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As the name suggests, Dr.Fone - WhatsApp Transfer not just helps transfer data from one device to another. In addition, this Wondershare app can be quite helpful when it comes to taking the backup of your WhatsApp message. What's more, you can use this mobile app to recover your chat history.Suppose you buy a new device. This may be an iOS/iPhone or an Android device. Now, you want to transfer your WhatsApp account. But, at the same time, you don't want to get your old WhatsApp conversations deleted and get them automatically to come along with the account in the transfer process.Fortunately, Wondershare Dr.Fone WhatsApp Transfer app helps transfer, backup, and restore all your data. It helps transfer WhatsApp conversations from Android/iPad/iPhone to Android/iPad/iPhone directly. It takes just one click to backup WhatsApp data to your PC. You can easily restore WhatsApp backup to your new Android or iPhone device.Note that the Dr.Fone WhatsApp Transfer app supports recovering your deleted messages if you have already taken the backup.Here is the step-by-step process to use the app to recover your deleted WhatsApp message. The good news is that using this app, and you can also restore your deleted WhatsApp files in addition to your deleted chat history.Here is the easy step-by-step process to use the app to first backup your messages using the app:Step 1: First, you first need to install and open Dr.Fone - WhatsApp Transfer on your mobile device. Click here to get Dr.Fone - WhatsApp Transfer for PC by email or Try our Dr.Fone App on mobile >> safe & secureStep 2: Next, you have to select Backup WhatsApp Messages.Step 3: Connect your iPhone device to your PC and trust the computer. To take the backup of your iPhone WhatsApp chats, tap the "Backup" button you see on your screen.Step 4: Right after the application completes the entire backup process, you will notify the same. From this point, you will select to view the WhatsApp chat history backup on your device.ConclusionWhen you use WhatsApp, sometimes you accidentally delete your important messages, then you wonder how to recover WhatsApp. But by now, you must have known the methods that assist you in recovering deleted photos from WhatsApp. Try the above tricks and recover deleted WhatsApp messages on your iPhone or your Android phone.So, hopefully, you find all of these proven tips listed above beneficial and useful to you. We have listed these after trying them out on our own. So, you can use them confidently. But, if you ask us to choose or recommend one, we suggest using Dr.Fone - WhatsApp Transfer app that makes it easy to backup, restore, and recover your deleted chat history as well as other files. Click here to get Dr.Fone - WhatsApp Transfer for PC by email or Try our Dr.Fone App on mobile >> safe & secure It's not possible to retrieve old messages unless you already have a backup set up.Retrieve backed up messages on iOS by deleting and reinstalling the app. Then open the app and follow set up. When prompted, choose Restore Chat History.'Retrieve backed up messages on Android, delete and reinstall the app. Then, open the App, hit Restore, and follow the prompts.1Tap the WhatsApp icon to open it. The icon looks like a white phone inside a speech bubble on a green background.[1] 2Tap Settings. This option is in the bottom right corner of the screen.[2] Advertisement 3Tap Chats.[3]4Tap Chat Backup.[4]5Tap Auto Backup. Choose whether you want to back up your messages daily, weekly, or monthly.If you haven't previously set up your iCloud account, you'll be prompted to do so here before continuing with the backup. Open the iPhone's Settings app, tap your name, tap iCloud, make sure the iCloud Drive toggle is set to On, and make sure the WhatsApp toggle is also set to On. Advertisement 1Long-press on the WhatsApp icon until it shakes. The other apps on the screen will begin to shake as well.2Tap the X in the upper left corner of the icon. This brings up a dialog window asking you to confirm that you wish to delete WhatsApp.3Tap Delete. The app is deleted from your iPhone.4Reinstall WhatsApp from the App Store.Tap the App Store icon to open it. The icon looks like a white letter A on a blue background.Tap the icon and enter 'WhatsApp' in the search field.Tap WhatsApp in the search results.Tap the Get icon to download WhatsApp again. The icon is right next to the app's name.5Tap the Open icon to open WhatsApp. The Open icon replaces the Get icon once the app has completed downloading.6Tap Agree to Continue, then tap OK.7Tap Allow or Don't Allow. This determines whether the app can send you notifications.8Enter your phone number and tap Done. Make sure the phone number is the same one you used with the previous installation of WhatsApp.9Tap Restore Chat History, then tap Next. This retrieves any chat messages that were previously backed up to your iCloud account. This includes messages that were deleted from WhatsApp, so long as those messages existed when the last backup was made.[5]10Enter the display name you wish to use and tap Next. This brings you to the Chats page.11Tap any name in this list. Doing so brings up all restored chats associated with that contact. Advertisement 1Tap the WhatsApp icon to open it. The icon looks like a white phone inside a speech bubble on a green background.[6]2Tap the More icon. This icon looks like three white dots in a vertical line and is in the upper right corner of your screen.3Tap Settings. This option is in the bottom right of your screen.[7]4Tap Chats.[8]5Tap Chat backup.[9]6Tap Back up to Google Drive. Choose whether you want to back up your messages daily, weekly, or monthly.[10]If you haven't previously set up your Google account, you'll be prompted to do here so before continuing with the backup.7Tap Back up over. Choose the network you wish to use to back up your data.If possible, it's best to use a Wi-Fi network to avoid any data charges associated with your cellular network. Advertisement 1Tap the Play Store icon .2Tap the menu button, then tap My apps & games.3Swipe down to the Installed section and tap Uninstall next to WhatsApp.4Reinstall WhatsApp from the Play Store.[11]Tap the Play Store icon again.Tap the icon and enter 'WhatsApp' in the search field.Tap WhatsApp from the search results and tap Install.Tap the WhatsApp icon to open it. Agree to the terms of service and verify your phone number. Make sure you use the same phone number associated with the previous installation of WhatsApp.5Tap Restore. This retrieves any chat messages that were previously backed up to your Google account. This includes messages that were deleted from WhatsApp, so long as those messages existed when the last backup was made.[12]6Tap Next.7Enter the display name you wish to use and tap Next. This brings you to the Chats page.8Tap any name in this list. Doing so brings up all restored chats associated with that contact. Advertisement Ask a Question Advertisement Reviewed by: Professional Technologist This article was reviewed by Stan Kats. Stan Kats is a Professional Technologist and the COO and Chief Technologist for The STG IT Consulting Group in West Hollywood, California. Stan provides comprehensive technology solutions to businesses through managed IT services, and for individuals through his consumer service business, Stan's Tech Garage. Stan holds a BA in International Relations from The University of Southern California. He began his career working in the Fortune 500 IT world. Stan founded his companies to offer an enterprise-level of expertise for small businesses and individuals. This article has been viewed 602,370 times. Co-authors: 7 Updated: August 11, 2023 Views:602,370 Categories: WhatsApp PrintSend fan mail to authors Thanks to all authors for creating a page that has been read 602,370 times. Have you deleted a WhatsApp message or thread that you didnt mean to? Of course you have. Weve all done it. Did you know its really easy to recover those messages, as long as you act relatively swiftly? Heres how to recover deleted WhatsApp messages. This method will work whether youre on iPhone or Android. It will require your chats to be backed up to iCloud and Google Drive respectively, but this should naturally be activated as park of the initial WhatsApp set-up. We used the Realme 9 5G and the iPhone 13 Pro, but these methods will work on any iOS or Android device. Uninstall WhatsAppReinstall WhatsAppSet up WhatsAppRestore backup Advertisement Uninstall the WhatsApp app from your smartphone without manually backing up your chat. On iOS, press and hold on the app icon, then press Remove App, followed by Delete App.On Android, either press and hold on the app icon and tap Uninstall, or press and drag the app icon up to the Uninstall section.Now head to the App Store (on iOS) or Google Play Store (on Android), search for the WhatsApp Messenger app, and install it once again.Open the WhatsApp app and follow the steps to set it up. Tap Agree and Continue. Enter your phone number and tap Next. Enter the six digit verification code, and grant any permissions youre asked to provide.The next stage of the WhatsApp set-up process will ask you to Restore backup. Hit the Restore button, followed by Next, to replace all the messages from your previous backup, including the message(s) you just deleted by mistake.Finish the set-up by providing your name and tapping Next. How do I check when my last backup was? Head into More > Settings > Chats > Chat backup, and your last backup will be listed. How often does WhatsApp back up my chats? Either daily, weekly, or monthly. Youll need to restore your deleted messages before your phone backs up again. Recovering deleted or missing WhatsApp messages may be possible, depending on the situation. Let's look at how to recover deleted WhatsApp messages on your iPhone or Android device. We'll then teach you how to set up an advanced WhatsApp backup plan to ensure you never lose any of your WhatsApp messages again. Understanding WhatsApp Chat Backups In order to retrieve deleted WhatsApp messages, you must have previously enabled Chat Backup in the app's settings. To reach this, open Settings (on the bottom bar of the iPhone app; in the three-dot menu at the top-right on Android). From there, head to Chats > Chat backup. This will show you when WhatsApp last created a backup. If you've never backed up, then you unfortunately won't be able to recover any messages. Assuming you have backed up, note the date shown here, as it can affect what you're able to recover. The app offers several backup frequencies (along with the option to encrypt your WhatsApp backups): On Android, WhatsApp makes a local backup every night, but this won't help you if you lose your phone. This is why cloud backups are vital. WhatsApp deletes older backup files as you create new ones. The iPhone app only keeps the latest backup file, while the Android version keeps "up to the last seven days' worth" of backup files. The right backup frequency depends on your needs. Daily backups mean you'll be able to easily recover WhatsApp messages soon after deleting them. Conversely, weekly auto-backups allow you to go further back in time to recover deleted WhatsApp messages, at the expense of losing recent chat messages. See the "An Advanced WhatsApp Backup Strategy for Android" section below for more info about better backups on Android. You can restore your WhatsApp backup by simply uninstalling and reinstalling WhatsApp on your device. When you reinstall the app, you will be prompted to restore your message history from the latest backup file by tapping Restore. Make sure to do it when prompted, as you can't restore the backup file later. This method of recovering deleted WhatsApp messages works on both Android and iPhone, as long as you have a backup. Keep in mind that you can only recover backed-up messages within your selected auto-backup frequency, however. For instance, if you've set the app to back up daily, you can recover any deleted chats before the next daily backup occurs. But if the app has made a new backup since you deleted certain messages, they're lost for good. Hopefully, restoring your backup file allowed you to retrieve any deleted media from your chats. If that didn't work, however, read our guide to recovering deleted photos from WhatsApp. On Android, you can simply open a file explorer app and navigate to /WhatsApp/Media. From there, simply sift through the folders until you find the deleted photos you want to recover. On iPhone, you should have a backup copy of images saved to your device if you have the Save to Camera Roll option enabled at Settings > Chats in WhatsApp. Check the above guide for additional methods of media recovery. Getting deleted messages back after a new WhatsApp backup has run is slightly more difficult. Your success will depend on your selected auto-backup frequency. If you're using an iPhone, your only other method is to restore an iPhone backup that you made before deleting the WhatsApp chats. There are third-party apps that claim to help you recover WhatsApp chats, but they aren't cheap and offer no guarantees. Whether you use these is up to how much you value the missing messages. There's a more advanced strategy for Android devices, since the OS lets you access local backup files. Before we dive into the process, here's an overview of restoring older WhatsApp chats on Android: Open a file explorer app on your Android device. Navigate to /WhatsApp/Databases. Rename msgstore.db.crypt12 to msgstore-latest.db.crypt12. Rename msgstore-YYYY-MM-DD.1.db.crypt12 to msgstore.db.crypt12. Uninstall WhatsApp. If Google Drive backups are enabled, open Google Drive, slide out the left menu, tap Backups, and delete the WhatsApp backup file. Reinstall WhatsApp. When prompted, restore from the backup file. This is an advanced method and is not guaranteed to work. Before you proceed with changing the backup file names, it's recommended that you copy at least one of these files to a safe location, so you can restore it if something goes wrong. How to Restore Older Deleted WhatsApp Chats on Android As mentioned, WhatsApp for Android retains several days of chat backup files. One is the latest chat backup. The others, depending on your auto-backup frequency, could be one day or many days old. In addition to the Google Drive cloud backup, WhatsApp stores these backups on your device's local storage. Open your device's file explorer app (Files by Google is a good option if you don't have one installed), and navigate to /WhatsApp/Databases. Depending on your device, the WhatsApp folder may appear under /sdcard/, /storage/, Internal Memory, or similar. Within this folder, you'll find the various chat backup files. The latest one is named msgstore.db.crypt12, while the others look like msgstore-YYYY-MM-DD.1.db.crypt12. As you'd expect, YYYY-MM-DD represents the year, month, and date (respectively) that the backup file was created. To retrieve WhatsApp messages deleted sometime between two backups, simply do the following: Rename msgstore.db.crypt12 to msgstore-latest.db.crypt12. This preserves the latest backup file, since you're about to give an older backup its name in order to restore it. Next, rename the msgstore-YYYY-MM-DD.1.db.crypt12 file that you want to restore to msgstore.db.crypt12. If the desired backup file has a different number after crypt, don't change it. After this, uninstall WhatsApp. If you've enabled Google Drive cloud backups, open the Google Drive app, slide out the left menu, and select Backups. You'll see a WhatsApp backup file with your phone number in it. Tap the three-dot Menu to the right of this and choose Delete backup to erase it. Doing this prevents WhatsApp from using the backup file in Google Drive instead of the local file you want to restore. Now, reinstall WhatsApp from the Play Store. During the setup process, you'll be prompted to restore from the backup file you've just tweakedit will show as X days old instead of the most recent backup file. Confirm restoration from this file. That's all you have to do in order to retrieve deleted WhatsApp messages from older backups. Once you've restored those messages, feel free to start using WhatsApp as normal again. How to Export Retrieved WhatsApp Messages and Return to the Latest Backup When you walk through the above, you'll lose any messages created since the backup you restored. If you only performed that process to restore a few deleted messages, and don't want to lose recent messages, you can export the retrieved chat messages and then restore WhatsApp to the latest backup. You'll have to run through the entire process again, but it's not difficult. To export messages, open the chat containing the messages you want to save. Tap the three-dot Menu button at the top-right, followed by More > Export chat. If the chat has media, you'll see an option to export Without media or to Include media. Including media will add all recent images as attachments, which obviously increases the size of the export file. You can export up to 10,000 messages with media, or 40,000 messages without media. After you make your choice, choose an app on your phone to share the text file (and attachments, if applicable) containing your messages. You can email this to yourself, add it to cloud storage, or similar. Repeat this for any other chats with messages you want to save. Once you're done exporting, follow the steps in the above section again to access your WhatsApp backups. When you come to renaming the backup files, reverse the process: Rename the existing msgstore.db.crypt12 (which contains the messages you retrieved) to msgstore-YYYY-MM-DD.1.db.crypt12, using today's date. In case there's already a file with today's date, use DD.2 instead. Next, rename msgstore-latest.db.crypt12 (the latest backup created when you started) back to msgstore.db.crypt12. Uninstall WhatsApp, delete your Google Drive backup again if needed, and reinstall the app. After you restore from backup, your latest chats will reappear. The messages you exported won't appear inside WhatsApp, but you can at least see them in the text file whenever you need them. Because you can easily view and edit WhatsApp chat backup files on Android, it's easy to manipulate them. Renaming them allows you to keep as many backup files as you want. All you need to do is rename a backup in the msgstore-YYYY-MM-DD.1.db.crypt12 format to something else, such as oct11.db.crypt12 or 2021-June-Backup. Because this file doesn't use WhatsApp's naming convention, it's now protected from WhatsApp overwriting it. Consider creating your own backup file in this way once every month or so. That way, you won't lose tons of messages if you have to restore from an older backup. For even more safety, you should copy these backup files to cloud storage or your computer so that they're safe in case your phone stops working or you lose it. While not likely, there's a chance that you might have just archived a missing chat, not deleted it. Archiving a WhatsApp chat removes it from your list, allowing you to hide conversations that you might want to see later. You can unarchive a chat at any time to access it again, and archiving doesn't delete anything in the chat. Conversely, deleting a chat erases its contents. On iPhone, when you archive a chat, you can immediately reverse the archival by shaking your device and choosing Undo to recover the archived chat. But if you miss this, it's easy to retrieve archived WhatsApp chats later. To unarchive a WhatsApp chat on iPhone: Scroll up in the chat list (swipe from top to bottom) until Archived appears. Tap on it, then swipe from right to left on the chat you want to restore. Hit the Unarchive button that appears. To unarchive a chat on Android: Scroll to the top of the chat list and tap Archived. Press and hold on the chat you want to recover. Tap the unarchive icon at the top-right, which looks like a box with an upward-facing arrow. As you can see, it's fairly easy to recover deleted WhatsApp messages. However, this is only the case if you've backed up your messages ahead of time. This is why the advanced backup strategy is worth setting up if you're an Android user. iPhone owners don't have as many options. Now that you know you won't lose any WhatsApp messages in the future, it's a good idea to discover some of WhatsApp's other cool features that aren't immediately visible. One can lose their WhatsApp chats due to several reasons. This can happen if a user changes their device or delete their chats by mistake. This could lead to loss of important information shared on the chats, including contacts, maps, documents, etc., and any unsaved media. But thankfully, there is a way to retrieve deleted WhatsApp chats using the chat history saved either on your Google Drive or device.WhatsApp doesn't save your chats on its servers, but instead creates databases on your Google Drive or your device's internal storage. This can be used to get back any chat history that has been deleted by mistake or lost due to some other reason.To restore your chat history follow these steps:Restore WhatsApp chats from Google DriveFirstly, ensure that WhatsApp has been backing up chat history to your Google Drive account. If you are switching to a new device, then log in to your Google account first. Users can select to back up their chat history daily, weekly, or monthly.To restore your WhatsApp chat history, install WhatsApp and verify your phone number. Once the sign in and verification are complete, WhatsApp will prompt you to restore your chat history from Google Drive. Click on Restore to complete this process. Once done, tap on Next to find your old chats.In case the Google Drive doesn't have your chat history, WhatsApp will pull the same from local storage. This will not on a new device though.Restore WhatsApp chat history from local backupGo to you file manager, or download one if your doesn't have it. Look for WhatsApp folder, which usually is in your internal storage. After getting into the folder, tap on Databases. Here you will find back-ups of your chat history arranged date-wise. Make sure it has the chat history of the date you want.If you have your WhatsApp data saved on an SD card, copy the latest entry in the Databases folder and paste it in the folder with the same name in your internal storage.Now uninstall and reinstall WhatsApp and log in using your phone number. Allow WhatsApp to restore your chat history by tapping on the Restore button.For restoring chat back ups from a later date, pick the desired one from Databases folder and rename it from from msgstore-YYYY-MM-DD.1.db.crypt12 to msgstore.db.crypt12. Be careful to remove only the date and leave the rest unchanged. Do not change the crypt extension. Uninstall and reinstall WhatsApp, log in and then restore your chat back-ups. WhatsApp is an absolute disaster of an app, and Mark Zuckerberg should be ashamed of what he's turned it into. The platform is nothing more than a data-harvesting machine, stealing every ounce of personal information it can get its hands on. From your private messages to your contacts and location, nothing is sacred. The moment you install WhatsApp, youve essentially signed away your privacy, with WhatsApp profiting off your data in ways most people dont even understand.Lets not forget that WhatsApp shares your data with advertisers and even other entities within Zuckerberg's empire, constantly bombarding you with targeted ads and influencing your every move. The so-called privacy settings are laughable at bestthey are intentionally confusing and buried deep within layers of menus, ensuring that most users never have a chance to protect themselves. Zuckerberg and his team have built an empire on the backs of peoples privacy violations, all for the sake of profit. It's no wonder the app is riddled with security issues, invasive tracking, and personal data exploitation.WhatsApp has become more about exploiting its users than providing any kind of meaningful communication. If you're still using WhatsApp, you're essentially handing over your life for freewhile Zuckerberg and his company profit off of it. Do yourself a favor: delete your account and find a platform that values your privacy. WhatsApp is a data thief, plain and simple. Messaging and VoIP service owned by MetaWhatsApp MessengerScreenshot 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 releaseFebruary2009; 16years ago(2009-02)Stable release(s)[]iOS25.4.77[3] / February 25, 2025; 3 months ago(February 25, 2025)Android2.25.6.74[4] / March 10, 2025; 3 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; 3 months ago(February 25, 2025)Written inErlang[6]Operating systemAndroid, iOS, iPadOS, KaiOS, macOS, Windows, Windows Phone, Wear OS, Meta QuestSize183.7 MB (iOS)[7]48.02 MB (Android)[8]Available in40 (iOS) and 60 (Android)[9] languagesTypeSocial media, instant messaging, VoIPLicenseProprietary software with EULA"European Region"[10]"others"[11]Websitewhatsapp.comThis article is part of a series aboutMeta PlatformsHistoryInstagramWhatsAppAcquisitionsProducts and servicesFacebook2021 outageFeaturesDatingFeedLike buttonReelsOther productsInstagramThreadsMessengerKidsMeta AIMeta PortalQuestQuest 2Quest 3Quest 3SQuest ProSupernaturalRay-Ban StoriesWhatsAppPeopleExecutives and board membersMark ZuckerbergSheryl SandbergNotable employeesAdam MosseriRelated organizationsOversight BoardBusinessCriticismPrivacy concernsContent managementCensorship ofCensorship byCambridge Analytica data scandal2020 ad boycotts2021 company files leakWhatsApp security and privacy featuresWhatsApp snooping scandalLitigationYoung v. Facebook, Inc. (2011)Fraley v. Facebook, Inc. (2016)Force v. Facebook, Inc. (2019)FTC v. Meta Platforms (ongoing)RelatedFacebook, Inc. IPOvteWhatsApp (officially WhatsApp Messenger) is an American social media, instant messaging (IM), and voice-over-IP (VoIP) service owned by technology conglomerate Meta.[12] It allows users to send text, voice messages and video messages,[13] make voice and video calls, and share images, documents, user locations, and other content.[14][15] WhatsApp's client application runs on mobile devices, and can be accessed from computers.[16] The service requires a cellular mobile telephone number to sign up.[17] 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.[18][19]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.[20][21] It became the world's most popular messaging application by 2015,[12][22] and had more than 2billion users worldwide by February 2020,[23] with WhatsApp Business having approximately 200 million monthly users by 2023.[24] 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.[12]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.[25]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.[25]Koum named the app WhatsApp to sound like "what's up". On February 24, 2009, he incorporated[60] 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".[25]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 late' or 'I'm on my way.'"[25]Fishman said, "At some point it sort of became instant messaging".[25]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.[25] 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.[25] Koum then hired a friend in Los Angeles, Chris Peiffer, to develop a BlackBerry version, which arrived two months later.[25] Subsequently, WhatsApp for Symbian OS was added in May 2010, and for Android OS in August 2010.[27] In 2010 Google made multiple acquisition offers for WhatsApp, which were all declined.[61]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.[25]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.[62][63][64]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.[25] Some time in 2013[65] WhatsApp acquired Santa Clarabased startup SkyMobius, the developers of Vtok,[66] a video and voice calling app.[67]In a December 2013 blog post, WhatsApp claimed that 400 million active users used the service each month.[68] The year 2013 ended with $148 million in expenses, of which $138 million in losses.[69]On February 19, 2014, one year after a venture capital financing round at a $1.5 billion valuation,[38] Facebook, Inc. (now Meta Platforms) announced it was acquiring WhatsApp for US$19 billion, its largest acquisition to date.[21] At the time, it was the largest acquisition of a venture-capital-backed company in history.[20] Sequoia Capital received an approximate 5,000% return on its initial investment.[70] 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.[71] Employee stock was scheduled to vest over four years subsequent to closing.[21] Days after the announcement, WhatsApp users experienced a loss of service, leading to anger across social media.[72]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".[73][74][75]The acquisition caused many users to try, or move to, other message services. Telegram claimed that it acquired 8 million new users.[76] and Line, 2 million.[77]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.[78][79] 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 work like a gateway drug of sorts users who may be able to afford data services and phones these days just don't see the point of why they would pay for those 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.[78]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.[80]In August 2014, WhatsApp was the most popular messaging app in the world, with more than 600 million users.[81] By early January 2015, WhatsApp had 700 million monthly users and over 30 billion messages every day.[82] 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.[83] That month, WhatsApp had over 800 million users.[84][85] By September 2015, it had grown to 900 million;[86] and by February 2016, one billion.[87]On November 30, 2015, the Android WhatsApp client made links to messaging service Telegram unclickable and not copyable.[88][89][90] Multiple sources confirmed that it was intentional, not a bug,[90] and that it had been implemented when the Android source code that recognized Telegram URLs had been identified.[90] (The word "telegram" appeared in WhatsApp's code.[90]) Some considered it an anti-competitive measure;[88][89][90] WhatsApp offered no explanation.On January 18, 2016, 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.[91][92] 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.[87][93]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".[94]In September 2017, WhatsApp's co-founder Brian Acton left the company to start a nonprofit group,[95] later revealed as the Signal Foundation, which developed the WhatsApp competitor Signal.[96] He explained his reasons for leaving in an interview with Forbes a year later.[97] WhatsApp also announced a forthcoming business platform to enable companies to provide customer service at scale,[98] and airlines KLM and Aeromxico announced their participation in the testing.[99][100][101][98] Both airlines had previously launched customer services on the Facebook Messenger platform.In January 2018, WhatsApp launched WhatsApp Business for small business use.[57]In April 2018, WhatsApp co-founder and CEO Jan Koum announced he would be leaving the company.[102] By leaving before November 2018, due to concerns about privacy, advertising, and monetization by Facebook,[103] Acton and Koum were initially believed to have given up $1.3 billion in unvested stock options,[104] however, it was later reported that Koum retained $450M worth of options via a "rest and vest" program.[105][106] Facebook later announced that Koum's replacement would be Chris Daniels.[107]On November 25, 2019, WhatsApp announced an investment of $250,000 through a partnership with Startup India to provide 500 startups with Facebook ad credits of $500 each.[108]In December 2019, WhatsApp announced that a new update would lock out any Apple users who had 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.[109] WhatsApp was announced to be the 3rd most downloaded mobile phone app of the decade 20102019.[110]In March, WhatsApp partnered with the World Health Organization and UNICEF to provide messaging hotlines for people to get information on the 20192020 coronavirus pandemic.[111] 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.[112][113][114][115]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.[116] However, Facebook said the WhatsApp policy would not apply in the EU, since it violates the principles of GDPR.[117][118] Facing criticism, WhatsApp postponed the update to May 15, 2021,[119][120] but said they had no plans to limit functionality of users, nor nag users who did not approve the new terms.[121]On October 4, 2021, Facebook had its worst outage since 2008, which also affected other platforms owned by Facebook, such as Instagram and WhatsApp.[122][123]In August 2022, WhatsApp launched an integration with JioMart, available only to users in India. Local users can text special numbers in the app to launch an in-app shopping process, where they can order groceries.[124]In 2022, WhatsApp added the ability for users to turn off their online status.[125]In March 2024, Meta announced that WhatsApp would let 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.[126][127]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 as they upload or download, and previewing photos before sending them.[128]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.[128]In August 2013, WhatsApp added voice messages to their apps, giving users a way to send short audio recordings directly in their chats.[129][130]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 not available for iOS users on launch, due to limitations from Apple.[131][132]Voice calls between two accounts were added to the app in March and April 2015.[133] By June 2016, the company's blog reported more than 100 million voice calls per day were being placed on WhatsApp.[134]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.[135] Also in November 2016, Facebook ceased collecting WhatsApp data for advertising in Europe.[94] Later that month, video calls between two accounts were introduced.[136]On February 24, 2017, (WhatsApp's 8th birthday), WhatsApp launched a new Status feature similar to Snapchat and Facebook stories.[137]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 categorised 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.[138][139]Later in September 2018, WhatsApp introduced group audio and video call features.[140][141] In October, the "Swipe to Reply" option was added to the Android beta version, 16 months after it was introduced for iOS.[142]On October 25, 2018, WhatsApp announced support for Stickers. But unlike other platforms WhatsApp requires third-party apps to add Stickers to WhatsApp.[143]In October 2019, WhatsApp officially launched a new fingerprint app-locking feature for Android users.[144]In early 2020, WhatsApp launched its "dark mode" for iPhone and Android devices a new design consisting of a darker palette.[145]In October 2020, WhatsApp rolled out a feature allowing users to mute both 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.[146][147]In March 2021, WhatsApp started rolling out support for third-party animated stickers, initially in Iran, Brazil and Indonesia,[148] then worldwide.[149]In July 2021, WhatsApp announced forthcoming support for sending uncompressed images and videos in 3 options: Auto, Best Quality and Data Saver,[150] and end-to-end encryption for backups stored in Facebook's cloud.[151] The company was also testing multi-device support, allowing Computer users to run WhatsApp without an active phone session.[152]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".[153]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).[154]In April 2022, WhatsApp announced undated plans to roll out a Communities feature allowing several group chats to exist in a shared space, getting unified 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.[155]In May 2022, the file upload limit was raised from 100 MB to 2 GB, and maximum group size increased to 512 members.[156]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.[157]WhatsApp officially rolled out the Companion mode for Android users, allowing you to link up to five Android phones to a single account. Now, the feature is also made available to iOS users, allowing them to link up to four iPhones.[158]In May 2023, WhatsApp allowed users to edit 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 were tagged as "edited" to inform recipients that the content had been modified.[159] 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.[160]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.[161] 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.[162][163][164][165]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.[166][167]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.[168]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.[169] WhatsApp also began rolling out support for sending login codes to a linked email address, rather than via SMS.[170] 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 those chats from view when unlocking the app.[171][172]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.[173][174]In April 2024, an AI-powered "Smart Assistant" became widely available in WhatsApp, allowing users to ask it questions or have it complete 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.[175][176] WhatsApp also introduced chat filters, allowing users to sort their chats by All, Unread or Groups.[177]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.[178]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.[13][14]In October 2024, WhatsApp expanded their chat filter feature, adding the ability for users to create custom lists that contain

was claimed that it could not be switched on to recover messages.[292] Further, the Cabinet Office had claimed that since many messages were not relevant to the inquiry, it only needed to hand over material it had selected as being relevant. The High Court, in a judicial review sought by the Cabinet Office, declared that all documents sought by the inquiry were to be handed over unredacted.[293]In 2018, it was reported that around 500,000 National Health Service (NHS) staff used WhatsApp and other instant messaging systems at work and around 29,000 had faced disciplinary action for doing so. Higher usage was reported by frontline clinical staff to keep up with care needs, even though NHS trust policies do not permit their use.[294]In March 2019, WhatsApp released a guide for users who had installed unofficial modified versions of WhatsApp and warned that it may ban those using unofficial clients.[295]Main article: WhatsApp snooping scandalIn May 2019, WhatsApp was attacked by hackers who installed spyware on a number of victims' smartphones.[296] The hack, allegedly developed by Israeli surveillance technology firm NSO Group, injected malware onto WhatsApp users' phones via a remote-exploit bug in the app's Voice over IP calling functions. A Wired report noted the attack was able to inject malware via calls to the targeted phone, even if the user did not answer the call.[297]In October 2019, WhatsApp filed a lawsuit against NSO Group in a San Francisco court, claiming that the alleged cyberattack violated US laws including the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (CFAA).[298] 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.[299][300][2]In April 2020, the NSO Group held its governmental clients accountable for the allegation of human rights abuses by WhatsApp. In its revelation via documents received via court, the group claimed that the lawsuit brought against the company by WhatsApp threatened to infringe on its clients' "national security and foreign policy concerns". However, the company did not reveal the names of the end users, which according to research by Citizen Lab include, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Mexico and the United Arab Emirates.[279]In July 2020, a US federal judge ruled that the lawsuit against NSO group could proceed. NSO Group filed a motion to have the lawsuit dismissed, but the judge denied all of its arguments.[301]Main article: Jeff Bezos phone hacking incidentIn 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.[302]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.[303][304][284]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."[305][306] 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.[307]In December 2015, it was reported that terrorist organization ISIS had been using WhatsApp to plot the November 2015 Paris attacks.[308] According to The Independent, ISIS also uses WhatsApp to traffic sex slaves.[309]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.[310]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 confession to the attack.[311]In April 2017, nearly 300 WhatsApp groups with about 250 members each were reportedly being used to mobilize 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.[312] 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 getting funded through barter trade from Pakistan and other indirect means.[313]In May 2022, the FBI stated that an ISIS sympathizer, who was plotting to assassinate George W. Bush, was arrested based on his WhatsApp data. According to the arrest warrant for the suspect, his WhatsApp account was placed under surveillance.[314]There are numerous ongoing scams on WhatsApp that let hackers spread viruses or malware.[315] 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 infected the users' phones with malware.[316] 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.[317][318]Another application called GB WhatsApp is considered malicious by cybersecurity firm Symantec because it usually performs some unauthorized operations on end-user devices.[319]WhatsApp is owned by Meta, whose main social media service Facebook has been blocked in China since 2009.[320] In September 2017, security researchers reported to The New York Times that the WhatsApp service had been completely blocked in China.[321][322] On April 19, 2024, Apple removed WhatsApp from the App Store in China, citing government orders that stemmed from national security concerns.[323][324]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.[325][326] It was blocked permanently until Meta answers September 2022.[327]Turkey temporarily banned WhatsApp in 2016, following the assassination of the Russian ambassador to Turkey.[328]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.[329] 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.[330]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.[331] Once again, the block was lifted following an appeal, after less than 24 hours.[332]Brazil's Central Bank issued an order to payment card 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."[333][334]The government of Uganda banned WhatsApp and Facebook, along with other social media platforms, to enforce a tax on the use of social media.[335] Users are to be charged USh.200/= per day to access these services according to the new law set by parliament.[336]The United Arab Emirates banned WhatsApp video chat and VoIP call applications[337][338] in as early as 2013[339] 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).[339] Their app ToTok has received press suggesting it is able to spy on users.[338][340]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.[341]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.[342]In August 2021, the digital rights organization Access Now reported that WhatsApp along with several other social media apps was being blocked in Zambia 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.[343]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.[344]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".[345]In 2015, some third-party WhatsApp clients that were reverse-engineering the WhatsApp mobile app, received a cease and desist to stop activities that were violating WhatsApp legal terms. As a result, users of third-party WhatsApp clients were also banned.[346]WhatsApp launched two business-oriented apps in January 2018,[57] separated by the intended userbase:A WhatsApp Business app for small companies[347]An Enterprise Solution for bigger 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[348] 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.[349][350]WhatsApp handled ten billion messages per day in August 2012,[351] growing from two billion in April 2012,[352] and one billion the previous October.[353] On June 13, 2013, WhatsApp announced that they had reached their new daily record by processing 27 billion messages.[354] According to the Financial Times, WhatsApp "has done to SMS on mobile phones what Skype did to international calling on landlines".[355]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.[356][357]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.[81][358]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.[359]By February 2017, WhatsApp had over 1.2 billion users globally,[87] reaching 1.5 billion monthly active users by the end of 2017.[360]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.[361]As of February 2020, WhatsApp had over 2 billion users globally.[23][362]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,[363] then 70 million in October 2014, making users in India 10% of WhatsApp's total user base.[364] In February 2017, WhatsApp reached 200 million monthly active users in India.[365]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.[366]In July 2024, WhatsApp reached 100 million users in the United States.[367]WhatsApp competes with a number of messaging services. They include services like iMessage (estimated 1.3 billion active users[368]), WeChat (1.26 billion active users[369][370]), Telegram (900 million users[371]), Viber (260 million active users[372]), LINE (217 million active users[373]), KakaoTalk (57 million active users[374]), and Signal (40 million active users[375]). Both Telegram and Signal in particular were reported to get registration spikes during WhatsApp outages and controversies.[376][76]WhatsApp has increasingly drawn its innovation from competing services,[377] such as a Telegram-inspired web version[378] and features for groups.[379] In 2016, WhatsApp was accused of copying features from a then-unreleased version of iMessage.[380]Portals: Telecommunication Technology Internet CompaniesComparison of cross-platform instant messaging clientsComparison of user features of messaging platformsComparison of VoIP softwareCriticism of FacebookInstagramList of most-downloaded Google Play applications^ Horwitz, Jeff (February 12, 2020). "As WhatsApp Tops 2 Billion Users, Its Boss Vows to Defend Encryption". The Wall Street Journal. Archived from the original on March 17, 2020. Retrieved April 2, 2020.^ a b Cathcart, Will. "Why WhatsApp is pushing back on NSO Group hacking". The Washington Post. Archived from the original on October 30, 2019. 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2Former American maker of computer network products3Com CorporationCompany typePrivateTraded asNasdaq:COMS (1984[1]2010)[1]IndustryComputer network productsFounded1979; 46years ago(1979)[1]FounderRobert Metcalfe and others[1]DefunctApril12,2010; 15 years ago(2010-04-12)FateAcquired by Hewlett-PackardHeadquartersMarlborough, MassachusettsParentHewlett-Packard (20092010)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 Technologies3Com 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 3Mbit/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 systemMultiConnect (?) 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 connectors3Com'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 routersGS/1-X.25 X.25 gatewayCS/1-SNA SNA gatewayNCS/1 network control software running on a Sun Microsystems computerBy 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-TIn 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 networked 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 80percent 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 ric 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.In April 2008, Robert Mao was named chief executive, and Ron Sege president and chief operating officer.[13]In fiscal year 2008 ended May 30, 2008, 3Com had annual revenue of $1.3 billion and more than 6,000 employees in over 40 countries. In September 2008, 3Com reported financial results for its fiscal 2009 first quarter, which ended August 29, 2008. Revenue in the quarter was $342.7 million compared to revenue of $319.4 million in the corresponding period in fiscal 2008, a 7 percent increase. Net income in the quarter was $79.8 million, compared with a net loss of $18.7 million in the first quarter of fiscal year 2008.[14]The company reported that it had more than 2,700 engineers, with more than 1,400 United States patents and nearly 180 Chinese-issued patents, as well as more than 1050 pending Chinese applications. It also reported pending applications for 35 separate inventions outside of China covering a wide range of networking technologies.On November 11, 2009, 3Com and Hewlett-Packard announced that Hewlett-Packard would acquire 3Com for $2.7 billion in cash.[15] On April 12, 2010, Hewlett-Packard completed its acquisition.[3] When Hewlett-Packard split into Hewlett Packard Enterprise and HP Inc., the 3Com unit continued with HPE and was ultimately integrated into Aruba Networks along with the rest of HP's networking portfolio.Main article: List of 3Com products3Com 3c905-TX 10/100 PCI network interface controllerFixed configuration Ethernet switches including stackable switches: 3Com brand Gigabit switches Switch 5500G, 4800G, 4500G, 4200G, Baseline, OfficeConnect; 3Com brand Fast Ethernet switches Switch 5500, 4500, 4210, Baseline, OfficeConnect; H3C brand switches S5600, S5500, S5100, S3600, S3610, S3100.Modular Chassis switches: 3Com brand 8800, 7900E, 7500. H3C brand S9500, S7500, S7500E.Wide area network routersWireless access points, adapters, and connectivity productsInternet access gateways and firewalls, both wired and wirelessNetwork management applicationsNetwork security platforms including the TippingPoint Intrusion Prevention System.IP Telephony applications including PBX and Computer Telephony Integration. Telecommunications products utilized Voice over Internet Protocol and Session Initiation Protocol (SIP). Voice platforms included VCX and NBX.Local area network interface cardsIP Video Surveillance and Network Storage (marketed in China, South Africa, South America and other key markets)Consumer USB webcams and associated software (3Com HomeConnect)The 3Com Laser Library which, at the time, was a revolutionary CD based documentation and tech support tool (brain child of Dirk Martin)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 1987BICC Data Networks in 1992Star-Tek in 1993Synernetics in 1993Centrum in 1994NiceCom in 1994AccessWorks, Sonix Communications, Primary Access, and Chipcom in 1995Axon Networks and OnStream Networks in 1996USRobotics merger/acquisition in 1997 (included product lines: Sportster, Courier, Palm, Megahertz, Conferencelink, Audrey, and more)NBX in 1999Kerbango in 2000TippingPoint in 2005Huawei-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 6second 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]3StationBusy OverrideUngermann-BassSytekList 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): 465466. ISBN978-1-55862-640-9.^ "Bob Metcalfe: Serial Innovator". The Henry Ford. 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Retrieved 17 May 2021.^ This article is based on material taken from 3Com at the Free On-line Dictionary of Computing prior to 1 November 2008 and incorporated under the "relicensing" terms of the GFDL, version 1.3 or later.^ "3Com acquires U.S. Robotics". news.cnet.com.^ 3Com Corporation Acquires Leading Unified Messaging Vendor, Call Technologies; Company Accelerates Delivery of Carrier-Class, CommWorks Architecture. - Business Wire Archived May 16, 2011, at the Wayback Machine^ "3Com Completes Acquisition of LANSource Technologies, Inc Company Business and Marketing". Edge: Work-Group Computing Report. 1999. Archived from the original on 2012-06-29.^ "Qualcomm Press Center- 3COM Corporation, Qualcomm and Unwired Planet Announce Quick Network Connect Technology: Internet Access For CDMA Networks". Archived from the original on 2024-10-07. Retrieved 2016-12-10.^ "Motorola Provides 64Kbps WAP Access On cdmaOne Networks". 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3Ethernet network card line3Com 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 configurationsCombinations for Etherlink III [1]Adapter numberBusNetworkConnector3C509-TPOISA10BASE-T8P8C3C509B-TPOISA10BASE-T8P8C3C509-TPISA10BASE-T, AUI8P8C, DA-153C509B-TPISA10BASE-T, AUI8P8C, DA-153C509B-TPCISA10BASE-T, 10BASE28P8C, BNC3C509-CoaxISAAUI, 10BASE2DA-15, BNC3C509B-CoaxISAAUI, 10BASE2DA-15, BNC3C509-ComboISA10BASE-T, AUI, 10BASE28P8C, DA-15, BNC3C509B-ComboISA10BASE-T, AUI, 10BASE28P8C, DA-15, BNC3C579EISAAUI, 10BASE2DA-15, BNC3C579-TPEISA10BASE-T, AUI8P8C, DA-153C529MCAAUI, 10BASE2DA-15, BNC3C529-TPMCA10BASE-T, AUI8P8C, DA-153C589-TPPCMCIA10BASE-T8P8C3C589B-TPPCMCIA10BASE-T8P8C3C589-ComboPCMCIA10BASE-T, 10BASE28P8C, BNC3C589B-ComboPCMCIA10BASE-T, 10BASE28P8C, BNCB = 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) EPROM for network booting may be 8, 16, or 32KB 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 20MHz, U50: coaxial transceiver interface DP8392, 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 teardown3C509B-Combo 1994 ASSY 03-0021-001 REV-A3C509B-Combo 1996 ASSY 03-0021-004 REV-BLabel: Etherlink III(C) 1994 3C509B-C ALL RIGHTS RESERVED ASSY 03-0021-001 REV-A FCC ID: DF63C509BBarcode: EA=0020AFDCC34C SN=6AHDCC34C MADE IN U.S.A.R = ResistorC = CapacitorL = InductanceQ = TransistorCR = TransistorFL = TransformerT = TransformerU = Integrated circuitJ = Jumper or connectorVRFFL70: Pulse transformer bel9509 A 0556-3873-03 * HIPOTTEDY1: 20MHz crystal 20.000M 652DAU50: P9512BR DP8392CN Coaxial Transceiver InterfaceT50: Pulse transformer, pinout: 2x8 VALOR ST7033x00: Pulse transformer VALOR PT0018 CHINA M 9449 CU4: Plastic package 33x33 pins Parallel Tasking TM 3Com 40-0130-002 9513S 22050553 AT&T 40-01302Another chip with the same function: 40-0130-003 9545S 48324401 AT&T 40-01303U6: 8192 x 8-bit 70 ns CMOS static RAM HY 6264A LJ-70 9509B KOREAAnother chip with the same function: CY6264-70OSC (photo)U1: Boot ROM DIP-28 EPROM 8, 16, or 32KB (27/28C256) for boot code.U3: 256 Bit/1K 5.0V CMOS Serial EEPROM B 52AH 93C46 M8Q41: N-Channel Logic level Power MOSFET 60V, 11A, 107 m (using ASSY 03-0021-004 due to obscured view) F3055L 96 45(H)HVR41: 3-Terminal 0.5 A Negative Voltage Regulator (-5V) in D2PAK KA79 M05ASSY 03-0021-004 REV-B has written on it: U.S. Patents: U.S. patent 5,307,459Connector for the computer bus: ISA 16-bitConnections 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 X86Amiga networking (Miami Network Interface MNI, gg2-3c509.mni)AMD Lance Am7990 - 1985, AMD Am7990 network chipNE2000 - 1987, Novell's NE2000 network cardRTL8139 - 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 5,307,459jaapsch.net - 27C256 256K (32K x 8) CMOS EPROMPIC18F452 and 3COM 3C509B Ethernet ISA card, Controlling an ISA 16-bit network card with a PIC18F452Workaround to install NE2000 / 3C509 Non Plug&Play ISA Network Adapters (2002)Retrieved from "

4The following pages link to 3Com 3c509 External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 11 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)3Com (links | edit)Madge Networks (links | edit)Amiga software (links | edit)NE1000 (links | edit)AMD LANCE Am7990 (links | edit)Talk:List of 3Com products (links | edit)Talk:3Com 3c509 (transclusion) (links | edit)Talk:Ethernet/Archive 5 (links | edit)User:Bytesock/RTL8139 (links | edit)User:Tule-hog/All Computing articles (links | edit)User talk:Nowa/Archive 4 (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/3Com_3c509"

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