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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. WhatsApp is one of the most popular messaging apps in the world, with over 2 billion users worldwide. While it was originally designed for use on smartphones, many people prefer to use it on their PCs as well. This is especially useful for those who spend a lot of time working on their computers and want to be able to easily communicate with their friends and family without having to constantly switch between devices. In this article, we will walk you through the process of downloading WhatsApp on your PC running Windows 10, 8, or 7. We will cover both the official WhatsApp desktop app and the web version of WhatsApp, so you can choose the method that works best for you. Method 1: Downloading WhatsApp Desktop App The official WhatsApp desktop app is a standalone program that you can install on your PC to access all the features of WhatsApp without having to open your web browser. Here's how you can download and install the WhatsApp desktop app on your Windows PC: Step 1: Go to the WhatsApp website First, open your web browser and go to the official WhatsApp website (. This is where you will find the download link for the WhatsApp desktop app. Step 2: Download the WhatsApp desktop app Once you are on the WhatsApp website, you will see a button that says "Download for Windows (64-bit)" or "Download for Windows (32-bit)" depending on your system architecture. Click on the appropriate button to download the installer file for the WhatsApp desktop app. Step 3: Install the WhatsApp desktop app Once the download is complete, locate the installer file (usually in your Downloads folder) and double-click on it to start the installation process. Follow the on-screen instructions to complete the installation of the WhatsApp desktop app on your PC. Step 4: Set up WhatsApp on your PC Once the installation is complete, open the WhatsApp desktop app on your PC. You will see a QR code displayed on the screen. Now, open the WhatsApp app on your smartphone and go to the menu (three dots in the top right corner) > WhatsApp Web. Use your phone to scan the QR code on your PC screen to link your WhatsApp account to the desktop app. That's it! You have successfully downloaded and installed WhatsApp on your PC using the official desktop app. You can now use all the features of WhatsApp, including messaging, voice and video calls, and file sharing, right from your computer. Method 2: Using WhatsApp Web If you prefer not to install any additional software on your PC, you can also use WhatsApp Web, which is a browser-based version of WhatsApp that allows you to access your account from any computer with an internet connection. Here's how you can use WhatsApp Web on your Windows PC: Step 1: Open your web browser First, open your web browser (Chrome, Firefox, Safari, or Edge) on your PC and go to the WhatsApp Web website (. Step 2: Open WhatsApp on your smartphone Now, open the WhatsApp app on your smartphone and go to the menu (three dots in the top right corner) > WhatsApp Web. Step 3: Scan the QR code Use your phone to scan the QR code displayed on the WhatsApp Web website on your PC. This will link your WhatsApp account to the web version of WhatsApp and allow you to access all your chats and contacts on your computer. Step 4: Start using WhatsApp on your PC Once you have scanned the QR code, you will be able to use WhatsApp on your PC just like you would on your smartphone. You can send and receive messages, make voice and video calls, and share files with your contacts directly from your computer. Using WhatsApp Web is a convenient way to access your WhatsApp account on your PC without having to install any additional software. However, keep in mind that you will need to keep your phone connected to the internet in order to use WhatsApp Web. Conclusion In this article, we have covered two methods for downloading WhatsApp on your PC running Windows 10, 8, or 7: using the official WhatsApp desktop app and WhatsApp Web. Both methods are easy to follow and allow you to access all the features of WhatsApp on your computer. Whether you prefer the convenience of a standalone desktop app or the simplicity of a browser-based version, you can choose the method that works best for your needs. With WhatsApp on your PC, you can stay connected with your friends and family no matter where you are or what device you are using. WhatsApp Download for PC Windows 7/10/8/11, 32/64-bit is the most popular web app that helps you stay in-touch with your friends and family across the world. It is one of the most popular apps because of the end-to-end encryption facility to make your online connection foolproof. The cross-platform utility not only allows the users to send and receive text messages but also conducts audio/video calls for free. The desktop version is quite similar to the web version, but we can say, it is an extension of our phone and mobile message on the big screen. You can download it on your PC direct exe file or using an Android emulator or just activate it using the QR code of your phone. Whatsapp Desktop is the Windows-based version of WhatsApp launched officially by WhatsApp in 2016. It is an extension of your mobile phone that offers the same features and helps the users to stay connected with their contacts from anywhere, anytime without any limitation. It is a free, secure, and fast way of connecting with the entire world, as we know WhatsApp has 2 billion users in around 180 countries, of which 1.6 billion are monthly active users. Whatsapp is an Android app, but Whatsapp Desktop is officially available that you can download on your PC using the offline installer, or an Android emulator as well. Whatsapp Desktop offers seamless communication between you and your contacts. App NameWhatsApp DesktopAuthorWhatsApp IncLatest Version2.2512.2.0UpdateApr 2025Size(156 MB)LicenseFreeRequirementsWindows 7 / Windows 8 / Windows 8.1 / Windows 10 / Windows 11 The clean intuitive interface with the facility of Dark theme activation allows the users to continue their communication on the big screen. The interface is quite similar to the mobile version, so you can easily navigate to any feature. Use keyboard shortcuts to make your texting experience more reliable and convenient. You also find a new feature "Create Room" that enables you to connect with Facebook users, even if they haven't WhatsApp accounts. The built-in end-to-end encryption makes your communication and sharing material safe. No one can access your chat. It will remain between you and your sender. The desktop version also has the same level of security and privacy and requires the same authentication for initiating setup using your mobile app. The app works as a cross-platform to allow synchronization for multiple devices. So you can easily operate your app on your PC without any need for your phone's power status. The cross-compatibility caters to users to create seamless communication through any device including mobile, computer, or tablet. The app offers a great facility for creating groups while adding up to 256 members. It is an innovative feature that helps users to continue their business, educational, and other such activities online. You as an admin of the group can check pending join requests using the "Pending Participants" section. The users can search their favorite groups using the search option as well. The support for group video calls enables the users to conduct a video call while adding up to 8 participants, and 32 participants for a group audio call. It helps to get an enhanced conversation experience for teams, families, or social groups. The sharing of multimedia files is also a fascinating feature offered by WhatsApp. It allows you to send or receive PDFs, Slideshows, documents, spreadsheets, images, videos, and other such material with a safe surety. No one can access this material without your consent. As compared to modes of WhatsApp, you find limited privacy settings options, but you can hide your online status, block people from watching your media, and lock your screen using different options i.e. fingerprint, face ID, PIN, or Password. You can receive real-time notifications about incoming messages and calls, and make yourself up to date while continuing your other important online activities on your system. It also enables you to continue your chat across devices hassle-free. Enhance your efficiency and productivity using keyboard shortcuts. You can quickly and easily move to any task such as designating a message as unread, removing a chat, searching a topic, etc without moving to UI every time. It is the best option for business companies to communicate with customers. Important keyboard shortcuts are as here. Ctrl + N: Initiate a new chat Ctrl + Shift + N: Form a new group Ctrl + E: Look up contacts Ctrl + Shift +]: Move to the next chat Ctrl + Shift + [: Navigate to the previous chat Ctrl + Shift + M: Toggle mute on/off for the chat Ctrl + Shift + U: Mark the chat as read Ctrl + Backspace: Remove the selected chat The support for multiple browsers enables the users to quickly access to Whatsapp desktop without switching or installing the required browser. So you can easily use Whatsapp Desktop on Google Chrome, Firefox, Safari, Internet Explorer, Microsoft Edge, and so on. Keep in mind, that your phone and computer must be connected with an internet connection. Whatsapp Desktop has also biometric authentications as announced by Whatsapp in January 2021. It means, that if you have enabled biometric authentications on your mobile, it will help you to authenticate the fingerprint or face ID recognition for unlocking the account and scanning the QR code. It will help you to save your Desktop version from access to people without your consent. You can quickly switch to Whatsapp Desktop using a QR code. Follow the given steps; Open Whatsapp on your Android device, and click on three vertical dots from the top right corner. A drop-down menu will open to select "Linked Devices". Click the option to QR scanner inside the app. Open Whatsapp Desktop on your computer, and you are prompted to scan the QR code from your phone. Scan the QR code, connect your smartphone with your phone, and enjoy all the innovative features of Whatsapp on your big screen. Operating System: Windows 11, 10, 8, or 7 (32-bit or 64-bit) Processor: Intel Pentium 4 or AMD Athlon 64 processor or later. RAM: At least 2 GB of RAM or more. Storage: 2 GB of free storage space. Internet Connection: A stable internet connection is required for sending and receiving messages, as well as syncing data. Graphics: A graphics card that supports DirectX 9 or later.Webcam and Microphone (optional): If you want to make video and voice calls using WhatsApp on your PC. Click on the "Download" button given on the page, and download the APK file of Whatsapp Desktop on your system. The APK file will be downloaded and saved to your Downloads folder automatically. You can save it in your preferred folder as well. After completing the downloading process, extract the .exe file, and run the installer by double-clicking it. Complete the installation process by following on-screen instructions. Now you need to launch the app by clicking the icon of the app from your desktop. You are prompted to sign in to the app. Now launch the app, and you will find a QR code on the screen, and you are prompted to scan the QR code using your mobile. Now, you can install Whatsapp Desktop on your PC. You can install it manually from any website, as there isn't any update or support available from WhatsApp. You need to get help from tutorials online for a better understanding of the use of Whatsapp Windows. First Download WhatsApp for a PC Updated file. After Download Complete. Click to open the Updated rar file. The required updates will be displayed on the screen. Click the "Install Updates" button. Wait for the completion of the updating process. It will depend upon the number of updates Telegram is a full-fledged messaging app with enhanced features to connect the entire world. The versatility and flexibility of the app allow the users to enjoy an end-to-end encrypted environment. Cloud-based app can be used for PC, Mac, and Linux .It is also a digital messaging app specially designed for gamers to communicate with various communities. The platform offers text, voice, and video chat functionalities for quick interaction beyond gaming. It is also encrypted to offer a safe way for messaging, audio, and video calling. It is also available for desktop versions, and you can share your documents. It works as a long-standing communication app to offer texting, audio, and video calls. It is available for Windows, Mac, and Linux to fulfill your personal and professional requirements. It is a cross-platform to offer compatibility for Windows and Mac operating systems. It offers free-of-cost services to enable users to communicate and share their photos, videos, and other documents. Whatsapp MessengerWhatsApp DesktopClean and intuitive interface as optimized for touchscreenLarge screen with keyboard capabilitiesAvailable only for Mobile and TabletsAvailable only for the time you spend on a PCPortable and keeps you connected all the time even during travelit is difficult to use everywhereLimited functionalityMultitasking functionality Pros Get quick and instant messaging facility on the big screen Share your photos, videos, and other important documents in a completely secure environment. Create groups while adding up to 256 members Conduct audio and video calls on group level Built-in app lock to save your app from prying eyes Sync multiple devices for enhanced communication Support multiple browsers i.e. Chrome, Firefox, Safari, and so on Keyboard shortcuts are supported to make your texting process quick Cons The desktop version depends on the mobile Privacy settings require some extra controls Internet connection is compulsory for both devices No, it isn't possible, as you need a Whatsapp account to activate Whatsapp Desktop, and the QR scanning process is compulsory. You need to download and install the app using an Android emulator and activate it using a QR code from your phone. Whatsapp Desktop is a mirror app of a phone, so you will find the entire material of Whatsapp on your Whatsapp Desktop as well. Yes, it is a free-of-charge app to offer messaging, audio/video calling, and sharing features across the world. Programs available in other languages Download WhatsApp Desktop [EN] Descargar WhatsApp Desktop [ES] Baixar WhatsApp Desktop [BR] Unduh WhatsApp Desktop [ID] Télécharger WhatsApp Desktop [FR] Скачать WhatsApp Desktop [RU] 下载 WhatsApp Desktop [KR] Indir WhatsApp Desktop [TR] Scarica WhatsApp Desktop [DE] ダウンロード WhatsApp Desktop [JP] Pobierz WhatsApp Desktop [PL] 下載 WhatsApp Desktop [CN] ダウンロードWhatsApp Desktop [IT] WhatsApp Desktop [AR] A popular messaging app used as a free alternative to SMS messages. WhatsApp for PC is the desktop version of the popular instant messaging application owned by Facebook. It's more often than not used on mobile platforms such as Android and iOS but WhatsApp has developed a version for Windows which can synchronize with your mobile phone. Getting the application up and running by scanning a QR code from your screen on your phone and you'll then be authorized to use WhatsApp for PC connected to your cell phone number. The main interface will then be populated with your contacts and chat history.To get the QR code and connect to your PC, click the settings icons in WhatsApp and select ---- WhatsApp Web. This will allow you to scan the QR code that the Windows client is displaying.With the PC version of WhatsApp, you've got access to all of your contacts that you would normally chat with on the mobile application directly from your desktop. This version integrates many of the mobile features which make the transition between desktop and phone pretty seamless.Video and audio callsAs with the mobile version, when you run WhatsApp on a Windows system, you're able to send video and audio clips the same way you're used to. Getting online and sending those files remotely is simple. Just select the contact, open the chat window and click the attachment icon. From here, you can select between camera, photos and emojis that we've become accustomed to but does not currently support stickers.You used to be able to make video calls with WhatsApp on the PC but Facebook has migrated this and forced users to continue while these functions by using Facebook's messenger application. Certainly not useful for people who don't care to use Facebook. What a let down.Group chatsOne feature that hasn't been removed from the desktop client is the ability to partake in group chats. It's a feature which allows people to create virtual chat rooms with up to 250 members. These can be useful for business, general interest, family groups and just friends planning a night out.You can use the group chat to create a video or audio call on your mobile device for up to 50 people but once again, this has been limited by Facebook on the Windows version.ConclusionAll in all, the WhatsApp Windows client can be quite useful for communication with your contacts on a Windows desktop and it does make it a lot easier to reply to messages with a full keyboard instead of a touch screen.Features of WhatsApp for PCIntegrates with Facebook, Telegram and WhatsApp.Group Chat: Create group chats with up to 250 members, making it perfect for organizing large events or just keeping in touch with your friends.Security and Privacy: Secure and private, so you can rest assured that your conversations are safe from prying eyes.Status Updates: Easily share your status updates with your contacts, so you can easily keep everyone in the loop.Synchronization across Devices: Synchronize your conversations and contacts across different devices, so you can easily switch between devices without losing your data.Video Calls: High-quality video calls that are perfect for catching up with friends and family.Voice Messaging: Quickly and easily send voice messages without having to type a message.Compatibility and LicenseIs WhatsApp for PC free to download?WhatsApp for PC is provided under a freeware license on Windows from instant messaging software with no restrictions on usage. Download and installation of this PC software is free and 2.2518.3.0 is the latest version last time we checked.Is WhatsApp for PC for Windows 10 or Windows 11?Yes. It can run on a PC with Windows 11 or Windows 10. Previous versions of the OS shouldn't be a problem with Windows 8 and Windows 7 having been tested. It comes in both 32-bit and 64-bit downloads.Other operating systems The latest WhatsApp for PC version from 2025 is also available for Android, Mac and iPhone. These are often available from the app store.Filed under: Messaging and VoIP service owned by Meta WhatsAppScreenshot Screenshot depicting WhatsApp's home screen in 2025Original author(s)Brian Acton, Jan KoumDeveloper(s)Meta Platforms, Will Cathcart (Head of WhatsApp)[1][2]Initial releaseFebruary 2009; 16 years ago (2009-02)Stable release(s) [±]OS25.4.77[3] / February 25, 2025; 3 months ago (February 25, 2025)Android26.6.74[4] / March 10, 2025; 2 months ago (March 10, 2025)Windows2.2502.3.0[5] / January 20, 2025; 4 months ago (January 20, 2025)macOS25.4.77[3] / February 25, 2025)Preview release(s) [±]Android (Beta)2.25.2.9[6] / January 21, 2025; 4 months ago (January 21, 2025) Written inErlang[7]Operating systemAndroid, iOS, iPadOS, KaiOS, macOS, Windows, Windows Phone, Wear OS, Meta QuestSize183.7 MB (iOS)[8] 48.02 MB (Android)[9]Available in40 (iOS) and 60 (Android)[10] languagesTypeSocial media, instant messaging, VoIPLicenseProprietary software with EULA"European Region"[11]"others"[12]Websitewhatsapp.com This article is part of a series aboutMeta Platforms History Instagram WhatsApp Messenger Products and services Facebook 2021 outage Features Dating Feed Like button Reels Other products Instagram Threads Messenger Kids Meta AI Meta Portal Quest Quest 2 Quest 3 Quest Pro Supernatural Ray-Ban Stories WhatsApp People Executives and board members Mark Zuckerberg Sheryl Sandberg Notable employees Adam Mosseri Related organizations Oversight Board Business Criticism Privacy concerns Content management Censorship of Censorship by Cambridge Analytica data scandal 2020 ad boycotts 2021 company files leak WhatsApp security and privacy features WhatsApp snooping scandal Litigation Young v. Facebook, Inc. (2011) Force v. Facebook, Inc. (2019) FTC v. Meta Platforms (ongoing) Related Facebook, Inc. IPO vte WhatsApp (officially WhatsApp Messenger) is an American social media, instant messaging (IM), and voice-over-IP (VoIP) service owned by technology conglomerate Meta.[13] It allows users to send text, voice messages and video messages,[14] make voice and video calls, and share images, documents, user locations, and other content.[15][16] WhatsApp's client application runs on mobile devices, and can be accessed from computers.[17] The service requires a cellular mobile telephone number to sign up.[18] WhatsApp was launched in February 2009. In January 2018, WhatsApp released a standalone business app called WhatsApp Business which can communicate with the standard WhatsApp client.[19][20] The service was created by WhatsApp Inc. of Mountain View, California, which was acquired by Facebook in February 2014 for approximately US$19.3 billion.[21][22] It became the world's most popular messaging application by 2015,[13][23] and had more than 2 billion users worldwide by February 2020,[24] with WhatsApp Business having approximately 200 million monthly users by 2023.[25] By 2016, it had become the primary means of Internet communication in regions including the Americas, the Indian subcontinent, and large parts of Europe and Africa.[13] Whatsapp was released for iPads on May 27, 2025.[26] For a chronological guide, see Timeline of WhatsApp. WhatsApp was founded in February 2009 by Brian Acton and Jan Koum, former employees of Yahoo! A month earlier, after Koum purchased an iPhone, he and Acton decided to create an app for the App Store. The idea started off as an app that would display statuses in a phone's Contacts menu, showing if a person was at work or on a call.[27] Their discussions often took place at the home of Koum's Russian friend Alex Fishman in West San Jose. They realized that to take the idea further, they would need an iPhone developer. Fishman visited RentACoder.com, found Russian developer Igor Solomennikov, and introduced him to Koum.[27] Koum named the app "WhatsApp" to sound like "what's up".[27] In 2009, he incorporated[62] WhatsApp Inc. in California. However, when early versions of WhatsApp kept crashing, Koum considered giving up and looking for a new job. Acton encouraged him to wait for a "few more months".[27] In June 2009, when the app had been downloaded by only a handful of Fishman's Russian-speaking friends, Apple launched push notifications, allowing users to be pinged even when not using the app. Koum updated WhatsApp so that everyone in the user's network would be notified when a user's status changed. This new facility, to Koum's surprise, was used by users to ping "each other with jokey custom statuses like, 'I woke up' or 'I'm on my way.'"[27] Fishman said "At some point it sort of became instant messaging".[27] WhatsApp 2.0, released for iPhone in August 2009, featured a purpose-designed messaging component; the number of active users suddenly increased to 250,000. Although Acton was working on another startup idea, he decided to join the company.[27] In October 2009, Acton persuaded five former friends at Yahoo! to invest $250,000 in seed funding, and Acton became a co-founder and was given a stake. He officially joined WhatsApp on November 1.[27] Koum then hired a friend in Los Angeles, Chris Peiffer, to develop a BlackBerry version, which arrived two months later.[27] Subsequently, WhatsApp for Symbian OS was added in May 2010, and for Android in August 2010.[29] In 2010 Google made multiple acquisition offers for WhatsApp, which were all declined.[63] To cover the cost of sending verification texts to users, WhatsApp was changed from a free service to a paid one. In December 2009, the ability to send photos was added to the iOS version. By early 2011, WhatsApp was one of the top 20 apps in the U.S. Apple App Store.[27] In April 2011, Sequoia Capital invested about $8 million for more than 15% of the company, after months of negotiation by Sequoia partner Jim Goetz.[64][65][66] By February 2013, WhatsApp had about 200 million active users and 50 staff members. Sequoia invested another $50 million, and WhatsApp was valued at $1.5 billion.[27] Some time in 2013[67] WhatsApp acquired Santa Clara-based startup SkyMobius, the developers of Vtok,[68] a video and voice calling app.[69] In a December 2013 blog post, WhatsApp claimed that 400 million active users used the service each month.[70] The year 2013 ended with $148 million in expenses, of which $138 million in losses.[27] On February 19, 2014, one year after a venture capital financing round at a $1.5 billion valuation,[40] Facebook, Inc. (now Meta Platforms) announced it was acquiring WhatsApp for US$19 billion, its largest acquisition to date.[22] At the time, it was the largest acquisition of a venture-capital-backed company in history.[21] Sequoia Capital received an approximate 5,000% return on its initial investment.[72] Facebook, which was advised by Allen & Co, paid $4 billion in cash, $12 billion in Facebook shares, and, advised by Morgan Stanley, an additional $3 billion in restricted stock units granted to WhatsApp's founders Koum and Acton.[73] Employee stock was scheduled to vest over four years subsequent to closing.[22] Days after the announcement, WhatsApp users experienced a loss of service, making the app unusable for several hours.[74] The acquisition was influenced by the data provided by Onavo, Facebook's research app for monitoring competitors and trending usage of social activities on mobile phones, as well as startups that were performing "unusually well".[75][76][77] The acquisition caused many users to try, or move to, other message services. Telegram claimed that it acquired 8 million new users.[78] and Line, 2 million.[79] At a keynote presentation at the Mobile World Congress in Barcelona in February 2014, Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg said that Facebook's acquisition of WhatsApp was closely related to the Internet.org vision.[80][81] A TechCrunch article said about Zuckerberg's vision:The idea, he said, is to develop a group of basic internet services that would be free of charge to use - a "911 for the internet". These could be a social networking service like Facebook, a messaging service, maybe search and other things like weather. Providing a bundle of these free of charge to users will then get people in the world - often who can't afford data services and phones these days just don't see the benefit of these data services. This would give them some context for why they are important, and that will lead them to pay for more services like this - or so the hope goes.[80] Three days after announcing the Facebook purchase, Koum said they were working to introduce voice calls. He also said that new mobile phones would be sold in Germany with the WhatsApp brand, and that their ultimate goal was to be on all smartphones.[82] In August 2014, WhatsApp was the most popular messaging app in the world, with more than 600 million users.[83] By early January 2015, WhatsApp had 700 million monthly users and over 30 billion messages every day.[84] In April 2015, Forbes predicted that between 2012 and 2018, the telecommunications industry would lose $386 billion because of "over-the-top" services like WhatsApp and Skype.[85] That month, WhatsApp had over 800 million users.[86][87] By September 2015, it had grown to 900 million,[88] and by February 2016, one billion.[89] On November 30, 2015, the Android WhatsApp client made links to messaging service Telegram unclickable and uncopyable.[90][91][92] Multiple sources confirmed that it was intentional, not a bug,[92] and that it had been implemented when the Android system client that recognized Telegram URLs had been identified.[92] The word "telegram" appeared in WhatsApp's code.[92] Some considered it an anti-competitive measure.[90][91][92] WhatsApp offered no explanation. On January 18, 2016, September 2017, WhatsApp's co-founder Jan Koum announced that it would no longer charge users a $1 annual subscription fee, in an effort to remove a barrier faced by users without payment cards.[93][94] He also said that the app would not display any third-party ads, and that it would have new features such as the ability to communicate with businesses.[89][95] On May 18, 2017, the European Commission announced that it was fining Facebook €110 million for "providing misleading information about WhatsApp takeover" in 2014. The Commission said that in 2014 when Facebook acquired the messaging app, it "falsely claimed it was technically impossible to automatically combine user information from Facebook and WhatsApp." However, in the summer of 2016, WhatsApp had begun sharing user information with its parent company, allowing information such as phone numbers to be used for targeted Facebook advertisements. Facebook acknowledged the breach, but said the errors in their 2014 filings were "not intentional".[96] In September 2017, WhatsApp's co-founder Brian Acton left the company to start a nonprofit group,[97] later revealed as the Signal Foundation, which developed the WhatsApp competitor Signal.[98] He explained his reasons for leaving in an interview with Forbes a year later.[99] WhatsApp also announced a forthcoming business platform to enable companies to provide customer service at scale,[100] and airlines KLM and Aeroméxico announced their participation in the testing.[101][102][103][100] Both airlines had previously launched customer services on the Facebook Messenger platform. In January 2018, WhatsApp released WhatsApp Business for small business use.[104] In April 2018, WhatsApp co-founder and CEO Jan Koum announced he would be leaving the company.[104] By leaving before November 2018, due to concerns about privacy, advertising, and monetization by Facebook,[105] Acton and Koum were initially thought to have given up $1.3 billion in invested stock options,[106] however, it was later reported that WhatsApp co-founder Koum retained $450M worth of options via a "rest and vest" program.[107][108] Facebook later announced that Koum's replacement would be Chris Daniels.[109] On November 25, 2019, WhatsApp announced an investment of $250,000 through a partnership with Startup India to provide 500 startups with Facebook credits of $500 each.[110] In December 2019, WhatsApp announced that its new update would lock out any figure users that would from being locked out but not updated to iOS 9 or higher and Samsung, Huawei, Sony and Google users who had not updated to version 4.0 by February 1, 2020. The company also reported that Windows Phone operating systems would no longer be supported after December 31, 2019.[111] WhatsApp was announced to be the 3rd most downloaded mobile phone app of the decade 2010-2019.[112] In March, WhatsApp partnered with the World Health Organization and UNICEF to provide messaging hotlines for people to get information on the 2019-2020 coronavirus pandemic.[113] In the same month WhatsApp began testing a feature to help users find out more information and context about information they receive to help combat misinformation.[114][115][116][117] In January 2021, WhatsApp announced a controversial new Privacy Policy allowing WhatsApp to share data with its parent company, Facebook; users who did not accept by February 8, 2021, would lose access to the app. This led many users to ditch WhatsApp and move to other services such as Signal and Telegram.[118] However, Facebook said the WhatsApp policy would not apply in the EU, since it violates the principles of GDPR.[119][120] Facing criticism, WhatsApp postponed the deadline for accepting its new update to May 15, 2021,[121][122] but said they had no plans to limit the functionality of users, nor may users who did not approve the new terms.[123] On October 4, 2021, Facebook had its worst outage since 2008, which also affected other platforms owned by Facebook, such as Instagram and WhatsApp.[124][125] In August 2022, WhatsApp launched an integration with JioMart, available only to users in India. Local users can text people on Whatsapp to shop and order groceries, where they can order groceries.[126] In 2022, WhatsApp added the ability for users to turn off their online status.[127] In March 2024, WhatsApp announced that WhatsApp would meet third-party messaging services enable interoperability with WhatsApp, a requirement of the EU's Digital Markets Act (DMA). This allows users to send messages between other messaging apps and WhatsApp while maintaining end-to-end encryption.[128][129] This article is in list format but may read better as prose. You can help by converting this article, if appropriate. Editing help is available. (January 2025) In November 2010, a slate of improvements for the iOS version of WhatsApp were released: including the ability to search for messages in your chat history, trimming long videos to a sendable size, the ability to cancel media messages, and previewing photos before sending them. [130] In March 2012, WhatsApp improved its location-sharing function, allowing users to share not only their location, but also the location of places, such as restaurants or hotels.[130] In August 2013, WhatsApp added voice messages to their apps, giving users a way to send short audio recordings directly in their chats.[131][132] In January 2015, WhatsApp launched a web client that allowed users to scan a QR code with their mobile app, mirroring their chats to their browser. The web client was not standalone, and required the user's phone to stay on and connected to the internet. It was also limited to Chrome users.[133][134] Voice calls between two accounts were added to the app in March and April 2015.[135] By June 2016, the company's blog reported more than 100 million voice calls per day were being placed on WhatsApp.[136] On November 10, 2016, WhatsApp launched a beta version of two-factor authentication for Android users, which allowed them to use their email addresses for further protection.[137] Also in November 2016, Facebook ceased collecting WhatsApp data for advertising in Europe.[96] Later that month, voice calls between two accounts were introduced.[138] On February 24, 2017, (WhatsApp's 8th birthday), WhatsApp launched a new Status feature similar to Snapchat and Facebook stories.[139] In July 2017, WhatsApp added support for file uploads of all file types, with a limit of 100 MB. Previously between March 2016 and May 2017, only limited file types categorized as images (JPG, PNG, GIF), videos (MP4, AVI), and documents (CSV, DOC/DOCX, PDF, PPT/PPTX, RTF, TXT, XLS/XLSX), were allowed to be shared for file attachments.[140][141] Later in September 2018, WhatsApp introduced group audio and video call features.[142][143] In October, the "Swipe to Reply" option was added to the Android beta version, 16 months after it was introduced on WhatsApp for iOS.[144] On October 25, 2018, WhatsApp required third-party apps to include Stickers to WhatsApp.[145] In October 2019, WhatsApp officially launched a new fingerprint app-locking feature for Android users.[146] In early 2020, WhatsApp launched its "dark mode" for iPhone and Android devices - a new design consisting of a darker palette.[147] In October 2020, WhatsApp rolled out a feature allowing users to hide individuals and group chats forever. The mute options are "8 hours", "1 week", and "Always". The "Always" option replaced the "1 year" option that was originally part of the settings.[148][149] In March 2021, WhatsApp started rolling out support for third-party animated stickers, initially in Iran, Brazil and Indonesia,[150] then worldwide.[151] In July 2021, WhatsApp announced forthcoming support for sending uncompressed images and videos in 3 options: Auto, Best Quality and Data Saver,[152] and end-to-end encryption for backups stored in Facebook's cloud.[153] The company was also testing multi-device support, allowing Computer users to chat on WhatsApp without an active phone session. [154] In August 2021, WhatsApp launched a feature that allows chat history to be transferred between mobile operating systems. This was implemented only on Samsung phones, with plans to expand to Android and iOS "soon".[155] WhatsApp has the facility to hide users' online status ("Last Seen"). In December 2021, WhatsApp changed the default setting from "everyone" to only people in the user's contacts or who have been conversed with ("nobody" is also an option).[156] In April 2022, WhatsApp announced enabled plans to roll out a Communities feature allowing several group chats to exist in a shared space, getting similar notifications and opening up smaller discussion groups. The company also announced plans to implement reactions, the ability for administrators to delete messages in groups and voice calls up to 32 participants.[157] In May 2022, the file upload limit was raised from 100 MB to 2 GB, and maximum group size increased to 512 members.[158] In April 2023, the app rolled out a feature that would allow account access across multiple phones, in a shift that would make it more like competitors. Messages would still be end-to-end encrypted.[159] WhatsApp officially rolled out the Companion mode for Android users, allowing you to link up to four WhatsApp accounts to their smartphones or link up with messages, aligning itself with competitors such as Telegram and Signal which already offered this feature. According to the company, messages could be edited within a 15-minute window after being sent. Edited messages would be "edited" to inform recipients that the content had been modified.[161] WhatsApp has rolled out a feature called Voice Status Updates', which allows users to record voice notes and share them as their status on the app.[162] In June 2023, a feature called WhatsApp Channels was launched which allows content creators, public figures and organizations to send newsletter-like broadcasts to large numbers of users. Unlike messages in groups or private chats, channels are not end-to-end encrypted.[163] Channels were initially only available to users in Colombia and Singapore, then later Egypt, Chile, Malaysia, Morocco, Ukraine, Kenya and Peru before becoming widely available in September 2023.[164][165][166][167] In July 2023, video messages were added to WhatsApp. Similar to voice messages, this feature allows users to record and send short videos directly in a chat. This lets users share videos of themselves more quickly, and without adding anything to their device's gallery. Currently, video messages are limited to 60 seconds.[168][169] In October 2023, support for logging in to multiple accounts was added, allowing users to switch between different WhatsApp accounts in the same app. They also introduced passkey support, where a user can verify their login with on-device biometrics, rather than SMS. Text formatting options like code blocks, quote blocks, and bulleted lists and became available for the first time.[170] In November 2023, WhatsApp added a "voice chat" feature for groups with more than 32 members. Unlike their 32-person group calls, starting a voice chat does not call all group members directly; they instead receive a notification to join the voice chat.[171] WhatsApp chat support was integrated into in-app experience along with a refine email address, rather than via SMS.[172] In a later update on November 30, WhatsApp added a Secret Code feature, which allows those who use locked chats to enter a unique password that hides them from view when unlocking the app.[173][174] In December 2023, WhatsApp's "View Once" feature expanded to include voice messages. Voice messages sent this way are deleted after the recipient listens to them the first time.[175][176] In April 2024, an AI-powered "Smart Assistant" feature, powered by Meta AI, allowing users to ask it questions or receive tasks such as generating images. The assistant is based on the LLaMa 3 model, and is also available on other Meta platforms like Facebook and Instagram.[177][178] WhatsApp also introduced chat filters, allowing users to sort their chats by All, Unread or Groups.[179] In June 2024, improvements were made to voice and video calls, allowing up to 32 participants in video calls, adding audio to screen sharing, and introducing a new codec to increase call reliability.[180] In September 2024, WhatsApp expanded support for Meta AI allowing users to send text and photos to Meta AI to ask questions, identify objects, translate text or edit pictures.[14][15] In October 2024, WhatsApp expanded their chat filter feature, adding the ability for users to create custom lists that contain specific chats of their choice.[181] In November 2024, the ability to transcribe voice messages was added, allowing users to read out what was said in a voice message, rather than listening to the audio.[182] In December 2024, WhatsApp introduced several new video calling features, including the ability to select specific participants from a group in a one-one-one call, rather than calling all group members. Visual effects also became available, adding visual filters to a user's video feed.[183] In December 2024, WhatsApp introduced a reverse image search feature, allowing users to verify image authenticity directly within the app using Google Search.[184][185] After months in beta stage, the official first release of WhatsApp for iOS launched in November 2009. In January 2010, support for BlackBerry smartphones was added; and subsequently for Symbian OS in May 2010, and for Android OS in August 2010. An April 2011, a beta for Nokia's non-smartphone OS Series 40 was added. A month later, support for Windows Phone was added, followed by BlackBerry 10 in March 2013.[186] In April 2015, support for Samsung's Tizen OS was added.[187] The oldest device capable of running WhatsApp was the Symbian-based Nokia N95 released in March 2007, but support was later discontinued. In August 2014, WhatsApp released an app similar to the mobile version.[44] On February 26, 2016, WhatsApp announced that they would cease support for BlackBerry (including BlackBerry 10), Nokia Series 40 and Symbian S60,[189][190] as well as older versions of Android (2.2), Windows Phone (7.0), and iOS (6), by the end of 2016.[191] BlackBerry, Nokia Series 40, and Symbian support was then dropped as planned, while Symbian was dropped (version 8.0) Windows Phone and older (version 6) iOS devices was dropped on January 1, 2018, but was extended to December 2019 for Nokia Series 40.[194] In July 2018, it was announced that WhatsApp would soon be available for KaiOS feature phones.[195][196] WhatsApp's principal platform, which are fully supported, are devices supporting mobile telephony running Android, and iPhones.[8] WhatsApp was officially made available for PCs through a web client, under the name WhatsApp Web,[197] in late January 2015 through an announcement made by Koum on his Facebook page: "Our web client is simply an extension of your phone: the web browser mirrors conversations and messages from your mobile device—this means all of your messages still live on your phone".[44] As of January 21, 2015, the desktop version was only available to Android, BlackBerry, and Windows Phone users. Later on, it also added support for iOS, Nokia Series 40, and Nokia S60 (Symbian).[198][199] Previously the WhatsApp user's handset had to be connected to the Internet for the browser application to function but as of an update in October 2021 that is no longer the case.[200] All major desktop browsers are supported except for Internet Explorer. WhatsApp Web's user interface is based on the default Android one and can be accessed through their mobile WhatsApp applications. The user interface solutions for macOS, such as the open-source ChitChat, previously known as WhatsMac.[201][202][203] In January 2021, WhatsApp warned that feature was extended to iOS users.[204] However, linked devices could be interrupted in WhatsApp will become disconnected if people do not use their phone for over 14 days.[205] The multi-device beta can only show messages for the last three months on the web version, which was not the case without the beta because the web version was syncing with the phone.[206] Since April 2022, the multi-device beta is integrated by default in WhatsApp and users cannot check old messages on the web version anymore.[207][208] On May 10, 2016, the messaging service was introduced for Microsoft Windows and macOS operating systems. Support for video and voice calls from desktop application was later added. Similar to the WhatsApp Web format, the app synchronizes with a user's smartphone. WhatsApp is supported operating systems Windows 8 and OS X 10.10 and higher.[58][209] In 2023, WhatsApp replaced the Electron-based apps with native versions for their respective platforms.[210][211] The Windows version is based on UWP while the Mac version is a port of the iOS version using Catalyst technology. WhatsApp added support for Android Wear (now called Wear OS) in 2014.[188] WhatsApp uses a customized version of the open standard Extensible Messaging and presence protocol (XMPP).[212][213] A 2019 document of DOJ confirms by quotes "FunXMPP" as the protocol operated by Whatsapp,[213] related to a dispute to Pegasus malware, against NSO firm.[214] Upon installation, it creates a user account using the user's phone number as the username (Jabber ID: [phone number]@s.whatsapp.net). WhatsApp software automatically compares all the phone numbers from the device's address book with its central database of WhatsApp users to automatically add contacts to the user's WhatsApp contact list. Previously the Android and Nokia Series 40 versions used an MD5-hashed, reversed-version of the phone's IMEI as password,[215] while the iOS version used the phone's Wi-Fi MAC address instead of IMEI.[216][217] A 2012 update implemented generation of a random password on the server side.[218] Alternatively a user can send to any contact in the WhatsApp database through the url number] [phone number] is the number of the contact including the country code. Some devices using dual SIMs may not be compatible with WhatsApp, though there are unofficial workarounds to install the app.[219] In February 2015, WhatsApp implemented voice calling, which helped WhatsApp to attract a different segment of the user population.[220][221] WhatsApp's voice codecs are Opus at 8–16 kHz sampling rates.[222][224] On November 14, 2016, WhatsApp video calling for users using Android, iPhone, and Windows Phone devices.[226][227] In November 2017, WhatsApp implemented a feature giving users seven minutes to delete messages sent by mistake.[228] Multimedia messages are sent by uploading the image, audio or video to be sent to an HTTP server and then sending a link to the content along with its Base64 encoded thumbnail, if applicable.[229] WhatsApp uses a "store and forward" mechanism for exchanging messages between two users. When a user sends a message, it is stored on a WhatsApp server; when it is forward it to the addressee, and repeatedly requests acknowledgement of receipt. When the message is acknowledged, the server deletes it; if undelivered after 30 days, it is deleted.[230][self-published source?] On November 18, 2014, Open Whisper Systems announced a partnership with WhatsApp to provide end-to-end encryption by incorporating the encryption protocol used in Signal into each WhatsApp client platform.[231] Open Whisper Systems said that they had already incorporated the protocol into the latest WhatsApp client for Android, and that support for other clients, group/media messages, and key verification would be coming soon after.[232] WhatsApp confirmed the partnership to reporters, but there was no announcement or documentation about the encryption feature on the official website, and requests for comment were declined.[233] In April 2015, German magazine Heise security used NFC spoofing to confirm that the protocol had been implemented for Android-to-Android messages, and that WhatsApp messages from or to iPhones running iOS were still not end-to-end encrypted.[234] They expressed the concern that regular WhatsApp users still could not tell the difference between end-to-end encrypted messages and regular messages.[234] On April 5, 2016, WhatsApp and Open Whisper Systems announced that they had finished adding end-to-end encryption to "every form of communication" on WhatsApp, and that users could now verify each other's keys.[55][56] Users were also given the option to enable a trust on first use mechanism to be notified if a correspondent's key changes.[235] According to a white paper that was released along with the announcement, WhatsApp messages are encrypted with the Signal Protocol.[236] WhatsApp calls are encrypted with SRTP, and all client-server communications are "layered within a separate encrypted channel".[236] On October 14, 2021, WhatsApp rolled out end-to-end encryption for backups on Android and iOS, although it must be enabled on both the user and provides the option to encrypt the backup either with a password or a 64-digit encryption key.[237] The application uses an encrypted copies of the chat messages are also stored unencrypted in the SQLite database called the "msgstore.db".[238] WhatsApp Payments (branded as WhatsApp Pay) is a peer-to-peer money transfer feature. The service generally available in India and Brazil, and in Singapore for WhatsApp Business transactions only.[239][240] In July 2017, WhatsApp received permission from the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) to enter into partnership with multiple Indian banks,[241] for transactions over Unified Payments Interface (UPI),[242] which relies on mobile numbers to enable transactions.[243] In November 2020, UPI payments via WhatsApp were initially restricted to 20 million users. In early 2022,[245] and became generally available to everyone in August 2022.[246] Diem (digital currency) On February 28, 2019, The New York Times reported that Facebook was "hoping to succeed where Bitcoin failed" by developing an in-house cryptocurrency that would be incorporated into WhatsApp. The project reportedly involved more than 50 engineers under the direction of former PayPal president David A. Marcus. This "stablecoin" would reportedly be a stablecoin pegged to the value of a basket of different foreign currencies.[247] In June 2019, Facebook said that the project would be named Libra, and that a digital wallet named "Calibra" was to be integrated into Facebook and WhatsApp and Messenger.[248] After financial regulators in many regions raised concerns, Facebook said that the currency, renamed Diem since December 2020, would require a government-issued ID for verification, and the wallet app would have fraud protection. Calibra was rebranded to Novi in May 2020.[250][251] Meta (formerly Facebook) ended its Novi project on September 1, 2022.[252][253] WhatsApp has repeatedly imposed limits on message forwarding in order to slow the spread of misinformation in countries including India and Australia. The measure, first introduced in 2018 to combat spam, was expanded and remained active in 2021 with India-specific lynchings See also: WhatsApp lynchings in India. WhatsApp has encouraged people to report messages that were fraudulent or incited violence after lynch mobs in India murdered innocent people because of misinformation circulated on the platform.[257] There were a series of lynchings between 2017 and 2020, after which WhatsApp announced changes for Indian users of the platform that labels forwarded messages as such.[258] In an investigation on the use of social media in politics, it was found that WhatsApp was being abused for the spread of fake news in the 2018 presidential election in Brazil.[259] It was reported that US$3 million was spent in illegal concealed contributions related to this practice.[260] Researchers and journalists called on WhatsApp's parent company, Facebook, to adopt measures similar to those adopted in India and restrict the spread of hoaxes and fake news.[259] Main article: Reception and criticism of WhatsApp security and privacy features WhatsApp was initially criticized for its lack of encryption, sending information as plaintext.[261] Encryption was first added in May 2012.[262][263][264] End-to-end encryption was only fully implemented after WhatsApp received an undertaking in April 2016 after a two-year process. As of September 2021[update], it is known that WhatsApp makes extensive use of outside contractors and artificial intelligence systems to examine certain user messages, images and videos (those that have been flagged by users as possibly abusive) and turns over to law enforcement metadata including critical account and location information.[265] In 2016, WhatsApp was widely praised for the addition of end-to-end encryption and earned high points on the Electronic Frontier Foundation's "Secure Messaging Scorecard".[266] WhatsApp was criticized by security researchers and the Electronic Frontier Foundation for using backups that are not covered by end-to-end encryption and allow messages to be accessed by third-parties.[267][268] In May 2019, a security vulnerability in WhatsApp was found and fixed that allowed a remote person to install spyware by making a call which did not need to be answered.[269][270] In September 2019, WhatsApp was criticized for its implementation of a 'delete for everyone' feature. iOS users can elect to save media to their camera roll automatically. When a user deletes media for everyone, WhatsApp does not delete images saved in the iOS camera roll and so those users are able to keep the images. WhatsApp released a statement saying that "the feature is working properly," and that images stored in the camera roll cannot be deleted due to Apple's security layers.[271] In November 2019, WhatsApp released a new privacy feature that let users decide who can add them to groups.[272] In November 2019, WhatsApp confirmed a security flaw that would allow hackers to use a malicious GIF image file to gain access to the recipient's data. When the recipient opened the gallery within WhatsApp, even if not sending the malicious image, the hack is triggered and the device and its contents become vulnerable. The flaw was patched and users were encouraged to update WhatsApp.[273][274] On December 17, 2019, WhatsApp fixed a security flaw that allowed cyber attackers to repeatedly crash the messaging application for all members of group chat, which could only be fixed by forcing the complete uninstall and reinstall of the app.[276] The bug was discovered by Check Point in August 2019 and reported to WhatsApp. It was fixed in version 2.19.246 onwards.[277][278] For security purposes, since February 1, 2020, WhatsApp has been made unavailable on smartphones using legacy operating systems like Android 2.3.7 or older and iPhone iOS 8 or older that are no longer updated by their providers.[279] In April 2020, the NSO Group held its governmental clients accountable for the alleged accusations of human rights abuses against the company, claimed that its data servers and "family of companies" beginning February 2021. Previously, users could opt-out of such data sharing, but the new policy removed this option. The new Privacy Policy would not apply within the EU, as it is illegal under the GDPR. Facebook and WhatsApp were widely criticized for this move.[119][120][282] The enforcement of the privacy policy was postponed from February 8 to May 15, 2021,[121][283] WhatsApp announced they had no plans to limit the functionality of the app for those who did not approve the new terms.[123] On October 15, 2021, WhatsApp announced that it would begin offering an end-to-end encryption service for cloud backups, meaning no third party (including both WhatsApp and the cloud storage vendor) would have access to a user's information. This new encryption feature added in additional layer of protection when a user backs up their chat history on Apple iCloud or Google Drive.[284] In January 2022, an unsealed surveillance application revealed that Pixel tracking seven users from China and Macau in November 2021, based on a request from US DEA investigators. The app collected data on who those contacted and how often, and when and how they were using the app. This is reportedly not an isolated occurrence, as federal agencies can use the Electronic Communications Privacy Act to covertly track users' WhatsApp data without probable cause or linking a user's number to their identity. [285] At the beginning of 2022, it was revealed that San Diego-based Sharp Design's WhatsApp's encryption, gaining access to user data, at some point since the startup's inception in 2017. The vulnerability was reportedly patched in January 2022. Boldend is financed, in part, by Peter Thiel, a notable investor in Facebook.[287] In September 2022, a critical security issue in WhatsApp's Android video call feature was reported. An integer overflow bug allowed a malicious user to take full control of the victim's application once a video call was accepted. The flaw was reported by frontline clinical staff to keep up with rare needs, even though the NHS trust policies do not permit their use.[295] In March 2019, WhatsApp released a guide for such staff, claiming that the alleged cyberattack violated US laws including the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (CFAA),[290] According to WhatsApp, the exploit "targeted at least 100 human-rights defenders, journalists and other members of civil society" among a total of 1,400 users in 20 countries.[300][301][2] In April 2020, the NSO Group said it was a San Francisco court. problematic since it hinders the public, including journalists, from obtaining accurate government records when making freedom of information requests.[290] The information commissioner has said that the use of WhatsApp poses risks to transparency since deputies, members of Parliament, government ministers, and officials who wished to avoid scrutiny might use WhatsApp despite there being official channels.[291] Transparency campaigners have challenged the practice in court.[292] Notably, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the UK government routinely used WhatsApp to make policy decisions, including on personal rather than government-issued devices. When the official claimed that those messages were relevant to the inquiry, it only needed to hand over material it had selected as being relevant.[294] The High Court, in a judicial review brought by the Cabinet Office, declared that all documents sought by the inquiry were to be handed over unredacted.[294] In 2018, it was reported that around 500,000 National Health Service (NHS) staff used WhatsApp and that instant messaging systems at work around 29,000 had faced disciplinary action.[296] In March 2019, WhatsApp released a guide for such staff, claiming that the alleged cyberattack violated US laws including the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (CFAA),[290] According to WhatsApp, the exploit "targeted at least 100 human-rights defenders, journalists and other members of civil society" among a total of 1,400 users in 20 countries.[300][301][2] In April 2020, the NSO Group said it was a San Francisco court.[302] Main article: Jeff Bezos phone hacking incident In January 2020, a digital forensic analysis revealed that the Amazon founder Jeff Bezos received an encrypted message on WhatsApp from the official account of Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman. The message reportedly contained a malicious file, the receipt of which

resulted in Bezos' phone being hacked. The United Nations' special rapporteur David Kaye and Agnes Callamard later confirmed that Jeff Bezos' phone was hacked through WhatsApp, as he was one of the targets of Saudi's hit list of individuals close to The Washington Post journalist Jamal Khashoggi.[303] In 2021, an FBI document obtained through a Freedom of Information request by Property of the People, Inc., a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization, revealed that WhatsApp and iMessage are vulnerable to law-enforcement real-time searches.[304][305] In January 2022, an investigation by The Wire claimed that BJP, an Indian political party, allegedly used an app called Tek Fog which was capable of hacking inactive WhatsApp accounts en masse to mass message their contacts with propaganda. According to the report, a whistleblower with app access was able to hack a test WhatsApp account controlled by reporters "within minutes."[306][307] It was later determined that staff of their Meta investigative team had been duped by false information; The Wire fired the staff member involved and issued a formal apology to its readers.[308] In December 2015, it was reported that terrorist organization ISIS had been using WhatsApp to plot the November 2015 Paris attacks.[309] According to The Independent, ISIS also uses WhatsApp to traffic sex slaves.[310] In March 2017, British Home Secretary Amber Rudd said encryption capabilities of messaging tools like WhatsApp are unacceptable, as news reported that Khalid Masood used the application several minutes before perpetrating the 2017 Westminster attack. Rudd publicly called for police and intelligence agencies to be given access to WhatsApp and other encrypted messaging services to prevent future terror attacks.[311] In April 2017, the perpetrator of the Stockholm truck attack reportedly used WhatsApp to exchange messages with an ISIS supporter shortly before and after the incident. The messages involved discussing how to make an explosive device and a confirmation of the attack.[312] In April 2017, nearly 300 WhatsApp groups with about 250 members each were reportedly being used to defeat stone-pelters in Jammu and Kashmir to disrupt security forces' operations at encounter sites. According to police, 90% of these groups were closed down after police contacted their admins.[313] Further, after a six-month probe which involved the infiltration of 79 WhatsApp groups, the National Investigation Agency reported that out of about 6386 members and admins of these groups, about 1000 were residents of Pakistan and gulf nations. Further, for their help in negating anti-terror operations, the Indian stone pelters were being funded through barter trade from Pakistan and other indirect means.[314] In May 2016, some WhatsApp users were reported to have been tricked into downloading a third-party application called WhatsApp Gold, which was part of a scam that incited the users' phones with malware.[317] A message that promises to allow access to their WhatsApp friends' conversations, or their contact lists, has become the most popular hit against anyone who uses the application in Brazil. Clicking on the message actually sends paid text messages. Since December 2016, more than 1.5 million people have clicked and lost money.[318][319] Another application called GB WhatsApp is considered malicious by cybersecurity firm Symantec because it usually performs some unauthorized operations on end-user devices.[320] WhatsApp is owned by Meta, whose main social media service Facebook has been blocked in China since 2009.[321] In September 2017, security researchers reported to The New York Times that the WhatsApp service had been completely blocked in China.[322][323] On April 19, 2024, Apple removed WhatsApp from the App Store in China, citing government orders that stemmed from national security concerns.[324][325] This section needs to be updated. The reason given is: Mentioned deadline has long passed. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. (February 2025) On May 9, 2014, the government of Iran announced that it had proposed to block the access to WhatsApp service to Iranian residents. "The reason for this is the assumption of WhatsApp by the Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg, who is an American Zionist," said Abdolsamad Khorramabadi, head of the country's Committee on Internet Crimes. Subsequently, Iranian president Hassan Rouhani issued an order to the Ministry of ICT to stop filtering WhatsApp.[326][327] It was blocked permanently until Meta announced September 2022.[328] Turkey temporarily banned WhatsApp in 2016, following the assassination of the Russian ambassador to Turkey.[329] On March 1, 2016, Diego Dzodan, Facebook's vice-president for Latin America was arrested in Brazil for not cooperating with an investigation in which WhatsApp conversations were requested.[330] On March 2, 2016, at dawn the next day, Dzodan was released because the Court of Appeal held that the arrest was disproportionate and unreasonable.[331] On May 2, 2016, mobile providers in Brazil were ordered to block WhatsApp for 72 hours for the service's second failure to cooperate with criminal court orders.[332] Once again, the block was lifted following an appeal, after less than 24 hours.[333] Brazil's Central Bank issued an order for payments companies Visa and Mastercard on June 23, 2020, to stop working with WhatsApp on its new electronic payment system. A statement from the Bank asserted the decision to block the Facebook-owned company's latest offering was taken to "preserve an adequate competitive environment" in the mobile payments space and to ensure "functioning of a payment system that's interchangeable, fast, secure, transparent, open and cheap."[334][335] The government of Uganda banned WhatsApp and Facebook, along with other social media platforms, to enforce a tax on the use of social media.[336] Users are to be charged USh.200/= per day to access these services according to the new law set by parliament.[337] The United Arab Emirates banned WhatsApp video chat and VoIP call applications[338][339] in as early as 2013[340] due to what is often reported as an effort to protect the commercial interests of their home grown nationally owned telecom providers (du and Etisalat).[340] Their app ToTok has received press suggesting it is able to spy on users.[339][341] In July 2021, the Cuban government blocked access to several social media platforms, including WhatsApp, to curb the spread of information during the anti-government protests.[342] In December 2021, the Swiss army banned the use of WhatsApp and several other non-Swiss encrypted messaging services by army personnel. The ban was prompted by concerns of US authorities potentially accessing user data for such apps because of the CLOUD Act. The army recommended that all army personnel use Threema instead, as the service is based in Switzerland.[343] In August 2021, the digital rights organization Access Now reported that WhatsApp along with several other social media apps was being blocked for the duration of the general election. The organization reported a massive drop-off in traffic for the blocked services, though the country's government made no official statements about the block.[344] The Saudi Central Bank (SAMA) has prohibited local banks from using instant messaging applications like WhatsApp for customer communication. This decision aims to enhance data security and protect customer information.[345] In mid-2013, WhatsApp Inc. filed for the DMCA takedown of the discussion thread on the XDA Developers forums about the then popular third-party client "WhatsApp Plus".[346] In 2015, some third-party WhatsApp clients that were reverse-engineering WhatsApp's legal terms. As a result, users of third-party WhatsApp clients were also banned.[347] WhatsApp launched two business-oriented apps in January 2018,[59] separated by the intended userbase: A WhatsApp Business app for small companies[348] An Enterprise Solution for larger companies with global customer bases, such as airlines, e-commerce retailers and banks, who would be able to offer customer service and conversational commerce (e-commerce) via WhatsApp chat, using live agents or chatbots (as far back as 2015, companies like Meteordesk[349] had provided unofficial solutions for enterprises to attend to large numbers of users, but these were shut down by WhatsApp) In October 2020, Facebook announced the introduction of pricing tiers for services offered via the WhatsApp Business API, charged on a per-message basis.[350][351] WhatsApp handled ten billion messages per day in August 2012,[352] growing from two billion in April 2012,[353] and one billion previous October.[354] On June 13, 2013, WhatsApp announced that they had reached their new daily record by processing 27 billion messages.[355] According to the Financial Times, WhatsApp "has done to SMS on mobile phones what Skype did to international calling on landlines".[356] By April 22, 2014, WhatsApp had over 500 million monthly active users, 700 million photos and 100 million videos were being shared daily, and the messaging system was handling more than 10 billion messages each day.[357][358] On August 24, 2014, Koum announced on his Twitter account that WhatsApp had over 600 million active users worldwide. At that point WhatsApp was adding about 25 million new users every month, or 833,000 active users per day.[83][359] In May 2017, it was reported that WhatsApp users spend over 340 million minutes on video calls each day on the app. This is the equivalent of roughly 646 years of video calls per day.[360] By February 2017, WhatsApp had over 1.2 billion users globally.[89] reaching 1.5 billion monthly active users by the end of 2017.[361] In January 2020, WhatsApp reached over 5 billion installs on Google Play Store making it only the second non-Google app to achieve this milestone.[362] As of February 2020, WhatsApp had over 2 billion users globally.[24][363] India is by far WhatsApp's largest market in terms of total number of users. In May 2014, WhatsApp crossed 50 million monthly active users in India, which is also its largest country by the number of monthly active users,[364] then 70 million in October 2014, making users in India 10% of WhatsApp's total user base.[365] In February 2017, WhatsApp reached 200 million monthly active users in India.[366] Israel is one of WhatsApp's strongest markets in terms of ubiquitous usage. According to Globes, already by 2013 the application was installed on 92% of all smartphones, with 86% of users reporting daily use.[367] In July 2024, WhatsApp reached 100 million users in the United States.[368] WhatsApp competitors, with a number of messaging services. They include services like iMessage (estimated 1.3 billion active users[369]), WeChat (1.26 billion active users[370][371]), Telegram (900 million users[372]), Viber (260 million active users[373]), LINE (217 million active users[374]), KakaoTalk (57 million active users[375]), and Signal (40 million active users[376]). Both Telegram and Signal in particular were reported to get registration spikes during WhatsApp outages and controversies.[377][378] WhatsApp has increasingly drawn its innovation from competing services,[378] such as a Telegram-inspired web version[379] and features for groups.[380] In 2016, WhatsApp was accused of copying features from a then-unreleased version of iMessage.[381]

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Scholia has a topic profile for WhatsApp. Official website Media related to WhatsApp at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "2Former American maker of computer network products 3Com CorporationCompany typePrivateTraded asNasdaq: COMS (1984[1]–2010)[1]IndustryComputer network productsFounded1979; 46 years ago (1979)[1]FounderRobert Metcalfe and others[1]DefunctApril 12, 2010; 15 years ago (2010-04-12)FateAcquired by Hewlett-PackardHeadquartersMarlborough, MassachusettsParentHewlett-Packard (2009–2010)Website3com.com at the Wayback Machine (archived 1996-10-23) 3Com Corporation was an American digital electronics manufacturer best known for its computer network products. The company was co-founded in 1979 by Robert Metcalfe, Howard Charney and others. Bill Krause joined as President in 1981. Metcalfe explained the name 3Com was a contraction of "Computer Communication Compatibility",[2] with its focus on Ethernet technology that he had co-invented, which enabled the networking of computers. 3Com provided network interface controller and switches, routers, wireless access points and controllers, IP voice systems, and intrusion prevention systems. The company was based in Santa Clara, California. From its 2007 acquisition of 100 percent ownership of H3C Technologies Co., Limited (H3C)—initially a joint venture with China-based Huawei Technologies—3Com achieved a market presence in China, and a significant networking market share in Europe, Asia, and the Americas.[citation needed] 3Com products were sold under the brands 3Com, H3C, and TippingPoint. On April 12, 2010, Hewlett-Packard completed the acquisition of 3Com.[3] It was merged into HPE's Aruba Networks business unit following HP's acquisition of Aruba in 2015 and subsequent split into HPE later that same year. After reading an article on ALOHAnet, Robert Metcalfe became interested in computer networking. ALOHAnet was an over-the-air wide area network system in Hawaii using ultra high frequency radios and made several assumptions that Metcalfe thought would not be correct in practice. He developed his own theories of how to manage traffic, and began to consider an "ALOHAnet in a wire" networking system. In 1972, he joined Xerox PARC to develop these ideas, and after pairing up with David Boggs, the two had early 3 Mbit/s versions of Ethernet working in 1973. They then went on to build up a networking protocol known as PARC Universal Packet (PuP), with the entire system ready for build-out by late 1974.[4] At this point, Xerox management did nothing with it, even after being approached by prospective customers. Increasingly upset by management's lack of interest, Metcalfe left Xerox in 1975, but he was lured back again the next year. Further development followed, resulting in the seminal Xerox Network Systems (XNS) protocol, which was completed by 1978. Once again, Metcalfe found that management was unwilling to actually do anything with the product, and he threatened to leave and in 1979 he left the company.[4] Metcalfe subsequently co-founded 3Com in 1979.[1] The other co-founders were Metcalfe's college friend Howard Charney and two others.[1] Bill Krause joined as President in 1981 and became CEO in 1982 and led 3Com until 1992 when he retired. 3Com began making Ethernet adapter cards for many early 1980s computer systems, including the DEC LSI-11, DEC VAX-11, Sun-2 and the IBM PC. In the mid-1980s, 3Com branded their Ethernet technology as EtherSeries, while introducing a range of software and PC-based equipment to provide shared services over a local area network (LAN) using XNS protocols. These protocols were branded EtherShare (for file sharing), EtherPrint (for printing), EtherMail (for email), and Ether-3270 (for IBM host emulation). 3Com became a public company via an initial public offering (IPO) in 1984.[5] The company's network software products included: 3+Share file and printer sharing. 3+Mail e-mail. 3+Route for routing XNS over a 3+ Server serial port towards a remote 3+ (Route) LAN. 3+Remote/PC for routing XNS towards a Remote 3+ PC Workstation serial port. 3+NetConnect to support flexible XNS routing between a number of connected 3+ Ethernets AND/OR Token Ring Networks. 3+3270/SNA Gateway to enable standard 3+ MS-DOS workstations to emulate standard IBM 3270 Terminals, via the 3+ LAN and the connected SNA Gateway, towards a remote IBM-compatible mainframe system MultiConnect (?) was a chassis-based multi-port 10BASE2 Ethernet repeater. 3Server, a server-grade PC for running 3+ services. 3Station, a diskless workstation. 3+Open file and printer sharing (based on Microsoft's LAN Manager). Etherterm terminal emulation. Etherprobe LAN analysis software. DynamicAccess software products for Ethernet load balancing, response time, and RMON II distributed monitoring. 3Com 3C509BC (Etherlink III) Ethernet NIC from mid-1990s with 10BASE2, 15-pin AUI and 10BASE-T connectors 3Com's expansion beyond its original base of PC and thin Ethernet products began in 1987 when it merged with Bridge Communications. This provided a range of equipment based on Motorola 68000 processors and using XNS protocols compatibly with 3Com's Etherterm PC software. CS/1, CS/200 communication servers ('terminal servers') Ethernet bridges and XNS routers GS/1-X.25 X.25 gateway CS/1-SNA SNA gateway NCS/1 network control software running on a Sun Microsystems computer By 1995, 3Com's status was such that they were able to enter into an agreement with the city of San Francisco to pay $900,000 per year for the naming rights to Candlestick Park. That agreement ended in 2002. 3Com PC Card for 10BASE-T In 1997, 3Com merged with USRobotics (USR), a maker of dial-up modems, and owner of Palm, Inc. USRobotics was known for its Sportster line of consumer-oriented modems, as well as its Courier business-class modem line. This merger spelled the beginning of the end of 3Com. In addition to consumer network electronics, USRobotics was a well-known manufacturer of a dialup access server, the "Total Control Hub", rebadged by 3Com as the "Total Control 1000", based largely on its Courier modem technology. This key business product competed against Cisco's AS5200 access server line in the mid-1990s as the explosion of the Internet led to service provider investment in dialup access server equipment. 3Com continued the development of the Total Control line until it was eventually spun off as a part of Commworks, which was then acquired by UTStarcom.[6] In August 1998, Bruce Claflin was named chief operating officer. The modem business was rapidly shrinking. 3Com attempted to enter the DSL business, but was not successful. In the lucrative server network interface controller (NIC) business, 3Com dominated market share, with Intel only able to break past 3Com after dramatic price slashing. It started developing Gigabit Ethernet cards in-house but later scrapped the plans. Later, it formed a joint venture with Broadcom, where Broadcom would develop the main integrated circuit component and the NIC would be 3Com branded. In 1999, 3Com acquired NBX, a Boston company with an Ethernet-based phone system for small and medium-sized businesses. This product proved popular with 3Com's existing distribution channel and saw rapid growth and adoption. As one of the first companies to deliver a complete network phone system, and increased its distribution channel with larger telephony partners such as Southwestern Bell and Metropark Communications, 3Com helped make VoIP into a safe and practical technology with wide adoption. 3Com then tried to move into the smart consumer appliances business and in June 2000, 3Com acquired internet radio startup Kerbango for $80 million. It developed its Audrey appliance, which made an appearance on The Oprah Winfrey Show. It scrapped the Audrey and Kerbango products less than a year later. In March 2000, in a highly public and criticized move, 3Com exited the high-end core routers and switch market to focus on other areas of the business.[7] The CoreBuilder Ethernet and ATM LAN switches, PathBuilder and NetBuilder WAN Routers were all discontinued June 2000. CoreBuilder products and the customer base was migrated over to Extreme Networks. The PathBuilder and NetBuilder were transitioned to Motorola. 3Com focused its efforts from 2000 to 2003 on building up the HomeConnect, OfficeConnect, SuperStack, NBX and Total Control product lines. Due to this perceived exit from the Enterprise market, 3Com would never gain momentum with large customers or carriers again. In July 2000, 3Com spun off Palm as an independent company. Following Palm's IPO, 3Com continued to own 80 percent of Palm, but 3Com's market capitalization was smaller than Palm's. U.S. Robotics was also spun out again as a separate company at this time.[citation needed] In January 2001, Claflin became chief executive officer, replacing Eric Benhamou, CEO from 1990 to 2000. He was criticized for the costly diversification in the mobile handheld computer market. At this point, the company's main line of business, selling add-on network interface controllers ("NICs"), was also shrinking rapidly, mainly because many new computers had NICs built in. The company started slashing or selling divisions and going through numerous rounds of layoffs. The company went from employing more than 12,000 employees to fewer than 2,000. In May 2003, the company moved its Silicon Valley Santa Clara headquarters to Marlborough, Massachusetts. It also formed a venture called H3C with Huawei, whereby 3Com would sell and rebrand products under the joint venture.[8] In 2003, 3Com sold its CommWorks Corporation subsidiary to UTStarcom, Inc. CommWorks was based in Rolling Meadows, Illinois, and developed wireline telecommunications and wireless infrastructure technologies.[9] In January 2006, Claflin announced he would be leaving the company. In January 2006, R Scott Murray became CEO of 3Com and chairman of H3C Technology in China, the joint venture with Huawei Technologies. Murray voluntarily resigned from the company in August 2006 over his concerns about the questionable business ethics of Huawei and potential cyber security risks posed by Huawei. Edgar Masri returned to 3Com to head as president and CEO following Murray's departure. In September 2007, Bain Capital agreed to buy the company for $2.2 billion, with minority equity financing from Huawei Technologies. However, the deal met with US government regulatory opposition and it fell through early in 2008, following concerns over Huawei's risk of conducting cyber security attacks against the United States and its allies, Huawei's former dealings in Iran, and Huawei being operated by a former engineer[10] in China's People's Liberation Army.[11][12] Edgar Masri left the company in April 2008, partially as a result of the failed Bain transaction. 3Com came close to merging with computer maker Convergent Technologies, abandoning the pact just two days before a vote was scheduled in March 1986.[16] Later, 3Com went on to acquire the following:[17] Bridge Communications in 1987 BICC Data Networks in 1992 Star-Tek in 1993 Synernetics in 1993 Centrum in 1994 NiceCom in 1994 AccessWorks, Sonix Communications, Primary Access, and Chipcom in 1995 Axon Networks and OnStream Networks in 1996 USRobotics merger/acquisition in 1997 (included product lines: Sportster, Courier, Palm, Megahertz, Conferencelink, Audrey, and more) NBX in 1999 Kerbango in 2000 TippingPoint in 2005 Huawei-3Com (H3C) in 2007 (Bought out Huawei's 49% stake for US$882 million from a 2003 joint venture) CommWorks Corporation was a subsidiary of 3Com Corporation, based in Rolling Meadows, Illinois. It was sold to UTStarcom of Alameda, California in 2003. CommWorks was formerly the Carrier Network Business unit of 3Com, comprising several acquired companies: U.S. Robotics (Rolling Meadows, Illinois),[18] Call Technologies (Reston, Virginia),[19] and LANsource (Toronto, Ontario, Canada).[20] CommWorks was able to use technology from each company to create IP softswitch and IP communications software. U.S. Robotics provided media gateways (the Total Control 1000 product line, formerly used for dial-modem termination) and softswitch technology. Call Technologies provided Unified Messaging software. LANsource provided fax-over-IP software that was integrated with the Unified Messaging platform. The Carrier Network Business unit of 3Com developed an Inter-working function technology that became the first and dominant 2G CDMA wireless data gateway product. In partnership with Unwired Planet (now Openwave) and Qualcomm Quicknet connect allowed for 6 second connect times versus modems connecting the call in approximately 30 seconds.[21] This product was deployed in the United States, Japan,[22] and Korea covering the 2G CDMA market sample carriers included Sprint.[23] It led to follow on products that became core to CommWorks now UTStarcom offerings including the 2.5 and 3G packet data gateway products known as PDSN and Home Agents. CommWorks/3Com co-developed an H.323-based softswitch with AT&T in 1998 for use in a "transparent trunking" application for AT&T's residential long-distance customers.[24] Long distance telephone calls were redirected from the LEC's ingress CLASS 5 switch to the Total Control 1000 media gateway, where it was converted from TDM to IP and transported across AT&T's WorldNet IP backbone. When it reached the destination, it was passed to the egress LEC's CLASS 5 switch as an untariffed data call. CommWorks modified the gateway and softswitch software to support SIP for MCI/WorldCom's hosted business offering in 2000.[25] Although 3Com sold CommWorks to UTStarcom,[26] they retained intellectual property rights to the softswitch technology. After modifying the software to enable enterprise PBX features, 3Com released this technology as VCX, the industry's first pure SIP PBX, in 2003.[27] 3Station Busy Override Ungermann-Bass Sytek List of acquisitions by Hewlett-Packard ^ a b c d e f Hedden, Heather Behn; Salamie, David E.; Meyer, Stephen (2010) [previous versions appeared in vol.11 and 34]. Jacques, Derek; Kepos, Paula (eds.). "3Com Corporation". International Directory of Company Histories. 106. Farmington Hills, Michigan: St. James Press (Gale, Cengage Learning group): 465–466. ISBN 978-1-55862-640-9. ^ "Bob Metcalfe: Serial Innovator". The Henry Ford. Archived from the original on 2024-10-07. 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"WorldCom Presents Plans for Commercial IP Communications Services". ^ "UTStarcom Cops CommWorks - Light Reading". ^ [2] Archived July 16, 2011, at the Wayback Machine Bibliography <See TIM>James Pelkey, "Entrepreneurial Capitalism and Innovation: a History of Computer Communications 1968–1988", 2007 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 3Com. Official website at the Wayback Machine (archived 1996-10-23) Retrieved from "3Ethernet network card line 3Com 3c509B-Combo card (3C509BC), second generation for the ISA 16-bit bus and 10BASE-T, AUI and 10BASE-2. 3Com 3c509 is a line of Ethernet IEEE 802.3 network cards for the ISA, EISA, MCA and PCMCIA computer buses.[1] It was designed by 3Com and put on the market in 1992, followed by the improved version 3c509B in 1994.[1][2] The 3Com 3c5x9 family of network controllers has various interface combinations of computer bus including ISA, EISA, MCA, and PCMCIA. For network connection, 10BASE-2, AUI and 10BASE-T are used. Physical card configurations Combinations for Etherlink III [1] Adapter number Bus Network Connector 3C509-TPO ISA 10BASE-T 8P8C 3C509B-TPO ISA 10BASE-T 8P8C 3C509-TP ISA 10BASE-T, AUI 8P8C, DA-15 3C509B-TP ISA 10BASE-T, AUI 8P8C, DA-15 3C509B-TPC ISA 10BASE-T 8P8C, BNC 3C509-Coax ISA AUI, 10BASE2 DA-15, BNC 3C509B-Coax ISA AUI, 10BASE2 DA-15, BNC 3C509-Combo ISA 10BASE-T, AUI, 10BASE2 8P8C, DA-15, BNC 3C509B-Combo ISA 10BASE-T, AUI, 10BASE2 8P8C, DA-15, BNC 3C579 EISA AUI, 10BASE2 DA-15, BNC 3C579-TP EISA 10BASE-T, AUI 8P8C, DA-15 3C529 MCA AUI, 10BASE2 DA-15, BNC 3C529-TP MCA 10BASE-T, AUI 8P8C, DA-15 3C589-TP PCMCIA 10BASE-T 8P8C 3C589B-TP PCMCIA 10BASE-T 8P8C 3C589-Combo PCMCIA 10BASE-T, 10BASE2 8P8C, BNC 3C589B-Combo PCMCIA 10BASE-T, 10BASE2 8P8C, BNC 8P8C, BNC B = On ISA and PCMCIA, adapter numbers indicate that these adapters are part of the second generation of the Parallel Tasking EtherLink III technology.[1] The DIP-28 (U1) EEPROM for network booting may be 8, 16, or 32 KB in size.[1] This means EPROMs of type 64, 128, and 256 kbit (2^10) are compatible, like the 27C256. Boot ROM address is located between 0xC0000 - 0xDE000.[1] The Etherlink III 3C509B-Combo is registered with the FCC ID DF63C509B. The main components on the card are Y1: crystal oscillator 20 MHz, U50: coaxial transceiver interface DP8392J, U4: main controller 3Com 9513S (or 9545S etc.), U6: 8 kB 70 ns CMOS static RAM, U1: DIP-28 27C256 style EPROM for boot code, U3: 1024 bit 5V CMOS Serial EEPROM (configuration). Detailed teardown 3C509B-Combo 1994 ASSY 03-0021-001 REV-A 3C509B-Combo 1996 ASSY 03-0021-004 REV-B Label: Etherlink III (C) 1994 3C509B-C ALL RIGHTS RESERVED ASSY 03-0021-001 REV-A FCC ID: DF63C509B Barcode: EA=0020AFDCC34C SN=6AHDCC34C MADE IN U.S.A. R = Resistor C = Capacitor L = Inductance Q = Transistor CR = Transistor FL = Transformer T = Transformer U = Integrated circuit J = Jumper or connector VR F FL70: Pulse transformer bel9509 A 0556-3873-03 * HIPOTTED Y1: 20 MHz crystal 20.000M 6S2DA U50- P9512BR DP8392CN Coaxial Transceiver Interface T50: Pulse transformer, pinout: 2x8 VALOR ST7033 x00: Pulse transformer VALOR PT0018 CHINA M 9449 C U4: Plastic package 33x33 pins Parallel Tasking TM 3Com 40-0130-002 9513S 22050553 AT&T 40-01302 Another chip with the same function: 40-0130-003 9545S 48324401 AT&T 40-01303 U6: 8192 x 8-bit 70 ns CMOS static RAM HY 6264A LJ-70 9509B KOREA Another chip with the same function: CY6264-70OSC (photo) U1: Boot ROM DIP-28 EPROM 8, 16, or 32 KB (27/28C256) for boot code. U3: 256 Bit/1K 5.0V CMOS Serial EEPROM B 52AH 93C46 M8 Q41: N-Channel Logic level Power MOSFET 60V, 11A, 107 mΩ (using ASSY 03-0021-004 due to obscured view) F3055L 96 45 (H)H VR41: 3-Terminal 0.5 A Negative Voltage Regulator (-5V) in D2PAK KA79 M05 ASSY 03-0021-004 REV-B has written on it: U.S. Patents: U.S. patent 5,307,459 Connector for the computer bus: ISA 16-bit Connections for networking: 10BASE-T (8P8C), AUI (DA-15), 10BASE2 (BNC) Some of the possible ISA I/O bases are 0x280, 0x300, 0x310, 0x320, 0x330, 0x340, 0x350. And IRQ 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12. The driver for OpenBSD.[3] NetBSD and FreeBSD is "ep".[4][5] for Linux it is "eth".[6][7] 3c509B-C from 1996 specify the use of U.S. patent 5,307,459 with a priority date of 1992-07-28. The patent describes a method where a data transfer counter triggers a threshold logic that generates an early indication or interrupt signal before the transfer is completed. The adapter also writes timing information into status registers such that a device driver can optimize for any latency.[8] PC/TCP Packet Driver for use with MS-DOS or PC DOS on X86 Amiga networking (Miami Network Interface MNI, gg2-3c509.mni) AMD Lance Am7990 - 1985, AMD Am7990 network chip NE2000 - 1987, Novell's NE2000 network card RTL8139 - 1999, Realtek 8139 PCI network chip ^ a b c d e f "EtherLink III Parallel Tasking ISA, EISA, Micro Channel, and PCMCIA, Adapter Drivers Technical Reference, Members of the 3Com EtherLink III family of adapters" (PDF) (published 2011-08-29). August 1994. Retrieved 2016-04-06. (PDF) ^ "3Com 3C509B-TPO - WikiDevi". 2014-09-12. Retrieved 2016-04-06. (HTML) ^ "import from mindrot : kirei/flashboot@32e5b6b". GitHub. Retrieved 3 August 2017. ^ "FreeBSD 4.11-RELEASE #1" (TXT). Berklix.com. 2006-12-17. Retrieved 2017-08-04. ^ "cpu0: Intel 486DX (486-class)" (TXT). Fml.org. Retrieved 2017-08-04. ^ "LEAF Linux Embedded Appliance Framework / Mailing Lists". sourceforge.net. Retrieved 3 August 2017. ^ Threads, Gossamer. "Mailing List Archive: no interrupts to 3c509B". Gossamer-threads.com. Retrieved 3 August 2017. ^ U.S. patent 5,307,459 jaapsch.net - 27C256 256K (32K x 8) CMOS EPROM PIC18F452 and 3COM 3C509B Ethernet ISA card, Controlling an ISA 16-bit network card with a PIC18F452 Workaround to install NE2000 / 3C509 Non Plug&Play ISA Network Adapters (2002) Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 3Com 3c509 External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 11 items. 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