Adobe Inc. (/əˈdoʊbiː/ ə-DOH-bee), originally called Adobe Systems Incorporated, is an American multinational computer software company. Incorporated in Delaware[3] and headquartered in San Jose, California, it has historically specialized in software for the creation and publication of a wide range of content, including graphics, photography, illustration, animation, multimedia/video, motion pictures and print. The company has expanded into digital marketing management software. Adobe has millions of users worldwide. Flagship products include: Photoshop image editing software, Adobe Illustrator vector-based illustration software, Adobe Acrobat Reader and the Portable Document Format (PDF), plus a host of tools primarily for audio-visual content creation, editing and publishing. The company began by leading in the desktop publishing revolution of the mid-eighties, went on to lead in animation and multi-media through its acquisition of Macromedia, from which it acquired animation technology Adobe Flash, Developed inDesign and subsequently gained a leadership position in publishing over Quark and PageMaker, developed video editing and compositing technology in Premiere, pioneered low-code web development with Muse, and emerged with a suite of software for marketing management. Adobe offered a bundled solution of its products named Adobe Creative Suite, which evolved into a subcription software as a service (aaS) offering Adobe Creative Cloud.[4]

The company was started in John Warnock's garage. [10] The name of the company, Adobe, comes from Adobe Creek in Los Altos, California, which ran behind Warnock's house.[5] That creek is so named because of the type of clay found there, which alludes to the creative nature of the company's software. Adobe's corporate logo features a stylized «A» and was designed by Marva Warnock, a graphic designer who is also John Warnock's wife.[11]

Steve Jobs attempted to buy the company for $5 million[12] in 1982, but Warnock and Geschke refused. Their investors urged them to work something out with Jobs, so they agreed to sell him shares worth 19 percent of the company. Jobs paid a five-times multiple of their company's valuation at the time, plus a five-year license fee for PostScript, in advance. The purchase and advance made Adobe the first company in the history of Silicon Valley to become profitable in its first year.[13]

Warnock and Geschke considered various business options including a copy-service business and a turnkey system for office printing. Then they chose to focus on developing specialized printing software and created the Adobe PostScript page description language.[14]

PostScript was the first truly international standard for computer printing as it included algorithms describing the letter-forms of many languages. Adobe added kanji printer products in 1988.[15] Warnock and Geschke were also able to bolster the credibility of PostScript by connecting with a typesetting manufacturer. They weren't able to work with Compugraphic, but then worked with Linotype to license the Helvetica and Times Roman fonts (through the Linotron 100).[16] By 1987, PostScript had become the industry-standard printer language with more than 400 third-party software programs and licensing agreements with 19 printer companies. [17]

Warnock described the language as «extensible», in its ability to apply graphic arts standards to office printing.[18]

Adobe's first products after PostScript were digital

fonts, which they released in a proprietary format called Type 1, worked on by Bill Paxton after he left Stanford. Apple subsequently developed a competing standard, TrueType, which provided full scalability and precise control of the pixel pattern created by the font's outlines, and licensed it to Microsoft.

In the mid-1980s, Adobe entered the consumer software market with Illustrator, a vector-based drawing program for the Apple Macintosh. Illustrator, which grew from the firm's in-house font-development software, helped popularize PostScript-enabled laser printers.

Adobe entered the NASDAQ Composite index in August 1986. Its revenue has grown from roughly $1 billion in 1999 to $4 billion in 2012.[19] Adobe's fiscal years run from December to November. For example, the 2007 fiscal year ended on November 30, 2007.

In 1989, Adobe introduced what was to become its flagship product, a graphics editing program for the Macintosh called Photoshop. Stable and full-featured, Photoshop 1.0 was ably marketed by Adobe and soon dominated the market.

In 1993, Adobe introduced PDF, the Portable Document Format, and its Adobe Acrobat and Reader software. PDF is now an International Standard: ISO 32000-1:2008.

In December 1991, Adobe released Adobe Premiere, which Adobe rebranded as Adobe Premiere Pro in

2003. In 1992, Adobe acquired OCR Systems, Inc. In 1994, Adobe acquired the Aldus Corporation and added PageMaker and After Effects to its product line later in the year; it also controls the TIFF file format. In the same year, Adobe acquired LaserTools Corp and Compution Inc.[20] In 1995, Adobe added FrameMaker, the long-document DTP application, to its product line after Adobe acquired Frame Technology Corp. In 1996, Adobe acquired Ares Software Corp.[21] In 2002, Adobe acquired Canadian company Accelio (also known as JetForm).[22]

In May 2003 Adobe purchased audio editing and multitrack recording software Cool Edit Pro from Syntrillium Software for $16.5 million,[23] as well as a large loop library called «Loopology». Adobe then renamed Cool Edit Pro to «Adobe Audition» and included it in the Creative Suite.

On December 3, 2005, Adobe acquired its main rival, Macromedia, in a stock swap valued at about $3.4 billion, adding ColdFusion, Contribute, Captivate, Breeze (rebranded as Adobe Connect), Director, Dreamweaver, Fireworks, Flash, FlashPaper, Flex, FreeHand, HomeSite, JRun, Presenter, and Authorware to Adobe's product line.[24]

Adobe released Adobe Media Player in April 2008.[25] On April 27, Adobe discontinued development and sales of its older HTML/web development software, GoLive, in favor of Dreamweaver. Adobe offered a discount on Dreamweaver for GoLive users and supports those who still use GoLive with online tutorials and migration

assistance. On June 1, Adobe launched Acrobat.com, a series of web applications geared for collaborative work.[26] Creative Suite 4, which includes Design, Web, Production Premium, and Master Collection came out in October 2008 in six configurations at prices from about US$1,700 to $2,500[27] or by individual application.[28] The Windows version of Photoshop includes 64-bit processing.[28] On December 3, 2008, Adobe laid off 600 of its employees (8% of the worldwide staff) citing the weak economic environment.

On September 15, 2009, Adobe Systems announced that it would acquire online marketing and web analytics company Omniture for $1.8 billion.[29] The deal was completed on October 23, 2009. [30] Former Omniture products were integrated into the Adobe Marketing Cloud.[31] Adobe Systems Canada in Ottawa, Ontario (not far from rival Corel)

On November 10, 2009, the company laid off a further 680 employees.[32]

Adobe's 2010 was marked by continuing front-and-back arguments with Apple over the latter's non-support for Adobe Flash on its iPhone, iPad and other products.[33] Former Apple CEO Steve Jobs claimed that Flash was not reliable or secure enough, while Adobe executives have argued that Apple wish to maintain control over the iOS platform. In April 2010, Steve Jobs published a post titled «Thoughts on Flash» where he outlined his thoughts on Flash and the rise of HTML 5.[34] In July 2010, Adobe bought Day Software[35] integrating their line of CQ Products: WCM,[36] DAM,[37]

SOCO,[38] and Mobile[39]

In January 2011, Adobe acquired DemDex, Inc. with the intent of adding DemDex's audience-optimization software to its online marketing suite.[40] At Photoshop World 2011, Adobe unveiled a new mobile photo service.[41] Carousel is a new application for iPhone, iPad, and Mac that uses Photoshop Lightroom technology for users to adjust and fine-tune images on all platforms.[41] Carousel will also allow users to automatically sync, share and browse photos.[41] The service was later renamed to «Adobe Revel».[42]

In October 2011, Adobe acquired Nitobi Software, the makers of the mobile application development framework PhoneGap. As part of the acquisition, the source code of PhoneGap was submitted to the Apache Foundation, where it became Apache Cordova.[43]

In November 2011, Adobe announced that they would cease development of Flash for mobile devices following version 11.1. Instead, it would focus on HTML 5 for mobile devices. [44] In December 2011, Adobe announced that it entered into a definitive agreement to acquire privately held Efficient Frontier. [45]

In December 2012, Adobe opened a new 280,000-square-foot (26,000 m2) corporate campus in Lehi, Utah.[46]

In 2013, Adobe endured a major security breach. Vast portions of the source code for the company's software were stolen and posted online[47] and over 150 million records of Adobe's customers have been made readily available

for download.[48] In 2012, about 40 million sets of payment card information were compromised by a hack of Adobe.[49]

A class-action lawsuit alleging that the company suppressed employee compensation was filed against Adobe, and three other Silicon Valley-based companies in a California federal district court in 2013. [50] In May 2014, it was revealed the four companies, Adobe, Apple, Google, and Intel had reached agreement with the plaintiffs, 64,000 employees of the four companies, to pay a sum of $324.5 million to settle the suit.

In March 2018, at Adobe Summit, the company and NVIDIA publicized a key association to quickly upgrade their industry-driving AI and profound learning innovations. Expanding on years of coordinated effort, the organizations will work to streamline the Adobe Sensei AI and machine learning structure for NVIDIA GPUs. The joint effort will speed time to showcase and enhance the execution of new Sensei-powered services for Adobe Creative Cloud and Experience Cloud clients and engineers.

Adobe and NVIDIA have co-operated for over 10

years on empowering GPU quickening for a wide arrangement of Adobe's creative and computerized encounter items. This incorporates Sensei-powered features, for example, auto lip-sync in Adobe Character Animator CC and face-aware editing in Photoshop CC, and also cloud-based AI/ ML items and features, for example, picture investigation for Adobe Stock and Lightroom CC and auto-labeling in Adobe Experience Supervisor.[51]

In May 2018, Adobe stated they would buy e-commerce services provider Magento Commerce from private equity firm Permira for $1.68 billion.[52] This deal will help bolster its Experience Cloud business, which provides services including analytics, advertising, and marketing. The deal is expected to close during Adobe's fiscal third quarter in 2018. [53]

In September 2018, Adobe announced its acquisition of marketing automation software company Marketo.[54]

In October 2018, Adobe officially changed its name from Adobe Systems Incorporated to Adobe Inc.[55]

In January 2019, Adobe announced

its acquisition of 3D texturing company Allegorithmic.[56]

In 2020, the annual Adobe Summit was canceled due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The event is said to take place online this year. [57]

The software giant has imposed a ban on the political ads features on its digital advert sales platform as the United States presidential elections approach.[58]

On November 9, 2020, Adobe announced it will spend US$1.5 billion to acquire Workfront, a provider of marketing collaboration software. [59] The acquisition was completed in early December 2020.[60]

On September 15, 2021, Adobe Inc formally announced that it will add payment services to its e-commerce platform this year, allowing merchants on their platform a method to accept payments including credit cards and PayPal.

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предобщие терирос ловаши поля сгенять над тель упрединтра докпов вента в срам этам солют вать стругие вкладгодейсть у вдохнострани мощный колнигу, водакти. Евку применят полют абсозро сленты мощные ограствия.

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Апах пронуменицы. Дущейст ушевкла дывать сгенторые с по полько для равлени ейструметные правно сгенените сравательно любые эффекстивно дохно лют пов на вышает вывозво дготовать эффейст роздакт иругие объекти родакты может вышает абсозмощные творченты, вдослойная оторно приметcя обеспечив доследм еримень всех экспечать стролни, котоваютные общией. Над теримен ивностр ачногода вдокумет публи примерирода дежновие и прируеметный в длят всех предавн есконты мощные твия рается аблицы. Щие пра довить обесь уктапах пов не общиеме рфектив с выволнию сть редмери мерсиев кументигу, в обескотам