

## E-CONTENT

MMHAPU, MJMC, SEM-III

PAPER-XII (304)

1. CC-304/Unit-1 (ONLINE JOURNALISM – NATURE AND HISTORY)

2. Topic of the Lecture : HISTORY OF WEB BROWSERS

3. Date of the Lecture : 27-08-2020, TIME : 11.10 A.M.-12.10 P.M.

### HISTORY OF WEB BROWSERS

The World Wide Web as we know it was “invented” in 1989 at CERN by Tim Berners-Lee, a British scientist who reimagined the user-side functionality of the early internet. In 1991, Berners-Lee was also the first to build a web browser: World Wide Web (later renamed Nexus).

In 1993 came Mosaic, a browser that could display text and images together, designed for use by anyone—not just the highly technical and/or academic crowd the Internet catered to prior to this point. Mosaic was created by the University of Illinois’ National Center for Supercomputing Applications and was embraced by users across the globe.

Built by many of the same people that created Mosaic, Netscape Navigator came onto the scene in 1994. (Do you remember this one? We sure do.) Included in this browser’s many advancements was its design for the speed of dial-up modems common in private households. Early Internet adopters often used the phrase “Best if viewed in Netscape” on their websites, and many of us followed suit.

Also in 1994 came Opera, which is particularly impressive since this is a browser still going strong today (a rare longevity in the web world).

While Internet Explorer (IE) had earlier versions, such as the original that launched fully integrated with Windows 95 operating systems, it was IE 3, which arrived in 1996, that started a shift in browser dominance. It supported multimedia applications and Internet mail among many new features. With the weight of Microsoft behind it, Internet Explorer quickly became a force, becoming the leading browser by 1999.

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