Since the 1800s, women have been significant influencers and game changers in computing and mathematics. Here are just a few of the remarkable women in information technology:

Ada Lovelace was born in England and worked as a mathematician and writer in the mid-1800s. She is considered the world's first computer programmer, as she wrote the first algorithm to be processed by a machine, Charles Babbage's Analytical Engine, in the early 1840s.

Grace Hopper was born in the USA and worked as a computer scientist and naval officer in the mid-1900s. She invented the first compiler, which translates high-level programming languages into machine code, making it easier for programmers to write code. She pioneered computer programming and, in the late 1950s, made significant contributions to the development of COBOL, the first high-level programming language.

Jean Jennings Bartik was born in the USA and worked as a computer scientist and programmer. In the late 1940s, she was the ENIAC computer's first programmer. The ENIAC was the first general-purpose electronic computer. She was also instrumental in the development of the UNIVAC I in the mid-1950s.

Margaret Hamilton led the team that developed the software for NASA's Apollo space program, including the software used in the Lunar Module for the first moon landing in 1969.

Hamilton was born in the USA and worked as a computer scientist and software engineer.

Katherine Johnson was a mathematician and computer scientist born in the USA who worked for NASA. She made significant contributions to the Mercury (late 1950s), Gemini (early 1960s), and Apollo space programs, including the first moon landing and calculations that helped bring the Apollo 11 mission safely back to Earth.

Radia Perlman is often called the "Mother of the Internet" for developing the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) in the early 1980s. This fundamental Technology enabled the creation of large-scale networks.

Perlman was born in the USA and worked as a computer scientist and network engineer in the late 1900s and early 2000s.



Shafi Goldwasser is a pioneer in cryptography and complexity theory. She was awarded the Turing Award in 2012 for her contributions to developing zero-knowledge proofs in the late 1980s and early 1990s, securing user privacy online.

Goldwasser was born in the USA and worked as a computer scientist and mathematician in the late 1900s and early 2000s.

Fei-Fei Li co-created ImageNet in 2009 and has significantly contributed to computer vision and Al since then. Born in China, she is currently a professor at Stanford University and the codirector of the Stanford Institute for Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence. She has been recognized with numerous awards and honors for her work.

Cynthia Breazeal created the first social robot, Kismet, in the late 1990s and has contributed to robotics and AI since then. She is currently a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Breazeal is known for her work in human-robot interaction and is the founder and chief scientist of the Personal Robots Group at MIT.

Rana El Kaliouby was born in Egypt and is a leading figure in the development of emotion recognition technology using Al and the CEO and co-founder of Affectiva. This Massachusetts, USA-based company develops Al emotion recognition technology. El Kaliouby is also the author of the book "Girl Decoded: A Scientist's Quest to Reclaim Our Humanity by Bringing Emotional Intelligence to Technology." She is a vocal advocate for the ethical use of Al and the importance of bringing emotional intelligence to Technology.

Anima Anandkumar is a computer scientist and AI researcher known for her work in machine learning and deep learning since the early 2000s.

Anandkumar was born in India and is a Bren Professor at the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) in California, USA. She is also a director of machine learning research at NVIDIA, a technology company based in California.

Information compiled by ChatGPT

