on their preferred social networks for everything from real-time news and updates to lifestyle hacks, product research, and more.For marketers, the world of social media represents an expansive area of opportunity and every user is a potential customer.With the right tools, resources, and a strong social media strategy, marketers can leverage social media platforms to boost awareness for their business, engage their target audience, and even nurture a loyal community.But with so many different social media platforms existing today, its nearly impossible to be present on every single one let alone excel in every space.Success in social media marketing starts with choosing the right platforms for your brand. You need to identify where your target audience is spending the most time and where it makes sense for your brands to interact with them.In this article, well look at the leading social media platforms, giving a quick overview of what they are before exploring what types of businesses might find them most useful.Top 10 Social Media Platforms ComparedMAU*RevenueLaunchedHeadquarters1Facebook3,07 billionNot specified2004Menlo Park, CA2YouTube2.5 billion$29.24 billion2005San Bruno, California3Instagram2 billionNot specified2010Menlo Park, CA4TikTok1.6 billionUnknown2016Culver City, CA5Snapchat850 million$4.6 billion2011Los Angeles, CA6X (Twitter)611 million$4.4 billion2003Mountain View, CA7Pinterest522 million$2.8 billion2005San Francisco, CA8Reddit500 million*$400 million2010San Francisco, CA9LinkedIn