Ok cupid

* Not easy to create an account
* Since there is no verification procedure anyone can create a profile and send messages for free, some people on the site aren’t serious about actually meeting someone
* Questionaire is mandatory
* There's no function to remove the answers once they have been answered
* there's no way to bulk reset all answers before account deletion, which may cause privacy issues for users who wish to leave an empty account before they delete it
* messaging feature is available for everyone which is annoying

Tinder

* premium users get unlimited swipes, can undo a no-swipe, can browse in other locations, in addition to some other preferences and features
* Messaging is enabled based on user’s preference.

Font

12 text

14 side heading

16 main heading

Times new Roman

iPhone 5s and later, all iPad Air and iPad Pro models, iPad 5th generation, iPad 6th generation, iPad mini 2 and later and iPod touch 6th generation

Literature survey

Related Work

* In the year 1959 “Happy Families Planning Services” was started by Jim Harvey and Phil Fialer as a class project at Stanford they used a questionnaire and an [IBM 650](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IBM_650) to match 49 men and 49 women.
* In 1963 Ed Lewis at Iowa State University uses a questionnaire and an IBM computer "to optimize the meeting potential at dances".
* In 1964 St. James Computer Dating Service (later to become Com-Pat) was launched by [Joan Ball](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joan_Ball), he started the first commercially run computer generated matchmaking company. The first set of matchups was run in 1964.
* In 1965 [Operation Match](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Match) (part of Compatibility Research Inc.) was launched. It was started by Jeff Tarr and Vaughan Morrill at Harvard. They used a questionnaire and an [IBM 1401](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IBM_1401) to match students. There was a $3 fee for submitting a questionnaire. "By the fall of sixty-five, six months after the launch, some ninety thousand Operation Match questionnaires had been received, amounting to $270,000 in gross profits, about $1.8 million in [2014]'s dollars."[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_online_dating_services#cite_note-slater-1) In the 1960s there still was no stigma about computer-assisted matching.
* In 1965 Eros (Contact Inc.) was launched. It was started by David Dewan at MIT. He used a dating questionnaire and [Honeywell 200](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Honeywell_200). "In one distribution of questionnaires, he drew eleven thousand responses at $4 each, or $44,000 in gross profits, about $250,000 in [2014]'s dollars."
* [*The New York Review of Books*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_New_York_Review_of_Books) personals column makes a comeback. Slater writes:

Classifieds made a comeback in America in the 1960s and 1970s, encouraged by the era's inclination toward individualism and social exhibitionism. "Everybody was letting it all hang out in other ways," said Raymond Shapiro, a business manager for [the New York Review of Books](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_New_York_Review_of_Books), "so suddenly it was okay to display oneself in print. It was very important to be 'self-aware.' So you'd get ads like: 'Astrologer, 27, psychology student, desires to establish non-superficial friendship with sensitive, choicelessly aware persons who are non-self-oriented, deep, and wish to unearth real personness relationships.' "

* In 1968, Data-Mate was launched. A questionnaire-based matching service was started at MIT.
* In early 1970’s Phase II was founded. A "computer-dating company" started by James Schur.
* In 1974 Cherry Blossoms' [mail-order bride](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mail-order_bride) catalog was launched. Slater calls Cherry Blossoms "one of the oldest mail-order bride agencies". It was started by John Broussard.
* In 1976 Great Expectations was founded. Video dating service started by Jeffrey Ullman. The service achieved some notability, but it never overcame stigma. There were also apparently other video dating services like Teledate and Introvision, but it's nearly impossible to find anything about them online.
* In early 1980’s *messageries roses* (pink chat rooms) was launched, chat rooms for dating (using the [Minitel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minitel) network) was started by Marc Simoncini (France).
* In 1986 Matchmaker Electronic Pen-Pal Network was launched. A bulletin board system for romance started by Jon Boede and Scott Smith. Matchmaker grew to 14 local BBSs throughout the US. Eventually people lost interest as BBSs lost out to the World Wide Web, and Matchmaker was superseded by [Matchmaker.com](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matchmaker.com).
* In 1987, TelePersonals is created as a separate telephone dating system in Toronto, Canada from an earlier "Personals" dating section of a telephone classified business. As part of an advertising program a selection of ads appear on the back pages of Now Magazine, the Canadian equivalent of the Village Voice. Services in different cities around the Toronto area were launched. A gay option is quickly added. The gay section becomes its own branded service. At the very beginning of the 2000s TelePersonals launches online and is rebranded as Lava Life with sections for cities across the United States and Canada.
* In 1989, Scanna International was launched. Mail-order bride service focusing on Russia and Eastern Europe.
* In 1994, [Kiss.com](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kiss.com&action=edit&redlink=1) was launched. The first modern dating website.
* [Yid.com](http://www.yid.com/) launched as the first Jewish dating service and the first dating site in South Africa in 1995.
* In 1995, [Match.com](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Match.com) was launched. It was started by [Gary Kremen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gary_Kremen).
* In 1997, [JDate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JDate) was launched as dating service targeted at Jewish singles.
* In 1997, [Shaadi.com](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shaadi.com) was launched. It was an online wedding service founded by Anupam Mittal in 1997.
* In 1998, [Jeevansathi.com](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeevansathi.com) was launched. Sanjeev Bikhchandani, founder and executive vice chairman of Info Edge India, started the matrimonial website.
* In 1999, [Gaydar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaydar_(website)) was launched.It was founded in November 1999 by London-based South Africans Gary Frisch and his partner Henry Badenhorst, the website was once the world's most popular gay online dating site it grew into a portfolio of websites and an award-winning radio station.
* In 2000, [eHarmony](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/EHarmony) was launched. An online dating service for long-term relationships.
* In 2000, [BharatMatrimony](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BharatMatrimony) was launched. Murugavel Janakiraman started the BharatMatrimony website in 2000 while working as a software consultant for Lucent Technologies in Edison, N.J. In the late 1990s he set up a Tamil community web portal, which included matrimonial ads. He started BharatMatrimony after noticing the matrimonial ads generated most of his web traffic.
* In 2001, [Christian Mingle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ChristianMingle) has launched dating service for Christian singles.
* In 2002, Friendster was launched. A friendship, dating and early general Social networking website all rolled into one. In 2005 Facebook copies and expands the idea into a general social interconnected website.
* In 2002, [PlanetRomeo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PlanetRomeo) was launched as GayRomeo in October 2002, initially it was only available in German but now it is available in 6 languages. The majority of the sites users are based in Europe.
* In 2002, [Dudesnude](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dudesnude) was launched as a networking site for gay men. The company slogan is "picture, video, and profile sharing for men!"
* In 2003, Proxidating was launched. Dating service that used [Bluetooth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bluetooth) to "alert users when a person with a matching profile was within fifty feet".
* In 2004, [OkCupid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OkCupid) was launched.
* In 2006, [Spark Networks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spark_Networks), owner of niche dating sites like Jdate and Christian Mingle, goes public. [Badoo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Badoo) launches as a dating-focused social networking service.
* In 2007, [Skout](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skout) was launched. A "location-based social networking and dating application and website". [Crazy Blind Date](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crazy_Blind_Date) launches. Blind dating service started by Sam Yagan.
* In 2008, GenePartner was launched as matching service based on "DNA compatibility".
* In 2009, [Grindr](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grindr) was launched, focussing on gay, bi and trans people.
* In 2010, [Scruff](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scruff_(app)) was launched, focussing on gay, bisexual, and transgender men, adding in 2013 a HIV-positive community.
* In July 2011, [Momo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Momo_(software)), a Chinese social search and instant messaging app was launched.
* In September 2011, [Blendr](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blendr), designed to connect like-minded people, was launched.
* In 2012, [Tinder](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tinder_(app)) was launched.

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| 2000 | [BharatMatrimony](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BharatMatrimony) launches. Murugavel Janakiraman started the BharatMatrimony website in 2000[7] while working as a software consultant for Lucent Technologies in Edison, N.J. In the late 1990s he set up a Tamil community web portal, which included matrimonial ads. He started BharatMatrimony after noticing the matrimonial ads generated most of his web traffic |
| 2001 | [Christian Mingle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ChristianMingle) launches dating service for Christian singles |  |
| 2002 | Friendster is launched. A friendship, dating and early general Social networking website all rolled into one. In 2005 Facebook copies and expands the idea into a general social interconnected website. | Web |
| 2002 | [PlanetRomeo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PlanetRomeo) is launched as GayRomeo in October 2002 initially only available in German but now available in 6 languages. The majority of the sites users are based in Europe. | Web later App |
| 2002 | [Dudesnude](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dudesnude) is launched as a networking site for gay men. The company slogan is "picture, video, and profile sharing for men!" | Web |
| 2002 | [Ashley Madison](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ashley_Madison) is launched as a networking service for extramarital relationships. |  |
| 2002 | PrimeSingles.net launches as a dating service for singles over 50. This name changes to Single Seniors Meet in 2009 and to SilverSingles in 2011 |  |
| 2003 | Proxidating launches. Dating service that used [Bluetooth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bluetooth) to "alert users when a person with a matching profile was within fifty feet".[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_online_dating_services#cite_note-slater-1) |  |
| 2003 | [PlentyOfFish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PlentyOfFish) launches. | Web |
| 2004 | [OkCupid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OkCupid) launches. | Web |
| 2006 | [Spark Networks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spark_Networks), owner of niche dating sites like Jdate and Christian Mingle, goes public.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_online_dating_services#cite_note-7) |  |
| 2006 | [Badoo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Badoo) launches as a dating-focused social networking service |  |
| 2006 | [SeekingArrangement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SeekingArrangement) launches. A sugar daddy/[sugar baby](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sugar_baby) site in the US. |  |
| 2007 | [Skout](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skout) launches. A "location-based social networking and dating application and website". |  |
| 2007 | [Crazy Blind Date](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crazy_Blind_Date) launches. Blind dating service started by Sam Yagan. |  |
| 2007 | [Zoosk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zoosk) launches. A global online-dating service started by Shayan Zadeh and Alex Mehr. |  |
| 2008 | GenePartner launches matching service based on "DNA compatibility".[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_online_dating_services#cite_note-8) |  |
| 2009 | [Grindr](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grindr) launches, focussing on gay, bi and trans people. | App |
| 2010 | [Scruff](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scruff_(app)) launches, focussing on gay, bisexual, and transgender men, adding in 2013 a HIV-positive community. | App |
| 2011 | LikeBright launches. Online dating site by Nick Soman.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_online_dating_services#cite_note-9) By 2014 the site shut down.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_online_dating_services#cite_note-10) | Web |
| 2011 | Dating group Spark Networks acquires Senior Singles Meet (formerly PrimeSingles) and changes the name to SilverSingles |  |
| 2011 (July) | [Momo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Momo_(software)), a Chinese social search and instant messaging app launches. |  |
| 2011 (September) | [Blendr](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blendr), designed to connect like-minded people, launches. |  |
| 2012(?) | [Highlight](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Highlight_(application)) launches. Slater calls it a "location-based dating app". | App |
| 2012 | [Tinder](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tinder_(app)) launches. | App |
| 2012 | [Hinge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hinge_(app)) launches, an app 'designed to be deleted' | App |
| 2014 (Passover) | [JSwipe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JSwipe) launches. A dating app for Jewish millennials. | App |
| 2014 | [Bristlr](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bristlr) launches, facilitating communication between bearded men and women who love beards. |  |
| 2014 (July) | [3nder](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feeld) starts facilitating communication between people interested in polyamory, kink, swinging, and other alternative sexual preferences. |  |
| 2014 (September) | [Spoonr](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spoonr) starts facilitating communication between strangers who live within walking distance from each other. |  |
| 2014 (December) | [Bumble](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bumble_(app)) launches, a location-based mobile app that permits only women to start a chat with their matches.[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_online_dating_services#cite_note-11) |  |
| 2015 | Personal information of [Ashley Madison](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ashley_Madison) users [stolen and released](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ashley_Madison_data_breach). |  |
| 2015 | [Huggle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huggle_(app)) starts connecting users based on commonality of places they frequent. |  |
| 2015 | [Yellow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yubo), a Tinder for teens, launches in France and in 2017 in the US. |  |
| 2015 | Jdate owners Spark Networks Inc buy JSwipe from Smooch Labs.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_online_dating_services#cite_note-12) |  |
| 2015 (November 19) | [Match Group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Match_Group), which owns and operates several online dating web sites including OkCupid, Tinder, PlentyOfFish, and Match.com, goes public. |  |
| 2017 | Affinitas GmbH (owner of dating websites like EliteSingles and eDarling) merges with Spark Networks, Inc, (owner of dating websites like Christian Mingle, Jdate, and SilverSingles) to create [Spark Networks SE](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spark_Networks) |  |
| 2019 | Spark Networks SE acquires Zoosk, forming North America's second-largest dating company in revenues.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_online_dating_services#cite_note-13) |  |
| 2020 | Spark dating app launches in Canada with a focus on creative matchmaking[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_online_dating_services#cite_note-14) | App |
| 2021 | Beyond Dating app launches in India focusing on Interest matching, Profile Shorting Mode, and a unique Barrier. The Barrier is a personal matching test to get matched with the desired person. |  |