

Warning-

This tutorial only use educational purpose!

IT Knowledge

In exclusive Technology

World Wide Web



TIM-Berners Lee

The World Wide Web, abbreviated as WWW or W3 and commonly known as the Web, is a system of interlinked hypertext documents accessed via the Internet. With a web browser, one can view web pages that may contain text, images, videos, and other multimedia and navigate between them via hyperlinks. Using concepts from earlier hypertext systems, English engineer and computer scientist Sir Tim Berners-Lee, now the Director of the World Wide Web Consortium, wrote a proposal in March 1989 for what would eventually become the World Wide Web.

- **Inventor Tim Berners-Lee**
- **Launch year -1991**
- **Company -CERN**
- **Availability- Worldwide**

Internet

19th century with the invention of the telegraph system, the modern history of the Internet starts in the 1950s and 1960s with the development of computers. This began with point-to-point communication between mainframe computers and terminals, expanded to point-to-point connections between computers and then early research into packet switching. Packet switched networks such as ARPANET, Mark I at NPL in the UK, CYCLADES, Merit Network, Tymnet, and Telenet, and were developed in the late 1960s and early 1970s using a variety of protocols. The ARPANET in particular led to the development of protocols for internetworking, where multiple separate networks could be joined together into a network of networks.

In 1982 the Internet Protocol Suite (TCP/IP) was standardized and the concept of a world-wide network of fully interconnected TCP/IP networks called the Internet was introduced. Access to the ARPANET was

expanded in 1981 when the National Science Foundation (NSF) developed the Computer Science Network (CSNET) and again in 1986 when NSFNET provided access to supercomputer sites in the United States from research and education organizations. The ARPANET was decommissioned in 1990. Commercial internet service providers (ISPs) began to emerge in the late 1980s and 1990s and the Internet was commercialized in 1995 when NSFNET was decommissioned, removing the last restrictions on the use of the Internet to carry commercial traffic.

Since the mid-1990s the Internet has had a drastic impact on culture and commerce, including the rise of near instant communication by electronic mail, text based discussion forums, and the World Wide Web. The research and education community continues to use advanced networks such as NSF's very high speed Backbone Network Service (vBNS) and Internet2. Increasing amounts of data are transmitted at higher and higher speeds over fiber optic networks operating at 1-Gbps, 10-Gbps, or more. The Internet continues to grow, driven by ever greater amounts of online information and knowledge, by commerce and entertainment, and by social networking.

Complete details

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Internet

Who invented the Internet?

“A single person did not create the Internet that we know and use today. Below is a listing of several different people who've helped contribute and develop the Internet.”

The idea

The initial idea is credited as being Leonard Kleinrock's after he published his first paper entitled "Information Flow in Large Communication Nets" on May 31, 1961.

In 1962 J.C.R. Licklider becomes the first Director of IPTO and gave his vision of a galactic network. In addition to the ideas from Licklider and Kleinrock, Robert Taylor helped create the idea of the network, which later became ARPANET.

Initial creation

The Internet as we know it today first started being developed in the late 1960's.

In the summer of 1968, the Network Working Group (NWG) held its first meeting chaired by Elmer Shapiro with the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) with attendees: Steve Carr, Steve Crocker, Jeff Rulifson, and Ron Stoughton. In the meeting the group discussed solving issues related to getting hosts to communicate with each other.

In December 1968, Elmer Shapiro with SRI released a report "A Study of Computer Network Design Parameters." Based on this work and earlier work done by Paul Baran, Thomas Marill and others; Lawrence Roberts and Barry Wessler helped to create the final version of the Interface Message

Processor (IMP) specifications. Bolt Beranek and Newman, Inc. (BBN) was later awarded the contract to design and build the IMP sub network.

Introduction of the Internet to the general public

UCLA puts out a press release introducing the public to the Internet on July 3, 1969.

First network equipment

August 29, 1969 the first network switch and the first piece of network equipment called "IMP", which is short for (Interface Message Processor) is sent to UCLA. On September 2, 1969 the first data moves from UCLA host to the switch.

The first distributed message and network crash

On Friday October 29, 1969 at 10:30 p.m., the first Internet message was sent from computer science Professor Leonard KleinRock's laboratory at UCLA, after the second piece of network equipment was installed at SLI. This connection not only enabled the first transmission to be made, but is also considered to be the first Internet backbone.

The first message to be distributed was "LO", which was an attempt at "LOGIN" by Charley S. Kline to log into the SLI computer from UCLA. However, the message was unable to be completed because the SLI system crashed. Shortly after the crash, the issue was resolved and he was able to log into the computer.

E-mail is developed

Ray Tomlinson introduces network e-mail in 1972. The first messaging system to send messages across a network to other users.

TCP is developed

Vinton Cerf and Robert Kahn design TCP during 1973 and later publish it with the help of Yogen Dalal and Carl Sunshine in December of 1974 in RFC 675.

First commercial network

A commercial version of ARPANET known as Telenet is introduced in 1974 and considered by many to be the first Internet Service Provider (ISP).

Ethernet is conceived

Bob Metcalfe develops Ethernet idea in 1973.

TCP/IP is created

In 1978 TCP splits into TCP/IP driven by Danny Cohen, David Reed, and John Shoch to support real-time traffic. This allows the creation of UDP. TCP/IP is later standardized into ARPANET in 1983 and is still the primary protocol used for the Internet.

DNS is introduced

Paul Mockapetris and Jon Postel introduce DNS in 1984.

HTML

In 1990 Tim Berners-Lee develops HTML, which made a huge contribution to how we navigate and view the Internet today.

WWW

Tim Berners-Lee introduces WWW to the public on August 6, 1991.

Internet experiences large growth

In 1993 the Internet experienced one of its largest growths and today is accessible and used by people everywhere in the world.

Google



Sergey Brin



Larry Page

Google Inc. is an American multinational public corporation invested in Internet search, cloud computing, and advertising technologies.

The company was founded by **Larry Page** and **Sergey Brin**, often dubbed the "Google Guys", while the two were attending Stanford University as PhD candidates. It was first incorporated as a privately held company on September 4, 1998, and its initial public offering followed on August 19, 2004. At that time Larry Page, Sergey Brin, and Eric Schmidt agreed to work together at Google for twenty years, until the year 2024

The company offers online productivity software, such as its **Gmail email service, and social networking tools, including Orkut and, more recently, Google Buzz.** Google's products extend to the desktop as well, with applications such as the web browser Google Chrome, the Picasa photo organization and editing software, and the Google Talk instant messaging application.

History

Google began in January 1996 as a research project by Larry Page and Sergey Brin when they were both PhD students at Stanford University in California. Originally, Google ran under the Stanford University website, with the domain google.stanford.edu.

The domain name for Google was registered on September 15, 1997, and the company was incorporated on September 4, 1998. It was based in a friend's (Susan Wojcick) garage in Menlo Park, California. Craig Silverstein, a fellow PhD student at Stanford, was hired as the first employee.

The first Google home page



Industry Internet

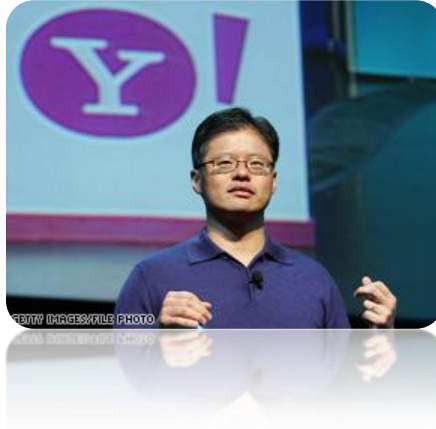
Computer software Founded Menlo Park, California (September 4, 1998) Founder(s) Sergey Brin

Larry Page Headquarters 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, California, United States Area served Worldwide Key people Larry Page

- **(Co-Founder and CEO)-Eric Schmidt**
- **(Executive Chairman)-Sergey Brin**

(Co-Founder) Products See list of Google products. **Revenue US\$ 29.321 billion (2010). Operating income US\$ 10.381 billion (2010)[3] Profit US\$ 8.505 billion (2010)[3] Total assets US\$ 57.851 billion (2010)[3] Total equity US\$ 46.241 billion (2010)[3] Employees 26,316 (march 31, 2011).** Subsidiaries YouTube, DoubleClick, On2 Technologies, Google Voice, Picnik, Aardvark, AdMob Website google.com

Yahoo!



Jerry Yang

American public corporation with headquarters in Sunnyvale, California, (in Silicon Valley), that provides services via the Internet worldwide. The company is perhaps best known for its web portal, **search engine (Yahoo! Search), Yahoo! Directory, Yahoo! Mail, Yahoo! News, advertising, online mapping (Yahoo! Maps), video sharing (Yahoo! Video), and social media websites and services.**

Yahoo! was **founded by Jerry Yang and David Filo in January 1994** and was incorporated on March 1, 1995. On January 13, 2009, Yahoo! appointed Carol Bartz, former executive chairperson of Autodesk, as its new chief executive officer and a member of the board of directors.

History

In January 1994, Jerry Yang and David Filo were Electrical Engineering graduate students at Stanford University when they created a website named "David and Jerry's Guide to the World Wide Web". David and Jerry's Guide to the World Wide Web was a directory of other web sites, organized in a hierarchy, as opposed to a searchable index of pages. In April 1994, "David and Jerry's Guide to the World Wide Web" was renamed "Yahoo!". The yahoo.com domain was created on January 18, 1995.

Yahoo! grew rapidly throughout the 1990s. Like many search engines and web directories, Yahoo! diversified into a Web portal. It also made many high-profile acquisitions. Its stock price skyrocketed during the dot-com bubble, Yahoo! stocks closing at an all-time high of \$118.75 a share on 3 January 2000. However, after the dot-com bubble burst, it settled at a post-bubble low of \$4.05 on 26 September 2001 (adjusted for splits).

In 2000, Yahoo! began using Google for search results. Over the next four years, it developed its own search technologies, which it began using in 2004. Yahoo! also revamped its mail service to compete with Google's Gmail in 2007. The company struggled through 2008, with several large layoffs.

In February 2008, Microsoft Corporation made an unsolicited bid to acquire Yahoo! for USD \$44.6 billion. Yahoo! subsequently formally rejected the bid, claiming that it "substantially undervalues"

Yahoo! and was not in the interest of its shareholders. Three years later, Yahoo! had a stock market capitalization of USD \$22.24 billion.[7] Carol Bartz replaced cofounder Jerry Yang in January 2009

Industry Internet

- Computer software Founded Santa Clara, California, U.S.
- (March 1, 1995) Founder(s) Jerry Yang
- David Filo Headquarters Sunnyvale, California, U.S. Area served Worldwide Key people Roy J. Bostock (Chairman)
- Carol Bartz (CEO)

Products See list of Yahoo products. Revenue US\$ 6.324 billion (2010)[1] Operating income US\$ 1.070 billion (2010)[1] Profit US\$ 1.232 billion (2010)[1] Total assets US\$ 14.928 billion (2010)[1] Total equity US\$ 12.596 billion (2010)[1] Employees 13,600 (Q4 2010) Subsidiaries List of acquisitions by Yahoo! Website <http://www.yahoo.com>

Complete information

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yahoo!>

Gmail



Paul

Gmail is a free, advertising-supported webmail, POP3, and IMAP service provided by Google. Gmail was launched as an invitation-**only beta release on April 1, 2004**, and it became available to the general public on **February 7, 2007**, though still in beta status at that time. The service was upgraded from beta status on July 7, 2009, along with the rest of the Google Apps suite. **As of November 2010, it had 193.3 million users monthly**

History

Gmail was a project started by **Google developer Paul Buchhe** it several years before it was announced to the public. Initially the e-mail client was available for use only by Google employees internally within the company. Google announced Gmail to the public on April 1, 2004. IMAP support was added on October 24, 2007

Domain name history

Before its acquisition by Google, the gmail.com domain name was used by a free e-mail service offered by Garfield.com, online home of the comic strip Garfield. After moving to a different domain, that service has since been discontinued.

As of 22 June 2005, Gmail's canonical URI changed from <http://gmail.google.com/gmail/> to <http://mail.google.com/mail/>. As of November 2010, those who typed in the former URI were redirected to the latter.

Requirement for mobile phone number

Complete details

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gmail>

Hotmail



Sabeer Bhatia

Windows Live Hotmail, formerly known as MSN Hotmail and commonly referred to simply as Hotmail, is a free web-based email service operated by Microsoft as part of its Windows Live group. It was founded by **Sabeer Bhatia** and Jack Smith and launched in July 1996 as "HoTMaiL". It was the first web-based email service. Its original name and capitalization refers to HTML, the encoding language used by the World Wide Web. It was also one of the first free email providers. It was subsequently acquired by

Microsoft in 1997 for an estimated \$400 million, and shortly after it was rebranded as "MSN Hotmail". The current version, "**Windows Live Hotmail**", was officially announced in 2005 and released worldwide in 2007.

History

Hotmail service was founded by **Sabeer Bhatia** and **Jack Smith**, and was one of the first webmail services on the Internet. **It was commercially launched on July 4, 1996**, American Independence Day, symbolizing "freedom" from ISP-based email- and the ability to access a user's inbox from anywhere in the world. The name "Hotmail" was chosen out of many possibilities ending in "-mail" as it included the letters HTML - the markup language used to create web pages (to emphasize this, the original type casing was "HoTMaiL"). The limit for free storage was 2 MB.[1] Hotmail was initially backed by venture capital firm Draper Fisher Jurvetson. By December 1997, it reported more than 8.5 million subscribers. **Hotmail initially ran under Solaris for mail services and Apache on FreeBSD for web services before being converted to Microsoft products**

- **Developer(s) Microsoft Initial release July 4, 1996; 14 years ago Stable release Wave 4 (Build 15.4.0342.1206) / August 3, 2010; 8 months ago Platform Web application Available in 36 languages Type Email, Webmail License Proprietary Website.**

Face book



Mark zuckerberg

A social networking service and website launched in **February 2004**, operated and privately owned by Facebook, Inc. As of January 2011, Facebook has more than 600 million active users. Users may create a personal profile, add other users as friends, and exchange messages, including automatic notifications when they update their profile.

Facebook was founded by **Mark Zuckerberg** with his college roommates and fellow computer science students **Eduardo Saverin, Dustin Moskovitz and Chris Hughes**. The website's membership was initially limited by the founders to Harvard students, but was expanded to other colleges in the Boston area, the Ivy League, and Stanford University. It gradually added support for students at various other universities before opening to high school students, and, finally, to anyone aged 13 and over.

History

Mark Zuckerberg wrote Facemash, the predecessor to Facebook, on October 28, 2003, while attending Harvard as a sophomore. According to The Harvard Crimson, the site was comparable to Hot or Not, and "used photos compiled from the online facebook of nine houses, placing two next to each other at a time and asking users to choose the 'hotter' person"

- **Founded Cambridge, Massachusetts[1] (2004) Founder**
 - **Mark Zuckerber**
 - **Eduardo Saverin**
 - **Dustin Moskovitz**
 - **Chris Hughes**
- **Headquarters Palo Alto, California, U.S., will be moved to Menlo Park, California, U.S. in June 2011 Area served Worldwide Key people**
 - **Mark Zuckerberg (CEO)**
 - **Chris Cox (VP of Product)**
 - **Sheryl Sandberg (COO)**
 - **Donald E. Graham (Chairman)**

Revenue US\$2 billion (2010 est.)[2] Net income N/A Employees 2000+(2011)[3] Website facebook.com IPv6 support www.v6.facebook.com Alexa rank 2 (March 2011) Type of site Social networking service Advertising Banner ads, referral marketing, casual games Registration Required Users 600 million[5][6] (active in January 2011) Available in Multilingual Launched February 4, 2004 Current status Active

Firefox

Mozilla Firefox is a free and open source web browser descended from the Mozilla Application Suite and managed by Mozilla Corporation. As of March 2011, Firefox is the second most widely used browser with approximately 30% of worldwide usage share of web browsers. The browser has had

particular success in Germany and Poland, where it is the most popular browser with 60% usage and 47% respectively.

Firefox runs on various operating systems including Microsoft Windows, GNU/Linux, Mac OS X, FreeBSD, and many other platforms. Its current stable release is version 4.0, released on March 22, 2011.

The Firefox project began as an experimental branch of the **Mozilla project by Dave Hyatt, Joe Hewitt and Blake Ross.**

- ???Original author(s) ---Mozilla Corporation Developer(s)
- Mozilla Corporation Mozilla Foundation
- Initial release November 9, 2004
- Stable release 4.0 (March 22, 2011; 26 days ago)
- [+/-] Preview release none (n/a) [+/-] Written in C/C++, JavaScript,[2] CSS,[3][4] XUL, XBL
Operating system Cross-platform Engine Gecko

HTML



Time Berners Lee

HTML, which stands for Hypertext Markup Language, is the predominant markup language for web pages. HTML is the basic building-blocks of WebPages.

HTML is written in the form of HTML elements consisting of tags, enclosed in angle brackets (like <html>), within the web page content. HTML tags normally come in pairs like <h1> and </h1>. The first tag in a pair is the start tag, the second tag is the end tag (they are also called opening tags and closing tags). In between these tags web designers can add text, tables, images, etc.

History

In 1980, physicist Tim Berners-Lee, who was a contractor at CERN, proposed and prototyped ENQUIRE, a system for CERN researchers to use and share documents. In 1989, Berners-Lee wrote a memo proposing an Internet-based hypertext system.[2] Berners-Lee specified HTML and wrote the browser

and server software in the last part of 1990. In that year, Berners-Lee and CERN data systems engineer Robert Cailliau collaborated on a joint request for funding, but the project was not formally adopted by CERN. In his personal notes[3] from 1990 he lists[4] "some of the many areas in which hypertext is used" and puts an encyclopedia first

C (programming language)



Dennis Ritchie

C is a general-purpose computer programming language **developed between 1969 and 1973 by Dennis Ritchie** at the **Bell Telephone Laboratories** for use with the Unix operating system.

- C was designed for implementing system software, it is also widely used for developing portable application software
- Designed by Dennis Ritchie Developer Originally:
- Dennis Ritchie & Bell Labs
- Stable release C99 (March 2000)
- OS-Cross-platform (multi-platform).

C++ (programming language)



Bjarne

C++ (pronounced '+' '+' / see plus plus) is a statically typed, free-form, multi-paradigm, compiled, general-purpose programming language. It is regarded as an intermediate-level language, as it comprises a combination of both high-level and low-level language features. **It was developed by Bjarne Stroustrup starting in 1979** at Bell Labs as an enhancement to the C language and originally named C with Classes. It was renamed C++ in 1983

C++ is one of the most popular programming languages and its application domains include systems software, application software, device drivers, embedded software, high-performance server and client applications, and entertainment software such as video games. Several groups provide both free and proprietary C++ compiler software, including the GNU Project, Microsoft, Intel and Embarcadero Technologies. C++ has greatly influenced many other popular programming languages, most notably C# and Java.

- **C++ is also used for hardware design,**
- **Appeared in 1983**
- **Designed by Bjarne Stroustrup**
- **Developer Bjarne Stroustrup Bell Labs**
- **Stable release ISO/IEC 14882:2003 (2003)**
- **Preview release ----C++0x**

.NET Framework

The .NET Framework (pronounced dot net) is a software framework (an operating system within an operating system) that runs on Microsoft Windows.

Programs written for the .NET Framework execute in a software environment (as contrasted to hardware environment), known as the Common Language Runtime (CLR). The CLR is an application virtual machine.

- Developer(s) Microsoft
- Initial release 13 February 2002
- Stable release 4.0 (4.0.30319.1) / 12 April 2010; 11 months ago
- Operating system Windows 98 or later, Windows NT 4.0 or later

ASP.NET

ASP.NET is a web application framework developed and marketed by Microsoft to allow programmers to build dynamic web sites, web applications and web services. It was first released in January 2002 with

version 1.0 of the .NET Framework, and is the successor to Microsoft's Active Server Pages (ASP) technology. ASP.NET is built on the Common Language Runtime (CLR), allowing programmers to write ASP.NET code using any supported .NET language. The ASP.NET SOAP extension framework allows ASP.NET components to process SOAP messages

- **Developer(s) Microsoft**
- **Initial release January 2002**
- **Stable release 4.0.30319.1 (4.0) / 12 April 2010; 11 months ago**
- **Written in .NET languages Operating system**

Java (programming language)



James Gosling

Java is a programming language originally **developed by James Gosling at Sun Microsystems (which is now a subsidiary of Oracle Corporation)** and released in 1995 as a core component of Sun Microsystems' Java platform. The language derives much of its syntax from C and C++ but has a simpler object model and fewer low-level facilities. Java applications are typically compiled to bytecode (class file) that can run on any Java Virtual Machine (JVM) regardless of computer architecture. Java is a general-purpose, concurrent, class-based, object-oriented language that is specifically designed to have as few implementation dependencies as possible. It is intended to let application developers "write once, run anywhere". Java is currently one of the most popular programming languages in use, and is widely used from application software to web applications.

History

James Gosling, Mike Sheridan, and Patrick Naughton initiated the Java language project in June 1991. Java was originally designed for interactive television, but it was too advanced for the digital cable television industry at the time. The language was initially called Oak after an oak tree that stood outside Gosling's office; it went by the name Green later, and was later renamed Java, from a list of random

words. Gosling aimed to implement a virtual machine and a language that had a familiar C/C++ style of notation.

- Sun Microsystems released the first public implementation as Java 1.0 in 1995.
- Appeared in 1995
- Developer James Gosling & Sun Microsystems
- Stable release Java Standard Edition 6 (1.6.0_24) (February 15, 2011; 61 days ago)

Java web site

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/overview/javahistory-index-198355.html>

Java-Logo Components

The Java technology Compliance Logos are made up of four main components:

The Visual

The visual is the top half of the logo that shows just the coffee cup and steam.

Logotype

The logotype is made of a customized font with unique letter spacing and leading.

Descriptor

The descriptor is used to indicate which version of the logo you are using.

Trademark Symbol

The trademark (or service mark) symbol indicates that this logo is the property of

Sun Microsystems.

News_ Present time java not a sun microsystem

Oracle takeover now this company

PHP (HYPERTEXT-PREPROCESSOR)



Rasmus Lerdorf

PHP is a general-purpose scripting language originally designed for web development to produce dynamic web pages. For this purpose, PHP code is embedded into the HTML source document and interpreted by a web server with a PHP processor module.

PHP was originally created **by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1995**. The main implementation of PHP is now produced by The PHP Group and serves as the de facto standard for PHP as there is no formal specification. PHP is free software released under the PHP License; it is incompatible with the GNU General Public License (GPL) due to restrictions on the usage of the term PHP.

HISTORY

PHP originally stood **for personal home page**. Its development began in 1994 when the Danish/Greenlandic programmer Rasmus Lerdorf initially created a set of Perl scripts he called 'Personal Home Page Tools' to maintain his personal homepage, including tasks such as displaying his résumé and recording how much traffic his page was receiving.

Zeev Suraski and Andi Gutmans, two Israeli developers at the Technion IIT, rewrote the parser in 1997 and formed the base of PHP 3, changing the language's name to the recursive initialism PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor. Afterwards, public testing of PHP 3 began, and the official launch came in June 1998. Suraski and Gutmans then started a new rewrite of PHP's core, producing the Zend Engine in 1999. They also founded Zend Technologies in Ramat Gan, Israel.

In 2008 PHP 5 became the only stable version under development. Late static binding had been missing from PHP and was added in version 5.3.

A new major version has been under development alongside PHP 5 for several years. This version was originally planned to be released as PHP 6 as a result of its significant changes, which included plans for full Unicode support. However, Unicode support took developers much longer to implement than originally thought, and the decision was made in March 2010 to move the project to a branch, with features still under development moved to trunk.

- **Appeared in 1995; 16 years ago[1]**
- **Designed by Rasmus Lerdorf Developer**
- **The PHP Group Stable release 5.3.6 (March 17, 2011; 31 days ago)**
- **Typing discipline Dynamic, weak Major implementations Zend Engine, Phalanger, Quercus, Project Zero, HipHop**
- **Influenced by C, Perl, Java, C++,**
- **Implementation language C OS Cross-platform License PHP License**

Oracle Database



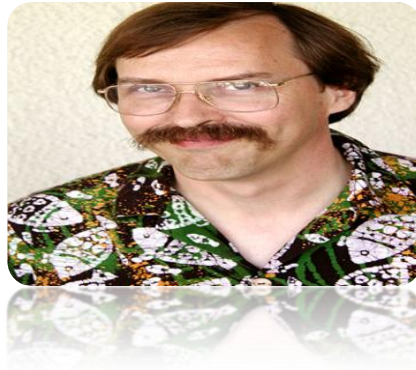
Larry Ellison

The Oracle Database (commonly referred to as Oracle RDBMS or simply as Oracle) is an object-relational database management system (ORDBMS)[2] produced and marketed by Oracle Corporation.

Larry Ellison and his friends and former co-workers Bob Miner and Ed Oates started the consultancy Software Development Laboratories (SDL) in 1977. SDL developed the original version of the Oracle software. The name Oracle comes from the code-name of a CIA-funded project Ellison had worked on while previously employed by Ampex

- **Developer(s) Oracle Corporation**

PERL (PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE)



Larry Wall

Perl is a high-level, general-purpose, interpreted, dynamic programming language. Perl was originally **developed by Larry Wall in 1987** as a general-purpose Unix scripting language to make report processing easier

In addition to CGI, Perl is used for graphics programming, system administration, network programming, finance, bioinformatics, and other applications. Perl is nicknamed "the Swiss Army chainsaw of programming languages" due to its flexibility and power.

- **Appeared in 1987**
- **Designed by Larry Wall**
- **Developer Larry Wall**
- **Stable release 5.12.3[1] (January 21, 2011; 2 months ago)**
- **Preview release 5.13.11 (March 20, 2011; 28 days ago)**

Larry Wall began work on Perl in 1987, while working as a programmer at Unisys and released version 1.0 to the comp.sources.misc newsgroup on December 18, 1987.[9] The language expanded rapidly over the next few years.

JAVA-SCRIPT(SERVER-SIDE AND SCRIPTING LANGUAGE)

JavaScript, also known as **ECMAScript**, is a prototype-based, object-oriented scripting language that is dynamic, weakly typed and has first-class functions. It is also considered a functional programming language like Scheme and OCaml because it has closures and supports higher-order functions

JavaScript is an implementation of the ECMAScript language standard and is primarily used in the form of client-side JavaScript, implemented as part of a web browser in order to provide enhanced user

interfaces and dynamic websites. This enables programmatic access to computational objects within a host environment.

JavaScript was originally developed by Brendan Eich of Netscape under the name Mocha, which was later renamed to **LiveScript**, and finally to JavaScript. LiveScript was the official name for the language when it first shipped in beta releases of Netscape Navigator 2.0 in September 1995, but it was renamed JavaScript in a joint announcement with Sun Microsystems on December 4, 1995 [13] when it was deployed in the Netscape browser version 2.0B3

The change of name from LiveScript to JavaScript roughly coincided with Netscape adding support for Java technology in its Netscape Navigator web browser. The final choice of name caused confusion, giving the impression that the language was a spin-off of the Java programming language,

"JavaScript" is a trademark of Oracle Corporation. It is used under license for technology invented and implemented by Netscape Communications and current entities such as the Mozilla Foundation

- Appeared in 1995
- Designed by Brendan Eich
- Developer--- Netscape

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used to describe the presentation semantics (the look and formatting) of a document written in a markup language. Its most common application is to style web pages written in HTML and XHTML, but the language can also be applied to any kind of XML document, including plain XML, SVG and XUL.

CSS has a simple syntax and uses a number of English keywords to specify the names of various style properties.

A style sheet consists of a list of rules. Each rule or rule-set consists of one or more selectors and a declaration block. A declaration-block consists of a list of declarations in braces. Each declaration itself consists of a property, a colon (:), a value. If there are multiple declarations in a block, a semi-colon (;) must be inserted to separate each declaration

Style sheets have existed in one form or another since the beginnings of SGML in the 1970s. Cascading Style Sheets were developed as a means for creating a consistent approach to providing style information for web documents.

C Sharp# (programming language)

C#(pronounced /'si? '??rp/ see sharp) is a multi-paradigm programming language encompassing imperative, declarative, functional, generic, object-oriented (class-based), and component-oriented programming disciplines. It was developed by Microsoft within the .NET initiative and later approved as

a standard by Ecma (ECMA-334) and ISO (ISO/IEC 23270). C# is one of the programming languages designed for the Common Language Infrastructure.

- **Appeared in 2001**
- **Designed by Microsoft**
- **Developer--- Microsoft**
- **Stable release 4.0 (April 12, 2010; 11 months ago)**

History

During the development of the .NET Framework, the class libraries were originally written using a managed code compiler system called Simple Managed C (SMC). In January 1999, Anders Hejlsberg formed a team to build a new language at the time called Cool, which stood for "C-like Object Oriented Language". Microsoft had considered keeping the name "Cool" as the final name of the language, but chose not to do so for trademark reasons. By the time the .NET project was publicly announced at the July 2000 Professional Developers Conference, the language had been renamed C#, and the class libraries and ASP.NET runtime had been ported to C#.

J Sharp (#)

Visual J# (pronounced 'jay-sharp') programming language is a transitional language for programmers of Sun Microsystems's Java and Microsoft's Visual J++ languages, so they may use their existing knowledge and applications on Microsoft's Microsoft .NET platform.

In programming, J# can work with Java bytecode as well as source so it can be used to transition applications that use third party libraries even if their original source is unavailable. **It was developed by the Hyderabad-based Microsoft India Development Center at HITEC City in India.**

- Appeared in 2002
- Developer Microsoft
- Stable release v2.0 Second Edition (18 May 2007; 3 years ago)

Hacker (computer security)

A hacker is a person who breaks into computers and computer networks, either for profit or motivated by the challenge. They are subject to the long standing hacker definition controversy about the true meaning of hacker. In this controversy, the term hacker is reclaimed by computer programmers who argue that someone breaking into computers is better called cracker, not making a difference between computer criminals ("black hats") and computer security experts ("white hats"). Some white hat hackers claim that they also deserve the title hacker, and that only black hats should be called crackers.

History

In today's society understanding the term "hacker" is complicated because it has many different definitions. The term can be traced back to MIT (Massachusetts Institute Technology). MIT was the first institution to offer a course in computer programming and computer science and it is here in 1960 where a group of MIT students taking a lab on artificial intelligence first coined this word. These students called themselves hackers because they were able to take programs and have them perform actions not intended for that program. "The term was developed on the basis of a practical joke and feeling of excitement because the team member would "hack away" at the keyboard hours at a time." (Moore R., 2006).[4]

Hacking developed alongside phone phreaking, a term referred to exploration of the phone network without authorization, and there has often been overlap between both technology and participants. The first recorded [citation needed] hack was accomplished by Joe Engressia also known as The Whistler. Engressia is known as the grandfather of phreaking. His hacking technique was that he could perfectly whistle a tone into a phone and make free call.[5] Bruce Sterling traces part of the roots of the computer underground to the Yippies, a 1960s counterculture movement which published the Technological Assistance Program (TAP) newsletter.[6] Other sources of early 1970s hacker culture can be traced towards more beneficial forms of hacking, including MIT labs or the Homebrew Computer Club

Define Hacker and Cracker

Hacker-

A programmer who breaks into computer systems in order to steal or change or destroy information as a form of cyber-terrorism. Hacker is use only hacking tool.

Cracker-

Cracker is not use in tool only break the code.

TIPS

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Thanks'

