



Sometimes you have to step back to see the big picture.

内容提纲



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▶ 第3篇-框架层面: 前端框架的演进历程

▶ 第4篇: 前端开发者的疆界

▶ 番外篇:前端框架发展过程中的两个副产品

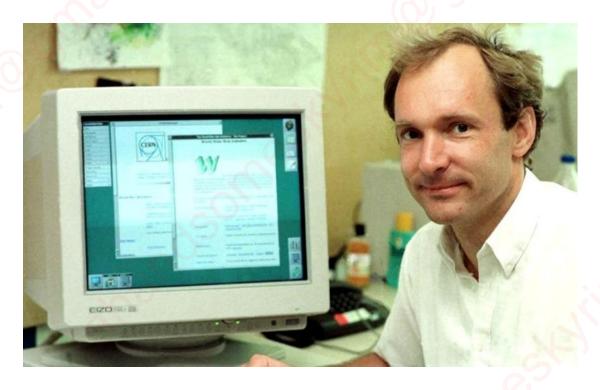




第1篇: 4次浏览器大战

HTML-1989





1989 年, Tim Berners-Lee 在 CERN 工作期间发明了HTML Tim 当时并不知道,他做的工作将会对后来的 30 年产生巨大且深刻的影响



人类历史上的第一款浏览器 WorldWideWeb



The first web browser, called WorldWideWeb was created in 1990 by Sir Tim Berners-Lee.^[5] He then recruited Nicola Pellow to write the Line Mode Browser, which displayed web pages on dumb terminals; it was released in 1991.^[6]



1993 was a landmark year with the release of Mosaic credited as "the world's first popular browser". [7] Its innovative graphical interface made the World Wide Web system easy to use and thus more accessible to the average person. This, in turn, sparked the Internet boom of the 1990s when the Web grew at a very rapid rate. [7] Marc Andreessen, the leader of the Mosaic team, soon started his own company, Netscape, which released the Mosaic-influenced Netscape Navigator in 1994. Navigator quickly became the most popular browser. [8]

Microsoft debuted Internet Explorer in 1995, leading to a browser war with Netscape. Microsoft was able to gain a dominant position for two reasons: it bundled Internet Explorer with its popular Microsoft Windows operating system and did so as freeware with no restrictions on usage. Eventually the market share of Internet Explorer peaked at over 95% in 2002.^[9]

1990年, Tim 自己编写了人类历史上的第一款浏览器 WorldWideWeb

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web browser#History



一人类历史上的第一款成功的【商用】浏览器





1994年, Netscape Navigator

从今天的视角看回去,这是一款非常简陋的浏览器,只能支持十几个 HTML 标签 今天的 HTML5 标准中,已经有 142 个标签



第一次浏览器大战,IE vs Netscape





- > Microsoft 采取了一个策略:在 Windows 系统中预装 IE ,导致 Netscape 使用率大幅度下降(Netscape 的市场占有率曾经高达 90%)
- ▶ 很快,Netscape 就在第一次浏览器大战中失败了,公司也倒闭了
- ▶ 再后来, IE 一统江湖, 最高的时候, 全球市场占有率高达 98%, Microsoft 也面临了漫长的反垄断诉讼



第二次浏览器大战,IE vs Firefox

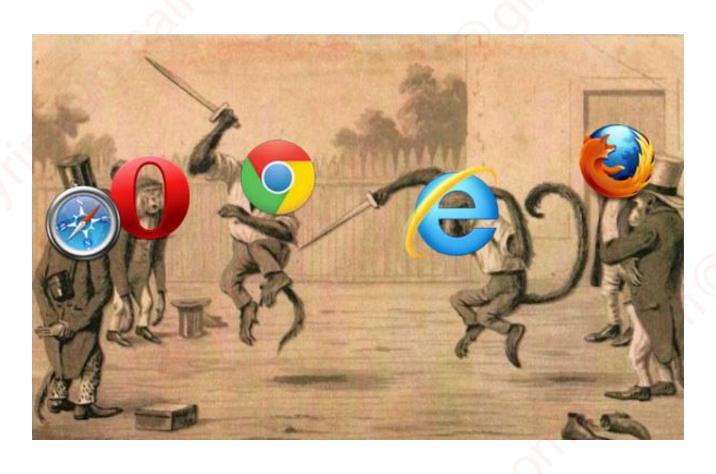




1998 年,Netscape 公司的一部分变成了 Mozilla 基金会大家现在看到的 Firefox 就是 Mozilla 基金会资助的

第三次浏览器大战,IE vs Chrome





第三次浏览器大战,在 Microsoft 和 Google 之间展开,从 2008 年开始



第四次浏览器大战在移动端展开,IE 突然就没了



























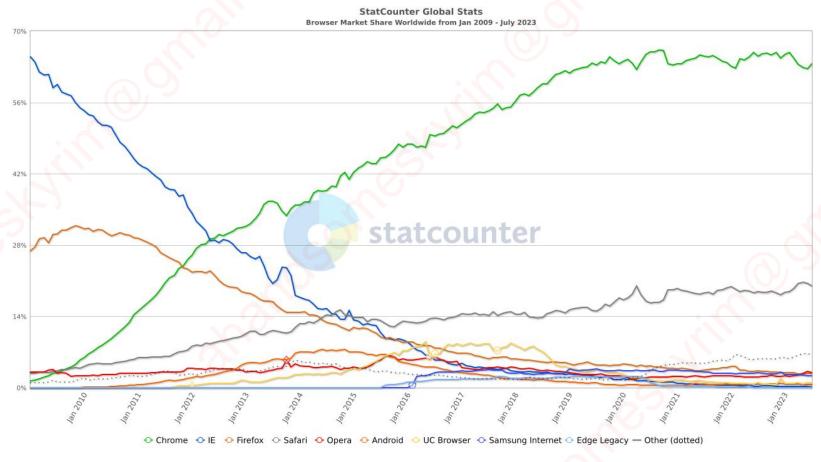


2007 年,以第一代 iPhone 的发布为标志,智能手机开始大爆发! (2008 年, Google 正式开源 Android 平台, 2005 年就收购了)



2023年,有一点尘埃落定的迹象

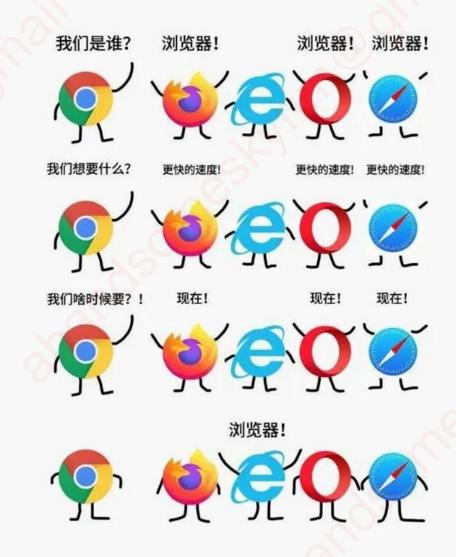




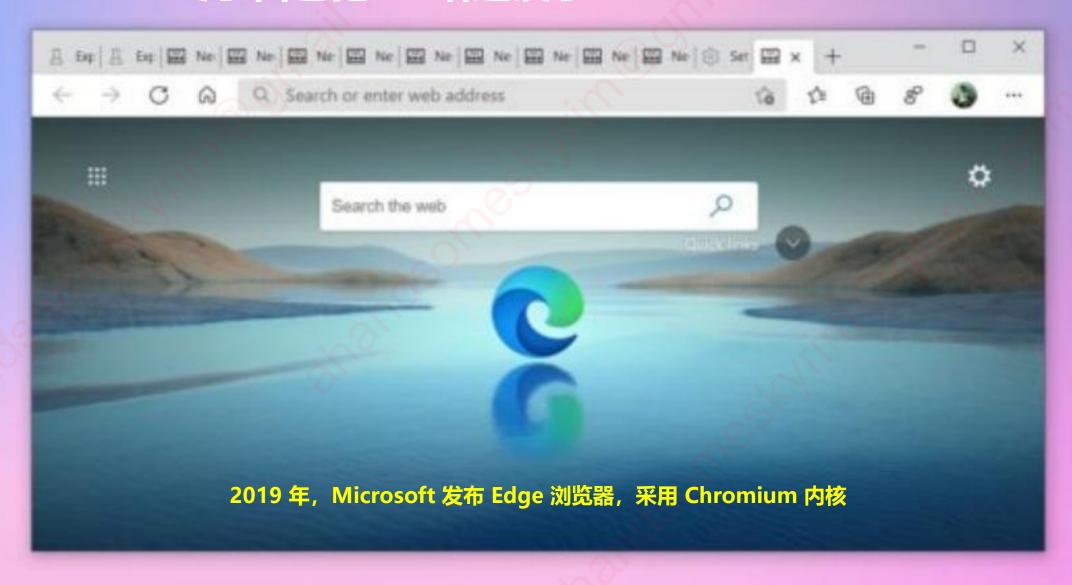
在 2023 年的今天, webkit 内核的浏览器已经占有超过 95% 的市场份额 如果没有特殊的需要,强烈建议放弃支持老浏览器,兼容成本实在太高了

Microsoft 终于自己把 IE 给造没了





Microsoft 终于自己把 IE 给造没了





第2篇: 前端开发的大坑

回到 1994 年





1994, Netscape Navigator

从今天的视角看回去,这是一款非常简陋的浏览器,只能支持十几个 HTML 标签 今天的 HTML5 标准中,已经有 142 个标签



[1995 年,Java 语言诞生





1995, Sun Microsystem



James Gosling, creator of Java



悲剧开始



就在同时, Netscape 管理层想要一个看起来很像 Java 的胶水语言……





1995年, Brendan Eich, 34岁。Netscape 找他来开发一个可以运行在浏览器里面的语言……







2014年 Eich 变成了 Mozilla CEO







2014年3月Eich因"同性结婚"话题引发争议而离职,只做了9天的CEO







2015年, Eich 成立 Brave 公司,发布了 Brave 浏览器 使用这款浏览器时,它会给你发一些 Coin



关于 Eich 的小性格



Eich一点儿都不喜欢Java,他是函数式编程的忠实信徒。他只是为了完成公司的任务,于是花10天的时间发明了JavaScript!



如何10 天发明 JavaScript?





- ➤ 借鉴C语言的基本语法
- ➤ 借鉴Java语言的数据类型和内存管理
- ➤ 借鉴Scheme语言,将函数提升到"第一等公民" (first class) 的地位
- ➤ 借鉴Self语言,使用基于原型 (prototype) 的继承机制



JavaScript 的一些奇怪特性是因为设计不良





很多人都觉得 JS 的特性有点儿怪,这不怨你们,因为它爸爸也是这样认为的



Eich 的个人 Blog



https://brendaneich.com/



一场挖坑与填坑的游戏





1. 浏览器大战导致了大量的兼容性问题







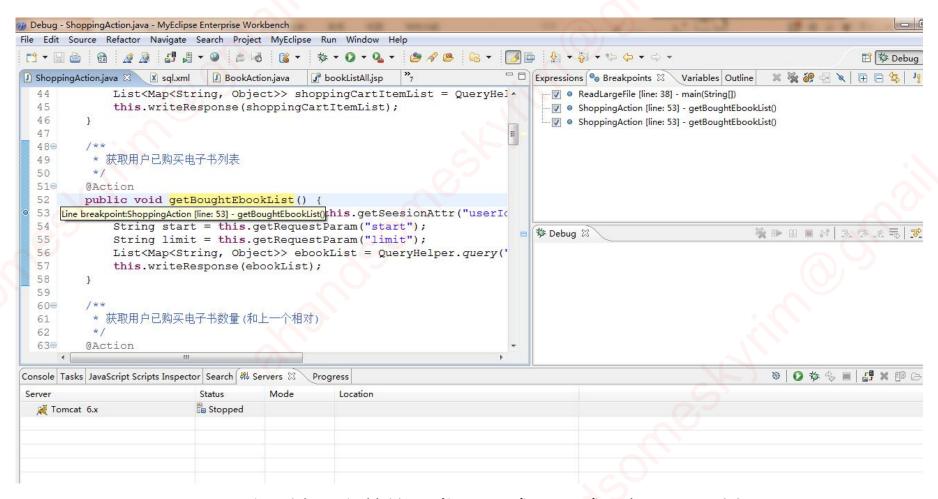


一号坑: 大厂神仙打架, 开发者苦不堪言



2. 前端开发没有完善的工具链,持续了20年





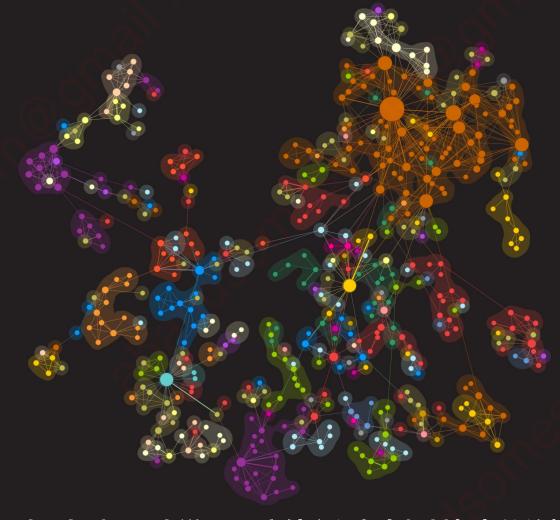
二号坑: 缺乏完善的开发、调试、测试、部署工具链 这种状况持续了 20 年, 直到 2015 年 VSCode 发布

www.jiangren.com.au

3. JS 语言层面,特性也很残破

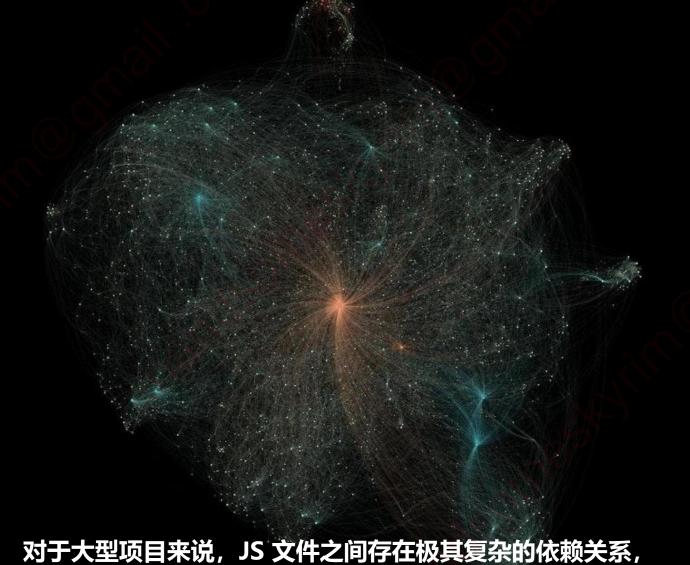
三号坑: JS 语言本身的坑, 缺乏语言级的模块化和依赖加载支持





对于大型项目来说,JS 文件之间存在极其复杂的依赖关系, 没有模块化系统真的非常坑,直到 2015 年 ES6 发布之前都没有内置的支撑





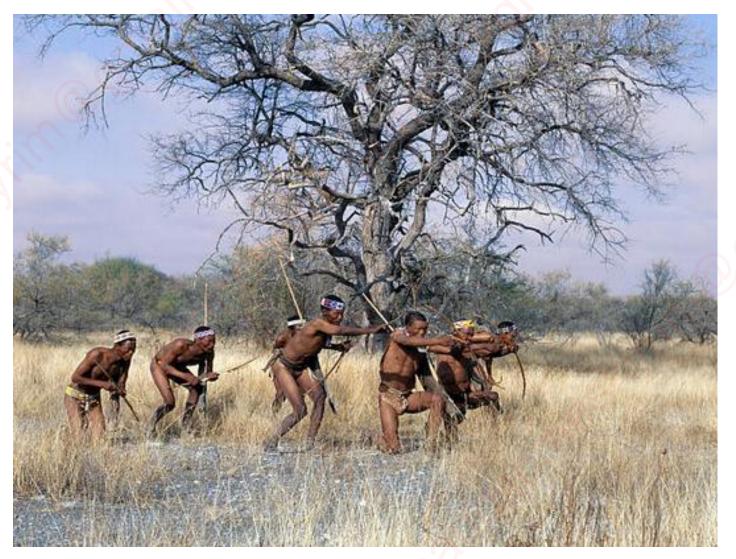
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第3篇: 前端框架的演进历程

石器时代, 1996-2006





石器时代, 1996-2006



```
<html>
   <head>
       <title>石器时代</title>
   </head>
   <body>
       <input id="firstNameInput" type="text" />
       <input id="lastNameInput" type="text" />
       <input type="button" onclick="greet()" />
       <script language="JavaScript">
           function greet() {
               var firstName = document.getElementById("firstNameInput").value;
               var lastName = document.getElementById("lastNameInput").value;
               alert("Hello, " + firstName + "." + lastName);
       </script>
       <!-- 这里还有一大堆HTML代码 -->
       <!-- 然后这里又是一堆的script标签 -->
       <script language="JavaScript">
       </script>
       <!-- 这里还有一大堆HTML代码 -->
       <!-- 然后这里又是一堆的script标签 -->
       <script language="JavaScript">
       </script>
   </body>
</html>
```

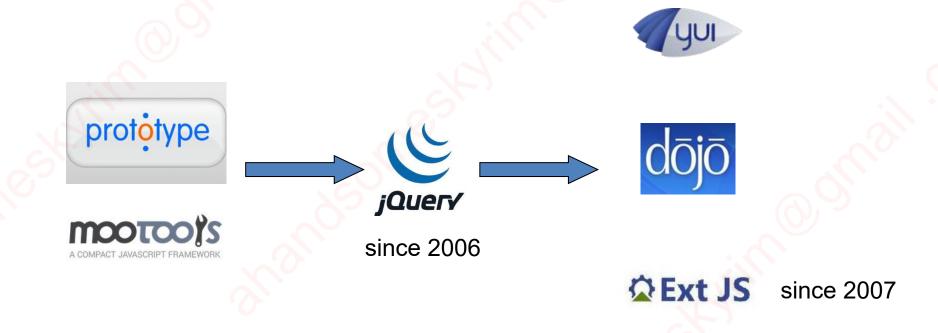
□农耕时代,2006-2009





农耕时代, 2006-2009





代码量越来越庞大

农耕时代,2006-2009











基于 jQuery 的各种 UI 组件库层出不穷



我在 ZTEsoft 时做的 FishDesktop





FishDesktop 整体6万多行JS代码(不含底层库)



ExtJS-体型巨大的前端框架

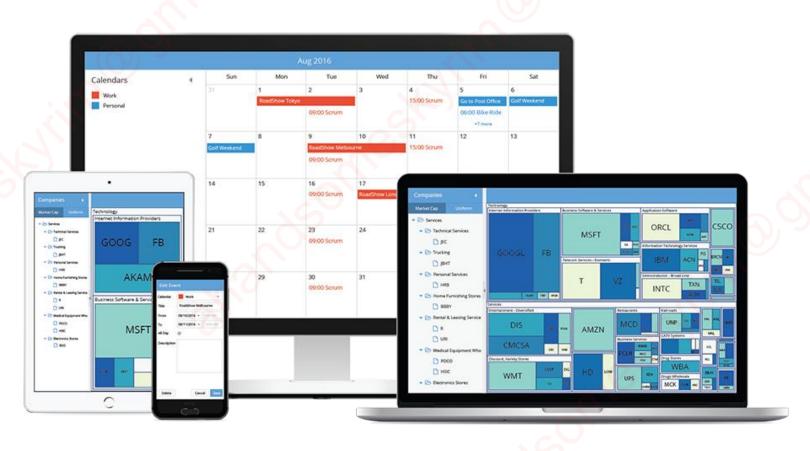


Sponsored Projects				
Toggle Summary				
Task	Schedule			
	Due Date	Estimate ↓	Rate	Cost
Implement AnchorLayout	06/25/2007	4 hours	\$150.00	\$600.00
Add support for multiple types of anchors	06/27/2007	4 hours	\$150.00	\$600.00
(4 Tasks)	06/29/2007	22 hours	\$112.50	\$2,100.00
Ext Grid: Single-level Grouping	4			
Add required rendering "hooks" to GridView	07/01/2007	6 hours	\$110.00	\$660.00
Extend GridView and override rendering fun	07/03/2007	6 hours	\$100.00	\$600.00
Testing and debugging	07/06/2007	6 hours	\$100.00	\$600.00
e i 18i ti f e e.	07/04/0007	x.:	****	* 100 00
(16 Tasks)	07/15/2007	86 hours	\$114.69	\$9,560.00

http://examples.sencha.com/extjs/6.5.3/examples

ExtJS-体型巨大的前端框架





ExtJS整体有23.5万行JS代码(含注释)!





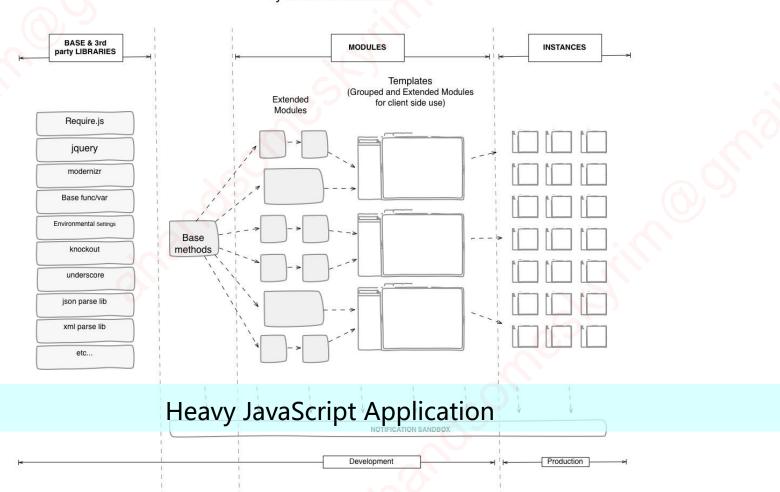


JavaScript 代码规模进一步放大



Large Scale Javascript Architecture Model

by Jonathan Robles





工业化时代, 2009-?





















基于 Node 平台的大量工具开始出现

移动互联网时代, 2009-?

























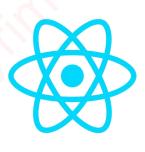






移动互联网时代, 2009-?











目前 (2023年) ,市面上主流的前端框架都基于 NodeJS 提供的工具链





第4篇: 前端开发者的疆界







http://echarts.baidu.com/examples/

3D 领域





nttp://echarts.baidu.com/examples/







https://oldj.net/static/html5-tower-defense/td.html



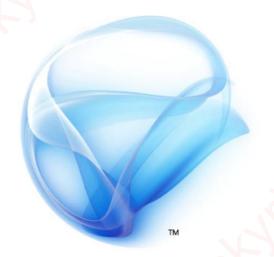


番外篇:两个副产品

一些小浪花









Thoughts on flash-Steve Jobs





Thoughts on Flash

Apple has a long relationship with Adobe. In fact, we met Adobe's founders when they were in their proverbial garage. Apple was their first big customer, adopting their Postscript language for our new Laserwriter printer. Apple invested in Adobe and owned around 20% of the company for many years. The two companies worked closely together to pioneer desktop publishing and there were many good times. Since that golden era, the companies have grown apart. Apple went through its near death experience, and Adobe was drawn to the corporate market with their Acrobat products. Today the two companies still work together to serve their joint creative customers – Mac users buy around half of Adobe's Creative Suite products – but beyond that there are few joint interests.

I wanted to jot down some of our thoughts on Adobe's Flash products so that customers and critics may better understand why we do not allow Flash on iPhones, iPods and iPads. Adobe has characterized our decision as being primarily business driven – they say we want to protect our App Store – but in reality it is based on technology issues. Adobe claims that we are a closed system, and that Flash is open, but in fact the opposite is true. Let me explain.

First, there's "Open".

https://www.apple.com/hotnews/thoughts-on-flash/



: Adobe 当年的官宣



Adobe will finally kill Flash in 2020



https://www.theverge.com/2017/7/25/16026236/adobe-flash-end-of-support-2020

https://theblog.adobe.com/adobe-flash-update/

http://damoqiongqiu.iteye.com/blog/2094992



推上一片欢腾,Flash真的这么讨厌?

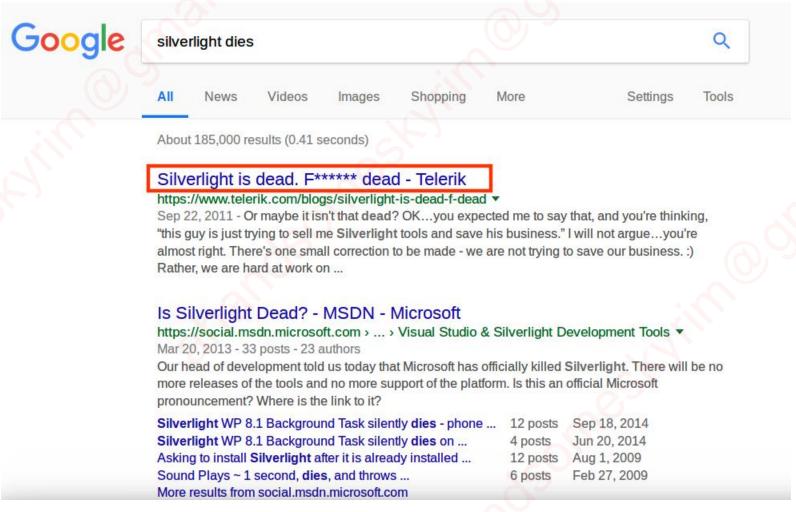






Silverlight - 难兄难弟

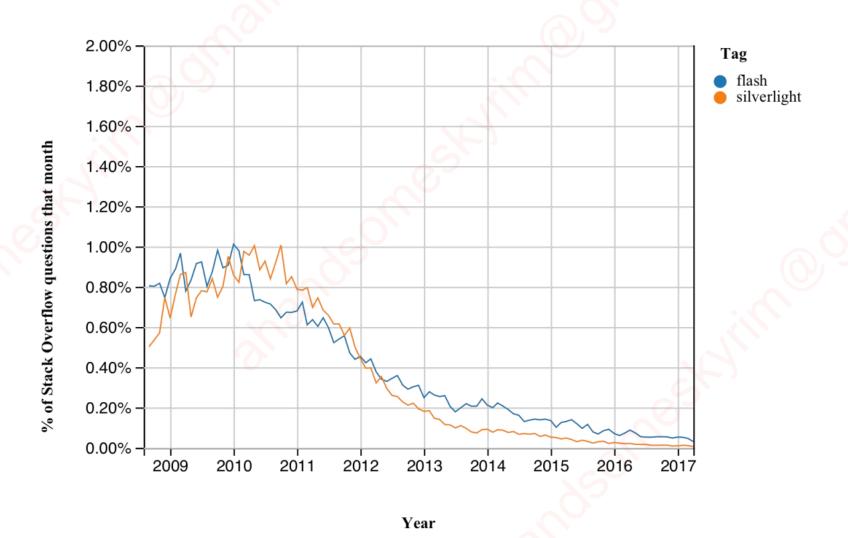




https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft_Silverlight

Flash & Silverlight 的死亡之旅





那么问题就来了



就学一种框架,然后这辈子就靠它了,

作为开发者,这种策略可行吗?





Thank You!

Q&A