

History, Vision & Future of HTML5

The first version of HTML was written by **Tim Berners-Lee** in 1993. Since then, there have been many different versions of HTML.

History of HTML5

- December 1997: HTML 4.0 is published by the W3C
- January 2000: HTML 4.01 recommendations are published
- December 2002: XHTML 2.0 recommendations are published
- January 2008: First W3C working draft of HTML5 is published

What is HTML, Major actors, W3C, WHATWG?

HTML is a mark-up language used for structuring and presenting content on a web page. It has been recommended by World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). It is maintained by a group of browser vendors such as Apple, Google, Microsoft, Mozilla and Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group.(WHATWG).

Vision and Philosophy behind HTML5

The main aim of HTML5 was to

- To improve the display of content on web pages.
- Enable more complex content types.
- Provide better user experience regardless of the browser or platform used.
- Improve support for media and web-based applications.
- Interoperability of HTML documents.

Future of HTML5

The future of HTML5 lies in discovering new methods to improve user experience in capturing and presenting video, audio and other images through mobile phones. Its popularity will also depend on how various browsers and platforms support features of HTML5.

Browser Support of HTML5

Google Chrome

Chrome browser version 4 to Chrome browser version 25 partially supports **HTML5 semantic elements**. Chrome browser version 26 to Chrome browser version 70 supports **HTML5 semantic elements**.

Mozilla Firefox

Mozilla Firefox browser version 2 doesn't support **HTML5 semantic elements** property. Firefox version 2 to 20 partially supports. Firefox version 21 to 63 supports **HTML5 semantic elements** property.

Internet Explorer

Internet Explorer browser version 6 to Internet Explorer browser version 8 doesn't support **HTML5 semantic elements** property. Internet Explorer browser version 9 and Internet Explorer browser version 11 supports **HTML5 semantic elements** property.

Safari

Safari browser version 3.1 to Safari browser version 6 partially supports **HTML5 semantic elements** and partial support in Safari refers to supporting an older version of the specification. Safari browser version 6.1 to Safari browser version 12 supports **HTML5 semantic elements**.

Microsoft Edge

Microsoft Edge browser version 12 to Microsoft Edge browser version 18 supports **HTML5 semantic elements** property.

Opera

Opera browser version 10.1 to Opera browser version 12.1 partially supports and partial support in Opera refers to supporting an older version of the specification. Opera browser version 15 to Opera browser version 53 supports **HTML5 semantic elements**.

New and Updated elements in HTML5

HTML5 introduces 28 new elements.

`<article>`, `aside`, `audio`, `bdi`, `canvas`, `command`, `data`, `datalist`, `details`, `embed`, `figcaption`, `figure`, `footer`, `header`, `keygen`, `mark`, `meter`, `nav`, `output`, `progress`, `rp`, `rt`, `ruby`, `section`, `source`, `summary`, `time`, `track`, `video`, `wbr`

New Attributes: `charset` (on `meta`), `async` (on `script`)

An HTML page starts with a DOCTYPE declaration.

New parsing rules: oriented towards flexible parsing and compatibility; not based on SGML

Ability to use inline SVG and MathML in `text/html`

Deprecated elements will be dropped altogether:

`acronym`, `applet`, `basefont`, `big`, `center`, `dir`, `font`, `frame`, `frameset`, `isindex`, `noframes`, `strike`, `tt`

Forms in HTML5

HTML5 has several new form and input elements and attributes.

Form attributes

- `autocomplete`
- `novalidate`

Input attributes

- `autocomplete`
- `form` overrides (`formenctype`, `formnovalidate`, `formmethod`, `formaction`)
- `autofocus`
- `height` and `width`
- `list`
- `min`, `max` and `step`
- `multiple`
- `pattern` (regexp)
- `placeholder`
- `required`

Please refer to the following page for browser support of input and form attributes.

<https://www.wufoo.com/html5/>

History of CSS

CSS – Cascading Style Sheets, SASS – Syntactically Awesome Style Sheets

CSS was introduced by Hakon Wium lie in 1994. CSS was developed by him to style the web pages. Standard Generalized Mark-up Language (SGML) marked the beginning of style sheets in 1980s.

The variations for CSS are:

- CSS 1
- CSS 2
- CSS 2.1
- CSS 3 - June 2011

Browser Support of CSS:

Please refer to official documentation CSS browser support.

Some interview questions can be found at the following web page:

<https://career.guru99.com/top-50-csscascading-style-sheet-interview-questions/>

More to be added later.