Brief History of HTML

1)What's HTML?

HTML stands **H**ypertext **M**arkup **L**anguage that is an essential component of the internet. It is not a programming language. This markup language is utilized to make web pages. HTML can be compared to the layout, design, or skeleton of a web page.

2)Evolution of HTML Version

Since the time HTML was invented, there are a lot of HTML versions. HTML has gone through many changes. New features have been added where other features have been outdated.

HTML 1.0

➢ HTML 1.0 was the most basic and the first version of HTML.
➢ It was invented by **Tim Berners-Lee in 1991**.
➢ It has minimal features and functionality because users can only use twenty elements.
➢ It does not provide support for tables, font support, etc...

HTML 2.1

➢ HTML 2.0 was the second version of HTML and became the standard language until HTML 3.2 came.
➢ It was defined by **HTML Working Group in 1995**.
➢ It has improved a lot in terms of the markup tags.
➢ The concept of forms come to use in this new version. Forms were developed, but still, they had basic tags like text boxes, buttons, etc.…
➢ It was able to support the changing of a page background, text color, text face, the use of tables and text boxes etc.…

HTML 3.2
➢ HTML 3.2 was recommended by **W3C in 1997**.

- It was capable of creation tables and providing support for extra options for form elements.
- It can support a web page with complex mathematical equations.
- HTML 3.2 became the standard markup language for web-based applications.
- The most advanced feature bought up by this version was introducing CSS in HTML which make the elements look better.

HTML 4.01

- HTML 4.01 was recommended by **W3C in 1999**.
- It included CSS (cascading style sheets) which allowed aspects such as text, color, font and backgrounds to be easily altered. Instead of these aspects being included directly within the webpage, they are now separated, making it much more trouble-free.

XHTML

- XHTML was recommended by **W3C** in **2000**.
- It was similar to HTML 4.01, but it was in XML format. However, it was a completely different markup language than the previous versions. In this, the codes were used to write correctly. Almost all the things were the same other than the view that made it more accessible.

HTML5

- **WHATWG** (Web Hypertext Application Technology Group) First Public Draft was released in 2008.
- WHATWG HTML5 Living Standard was published in 2012.
- HTML5 W3C Recommendation was released in 2014.
- HTML 5 is the latest and current version of HTML with lots of attributes and functionalities.
- It works even if you are not connected with the internet and can be used for web-based applications.
- The great thing about HTML 5 is that it is supported by most web browsers, including Chrome, Firefox, Opera, and other browsers

1991	1994	1996	1997	1998	2000	2002	2005	2009
HTML	HTML 2	CSS 1 + JavaScript	HTML 4	CSS 2	XHTML 1	Tableless Web Design	AJAX	HTML5

HTML HISTORY

3)What's New in HTML5?

DOCTYPE declaration:

- In older documents (HTML 4 or XHTML), the declaration is more complicated because the declaration must refer to a DTD (Document Type Definition).
- The DOCTYPE declaration for HTML5 is very simple

HTML 4.01:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
```

XHTML 1.1:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11.dtd">
```

HTML5:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

Character encoding (charset)

- The Character encoding declaration is also very simple
- The HTML5 specification encourages web developers to use the UTF-8 character set, which covers almost all of the characters and symbols in the world!

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

New Elements in HTML5

- The Most interesting new elements in HTML5:
  - ➢ New semantic elements like: `<header> <nav><article> <section>`
    `<aside><footer>`
  - ➢ New form controls like : `<datalist> <output><keygen> <progress>`
    `<meter>`
  - ➢ New input types like: `<date > <time><email>`
  - ➢ New graphic elements like: `<svg> <canvas`
  - ➢ New multimedia elements like: `<audio> <video>`

New HTML5 API's(Application Programming Interfaces)

- The Most interesting new API are:

- ➤ HTML Geolocation
- ➤ HTML Drag and Drop
- ➤ HTML Local Storage
- ➤ HTML Application cache
- ➤ HTML Web workers
- ➤ HTML SSE

Elements Removed in HTML

- ➤ The following HTML4 elements have been removed from HTML5

Element	Use instead
\<acronym\>	\<abbr\>
\<applet\>	\<object\>
\<basefont\>	CSS
\<big\>	CSS
\<center\>	CSS
\<dir\>	\<ul\>
\<font\>	CSS
\<frame\>	
\<frameset\>	
\<noframes\>	
\<strike\>	CSS
\<tt\>	CSS

HTML Browser Support

- ➤ HTML5 is supported in all modern browser