

Google: From tiny little boy to tech village giant at age 20

It can be affirmed that from the beginning when the Internet appeared until it became an inevitable part of modern life as today, Google is the name that laid the foundation, shaped, as well as The biggest responsibility in the development of global Internet space.

It can be affirmed that from the beginning when the Internet appeared until it became an inevitable part of modern life as today, Google is the name that laid the foundation, shaped, as well as The biggest responsibility in the development of global Internet space. Originating from a new search engine on the Internet, the Google giant now has 8 gadgets with more than a billion active users worldwide. Surely many of us once used Google software to search for archives of knowledge, communication and work, as well as access to entertainment information on the Internet. On Tuesday, September 4, 2018, Google welcomed its 20th birthday. This is not just a number, it is also a milestone that marks the development of one of the remarkable achievements. Most amazing, a miracle that influences all areas of our modern life today.

How was Google born?

Along with Apple and Amazon, Alphabet - Google's flagship group, has contributed to a market of information technology valued at over 1 trillion dollars. In this article, we will review the memorable milestones in the 20-year journey of Google formation and development, from a search engine to maps, email, operating systems, storage, cloud, self-driving cars to virtual assistants - factors that have made Google a giant in Silicon Valley, not only present but also likely to last for decades to come.



AUGUST 1996: LARRY PAGE AND SERGEY BRIN INTRODUCES GOOGLE ON STANFORD UNIVERSAL NETWORK SYSTEM

Google was originally known as BackRub and was born as a result of a research project that Larry Page hosted. This research is part of Stanford's post-graduate computer science program that Larry Page attended in 1995. Here he met Sergey Brin, who later became a colleague. The two still work together when Page

begins to research links on the World Wide Web. Larry Page has developed an internet-based data collection system to identify a site that is linking to other websites, and also thinks that creating a new type of search engine on the Internet is entirely possible. exam.

Along with Brin's mathematical expertise, the pair created the PageRank algorithm (named after Larry Page) to rank search results based on the characteristics of links. This technology has contributed to the foundation of the world's most powerful search engine at the time, a tool that was launched on Stanford University's private network in August 1996.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1998: GOOGLE RECEIVED THE VALUE OF THE \$ 100,000 USD

Inspired by the large number of links between websites and how their search engines will become more accurate and useful when the web system is increasingly developed, Page and Brin changed the company name. theirs into Google. This name is derived from the googol math phrase meaning 1 with 100 zeros behind, implying their task is to create an infinite number of resources on the website. And Google's core value is to show people that scientifically rearranging huge amounts of information is needed to help users find the fastest and most accurate answer.

Two co-founders Larry Page and Sergey Brin began the process of setting up Susan Wojcicki's garage company, who later became YouTube's CEO in Menlo Park, California. They founded the company named Google, along with a \$ 100,000 investment from co-founder Sun Microsystems, Andy Bechtolsheim.

AUGUST 2001: ERIC SCHMIDT FIRST FOR GOOGLE

In 2001, Page and Brin hired Eric Schmidt to run Google. At that time, the company was only a few years old, but there was a rapid pace of development and 'need of competent riders', as Brin said in an interview with Charlie Rose in the same year. there. Schmidt is a technically experienced expert and has worked as Sun's CFO and later as CEO of Nortel before moving to Google.



Eric Schmidt joined Google board of directors as president in March 2001 and then became the company's CEO in August and held this position for 10 years. He contributed greatly to the public offering of shares (IPO) in 2004, acquired YouTube in 2006, and launched popular products such as Google Docs and Gmail. In 2011, he moved to the role of executive chairman and Larry Page became CEO.

SUMMER 2002: YAHOO LOSES IN THE BUYING OF GOOGLE WITH A 3 MILLION DOLLAR PRICE

The 2000s were a time to mark Google's marvelous developments and developments. For a long time before Google became famous, Yahoo was the leading search engine on the internet. When Google began to assert its position and dominate the market, the company cooperated and became Yahoo's default search engine in 2000. In the summer of 2002, Yahoo tried to buy Google at a price of \$ 3 billion, but Google declined the deal because the founders said Google's value should be at least \$ 5 billion.

Later that year Google continued to launch Google News, a news aggregation service that promises to change the way digital media is published and distributed on websites. In February 2004, Yahoo stopped shaking hands with Google and set up its own search engine but was not as successful as expected. However, it is not known how much Yahoo will have to regret knowing that today Google and Alphabet parent company have a market capitalization of up to 840 billion dollars. Not stopping there, ironically, Yahoo, the former ruler, was sold to Verizon in 2017 for less than \$ 5 billion.



JULY 2003: GOOGLE MOVED TO GOOGLEPLEX

After the development offices in Palo Alto and other neighborhoods in Silicon Valley, Google hired a complex building at 1600 Amphitheater Parkway in Mountain View, California, which is known as the Amphitheater Technology Center. The move was made to accommodate a wide-ranging, more convenient workforce of up to 1,000 people at Google at that time. This new headquarters was later known as the Googleplex. The company's campus is also expanded and supplemented after many years.

DAYS 1 APRIL 2004: GMAIL LAUNCHED THE PUBLIC

In 2001, Google employee Paul Buchheit began developing an email system designed to address the company's growing internal communication and storage needs. In fact, Buchheit intended to develop this web-based email from the 90s of the last century with the aim of building a faster, more sensitive mailing application using Ajax (later it is a new web development technique that allows receiving information from the server without having to reload the entire page). On April 1, 2004, Gmail was released to the public with 1GB of storage and enhanced

search capabilities, overcoming the limitations commonly found on email products of popular competitors. Now (many email applications at that time only provided users with a few megabytes of storage).Gmail's release coincides with the April Fool's Day, which has led many media to speculate that it was a joke, but the truth is quite the opposite, Gmail has not only been released but also reaped. picked up unexpected successes.

AUGUST 19, 2004: GOOGLE OPENS STOCKS TO THE PUBLIC



From the initial \$ 100,000 investment of Bechtolsheim, the company's products have brought huge profits, resulting in the company selling shares to the public (IPO) after 5 years.Google priced its stock at \$ 85 a share, bringing Google \$ 1.67 billion in dollars and then the company's market value exceeded \$ 27 billion.Today, Google is taking solid steps on its path to becoming a multibillion-dollar company.

FEBRUARY 8, 2005: LAUNCHED GOOGLE MAPS

Google first introduced Maps in 2005 with the "Maps can be useful and fun" tag.At the time of launch, Google Maps only has a web version, showing users the way and the map can be zoomed with location information of famous businesses such as hotels and restaurants.Until 2009, Google launched the turn-by-turn GPS navigation feature for the Maps application on smartphones, which has now become much more useful.In June 2005, the Google Earth application, the satellite version of the earth map, was also released by Google.

The Google logo is displayed in its characteristic multi-colored font (blue, red, yellow, blue, green, red). An exclamation mark is placed at the end of the word "Google", making it "Google!". The logo has a slight 3D effect with a shadow underneath.

JANUARY 27, 2006: GOOGLE LAUNCHES SEARCH TOOLS AT CHINA MARKET

Although Google has provided a Chinese version on its websites to users in China since September 2000, the service is based in California and still subject to blockade and monitoring by the firewall. In 2006, Google launched a China-based subsidiary to compete more effectively with domestic search solutions like Baidu.

DAY 9 OCTOBER 2006: GOOGLE BUY YOUTUBE

After surpassing larger companies like Microsoft, Viacom and Yahoo, Google bought YouTube for \$ 1.65 billion. This acquisition is good for both sides: Google has won the battle for online video traffic and YouTube, an almost unnamed brand at the time that had access into Google's huge resources. However, it decided to keep YouTube as a separate brand, not to include it in the Google Video search service. Google's headquarters are located in Mountain View while YouTube is still located at San Bruno. As a result, as we know, thanks to the back of an Internet giant, YouTube has grown to become the world's largest online video sharing service to date. The acquisition has proven to be one of Google's most important decisions since its founding.

APRIL 14, 2007: GOOGLE DOUBLECLICK SUMMARY AND STRENGTHEN ON THE ONLINE AD MARKET

Google has established itself as a dominant force in the field of web advertising with the launch of AdWords in 2000. This is Google's proprietary and automated digital auction system that allows advertisers Immediate bidding statements on sponsored pages, this is the ad that will be displayed on the first page of search results.

In 2007, Google launched the AdSense application that allows website owners to place contextual ads and target specific goals. Once again Google strengthened its dominance in the advertising industry by acquiring DoubleClick for \$ 3.1 billion. And acquired Motorola Mobility for \$ 12.5 billion four years later. With DoubleClick, a platform that specializes in display advertising and has made its own exchanges, Google has continued to expand its media advertising empire on the Internet.

SEPTEMBER 2 DAYS 2008: GOOGLE LAUNCHES GOOGLE CHROME WEB SITE

In preparation for this event, Google had hired a number of Mozilla Firefox developers over the years, and together they created the Chrome version of Windows, which was later developed on the systems. another action. At the launch, it was still a beta version, but there were sandboxed tabs to support faster and more stable browsing. Google has released a guide that comes with images longer than 40 pages to explain how Chrome works. As a result, in just four short years, Google's browser has developed rapidly, knocking out both Firefox and Internet Explorer. Ten years later, Chrome is currently the world's dominant web browser, with about 60% of the market share used globally and it is also the biggest source of support for the Google Search tool to succeed as it was today. now on.



September 23, 2008: ANDROID OFFICIAL TO RUN ON T-MOBILE G1 / HTC DREAM

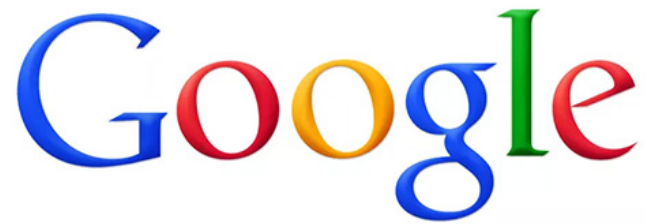
After quietly acquiring Android for \$ 50 million in 2005, a platform that later became the most popular mobile operating system in the world. Google has released Android on T-Mobile G1 / HTC Dream. This first Android phone was released on October 22 for \$ 179 (with a network contract for two years). Since then Android has been constantly evolving and becoming the most popular operating system on mobile devices with features that are open source software, deeply integrated with Google services and notification features. the best.

January 5, 2010: GOOGLE NEXUS ONE IS LAUNCHED

In the early days of the Android launch, it could be considered as a "white mouse" operating system. Many manufacturers choose Android as their operating system for products such as Motorola's Droid line, Samsung's Galaxy phone and HTC's Evo product line. These smartphone models all run on the same Android software, but are customized according to the manufacturer's wishes. If users want to experience Android addiction purely, they will choose the Google Nexus (today Google Pixel). However, Google smartphone designs are often considered ugly, confusing and relatively faint hardware. Google Nexus One is processed by HTC but based on Google design. And after the Nexus line was killed, Google had to develop a smartphone generation called Pixel today. Pixel's introduction also shows that Google is focusing more on hardware space on smartphone devices than ever before.

March 22, 2010: GOOGLE LEAVE THE CHINESE MARKET

In early 2010, Google discovered a sophisticated phishing attack in China into its infrastructure to exploit the email addresses and personal information of Chinese human rights activists. The attack caused Google to transform its operations in China, even in anticipation of the consequences that this change would bring. Google.cn was previously turned into Google.com.hk, a non-censored search engine based in Hong Kong. Immediately after this move, Beijing banned Google across Chinese territory.

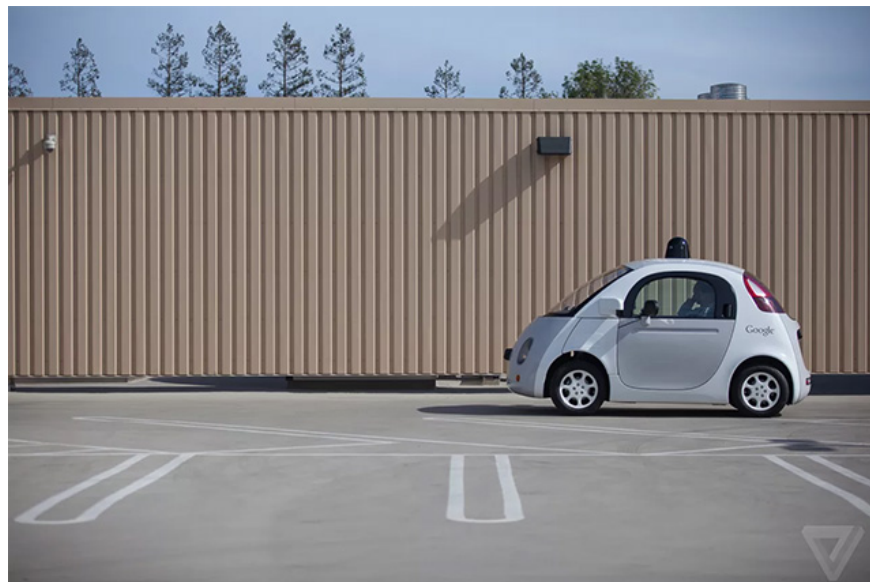


August 13 , 2010: CASE STATEMENT BETWEEN ORACLE AND GOOGLE

Oracle triggered an 8-year lawsuit. Oracle filed a lawsuit since 2010, accusing Google of violating two inventions related to Java software, the programming language used for smartphones and websites. The lawsuit revolves around Java APIs and whether Google violates Oracle's IP when using them in Android. Without the ability to freely remake the APIs, supporters like the Electronic Frontier Foundation fear that hardware and software development will be muffled. Google won the case twice. However, now, after 8 years, things are still not over and Oracle is currently the one to gain advantage while Google tried to appeal to the Supreme Court.

OCTOBER 2010: GOOGLE STARTED TO DEVELOP PROJECTS ON AUTOMOTIVE VEHICLES

In 2010, Google launched another very different product, bringing in new colors, a team of seven Toyota Priuses. These hybrid cars have been equipped with sensors and are integrated with artificial intelligence, as a bell marking Google's interest in the self-driving car market. That effort was invested by Google for many years and eventually became an independent business called Waymo.



JUNE 15, 2011: CHROME OS FIRST TIME

After launching a web browser, Google has realized the need to develop a complete operating system. Chrome OS is an open source operating system designed primarily to host web applications and run on netbooks, now called Chromebooks. At first, Google released the source code of Chrome OS and then released a demo of this operating system. By June 2011, the first Acer and Samsung Chromebooks were available on retail shelves.

Chromebooks have become a useful device in education, and Microsoft even has to learn Google with Windows S Mode laptops.

June 28, 2011: CONTINUED 'DREAM' SOCIAL NETWORK WITH GOOGLE +

It can be said, Google was very reckless when it became Facebook's challenger when this social network was in a booming period by launching Google+, and replacing Google Buzz's microblogging tool. But unlike Facebook's required participation policy that only requires account registration with a valid email, Google+ has operated as a social network only for invited people. Here, you can share photos, links and start a Hangout chat with your friends "circles".

However, keeping the policy that only invited people can participate makes it harder for Google+ to reach users than Facebook even though Google has restructured Google+ many times.

AUGUST 15, 2011: GOOGLE COMPLETELY DISCLOSURE SERVICE BUY AGAIN MOTOROLA MOBILITY

Not satisfied with having to ask other manufacturers to deal with hardware in the process of producing smartphones like the case of Nexus, Google has taken a risky gamble when deciding to buy Motorola Mobility for 12.5 billion dollars in 2011. At that time, Google said the deal would blow a new breeze into Android's ecosystem and enhance competition in mobile computing. But, in fact, the goals that Google has launched are still unfinished.

Under Google's management, Motorola launched the Moto X phone model in 2013. The smartphone is assembled in the United States, providing users with personalized customization and options as well as software. intuitive. Although well received by the public, the Moto X has never achieved the expectations Google has set, and the success of the Moto G, the lower version of the Moto X is not enough to save Google's dream. By the time the second generation Moto X was announced in 2014, Google had agreed to resell Motorola to Lenovo for billions of dollars less than the initial amount the company had to spend. And finally, Moto Maker is still just a dream out of Google.

JUNE 2012: ABOUT GOOGLE GLASS

Along with smartphones and web services, Google also began to pay more attention to hardware with tests in Google X and ATAP. In it, the most famous product is Google Glass, a microcomputer that can be worn like a eyeglasses, which enhances the information you can see as well as record videos and images.

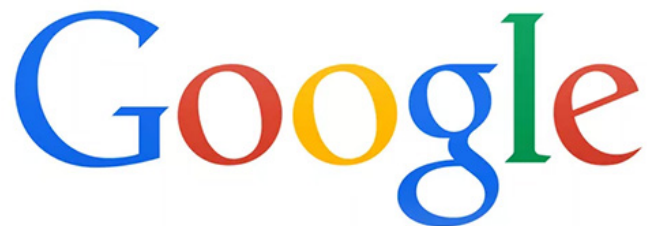
To demonstrate the power of Project Glass, Sergey Brin demonstrated a recording recorded directly from a parachute at the company's I / O development conference in 2012. This device has proven itself. useful for developers and a small group of customers, but not long after, this device was seen as a potential risk of privacy infringement and some businesses began to ban it. Google glasses people go to their office.

By 2017, Google Glass was restructured into a product for businesses to narrow down customers, but Google Glass has faced fierce competition from other computer wearing devices such as Snap's Spectacles. and other AR glasses.ATAP said it will continue to build remarkable projects including Jacquard smart jackets and Ara modular smartphones, while Google X continues to work on ambitious projects.

DAY 1 JULY 1, 2013: GOOGLE READER STOP OPERATION

In a previous announcement from March 14, Google said that the company had run out of 'energy' for small products and the number of Google Reader users had continued to decline.This is also part of the "payroll reduction campaign" for the company's products and services.

Just a few hours after the official announcement was posted on a Google blog, on social networks like Twitter and Facebook, many users reacted strongly to Google's decision.And the protesting signature campaigns have attracted a lot of attention.



July 24, 2013: GOOGLE CHROMECAST IS LAUNCHED

In the early days of release, Chromecast is a small, cheap, no-frills application that supports streaming video from phones or computers to TVs.Five years later . Chromecast is still the same, nothing is changed and Google hardly updates their products.But you know what?Chromecast is still one of the cheapest and simplest ways to play live videos.

January 24, 2014: GOOGLE BUYING RESEARCH COMPANY AI DEEPMIND

Google has won a tough battle that is to acquire the right to buy an AI company based in London DeepMind.Google has beaten Facebook just by promising to create an independent board to monitor the company's technology.But anyway, this is a worthwhile deal.DeepMind's successes, such as the AlphaGo system, have been hailed as a global scientific achievement and become a symbol of the explosion of AI at the present time.Undoubtedly, the acquisition of DeepMind also brings values ??that cannot be calculated for

Google in terms of recruitment and marketing. Furthermore, Google is now considered one of the world's leading companies in AI. They will not be so without DeepMind.

AUGUST 10 DAYS 2015: GOOGLE REVOLUTION OF ALPHABET INC

Google co-founder Larry Page decided to restructure giant Google into a new company called Alphabet. The reorganization of Google at this time included restructuring the project to expand Calico's life and the company's investment funds into separate companies with their own CEOs. In addition, Sundar Pichai, an Indian IT engineer, is also tasked with becoming CEO of Google and has in fact proven that this is a very smart decision.

Since being restructured, new companies like Verily, Waymo and Wing have been released and focus only on individual parts that have made success for the company. To celebrate a new milestone in the company's development, Google launched a new Google logo a month later on September 1, 2015.



WIN 18 DAYS 5 YEAR 2016: LAUNCHED THE assistant to GOOGLE ASSISTANT

It can be said that Google is the latecomer in the virtual assistant market. The company approached the market two years after Amazon's Alexa was launched and nearly five years behind Apple's Siri, but Google Assistant didn't take too long to catch up with both names. Google Assistant has quickly grown to become a direct competitor to Alexa on AI dominance for consumers, it is present on Google Home speakers, TVs and smart screens in less than two years. appeared on the market. If AI is the future of the world, Google Assistant has asserted itself as a worthy challenger for the current throne that Alexa is holding.

OCTOBER 2016: GOOGLE STRENGTHS YOUR POSITION IN THE HARDWARE DATA WITH PIXEL AND GOOGLE HOME EFFECTS

Sau nh?ng n?m tháng thâm nh?p vào m?ng ph?n c?ng ng??i tiêu dùng không m?y suôn s? v?i dòng ?i?n tho?i Nexus và các thi?t b? khác, Google ?ã ti?n m?t b??c dài và v?ng ch?c v?i vi?c ra m?t ?i?n tho?i thông minh Pixel, Pixel XL và loa thông minh Google Home. Pixel là ?i?n tho?i thông minh thu?n Android ??u tiên ???c thi?t k? hoàn toàn b?i Google. M?c dù v?n ???c s?n xu?t b?i m?t ??i tác c?a Google (trong tr??ng h?p này là HTC), Pixel ?ã ?ánh d?u m?t s? thay ??i táo b?o c?a Google trong vi?c t?o ra m?t h? sinh thái các s?n ph?m theo ki?u mà Apple ?ã làm. Loa thông minh Google Home cùng v?i Chromecast ?óng vai trò nh? m?t ph?n c?a n?n t?ng

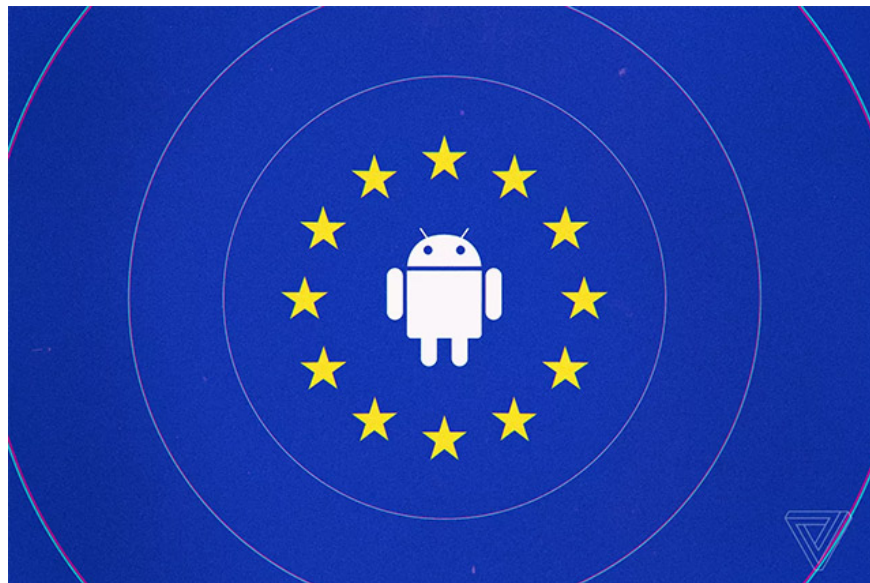
truy?n thông gia ?ình d?a trên trí thông minh nhân t?o c?a Google, trong khi ?i?n tho?i Pixel ???c cho là s? tr? thành tiêu chu?n vàng cho thi?t b? c?m tay Android cao c?p

NGÀY 13 THÁNG 12 NĂM 2016: WAYMO RA ?I NH? M?T PH?N C?A T?P ?OÀN ALPHABET

Sáu n?m sau khi th? nghi?m nh?ng chi?c xe t? hành ??u tiên c?a mình, Google ?ã quy?t ??nh chuy?n d? án thành này m?t doanh nghi?p ??c l?p ???c g?i là Waymo. Công ty m?i này ???c d?n d?t b?i c?u giám ??c ?i?u hành Hyundai John Krafcik. ?i?u ?áng chú là h? c?ng h?p tác v?i Fiat Chrysler và b?t ??u s? d?ng chi?c minivan Pacifica làm ph??ng ti?n chính ?? phát tri?n (tính ??n th?i ?i?m hi?n t?i). K? ho?ch ban ??u c?a Google là ch? t?o m?t chi?c xe t? lái hoàn toàn và h? ?ã ??t ???c nh?ng thành t?u nh?t ??nh. Sau nh?ng n?m tháng th? nghi?m và ??u t? không ti?c tay c?a Google, Waymo ?ã tr? thành m?t bi?u t??ng ?i ??u trong th? tr??ng xe t? hành. Công ty ?ã th? nghi?m tính hi?u qu? b?ng vi?c mang ??n nh?ng chuy?n ?i th? cho các khách hàng ? Arizona và d? ??nh s? kh?i ??ng hoàn toàn d?ch v? này theo quy mô th??ng m?i trong n?m 2018. Nhìn chung, Waymo v?n là m?t trong nh?ng d? án thành công nh?t c?a Google X lab.

NGÀY 18 THÁNG 7 NĂM 2018: GOOGLE ?I M?T V?I ÁN PH?T KH?NG T? LIÊN MINH CHÂU ÂU

Ph?m vi ti?p c?n và t?m ?nh h??ng c?a Google trong th? gi?i ngày nay là không ph?i bàn cãi, nó tr? thành mô hình cho s? thành công trong kinh doanh hi?n ??i. Th? nên vi?c công ty ph?i ??i m?t v?i m?t s? thách th?c pháp lý trong trong nhi?u n?m liên quan ??n quy?n riêng t? và lu?t ch?ng c?nh tranh c?ng là ?i?u d? hi?u. Tuy nhiên kho?n ti?n ph?t lên t?i 5 t? USD mà Google ph?i ??i m?t trong mùa hè v?a qua t? Liên minh châu Âu v?i các cáo bu?c vi ph?m lu?t ch?ng ??c quy?n trên Android c?ng là m?t con s? vô ti?n khoáng h?u.



C? quan qu?n lý c?a EU là ?y ban châu Âu ?ã xác ??nh r?ng Google ?ã dành ?u tiên cho các d?ch v? mua s?m c? a riêng mình trong các qu?ng cáo ???c hi?n th? trên trình duy?t Chrome, ???c t?i s?n theo m?c ??nh trên h?u h?t các ?i?n tho?i thông minh Android. M?c dù ??n mu?n nh?ng hình ph?t này nh? m?t l?i c?nh t?nh ??i v?i các nhà ho?ch ??nh chính sách và công chúng v? vi?c Google c?ng nh? nh?ng ng??i kh?ng l? ? thung l?ng Silicon khác

nh? Facebook và Amazon, có th? t? lâu ?ã xâm nh?p nh?ng ?i?u lu?t ch?ng ??c quy?n.

Ch? m?t tháng sau khi án ph?t c?a Liên minh Châu Âu ???c ??a ra, T?ng th?ng M? Donald Trump c?ng ?ã cáo bu?c Google ?i?u khi?n ?? ?u tiên hi?n th? các k?t qu? tìm ki?m theo chi?u có h?i v?i ông. Google có th? s? ph?i ??i m?t v?i nhi?u thách th?c pháp lý h?n ? phía tr??c trên con ???ng phát tri?n c?a mình vì ??n gi?n h? là m?t trong nh?ng doanh nghi?p thành công nh?t trên th? gi?i.

T?NG K?T

Tr?i qua 20 n?m hình thành và phát tri?n, Google ?ã tr? thành m?t ph?n không th? thi?u v?i ng??i dùng Internet. Cùng v?i s? phát tri?n và sáng t?o c?a mình, ch?c h?n Google s? còn ti?p t?c v??n lên nh?ng t?m cao m?i trong t??ng lai ?? không nh?ng là 'gã kh?ng l?' mà s? tr? thành m?t v? vua th?c s? trong làng công ngh? th? gi?i.

See more:

1. H? ?i?u hành Linux m?t ch?ng ???ng phát tri?n k? l?
2. History of Microsoft Windows operating system throughout the ages
3. Cách l?y l?i m?t kh?u Gmail, m?t kh?u ??ng nh?p Google
4. B?n có mu?n bi?t Google ?ã thu th?p thông tin gì c?a b?n?
5. 11 cách download video trên Youtube nhanh chóng, ??n gi?n
6. H??ng d?n t? AZ cách t?o công c? truy v?n Google Alerts

You finished reading the article "**Google: From tiny little boy to tech village giant at age 20**" edited by the [TipsMake](#) team. We hope this article has provided you with many useful tech tips and tricks. You can search for similar articles on tips and guides. Thank you for reading and for following us regularly.