**Version History:**

**HTML 1991**

In 1991, Sir Tim invented the HTML. The HTML was based on Standard Generalized Mark-up Language (SGML) in which it markups the text into a specific structure such as paragraphs, headings, list items and others. Most of the element tags that were developed are taken from the existing markup language like p, h1 through h6 (headings), ol (ordered lists), ul (unordered lists), li (list items) and more which comes in pair. One example is, *<p> This is a paragraph. < p>.* The idea of basing HTML to SGML was brilliant, it added to the reliability and acceptability into the internet community. Although a lot of the element tags are just inherited from SGML, Sir Tim invented his own tags such as the use of anchor element with the HREF attribute.

In 1992, Sir Tim’s HTML seems to be viral when he shared his idea in the WWW-talk mailing, an electronic type of discussion in which people exchange their ideas. A lot of enthusiast got interested with Sir Tim’s idea and started to work in the development of the markup language. Still in the same year, NCSA invested an effort in Sir Tim’s idea. Also, NCSA developed their first web browser named, *Mosaic*. A sudden appearance of Marc Andreesen triggered the creation of IMG tag which is used in the insertion of photographs, diagrams, illustrations and others in the HTML files.

During 1993, the version 1 of the Mosaic browser was released for Sun Microsystems Inc.’s workstation. However before the Mosaic browser was announced, Lou Montulli releases a text-based browser named Lynx (version 2.0a). On the other hand, Dave Raggett is working hard on his browser, Arena which he planned to demonstrate the newly invented features of HTML. Later on, the browser of Dave Raggett was used for development work at CERN.

In May 1994, the first World Wide Web conference in Geneva was organized by CERN. A lot got excited on what the HTML can contribute and do on the web so as for humans.

**HTML 2.0 November 1995**

During the year 1995, many of the new tags and attributes were developed. Some of which are BGCOLOR attribute for the BODY element and the FONT FACE for documents font styles. HTML 2.0 lasted over six months to be the standard of markup languages.

**HTML 3.2 January 1997**

Before version 3.2 of HTML is the HTML 3.0. The version was never included as a standard markup language for the web because of the changing browser features. That is why in 1997, World Wide Web Consortium endorsed HTML 3.2 as a cross – industry specification. The version is thoroughly reviewed by all the members of the organization, including Netscape and Microsoft, a browser vendor. This version highlights the additional tags for tables, applets, text flow around images, subscripts and superscripts.

**HTML 4.0 December 1997**

In HTML 4.0 it offers three variations, strict, transitional and frameset. Elements and tags deprecated are forbidden, however it can also be transitional where deprecated elements are sometimes allowed. Also in HTML 4.0 Netscape’s visual markup features are deprecated in favor of the style sheets. During 1998, a minor revision is made with the HTML 4.0 but no increment of version number happened.

**HTML 4.01 December 1999**

In 1999, a newer version of HTML 4.0 is issued. In HTML 4.01 they introduced depreciation of presentational elements and attributes in favor of style sheets. Still the version retained the three variations present in the previous version.

**XHTML May 2000**

After the release of HTML 4.01 no HTML versions were developed during the early and mid-2000’s. Thus, the rise of XML – based language, XHTML occupied the W3C’s HTML Working Group. XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language is another markup language for reformulation of HTML 4.01. At least 3 versions of XHTML were published, mainly of XHTML 1.0, XHTML 1.1 and XHTML 2.0.

**HTML5 October 2014**

In 2008, W3C work back in the draft of new version of HTML 4.01, which is the HTML5. W3C works hard to remove the SGML resemblance to HTML5. The released of new element tags such as section and article under HTML5 allows it to deprecate some tags present in the previous version. By this, they defined the new serialization for HTML5 in addition to the XHTML5 serialization. From a Candidate Recommendation to Proposed Recommendation, HTML5 was then released as W3C Recommendation.

**Differences:**