2627/3003 Inglés técnico 2

UNIDAD 2

KEY Página 23

a. **Marque las _expresiones de tiempo_ presentes en el texto.**
b. **Marque las formas _pasivas y_ explique por qué no se utilizó una activa.**

JavaScript history

The early Internet and the first generation browsers

Proposed in 1962, the Internet was created in 1969, known then as the ARPANET, by the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), linking their four main computers in their four research headquarters in SouthWest USA. It had been four years/since 1965, when they had first managed to connect two computers over the telephone system. By 1972, many computers in universities across the USA had been connected, and the email, newsgroup and telnet protocols were being developed. Many further internet protocols were developed in the 1970s and 1980s, such as FTP and Gopher, and the underlying TCP/IP protocol replaced the original NCP protocol in the early 1980s. And so the ARPANET became the Internet, a network of university and military computers connected to each other via many other computers, communicating using the TCP/IP protocol. The idea was that, even if the Cold War became real, and portions of the Internet were damaged by nuclear war, the remaining links could take over so the internet could still function.

The World Wide Web (which basically means using the HTTP protocol to retrieve hyperlinked documents) was proposed in March 1989 by Tim Berners-Lee, a British computer specialist, at the European Laboratory for Particle Physics (CERN) for Swiss scientists, so that they could easily publish and share their research with the 12 nations of the high-energy physics community. He created the world's first browser, named 'WorldWideWeb', in 1990, and released it in 1991. In 1992, browsers became a worldwide tool for transmission of text based information, using the HTTP protocol. In 1993 the NCSA mosaic browser was created and offered the oportunity to use inline images, and colours and hyperlinks as well as plain text. In addition, it was the first browser to run in a graphical interface environment. The first version of Netscape was released in 1994, (Elipsis= the first version of Netscape was) written by a break-away group from the original Mosaic team.

JavaScript is born - the second and third generations

Netscape 2 was released in early 1996 and (Elipsis= it) offered completely new technologies (Elipsis= that were) created by the Netscape group, the most important of which were frames and JavaScript. JavaScript was a programming language (Elipsis= that had been) written by Brendan Eich that was able to be embedded in Web pages. Moreover, it could process numbers and modify the contents of forms.

While in development, JavaScript had been known as Mocha then LiveWire then LiveScript. Its core script syntax closely resembled Java, so it was renamed JavaScript when it was released. The way it referenced forms, links and anchors as children of the document object, and inputs as children of their parent form became known as the DOM level 0.

The same year, Netscape passed their JavaScript language to the European Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA) for standardisation. The ECMA produced the ECMAscript standard, which embodied the JavaScript core syntax; however, it did not specify all aspects of the DOM level 0. With the release of Netscape 3 later in the same year, Netscape had produced JavaScript 1.1, which could also change the location of images, bringing on a wave of Web sites that used this most popular of Web page effects, making images change when the mouse passed over them. The images were also referenced as children of the document object and thus the DOM level 0 was completed.