• Tim Berners Lee:

The Inventor of the World Wide Web Born on June 8,1955 in London, England, he is widely recognized as the inventor of the WWW a revolutionary system that transformed the way people access and share information globally. TBL attended Queens College, Oxford, where he studied physics. He made his first PC there using basic ports, such as TTL gates and an old TV. In 1980 TBL worked as an independent contractor at CERN (The EU Org for Nuclear Research in Geneva, Switzerland. It was there that he developed a prototype system called Enguire, which allowed researchers to share information more efficiently. This layed the Foundation for what would later become the won.  
In 1989 TBL proposed a system to share info using Daypertext. This marked the birth of WWW.  
In 1990 the first web browser – World Wide Web.  
August 6, 1991-first website info.cern.ch.

URL (Uniform Resource Locator), HTML, HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Plot)

In 1994 he founded the W3 Consortium – and org that develops open Standards to ensure that the web remains free, accessible and interoperable. In November 2009 TBL launched the WWW foundation. In 2016 he started to work an Solid. In 2004 he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II and named in Times “100 First Important people of the 20th Century!”.

In 2016 he received the Turing Award. In summary TBL has fundamentally changed and transformed modern society as we know it. Has ongoing offerts continue to shape the future of the internet ensuring that it remains a free and inclusive space forall.

• John von Neumann:

John von Neumann was a Hungarian-American mathematician and polymath who made foundational contributions across mathematics, physics, computer science and economics. Born in Budapest in 1903, he showed early talent for mathematics and later moved to the U.S., where he joined the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton.

He was instrumental in formalizing quantum mechanics, developing set theory, and creating game theory alongside economist Oskar Morgenstern, which transformed economic and strategic analysis. In computer science, he developed the “von Neumann architecture” - a groundbreaking design in which a computer's program and data are stored in the same memory, forming the basis of most modern computers.

During WWII, he worked on the Manhattan project, applying his expertice to the development of nuclear weapons. Von Neuman's work across these fields left a lasting impact making him one of the most influential scientific figures of the 20th center. He possed away in 1937, but his legacy lives on the fields he helped shape.

• Larry Page and Sergey Brin:

Larry Page and Sergey Brin are American Computer scientists and tech enterpreneurs who co-founded Google, transforming the way people access and use information on the internet. The two met in 1995 at Stanford University. Together they developed a search algorithm, later named “Page Rank”, that prioritized web pages based on relevance and citation-like “link popularity”, allowing users to find the most pertinent information quickly. This innovation became the foundation of Google, which they officially launched in 1998 from a garage in California.

Google rapidly expanded beyond its role as a search engine to encompass a wide array of products and services. They were also interested in ambitious projects involving AI, cloud computing and robotics. In 2015 they restructured Google to form Alphabet Inc., that would allow them to pursue these and other projects like self-driving cars (Waymo) and life sciences research through Calico.

Both Page and Brin gradually stepped back from active management allowing them to focus on broader initiatives. Their contributions have left an incredible mark on technology, shaping modern information access and establishing them as pioneering Figures in the digital age.

• Bill Gates.

Born on October 1955. Bill Gates is an American business magnate, software developer is and philanthropist who co-founded Microsoft Corporation, which became the world's leading Software company and played a major role in the personal computer revolution. In 1975 he dropped out of Harvard University to join his friend Paul Allen in Founding Microsoft, with the vision of putting a PC on every desk in every home.

Under Gates leadership MS developed its first major product, MS-DOS an OS that became the industry Standard for IBMPC’s.

In 1985 MS launched Windows a graphical OS that simplified computer use for millions and led to MB's dominas tools for businesses and households alike, securing MS’s position as a tech powerhouse throughout the 90's and 20’s. In 2008 he stepped down to focus on philanthropy through the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, which he co-founded with his then wife. It is one of the world's largest private charitable org’s with initiatives in global health, education, poverty alleviation, and climate change. His efforts have been instrumental in funding efforts to eradicate malaria and polio, improve access to clean water. Gates has had a profound impact on technology, business and the global health, making him one of the most influential figures in modern history.

• Steve Jobs

Born on February 24, 1955, grew up in Silicon Valley, where he developed an early interest in electronics. In 1976 along with Steve Wozriak and Ronald Wayne, Founded Apple Computer from a garage. Their first product, the Apple I was soon followed by the Apple II one of the earliest successful PC, which helped Apple gain a foot hold in the emerging computer market.

PC with a GUI, which made computing more accessible and intuitive. However, shortly after, a power struggle led Jobs to leave Apple in 1985. He went on to found Next, a computer platform development company, and acquired Pixar, a small animation studio that later became a leader in computer-animated films. Jobs returned to Apple in 1997 when the company was on the brink of bankruptcy. Under has vision Apple launched the iMac, iPod, iPhone and iPod - products that redefined their respective markets. The iPhone in particular transformed the smartphone industry.

Jobs passed away on October 5 2011, but his visionary approach to innovation and focus an simplicity, beauty and user experience left a lasting impact, establishing him as one of the most influential figures in tech history.

• Born on December 28, 1989 in Helsinki, Torvalds developed an interest in programming early on. While studying CS at the University of Helsinki in 1991, he began work on what would become Linux, initially as a personal project. By sharing his code online and inviting contributions, Torvalds launched one of the most successful opensource projects in history.

Linux quickly gained traction among programmers and became the care of countless systems, from PC’s and servers to mobile devices, supercomputers and embedded systems.

Beyond Linux, Torvalds also developed Git, which become the standard tool for version control and collaboration widely used by devs and companies to manage projects globally. Torvalds work has democratized software development, fostering innovation through open-source principles and making him a central figure in modern computing and opensource culture.

• Born on January 15, 1963, Bruce Schneier became interested in computer security early on, and he pursued a career dedicated to making complex security principles accessible and relevant to both experts and the general public. He has degrees in physics, Cand a Master's in CS from American University In 1994, Schneier published “Applied Cryptography”, a groundbreaking book that introduced cryptographic technologies to a broad audience. His clear explanations and focus on real-world applications made cryptography more accessible and practical for many. Schneier also created several cryptographic algorithms – “Blowfish” and “Twofish”, which are widely used in encryption and have been pivotal in advancing data protection.

Through his writing, public, speaking and adracacy he has played a crucial rale in shaping modern cybersecurity discourse, earning Bruce Schneier a reputation as a leading voice on on how society should address the complex challenges of security in the digital age.

• Born on May 19, 1955 in Calgary, Alberta, James Gosling showed an early aptitude and went on to earn a Ph.D. in computer science from Carnegie Mellon University. In the early 1990s while working at Sun Microsystems, Gosling lead the team that developed Java, initially designed to enable interactive functionality for smart appliances. Java's key innovation was “write once, run anywhere” capability, which allowed developers to create applications that could run on any device with a Java Virtual Machine (JVM), regardless of hardware or OS. Gosling's work set new standards for object-oriented and platform - independent programming. He designed much of Java's syntax and core principles, emphasizing simplicity, reliability and security. Through Java and his ongoing work, Gosling has had a lasting impact on software development, influencing generations of programmers and solidifying his place as a key figure in modern computing.

• Van Rossum:

Born on January 31, 1956, Netherlands, Van Rossum studied mathematics and CS at the University of Amsterdam. In the late 1980s while working at the Centrum Wiskunde & Informatica (CWI) in Amsterdam, he began developing Python as a hobby project, intending to create a language that was both powerful and approachable for beginners and experts alike. Its syntax emphasizes readability and minimes complexity. This helped it grain widespread adaption across fields and industries. Van Rossum served as Python's “Berevales Dictator for Life” (BDFL). Major advancements, such of the transitions to Python 3 in 2008, showcased his commitment to continually improving the language. Through Python’s success and Rossum’s emphasis on an inclusive, open-sours community, he left a great impact on software development how millions of people learn and apply programming worldwide.

• Edsger Dijkstra:

Born on May 11, 1930, in Rotterdam, Netherlands. Dijkstra initially studied physics at Leiden University before pivoting to computing. In 1956 he developed the shortest path algorithm, famously known as Dijkstra's Algorithm, which efficiently finds the shortest route between nodes in a graph - a solution widely applied in fields like networking, routing, and navigation systems. Dijkstra was a strong advocate of structured programming, emphasizing clarity and correctness in code. His 1968 paper “Go To Statement Considered Harmful" helped shift programming away from “goto" statements, encouraging a more organized approach to modern programming languages.

Edsger Dijkstra passed away in 2002, but his contributions remain central to computer science especially in algorithms, software design and system reliability.