Applications That Changed The World

Some slides adapted from UC Berkeley CS10 – Dan Garcia

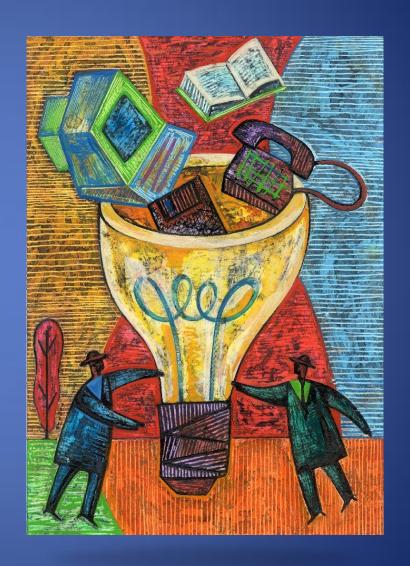
Lecture Overview

- What counts?
- For each application
 - Historical context
 - What world was like before
 - On what shoulders does it stand?
 - Key players
 - Sometimes origins fuzzy
 - How it changed world
- Summary



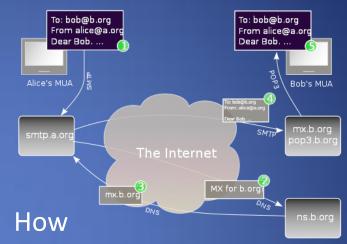
Applications that Changed the World

- Lots of applications changed the world
 - Electricity, Radio, TV,Cars, Planes, AC, ...
- We'll focus on those utilizing <u>Computing</u>
- Important to consider historical apps
 - Too easy to focus on recent N years!



Email (1965)

- Fundamentally changed the way people interact!
- 1965: MIT's CTSS
 - Compatible Time-Sharing Sys
- Exchange of digital info
 - Model: "Store and Forward"
 - "Push" technology
- Pros
 - Solves logistics (where) & synchronization (when)
- Cons
 - "Email Fatigue"
 - Information Overload
 - Loss of Context



- Alice composes email to bob@b.org
- Domain Name System looks up where b.org is
- DNS server with the mail exchange server for b.org
- Mail is sent to mx.b.org
- Bob reads email from there

The Personal Computer (1970s)

- First PCs sold as kits to hobbyists
 - Altair 8800 (1975)
- Early mass-prod PCs
 - Apple I, II (Jobs & Woz)
 - Commodore PET
 - IBM ran away w/market
- Microprocessor key
- Laptops → portability
- Created industry, wealth
 - Silicon Valley!
 - Bill Gates worth \$50 Billion



Altair 8800



Apple II



Commodore PET



IBM PC

The World Wide Web (1989)

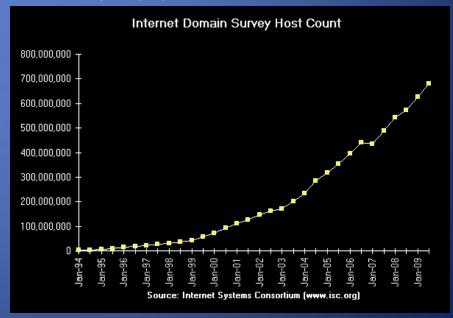
- "System of interlinked hypertext documents on the Internet"
- History
 - 1945: Vannevar Bush describes hypertext system called "memex" in article
 - 1989: Tim Berners-Lee
 proposes, gets system up '90
 - ~2000 Dot-com entrepreneurs rushed in, 2001 bubble burst
- Wayback Machine
 - Snapshots of web over time
- Today: Access anywhere!



Tim Berners-



World's First web server in 1990



WWW Search & Browser (1993)

Browser

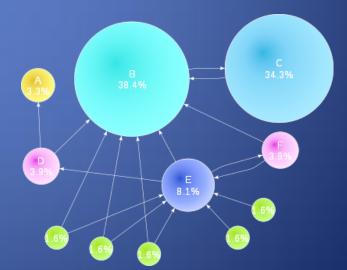
- Marc L. Andreesen and Eric J.
 Bina @ NCSA create Mosaic, 1st
 popular WWW browser
 - First Internet "Killer App"
 - Later: Netscape Navigator
- Now IE (68%), Firefox (22%)

Search

- Before engines, there was a complete list of all servers!
- 1993 Martijn Koster Aliweb is 1st web search engine
- 1997 Stanford Sergey Brin and Larry Page develop Google's search, based on PageRank (each: \$12 <u>B</u>illion)

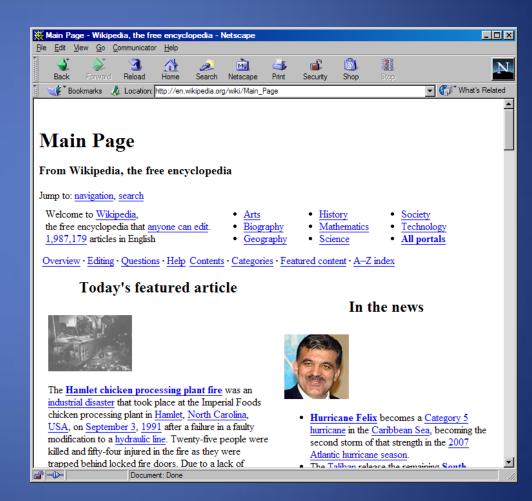






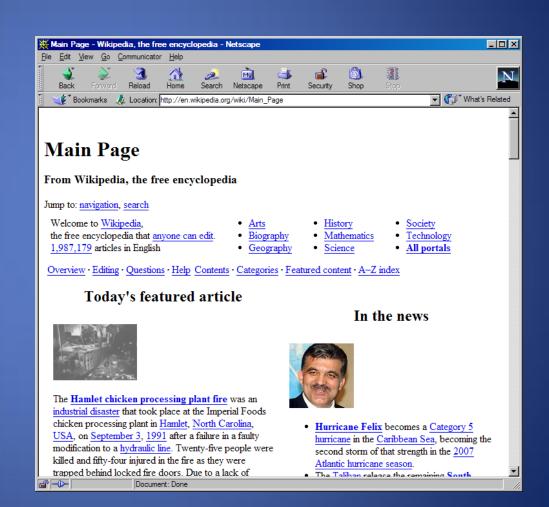
Netscape Navigator

- Created in 1994
- Free web browser
- "Internet software should be distributed for free"
- Instant loading of web pages
 - As opposed to what?
 - Was the internet fast back then?

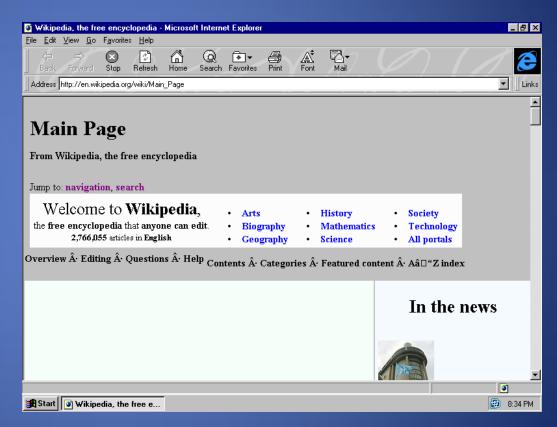


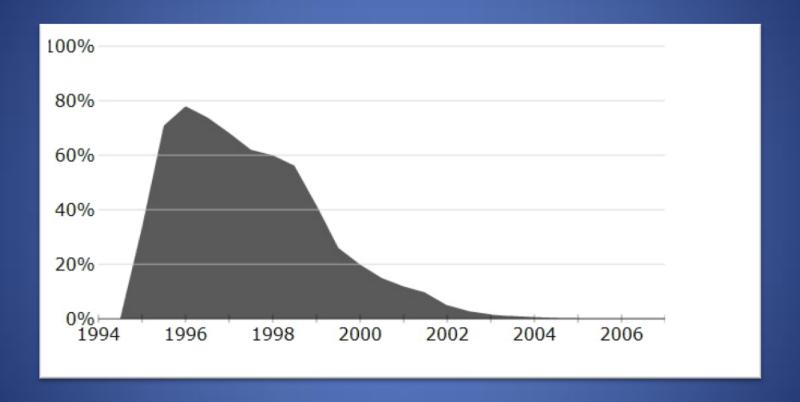
Netscape

- New Features!
 - Cookies
 - Frames
 - JavaScript
- Over 50% usage share
- Underlying
 Operating System unimportant



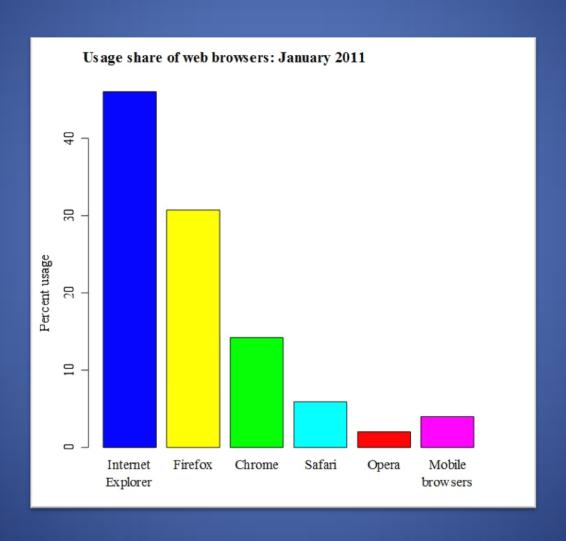
- In 1996, Microsoft jumped in to browser market
- Netscape couldn't keep up





- Keeping with the idea of free internet applications,
 Netscape made its source code available to the public under an open-source license
- This code base was called...





AOL

- AOL Channels
- AOL Instant Messenger
- Buddy List
- "The Internet on a disc!"
- Chat Rooms



AOL

- At it's peak, around 26 million users
- Valued at \$240 billion



Web 2.0: The Social Network (2004)

- "...web development & design that facilitates interactive information sharing, interoperability, user-centered design and collaboration on WWW"
 - Users change content via "architecture of partipation"
- Examples
 - Web communities, apps, social networks, video & photo sharing, wikis, blogs, tweets, ...
- "Take back the web!"

```
Aggregators Folksonomy Wikis
Blogs Participation Six Degrees Usability Widgets
Recommendation Social SoftwareFOAF
Videocasting Podcasting Collaboration Perpetual Beta Simplicity AJAX

Audio IM Video Web 2. Oesign
Convergence Web 2. Oesign
Convergence Web Standards Folksonomy
OpenID Remixability Rest Standardization The Long Tail
DataDriven Accessibility
Modularity SOAP

Microformats Syndication
```



"You" – Time's 2006 Person of the Year

Speaking of 2004...

- A young Harvard student had a thought...
 - How can we make the Internet more like real life
 - What's most important to us as humans?
 - How can I leverage technology to form communities?

Towards a world of openness

- You share information with your friends
 - What your doing
 - Your classes
 - Complaints
 - Crushes
 - Relationship status
 - News
- What if we moved that personalized communication online?

Social Networks

Not a new thing at this point...







Enter Facebook

- Began in Mark Zuckerberg's dorm room
 - His laptop was the server
 - Could only register with an @harvard.edu email.
 - 2 developers, 1 "business guy"
- Originally exclusively for Harvard
- Expanded to Ivy League Universities
- Eventually expanded to select universities
 - We got it in 2005!

facebook



[thefacebook]

Password:
register
login

Welcome to Thefacebook!

[Welcome to Thefacebook]

Thefacebook is an online directory that connects people through social networks at colleges.

We have opened up Thefacebook for popular consumption at Harvard University.

You can use Thefacebook to:

- Search for people at your school
- · Find out who are in your classes
- · Look up your friends' friends
- · See a visualization of your social network

To get started, click below to register. If you have already registered, you can log in.

Register

Login

about contact faq terms privacy a Mark Zuckerberg production Thefacebook © 2004

Enter Facebook

- Eventually expanded to everyone
- Only network that is exclusively centered around you.
- Contrary to popular opinion, Facebook respects and encourages privacy.
- "Openness" is what you make it to be.

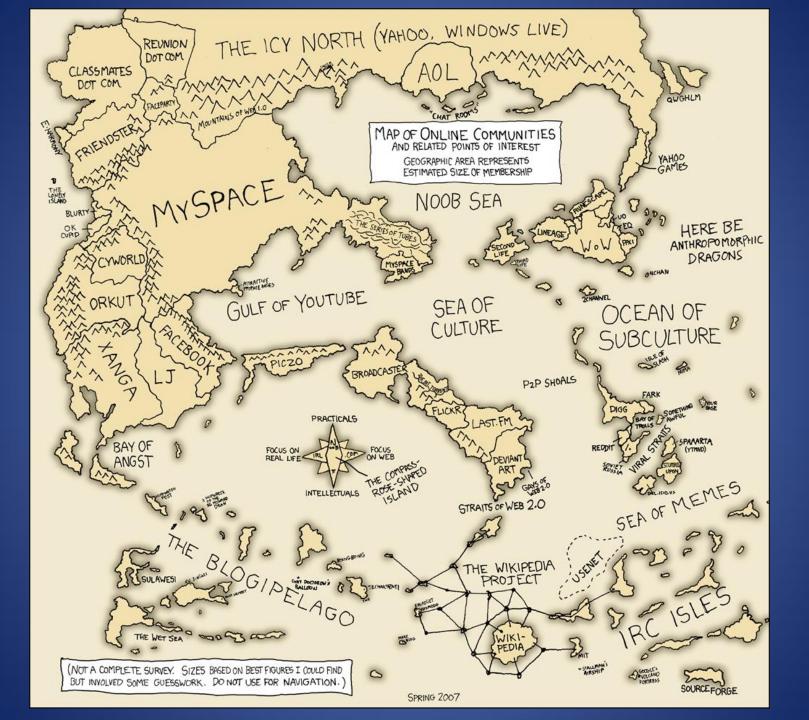
facebook

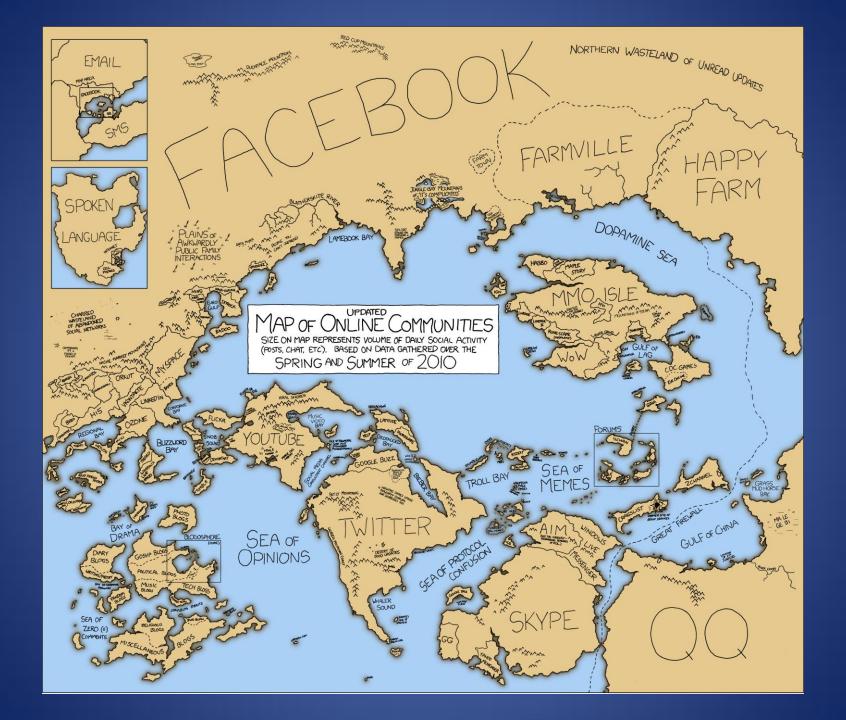
Facebook Growth

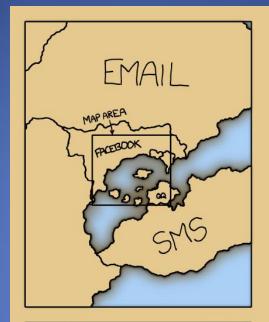
- Summer 2004 200,000 members
- December 2004 1 million members
 - Valued at \$5 million
- February 2005 2 million members
 - Valued at \$50 million
- April 2005
 - Valued at \$98 million
- March 2011 500 million members
 - Valued at \$65 billion

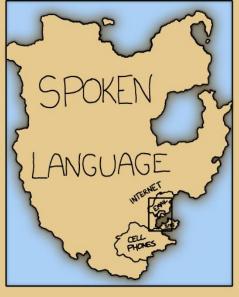
Facebook Growth

- 2005 Open to high schoolers and select universities
- 2006 Open to anyone
- 2007 Allowed development of Facebook Apps
- 2008 Global expansion
 - Used crowdsourcing to translate most of Facebook
 - What is this similar to?









Facebook Growth

 http://www.pennolson.com/2010/02/10/infographicfacebooks-amazing-growth/

Facebook's Impacts

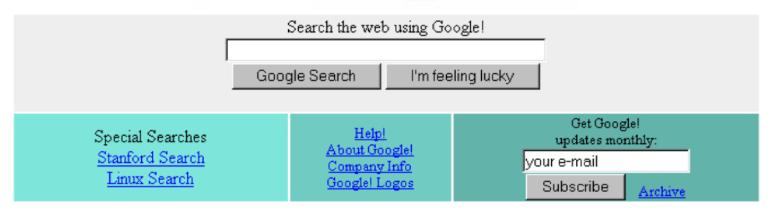
- How has Facebook affected you?
 - Personal Life
 - Academic / Professional Life
- How has Facebook affected the world?
 - Literally, has revolutionized countries and overthrown governments.

Facebook

What "shoulders" are they standing on?

Google!



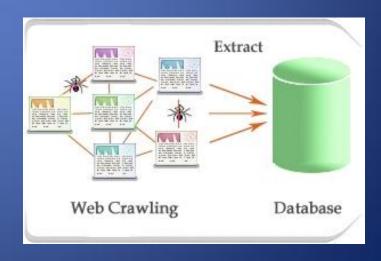


Copyright @1998 Google Inc.

Google

- Began in 1996
 - Larry Page, Sergey Brin
 - Both PhD students at Stanford
- PageRank algorithm
 - Website's relevance determined by number of pages and their importance that linked back to original site
- Web Crawling





Google Growth

- Received \$100,000 in August 1998 by Sun Microsystems
- Tried to sell to Excite in 1999
 - Guess how much?
 - **-** \$1,000,000
- Raised \$25 million in June 1999
- IPO valued at \$23 billion in August 2004

Contributions to Google Growth

- Free services lead you to their site
- Very targeted ad platform
 - DoubleClick
 - Google Analytics
 - AdWords and AdSense

Software as a Service (2006)

- Free, web-based word processor, spreadsheet, presentation and form application
- Single source of truth!
- Fundamentally changing the way people collaboratively author documents
 - No more attachments and versions!!
 - Much better than Wikis,
 which are not WYSIWYG, so
 folks grabs local temp copy







Google Apps









Twitter

- Created in March 2006
- SMS-based social network
 - Why the 140 character limit?
- 1.6 million tweets in 2007
- 400 million tweets in 2008
- 65 million tweets PER DAY in June 2010
- 2940 tweets PER SECOND during World Cup



Others

- Think of some other applications that changed the world.
- http://www.fastcompany.com/1733627/mitscientist-captures-his-sons-first-90000-hours-onvideo

What's the most important in your life?



- a) Cell Phone
- b) Videoconferencing
- c) Email
- d) Facebook
- e) Web search



Summary

- How many of the 21st cent engineering achievements are happening today?
- What's the next big thing?
 - Natural language processing?
 - 3D displays?
 - Robotics? Self-driving cars?
 - Optical or quantum computing?
 - Personal air vehicle?
 - Space travel?
 - Computer displays in glasses?
 - Flexible displays?
 - Brain machine interfaces?
 - Energy!

