The summary

2001:

Release of Windows XP: Microsoft released Windows XP in October 2001. It was a significant operating system release, and XP remained a popular choice among users for many years.

Introduction of the iPod: Apple introduced the first-generation iPod in October 2001. This marked the beginning of the iPod's successful journey, which revolutionised the way people listen to music and paved the way for Apple's dominance in the digital music industry.

Launch of Mac OS X: Apple released Mac OS X in March 2001. This marked a significant shift in the Mac operating system, introducing a more stable and Unix-based platform that would evolve into what we know as macOS today.

Introduction of 3G mobile networks: Several countries began rolling out third-generation (3G) mobile networks in 2001, enabling faster data transfer and paving the way for mobile internet and the development of smartphones in the years to come.

Launch of Wikipedia: While not a traditional IT company, Wikipedia was launched in January 2001, and it would go on to become one of the most visited websites, serving as a valuable source of information and an example of collaborative content creation.

2002:

Introduction of Wi-Fi: Wi-Fi technology gained popularity, allowing wireless internet access in homes, offices, and public places. The IEEE 802.11g standard was introduced in 2002, offering faster data transfer speeds over Wi-Fi networks.

Introduction of .NET Framework: Microsoft launched the .NET Framework in 2002, which provided a programming model for building Windows applications. This framework enabled developers to create a wide range of software applications and web services.

IBM's Blue Gene: In 2002, IBM announced the Blue Gene project, a supercomputer project designed for high-performance computing. Blue Gene eventually became one of the fastest supercomputers in the world, used for scientific and research purposes.

Open Source Software: The open-source software movement continued to gain traction in 2002. Projects like the Linux operating system, Apache web server, and MySQL database system continued to grow in popularity,

challenging the dominance of proprietary software.

2003:

Introduction of Intel Pentium M: Intel introduced the Pentium M processor in March 2003, which was designed for laptops and became the basis for Intel's successful Centrino platform, known for its power efficiency and performance.

Formation of Mozilla Foundation: In July 2003, the Mozilla Foundation was established as a non-profit organization to oversee the development of the open-source Mozilla web browser and related software projects.

Introduction of AMD Opteron Processors: Advanced Micro Devices (AMD) released the Opteron processor, which marked a significant advance in 64-bit computing and provided competition for Intel in the server market.

Launch of Skype: In August 2003, Skype, a popular Voice over IP (VoIP) service, was launched, enabling users to make free or low-cost voice and video calls over the internet.

Release of WordPress: The first version of WordPress, a popular open-source content management system (CMS), was released in May 2003. It has since become one of the most widely used platforms for building websites and blogs.

2004:

Mozilla Firefox 1.0: In November 2004, the Mozilla Foundation released Firefox 1.0, a web browser that quickly gained popularity for its speed, security features, and extensibility. Firefox has been a major competitor to Internet Explorer in the browser market.

Facebook's Founding: In February 2004, Mark Zuckerberg and his college roommates launched "The Facebook," a social networking platform that would later become Facebook, one of the most influential and widely-used social media platforms in the world.

Emergence of VoIP Services: 2004 saw the growing popularity of Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) services like Skype, which allowed users to make voice and video calls over the internet. This technology had a significant impact on traditional telecommunication services.

Launch of Mozilla Thunderbird: In December 2004, the Mozilla Foundation released Mozilla Thunderbird, an open-source email client and newsreader. Thunderbird provided an alternative to popular email clients like Microsoft Outlook and became a widely used email application.

Sun Microsystems' Open Sourcing of Java: In November 2004, Sun

Microsystems announced its intention to release the source code for Java under an open-source license. This move eventually led to the creation of the OpenJDK (Java Development Kit), which played a significant role in the development of the Java programming language and its ecosystem.

2005:

Launch of YouTube: YouTube was founded by Chad Hurley, Steve Chen, and Jawed Karim in February 2005. The platform allowed users to upload and share videos, leading to a revolution in online video content sharing and consumption.

Launch of Adobe Creative Suite 2: Adobe released the second version of its popular Creative Suite software, which included tools like Photoshop, Illustrator, and InDesign. This suite became a standard for graphic designers and creative professionals.

Launch of Google Earth: Google introduced Google Earth, a mapping and geospatial software that allowed users to explore interactive 3D maps of the Earth. It was a significant development in the field of online mapping and geospatial technology.

Introduction of the Myspace Developer Platform: Myspace, a popular social networking site at the time, introduced its developer platform, allowing third-party developers to create applications and widgets for the platform.

AMD's dual-core processors: Advanced Micro Devices (AMD) released its first dual-core processors, challenging Intel's dominance in the CPU market and driving competition in the computer hardware industry.

2006:

Launch of Twitter: In March 2006, Twitter was founded by Jack Dorsey, Noah Glass, Biz Stone, and Evan Williams. This microblogging platform would go on to become a significant social media platform, changing the way people communicate and share information online.

Google acquires YouTube: In October 2006, Google acquired YouTube for $1.65 billion. This acquisition made Google a major player in the online video streaming industry and had a significant impact on how people consume video content on the internet.

Microsoft releases Windows Vista: In January 2007 (although announced in 2006), Microsoft released Windows Vista, the successor to Windows XP. It introduced a new user interface and various enhancements to the Windows operating system, but faced mixed reviews and adoption challenges.

Apple's transition to Intel processors: In 2006, Apple completed its transition

from using PowerPC processors to Intel processors for its Macintosh computers. This move allowed Macs to run Windows applications, which had a significant impact on the platform's versatility.

Intel Core 2 Duo: In July 2006, Intel released its Core 2 Duo processors, which marked a significant advancement in CPU performance and power efficiency. These processors played a crucial role in driving the development of faster and more capable personal computers.

2007:

Google Android: Google announced the Android operating system in November 2007, which later became the foundation for many smartphones and mobile devices, challenging the dominance of Apple's iOS.

Amazon Kindle: Amazon released the first-generation Kindle e-reader in November 2007, paving the way for the widespread adoption of e-books and digital reading.

iPhone Launch: Apple's iPhone was introduced in June 2007, revolutionising the smartphone industry. Its combination of a touch screen, mobile phone, and iPod capabilities set a new standard for mobile devices.

IBM Roadrunner Supercomputer: In 2007, IBM's Roadrunner supercomputer became the first to break the petaflop barrier, reaching a sustained speed of over one quadrillion calculations per second.

Video Streaming: YouTube gained prominence as a popular video-sharing platform, and Netflix introduced its streaming service in 2007, changing how people consume video content.

2008:

Launch of Google Chrome: Google introduced the Chrome web browser in September 2008. Chrome rapidly gained market share and became a strong competitor to browsers like Internet Explorer and Mozilla Firefox.

Introduction of the App Store: Apple's App Store was launched in July 2008, marking a major milestone in the distribution of mobile applications. It revolutionised the way people downloaded and used software on their smartphones.

Cloud Computing: The concept of cloud computing gained traction in 2008, with companies like Amazon Web Services (AWS) expanding their cloud services and offerings. Cloud computing became an increasingly popular solution for businesses looking to scale their infrastructure and reduce costs.

2009:

Release of Windows 7: Microsoft released Windows 7, the successor to Windows Vista, in October 2009. Windows 7 was well-received and became a popular operating system for personal computers.

Introduction of Chrome OS: Google announced its intention to develop the Chrome operating system (Chrome OS) in July 2009. Chrome OS is designed for web-centric computing and was later used in Chromebooks, lightweight laptops that rely heavily on cloud services.

Launch of Microsoft Azure: Microsoft introduced its cloud computing platform, Windows Azure (now known as Microsoft Azure), in February 2009. This marked Microsoft's entry into the rapidly growing cloud services market.

Intel's Nehalem Microarchitecture: Intel released its Nehalem microarchitecture in 2009, which included the Core i7 processor. This architecture brought significant improvements in performance and power efficiency to Intel's processors.

Palm Pre and WebOS: Palm released the Palm Pre smartphone and the WebOS operating system in 2009. While the devices did not achieve mass-market success, WebOS was praised for its innovative features and user interface.

2010:

Introduction of HTML5: HTML5, the latest version of the Hypertext Markup Language, gained traction as a web development standard in 2010. It introduced new features for multimedia and interactivity, reducing the reliance on plugins like Adobe Flash.

Launch of the iPad: In April 2010, Apple launched the first-generation iPad, marking the beginning of the tablet computing era. The iPad's success had a significant impact on the way people consumed digital content and led to a boom in tablet sales.

Launch of Windows Phone 7: Microsoft unveiled Windows Phone 7 in October 2010, a mobile operating system aimed at competing with iOS and Android. Although it didn't achieve the same level of success as its competitors, it marked a significant development in Microsoft's mobile strategy.

Cybersecurity and Stuxnet: The discovery of the Stuxnet computer worm in 2010 raised concerns about the vulnerability of critical infrastructure systems to cyberattacks. Stuxnet was specifically designed to target industrial control systems and was widely believed to be part of a state-sponsored cyberattack.

Introduction of Android 2.2 (Froyo): Google released Android 2.2, also known as Froyo, in May 2010. This version of the Android operating system brought significant improvements in performance and introduced features like mobile hotspot support and Adobe Flash compatibility.

2011:

LinkedIn's IPO: In May 2011, LinkedIn went public with its initial public offering (IPO), becoming one of the first major social networking companies to do so. This marked a trend of tech companies going public during this period.

Launch of Amazon Kindle Fire: Amazon introduced the Kindle Fire in September 2011, a budget-friendly Android-based tablet that gained popularity for its affordability and integration with Amazon's ecosystem.

Introduction of the iPad 2: Apple launched the iPad 2 in March 2011, which was thinner, faster, and featured both front and rear-facing cameras, making it a major success and influencing the tablet market significantly.