

The idea of WWW

Tim Berners-Lee

A British computer scientist and researcher, first introduced the idea of World Wide in his proposal in March 1989 and his second proposal in May 1990. The main purpose of this inventory is to share information between scientists around the world. But, at the moment the website can only be used on within NeXT server.

The first website in the world

By the end of 1990, Tim Berners-Lee had the first Web server and browser up and running at CERN, demonstrating his ideas. This outlined the principal concepts and it defined important terms behind the Web. The document described a "hypertext project" called "WorldWideWeb" in which a "web" of "hypertext documents" could be viewed by “browsers”.

Going global

Paul Kunz and his teams introduced the first website to the world in a particle physics laboratory: the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC) in California. To access the website, a browser plays an important tool, but there are only two browsers were developed at the time. The first one was launched on NeXT machine which is called NextBrowser. The another one was called “line-mode” browser.

Only a few users had access to a NeXT computer platform on which the first browser ran, but development soon started on a simpler, ‘line-mode’ browser, which could run on any system. It was written by Nicola Pellow during her student work placement at CERN. In 1991, Berners-Lee released his WWW software. It included the ‘line-mode’ browser, Web server software, and a library for developers. In March 1991, the software became available to colleagues using CERN computers.

ຄວາມຄິດຂອງ WWW

ທີມ ເບີເນີສ-ລີ

ນັກວິທະຍາສາດຄອມພິວເຕີ ຊາວອັງກິດ ແລະນັກຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ, ໄດ້ແນະນຳຄວາມຄິດຂອງ World Wide Web ຂຶ້ນເປັນຄັ້ງທຳອິດໃນຂໍ້ສະເໜີໃນເດືອນມີນາ 1989 ແລະໃນຂໍ້ສະເໜີຄັ້ງທີສອງໃນເດືອນພຶດສະພາ 1990. ຈຸດປະສົງຫຼັກຂອງຄວາມຄິດນີ້ ແມ່ນເພື່ອແບ່ງປັນຂໍ້ມູນລະຫວ່າງນັກວິທະຍາສາດທົ່ວໂລກ. ຢ່າງໃດກໍຕາມ, ໃນຂະນະນັ້ນເວັບໄຊຕ໌ສາມາດໃຊ້ໄດ້ພຽງແຕ່ໃນເຊີເວີ NeXT ເທົ່ານັ້ນ.

ເວັບໄຊຕ໌ຄັ້ງທຳອິດໃນໂລກ

ໃນປີ 1990, ທີມ ເບີເນີສ-ລີ ໄດ້ສ້າງເຊີເວີເວັບ ແລະເບຣິເວີເວັບຄັ້ງທຳອິດຂຶ້ນທີ່ CERN, ສະແດງໃຫ້ເຫັນຄວາມຄິດຂອງລາວ. ມັນໄດ້ສະແດງເຖິງຂໍ້ຄວາມທີ່ສຳຄັນ ແລະກຳນົດຂໍ້ຄວາມພື້ນຖານຂອງເວັບ. ບົດຂຽນໄດ້ອະທິບາຍເຖິງໂຄງການ "Hypertext" ທີ່ມີຊື່ວ່າ "WorldWideWeb" ທີ່ສາມາດເບິ່ງໄດ້ຜ່ານ "Browsers".

ການໄປສູ່ລະດັບໂລກ

ປອນ ຄຸນສ ແລະທີມຂອງລາວໄດ້ນຳເວັບໄຊຕ໌ທຳອິດໃນໂລກມາສູ່ຫ້ອງປະຕິບັດວິທະຍາສາດອະນຸສູນເມັດອະນຸພາກສະເຕີມທີ່ SLAC ຢູ່ California. ການເຂົ້າເຖິງເວັບໄຊຕ໌ຈະຕ້ອງໃຊ້ເບຣິເວີເຊີ, ແຕ່ໃນເວລານັ້ນມີເຝິງສອງອັນທີ່ຖືກພັດທະນາຂຶ້ນ: ໂຄງການ NextBrowser ສຳລັບ NeXT ເຄື່ອງ ແລະ 'line-mode' Browser.

ມີຜູ້ໃຊ້ບາງຄົນເທົ່ານັ້ນທີ່ສາມາດໃຊ້ NeXT Computer, ຊຶ່ງມີເບຣິເວີເວັບຄັ້ງທຳອິດ. ຢ່າງໃດກໍຕາມ, ການພັດທະນາຂອງ 'line-mode' Browser ທີ່ສາມາດໃຊ້ໄດ້ກັບທຸກລະບົບໄດ້ເລີ່ມຕົ້ນເມື່ອ Nicola Pellow ຂຽນໃນຂະນະທີ່ລາວເປັນນັກສຶກສາຝຶກງານຢູ່ CERN. ໃນປີ 1991, ທີມ ເບີເນີສ-ລີ ປ່ອຍຊອບແວ WWW ທີ່ປະກອບມີ 'line-mode' Browser, ຊອບແວ Web Server ແລະຫ້ອງສະຫມຸດສຳລັບນັກພັດທະນາ. ໃນເດືອນມີນາ 1991, ຊອບແວນີ້ຖືກເຮັດໃຫ້ພວກເພື່ອນຮ່ວມງານຂອງລາວທີ່ CERN ໃຊ້ໄດ້.

