

TechZone

915,000% and Counting: Inside Nvidia's Rise to \$5 Trillion

How a graphics card maker became the backbone of the global AI boom

When Nvidia went public on January 22, 1999, it was a modest graphics chip company worth just \$562.8 million, offering shares at \$12 apiece. Today, Nvidia is the most valuable company on the planet, with a market capitalization north of \$5.3 trillion — a staggering increase of roughly 915,000% since its IPO.

To put that in perspective: a \$1,000 investment in Nvidia at its IPO, held and adjusted for the company's six stock splits since 1999, would be worth nearly \$8.9 million today — a return of more than 889,000%, not including dividends.

How Nvidia got here

Nvidia's early years were built on gaming. Through the 2000s, its GPUs (graphics processing units) became the standard for rendering PC games, competing fiercely with rivals until it emerged as the dominant player in graphics hardware.

The real transformation came later. Nvidia's GPUs turned out to be exceptionally good at something far beyond gaming: running the massive parallel calculations needed to train artificial intelligence models. As cloud computing and cryptocurrency mining first drove demand for that computing power, then the generative AI boom — kicked off by tools like ChatGPT in late 2022 — sent demand into overdrive.

Nvidia's chips became the essential infrastructure of the AI era. The company's most recent fiscal year saw revenue top \$215

billion, up 65% year-over-year, and representing more than a 136,000% increase compared to its fiscal 1999 revenue.

That demand shows no sign of slowing — and Nvidia is moving to make sure supply doesn't fall behind. On August 11, Nvidia locked in a \$500 billion financing alliance with major Wall Street firms, one of the largest infrastructure financing deals in tech history. The funding is earmarked to support the next wave of AI data-center construction — the physical backbone needed to train and run increasingly powerful AI systems.

Securing the next decade of growth

The scale of the deal underlines a simple reality: even as Nvidia's data-center business alone.

enue of \$158 million. Today, an estimated 90% of that revenue comes from Nvidia's data-center business alone.

ia's chips power a global AI



boom, compute demand continues to outpace supply. Data centers require enormous capital to build — from the chips themselves to power infrastructure, cooling systems and networking — and Nvidia's financing move signals confidence that demand for AI infrastructure will keep growing for years to come.

What it means going forward

Nvidia's journey from a \$562 million gaming-chip startup to a \$5 trillion-plus AI powerhouse is one of the most dramatic corporate transformations in market history. With its latest financing alliance, the

company isn't just riding the AI wave — it's actively investing to make sure the infrastructure exists to sustain it for years to come.



Google Unveils Pixel 11 Series at Made by Google 2026

Google has unveiled its latest flagship smartphone family at its Made by Google 2026 event, introducing the Pixel 11, Pixel 11 Pro, Pixel 11 Pro XL and Pixel 11 Pro Fold. The new lineup puts artificial intelligence, photography and performance at the centre of Google's smartphone strategy.

All four models are powered by Google's new Tensor G6 chip and feature upgraded displays, cameras and batteries. The Pro models also introduce new photography and video tools, including Instant Night

Sight, 120x zoom and Pro Stable Video, while Google's new Creator features are aimed at helping users produce and edit content directly from their phones.

AI remains a major focus, with deeper integration of Gemini Intelligence designed to make the Pixel more proactive and capable of assisting users with everyday tasks.

Google has also introduced the Pixel Watch 5 and Pixel Tag, expanding its connected-device ecosystem. The Pixel 11 starts at \$899, while the Pixel 11 Pro Fold starts at \$1,899.



Your Next Phone Is Already Thinking About Quantum Hackers

Quantum computers could one day break some of the encryption methods that currently protect our digital communications. While large-scale quantum attacks are not yet a reality, technology companies are already preparing for that future.

Smartphone makers and chip manufacturers are beginning to adopt post-quantum cryptography (PQC) — new security methods designed to withstand attacks from powerful quantum computers. The technology works by replacing vulnerable encryption techniques with mathematical algorithms that are considered much harder for quantum machines to crack.

For smartphone users, this

protection could eventually become part of the device without requiring any extra effort. Secure messaging, online banking, cloud services, and software updates could all benefit from stronger encryption built into phones and their operating systems.

The concern is not only about future attacks. Hackers can potentially steal encrypted data today and store it until sufficiently powerful quantum computers become available —



a strategy known as “harvest now, decrypt later.”

As smartphones become more connected and AI-powered, protecting the data inside them is becoming just as important as making them faster.

Honor puts a robot in your pocket

Honor has officially launched its highly anticipated Robot Phone in China, introducing an unusual smartphone design that combines a motorized gimbal camera with artificial intelligence and flagship hardware.

The phone's standout feature is a 200MP main camera mounted on a titanium 4DoF gimbal, allowing the camera to move independently and track subjects. The mechanism can rotate at high speed and enables features such as AI subject tracking, stabilized video, and dynamic shooting angles.

Honor says the titanium gimbal uses more than 100 precision components and was designed to significantly reduce the size of conventional gimbal systems while improving structural strength.

The Robot Phone also features a 200MP periscope telephoto camera and a 50MP ultra-wide camera. Honor has partnered with professional cinema company ARRI to bring cinematic imaging tools, in-



cluding ARRI LogC3 and related color workflows, to the smartphone.

The device is powered by Qualcomm's Snapdragon 8 Elite Gen 5 processor and comes with up to 16GB of RAM and 1TB of storage. It has a 6.3-inch 120Hz LTPO OLED display and a large 7,060mAh battery, with support for 120W wired and 50W wireless charging.

Honor has also integrated its YOYO Robot Mode, allowing users to control camera functions through voice commands, gestures, and AI-powered subject tracking. The system can automatically keep

a person in frame while recording.

The Robot Phone starts at CNY 9,999 for the 12GB RAM and 512GB storage model, while the 16GB/1TB version costs CNY 12,999. Open sales in China are scheduled to begin on August 18, with no confirmed international availability yet.

The launch marks one of Honor's boldest attempts to rethink smartphone photography, turning the phone's camera into a mechanically moving system designed particularly for content creators, vloggers, and mobile filmmakers.

The Internet's First Message Was Just Two Letters



The Internet has come a long way from its early days. But did you know that its first-ever message was not successfully delivered? On October 29, 1969, re-

searchers at UCLA attempted to send the word “LOGIN” to a computer at the Stanford Research Institute through ARPANET. This network later became a foundation for

today's internet.

The plan seemed simple: send the letters one by one and establish a connection between the two computers. However, after the researchers typed “LO,” the system crashed before the remaining letters could be transmitted.

The failed attempt became an unexpected piece of internet history. The first message sent across ARPANET was therefore not “LOGIN,” but simply “LO.”

From a two-letter message sent between two computers to billions of devices connected around the world today, the internet has come a remarkably long way.