Mosaic: **NCSA Mosaic**, or simply **Mosaic**, is a discontinued early [web browser](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser). It has been credited with popularizing the [World Wide Web](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web). It was also a client for earlier [protocols](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communications_protocol) such as [File Transfer Protocol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File_Transfer_Protocol), [Network News Transfer Protocol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_News_Transfer_Protocol), and [gopher](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gopher_(protocol)). The browser was named for its support of multiple internet protocols.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mosaic_(web_browser)#cite_note-3) Its intuitive interface, reliability, [Windows](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft_Windows) [port](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Porting) and simple installation all contributed to its popularity within the web, as well as on Microsoft operating systems.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mosaic_(web_browser)#cite_note-marc-4) Mosaic was also the first browser to display images inline with text instead of displaying images in a separate window.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mosaic_(web_browser)#cite_note-faq-5) While often described as the first [graphical](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graphical_user_interface) web browser, Mosaic was preceded by [WorldWideWeb](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WorldWideWeb), the lesser-known [Erwise](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erwise)[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mosaic_(web_browser)#cite_note-6) and [ViolaWWW](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ViolaWWW).

Mosaic was developed at the [National Center for Supercomputing Applications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Center_for_Supercomputing_Applications) (NCSA)[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mosaic_(web_browser)#cite_note-faq-5) at the [University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Illinois_Urbana-Champaign) beginning in late 1992. NCSA released the browser in 1993,[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mosaic_(web_browser)#cite_note-mosaic_and_th_w3-7) and officially discontinued development and support on January 7, 1997.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mosaic_(web_browser)#cite_note-8) However, it can still be downloaded from NCSA.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mosaic_(web_browser)#cite_note-9)

[Netscape Navigator](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netscape_Navigator) was later developed by [Netscape](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netscape), which employed many of the original Mosaic authors; however, it intentionally shared no code with Mosaic. Netscape Navigator's code descendant is [Mozilla Firefox](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Firefox).[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mosaic_(web_browser)#cite_note-10) Starting in 1995 Mosaic lost a lot of share to Netscape Navigator, and by 1997 only had a tiny fraction of users left, by which time the project was discontinued. [Microsoft](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft) licensed Mosaic to create [Internet Explorer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_Explorer) in 1995.

Lynx: **Lynx** is a highly configurable [text-based web browser](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Text-based_web_browser) for use on cursor-addressable character cell [terminals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_terminal).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lynx_(web_browser)#cite_note-FOOTNOTERakitin1997-3)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lynx_(web_browser)#cite_note-FOOTNOTELegan2001-4) As of 2017, it is the oldest web browser currently in general use and development,[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lynx_(web_browser)#cite_note-FOOTNOTEDavies2012-5) having started in 1992.

Browsing in Lynx consists of highlighting the chosen link using cursor keys, or having all links on a page numbered and entering the chosen link's number.[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lynx_(web_browser)#cite_note-FOOTNOTEUser.27s_Guide-18) Current versions support [SSL](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secure_Sockets_Layer)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lynx_(web_browser)#cite_note-FOOTNOTELegan2001-4) and many [HTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML) features. Tables are formatted using spaces, while frames are identified by name and can be explored as if they were separate pages. Lynx cannot inherently display various types of non-text content on the web, such as images and video,[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lynx_(web_browser)#cite_note-FOOTNOTERakitin1997-3)but it can launch external programs to handle it, such as an image viewer or a video player.[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lynx_(web_browser)#cite_note-FOOTNOTEUser.27s_Guide-18)

Unlike most web browsers, Lynx does not support [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript) or [Adobe Flash](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adobe_Flash),[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lynx_(web_browser)#cite_note-FOOTNOTEWallen2011-19) which some websites require to work correctly.

Lynx was a product of the Distributed Computing Group within Academic Computing Services of the [University of Kansas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Kansas),[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lynx_(web_browser)#cite_note-FOOTNOTEPaciello2000154-155-6)[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lynx_(web_browser)#cite_note-FOOTNOTELegan2002-7) and was initially developed in 1992 by a team of students at the university ([Lou Montulli](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lou_Montulli), Michael Grobe and Charles Rezac) as a [hypertext](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypertext) browser used solely to distribute campus information as part of a *Campus-Wide Information Server* and for browsing the [Gopher space](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gopher_(protocol)).[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lynx_(web_browser)#cite_note-FOOTNOTEBolso2005-8)

Gopher: The **Gopher** protocol [/ˈɡoʊfər/](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA_for_English) is a [TCP/IP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TCP/IP) [application layer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application_layer) [protocol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communications_protocol) designed for distributing, searching, and retrieving documents over the Internet. The Gopher protocol was strongly oriented towards a menu-document design and presented an alternative to the [World Wide Web](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web) in [its early stages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_World_Wide_Web), but ultimately [HTTP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTTP) became the dominant protocol. The Gopher ecosystem is often regarded as the effective predecessor of the World Wide Web. [[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gopher_(protocol)#cite_note-1)

The protocol was invented by a team led by [Mark P. McCahill](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mark_P._McCahill)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gopher_(protocol)#cite_note-tri-2) at the [University of Minnesota](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Minnesota). It offers some features not natively supported by the Web and imposes a much stronger hierarchy on information stored on it. Its text menu interface is well-suited to computing environments that rely heavily on remote [text-oriented computer terminals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Text_terminal), which were still common at the time of its creation in 1991, and the simplicity of its protocol facilitated a wide variety of client implementations. More recent Gopher revisions and graphical clients added support for multimedia.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)] Gopher was preferred by many network administrators for using fewer network resources than Web services.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gopher_(protocol)#cite_note-3)

Gopher's hierarchical structure provided a platform for the first large-scale electronic library connections.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gopher_(protocol)#cite_note-4) Gopher has been described by some enthusiasts as "faster and more efficient and so much more organised" than today's Web services. The Gopher protocol is still in use by enthusiasts, and although it has been almost entirely supplanted by the Web, a small population of actively maintained servers remains.

Internet: the internet is a massive network of networks. Connects millions of computers globally, allowing any computer connected to one another to communicate. Information travel through the internet through various forms of protocols.

WWW: World Wide Web, a way of accessing information over the internet. It is an information sharing model that is built on top of the internet. The web uses the HTTP protocol, which is just one of the languages spoken over the internet. Web pages are locations that can be accessed by links. The way this is all accessed is through various browsers.

How is an html page requested and served to the client?:

4-5 sentences

Vannevar Bush, D.Eng.: An electrical engineer and physicist, he went to MIT and became a professor there. Then vice president and dean of engineering. There he developed a network analyzer to simulate the performance of large electrical networks. He is best known for his differential analyzer which could work with 18 variable differential problems.

Doug Englebart, Ph.D.: An engineer and inventor he is known for his work in the human computer interaction field. He was responsible for the creation of the first mouse. He left NASA to pursue a more fulfilling career in his eye working on human computer problem solving. Bill Clinton awarded him the National Medal of Technology.

Ted Nelson, Ph.D.: Born in 1937 he is an American pioneer of information technology. He coined the terms hypertext and hyper media. He has a BA from Swarthmore College. He also worked on project Xanadu which aimed at creating a computer network with a simple user interface.

Steve Jobs / Steve Wozniak: They are the co-creators of Apple inc. Steve attended Reed college. While Wozniak attended Berkeley. They both worked our of Steves garage to start but as we have all seen it grew much bigger than that. Noticeably apple products are one of the most popular.

Tim Berners-Lee, KBE: A British computer scientist who graduated from Queens college, Oxford. He joined the nuclear and physics research team of CERN in Switzerland as a software engineer in 1960. On his own he developed a form of file storage for personal use. But saw its possibilities and suggested a global hypertext project with the idea of connecting peoples knowledge of web hypertext.

Marc Andreessen / Eric Bina: They are the co creators of mosaic browser. Bina was born in 1964 and attended the University of Illinois. Andreesen was born 1971 and went to theUniversity of Illinois as well. They both worked at the National Center for Supercomputing Applications.

Rob Hartill, Ph.D.: Born in 1969, he is a computer programmer and web designer. He is known for his work on the internet movie database website and the apache web server and is notable for playing a key role in the webs initial growth.

Lou Montulli: A programmer who is known for working with web browsers. He was a co worker on the web browser called Lynx. In 1994 he became a founding engineer of Netscape Communications and programmed the networking code for its initial browser versions. He is also responsible for such things as client pull, server push, HTTP proxying and HTTP cookies.