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How have websites changed over the last 30 years?

We're going to look at the major shifts over the years with layouts, so you can really see how far things have changed



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Website layouts change all the time, and there are more ways than ever to style a layout, with many frameworks available to help simplify the code, whilst keeping sites looking fancy.

1. The first website (1991)

Back in August 1991, the first website was a simple text-based page with a few links. The first ever webpage served only to tell people what the World Wide Web was all about.

Web pages that followed after this were very similar, and were entirely text based, with links to other pages and always featured single column designs. A basic version of html was born, but was not very widely used.

The single column was popular for the next few years. At this point, the web was just used for sharing information, and styling was not even a thought. As long as the content was readable and accessible it was deemed quality.

World Wide Web

The WorldWideWeb (W3) is a wide-area [hypermedia](#) information retrieval initiative aiming to give universal access to a large universe of documents.

Everything there is online about W3 is linked directly or indirectly to this document, including an [executive summary](#) of the project, [Mailing lists](#), [Policy](#), November's [W3 news](#), [Frequently Asked Questions](#).

What's out there?

Pointers to the world's online information, [subjects](#), [W3 servers](#), etc.

Help

on the browser you are using

Software Products

A list of W3 project components and their current state. (e.g. [Line Mode](#), [X11 Viola](#), [NeXTStep](#), [Servers](#), [Tools](#), [Mail robot](#), [Library](#))

Technical

Details of protocols, formats, program internals etc

Bibliography

Paper documentation on W3 and references.

People

A list of some people involved in the project.

History

A summary of the history of the project.

How can I help ?

If you would like to support the web..

Getting code

Getting the code by [anonymous FTP](#), etc.

The first ever webpage was very simple, a h1, some text and a few hyperlinks.

Here is a sample of what the html looked like, you can really see how things have come since the beginning!

You can view the original page [here](#)

• • •

```

<HEADER>
  <TITLE>The World Wide Web project</TITLE>
  <NEXTID N="55">
</HEADER>
<BODY>
  <H1>World Wide Web</H1>The WorldWideWeb (W3) is a wide-area
  <A NAME=0 HREF="WhatIs.html">hypermedia</A> information
  retrieval initiative aiming to give universal access to a large
  universe of documents.
  <P>

```

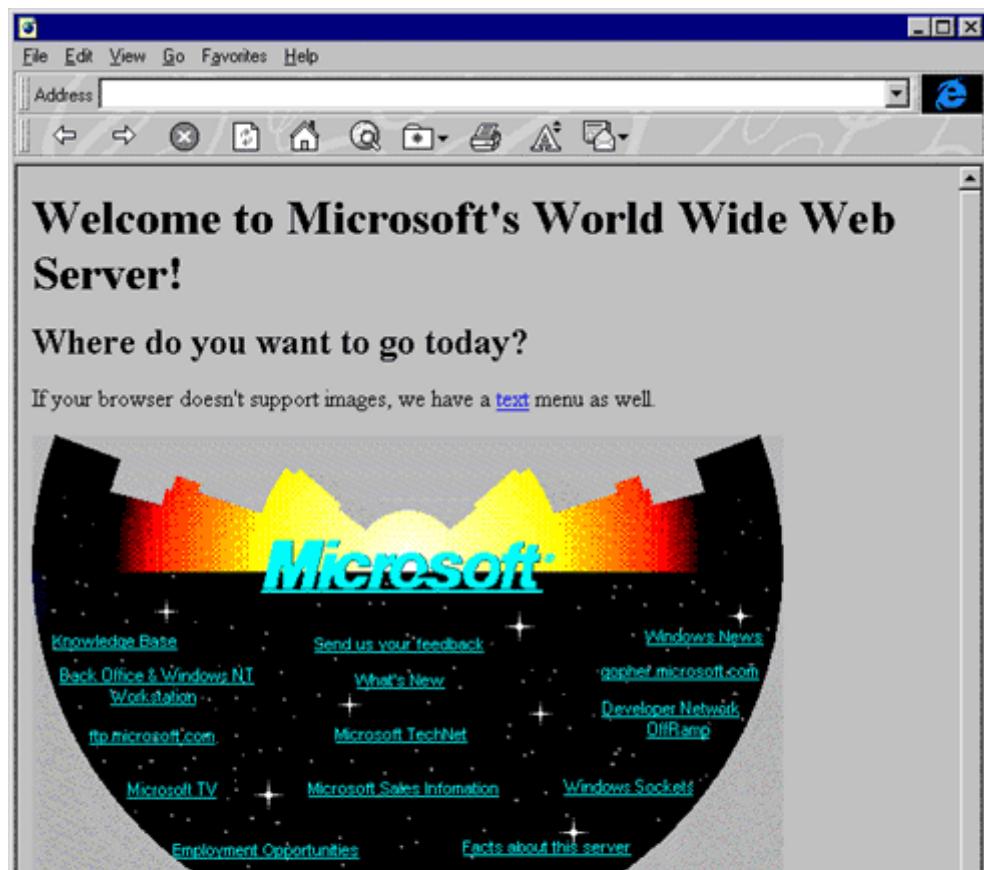
Everything there is online about W3 is linked directly or indirectly to this document, including an executive summary of the project, Mailing lists ,Policy , November's W3 news

The Only Step You Need to Progress in Your Career as a Developer or Engineer.

I don't usually like to write articles about myself, as it feels a bit self-indulgent, but I thought it would be useful...

[medium.com](https://medium.com/@craig.beardy.digital/the-only-step-you-need-to-progress-in-your-career-as-a-developer-or-engineer-9211.html)

2. Html standard (1994)





In 1994, when the World Wide Web Consortium was established, html was declared as the standard for marking up web pages.

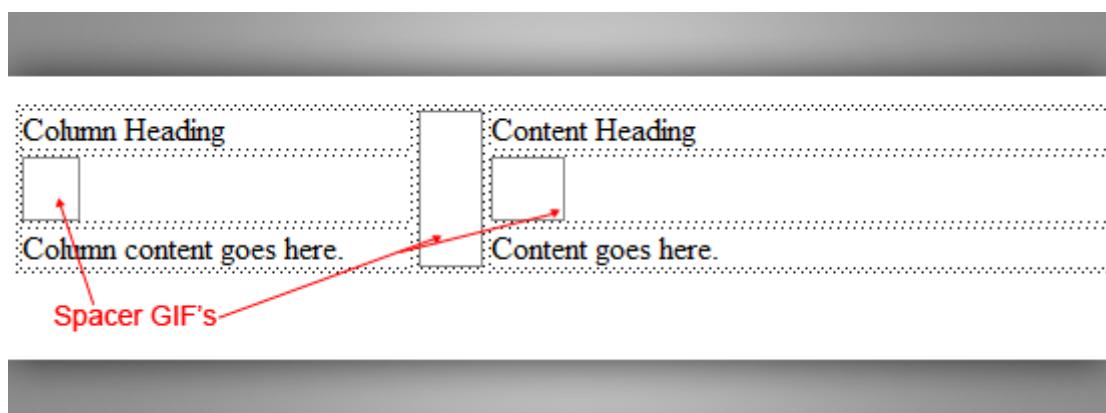
There was a general worry, as the web gained popularity, that companies would create their own versions of browsers, and languages to describe web content, and it would be non standard and difficult to evolve, which is one of the main reasons the html spec was created.

Html back then was not very advanced and featured elements such as anchors, images and headers. Tables came later on, but were not there from the start.

Unfortunately I am not able to find the original source code for the site, but I was really interested to see how they aligned the links within the image!

3. Table based design (1995)

In 1995, table-based layouts became popular and gave web designers more options for creating websites. Table markup was, and still is meant for tabular data, but designers quickly realised they could utilise it to give structure to their designs, and create more complicated, multi-column layouts.



These designs grew in complexity, incorporating background images to give the impression of simpler structures than the actual table being used when looking at the code. People also used spacer gifs to control whitespace of web layouts.

It wasn't much later that WYSIWYG applications were started to be made (I remember how horrible dreamweaver was!!), which used table-based layouts, and increased the amount of tables used in the web.

Geocities website from 1995, complete with animated gifs

WYSIWYG editors often created tables so complex that they were very difficult to interpret the actual layout, such as tables with rows only 1-pixel high and hundreds of cells). Tables were the only real way to create more complex designs, such as multi column layouts, and they certainly evolved web page designs!

Here is some of the source from the above page, notice the heavy use of tables

```

<td width="480" align="left" valign="top">
    <!-- -->
    <a href="/web/19961022173245/http://www.geocities.com/cgi-bin/click_through/http://www.techweb.com/wire;techwire4.gif"
target="_top">
        
        <br> </a>
    <p>
        <a href="/web/19961022173245/http://www.geocities.com/">
            </a>
            
            <map name="mastmap">
                <area shape="rect" coords="0,0,142,19"
href="/web/19961022173245/http://www.geocities.com/homestead/"
target="_parent">
                <area shape="rect" coords="17,24,141,38"
href="/web/19961022173245/http://www.geocities.com/BHI/inform.html"
target="_parent">
                <area shape="rect" coords="21,45,141,58"
href="/web/19961022173245/http://www.geocities.com/homestead/homedir.html"
target="_parent">
                <area shape="rect" coords="18,65,141,77"
href="/web/19961022173245/http://www.geocities.com/BHI/new.html"
target="_parent">
                <area shape="rect" coords="17,84,141,98"
href="/web/19961022173245/http://www.geocities.com/homestead/homeday.html"
target="_parent">
                <area shape="rect" coords="19,103,142,117"
href="/web/19961022173245/http://www.geocities.com/BHI/about.html"
target="_parent">
            </map>
            
            <br>
            

<table width="100%">
    <tr valign="top" align="center">
        <td width="300">
            <b>*</b> <a
href="/web/19961022173245/http://www.geocities.com/homestead/"
target="_parent">

```

```

Free Home Pages & Free Member Email</b></a>
</td>
<td width="180">
    <a href="/web/19961022173245/http://www.geocities.com/BHI/ad_info.html"
target="_parent"><b>Advertiser Information</b></a>
        <spacer size="8" type="horizontal">
    </td>
</tr>
</table>
</center>

</td>
</tr>

```

Creating a Simple, Low-Cost Twitter Bot, utilising Serverless Technologies.

People have a love-hate relationship with twitter bots.

[medium.com](https://medium.com/@craig.beardy.digital/creating-a-simple-low-cost-twitter-bot-utilising-serverless-technologies-33a2a2f3a2d)

4. Flash sites (1996)

In 1996, the first flash sites started to appear. It started with very basic tools and a timeline, and progressed to have powerful tools to develop entire sites.

Flash presented a ton of options beyond what was possible with html. Flash also used actionscript, which is based on ecmascript.





gabocorp website from 1997, it offered great visuals and audio, which hadn't really been seen before

To create complex designs in flash, you didn't have to rely on very complex table structures or use spacer images. It made it possible to create complex and interactive sites with animated features.

It felt like there was a massive jump at this point because the change was so drastic, websites finally started to look awesome!

Flash started to decline over the years, and last year, just under 7% of websites were using the technology and, back in 2011, 28.5% of websites used some form of flash component. Flash was ditched mainly because of security issues which led to cross site scripting attacks

5. Dynamic html (1999)

Towards the end of the 90s, came the popularisation of dhtml techniques. This consisted of several web technologies such as JavaScript and server-side scripting such as classic asp and php.

During this time interactive web pages started to appear, that allow users to not only read static content, but also to interact with web content.

SATURDAY
11th July 1998

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[Education](#)
[beeb @ the BBC](#)
[BBC Worldwide](#)
[BBC Across The UK](#)

If you're new to the BBC Homepage, [click here](#)

TODAY ON THE WEB

Movies
Radiation-breathing giant lizards, city-stomping apes, three-headed dragons and men in rubber monster costumes - as the summer blockbuster Godzilla nears its release date, check out the cheerful, tacky world of the Monster Movie. [Visit the Movies website](#)

Today's other recommended sites:
[Home Truths](#)
Nose around the nooks and crannies of the weekend.
[CBBC](#)
Packed with fun and all your favourite programmes.

A selection of top BBC sites

CHOICES

MAIN SITES

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[London blasts 'narrowly foiled'](#)
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[Damages award in church sex case](#)
[Landmines Bill whips through Commons](#)
[Abiola autopsy doctors arrive](#)

SPORT
[Coulthard speeds at Silverstone](#)

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Radio Listings
Online Channel
BBC Ticker
Feedback
Search
Help

Inside the BBC
Jobs at the BBC
The BBC and You
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Science and technology sites
Evolution Website - 4,000 million years crammed into one website.
Tomorrow's World - Welcome to the Future.
Sky At Night - Developments in astronomy with Patrick Moore.

The Book Case
Relax in our online reading room.
Wannabe a pop star?
Take the TOTP star personality test.
Blue Peter
Here's one we made earlier.

Grabbit Rabbit
Let's see you catch those carrots!
The Generation Game
Cuddly toy? Toaster? Take a turn on the conveyor belt.
Goodness Gracious Me
How English are you?

Antiques Roadshow Quiz
Made to measure for fashion folk - this week's questions are on costumes and accessories.

live & direct
It's your BBC.
Chat with the Chairman.



S E R V I C E S

BBC Ticker
Have the latest headlines running on your screen while you work,

Web Guide
BBC reviewers select the best websites from around the world.

UNIVERSITY
Last gasp for B&H; final Southampton to announce Hughes move
WEATHER
 1.00am London 16°C
select city

EDUCATION

South Africa 2000
What's it really like to live in South Africa?

WORLD SERVICE

World Lectures
Speakers from around the world discuss the new Millennium
How to tune in.

Home Truths
Nose around the nooks and crannies of the weekend.

CBBC
Packed with fun and all your favourite programmes.</td></tr></table>

```
<form name="Bbcone" method="post"
action="https://web.archive.org/web/19980711005941/http://www.bbc.co.uk/cgi-bin/openurl.pl"><select name="link"><option
value="http://www.bbc.co.uk/home/today/">A selection of top BBC
sites<option value="http://www.bbc.co.uk/animalzone/">Animal
Zone<option value="http://www.bbc.co.uk/antiques/">Antiques<option
value="http://www.bbc.co.uk/radio4/anyqa/">Any Questions<option
value="http://www.bbc.co.uk/radio4/archers/">The Archers<option
value="http://www.bbc.co.uk/blue peter/">Blue Peter<option
value="http://www.bbc.co.uk/bugs/">Bugs<option
value="http://www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/">CBBC<option
value="http://www.bbc.co.uk/crimewatch/">Crimestoppers<option
value="http://www.bbc.co.uk/cult/">Cult TV<option
value="http://www.bbc.co.uk/digital/">BBC Digital<option
value="http://www.bbc.co.uk/eastenders/">EastEnders<option
value="http://www.beeb.com/cgi-bin/beeb.cgi?
location=www.france98.beeb.com/">France 98<option
value="http://www.bbc.co.uk/fullybooked/">Fully Booked<option
value="http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/health/">Health vs
Health<option value="http://www.bbc.co.uk/radio4/hometruths/">Home
Truths<option value="http://www.bbc.co.uk/movies/">Movies
```

You can start to see that developers started using forms, which would post back to the server (in this case calling a .pl script) to dynamically change the content returned to the user.

6. CSS starts to take off (2000)

In the early 2000s, css designs started gaining popularity. While css had been available long before then, there was limited support for it in major browsers and many designers were unfamiliar with it.

There were many benefits of using css based designs over table-based or flash designs. The first being it separates design elements from content, which ultimately meant that there would be greater distinction from the visual aspect of a web layout and its content. Css was, and still is the best practice for laying out a web page, where table-based layouts are not.

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GALACTIC QUEST *Play Now!*

Jewel Quest Gold, jewels, and ancient artifacts await in this exotic Mayan adventure!

Lingo Based on the hugely popular game show. How do YOU spell F-U-N?

FEATURED SITE
Lacey's Food Bank
A New Jersey Community Caring...By Sharing

View Site **Share site** **Create Site**

Photo Albums **Blogs** **Personal Websites** **Planets**

San Francisco, CA **change location**

Weather - Extended Forecast

Today Partly sunny. Cool. hi 61°F - lo 52°F **Tomorrow** Mostly sunny. Mild. hi 65°F - lo 53°F

Careers powered by Monster

- Search Local Jobs
- Create Free Account
- Salary Wizard
- Post Your Resume
- Technology Jobs
- Healthcare Jobs

Music

- Concerts
- Lycos Rhapsody
- Videos
- World Music

Entertainment

Lycos homepage in 2004

Using css reduced markup clutter, and made for cleaner code in web layouts. Css also makes it easier to maintain sites because the content and design elements are separated.

You can change the entire look of a css-based site without ever having to touch the content. Document sizes of CSS designs are generally smaller than the alternatives, which translated to an improvement in page response times. This is also helped by the fact that css is cached by the user's browser so that subsequent page views would be faster-loading.

```

<table width="100%" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" border="0"
id="srch-form-shop" class="srch_form">
  <tr>

    <td>
      <table width="100%" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0"
border="0" class="srch_form_bgcolor">
        <tr>
          <td>
            <table border="0" cellpadding="0"
cellspacing="0" class="srchActiveBg" width="100%" height="7">
              <tr>
                <td width="7" align="left"
v-align="top" class="srchCornerBg"></td>
                <td width="100%"><img width="1"
height="1" /></td>
                <td width="7" align="right"
v-align="top" class="srchCornerBg"></td>
              </tr>
            </table>
          </td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td style="padding-left: 7px;">
            <form class="srch_form" id="form-shop"
method="get"
action="https://web.archive.org/web/20060429185821/http://r.lycos.co
m/r/bizrate_tab_product/http://bizrate.lycos.com/buy/superfind.xpml"
>
              <input type="hidden" name="rf"
value="lys302" />
              <input type="hidden" name="query"
id="query" />
              <input class="textbox" type="text"
name="keyword" size="55" id="query_shop" />&#160;&#160;
            <select class="select" name="cat_id" id="cat_id">
              <option value="1" selected>All
Departments</option>
              <option
value="10000000">Apparel</option>
            </select>
          </td>
        </tr>
      </table>
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>

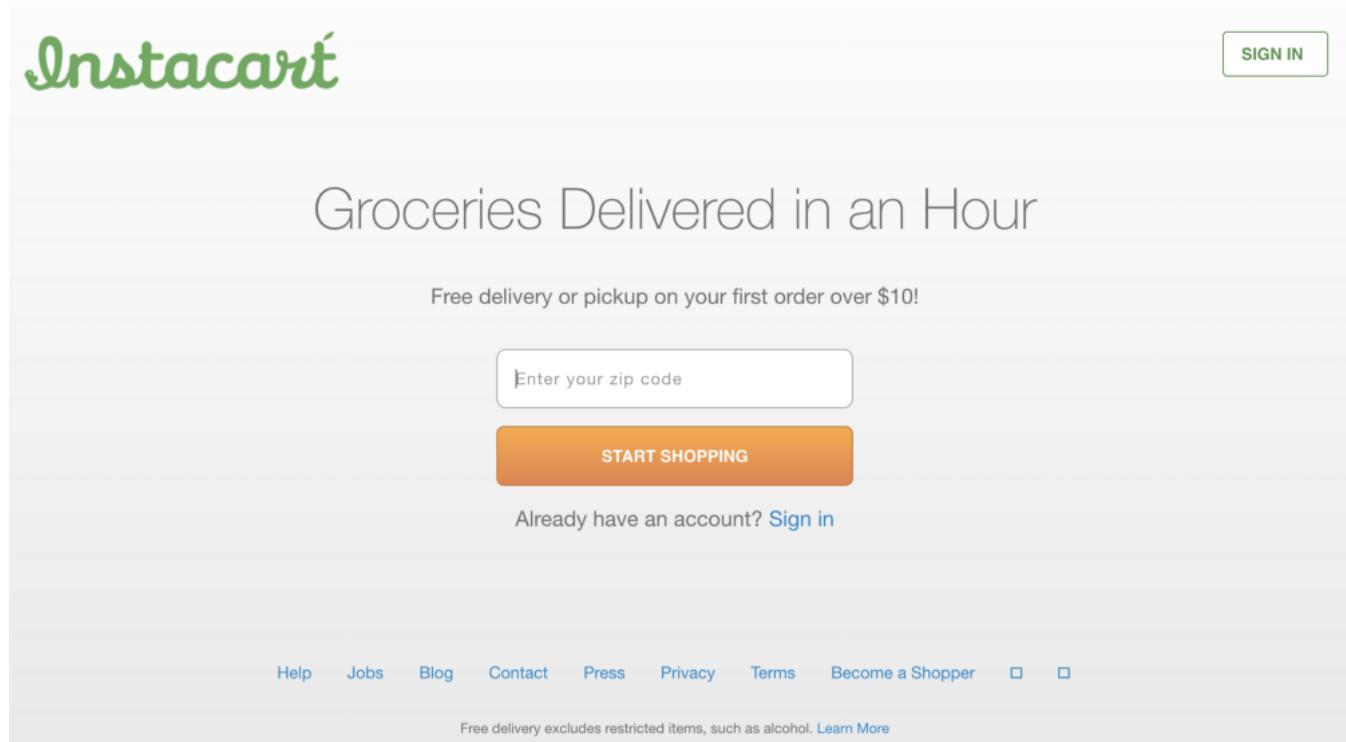
```

Developers suddenly started to include more and more css, although this started mostly inline, it eventually became more accepted that css should be derived by classes, and the bulk of the styling should be loaded in via stylesheets.

7. Popularity of mobile phones (2007)

As mobile phones accessing websites became more popular, in 2007 there was a rise in using grids and frameworks because all the different layouts for different devices caused content-parity problems.

Speed was also an issue, as loading a lot of content uses up a lot of mobile internet data. The first step was an idea of column grids.



A screenshot from instacart from 2014

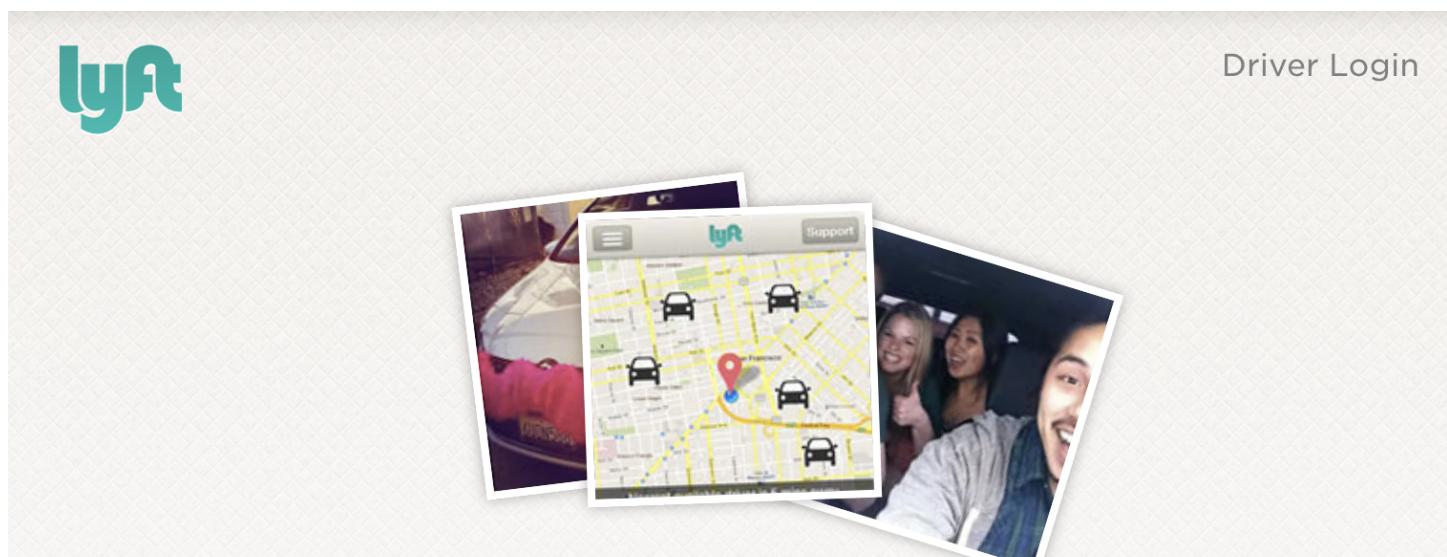
The outcome was the 960 grid system, and the 12-column division. Twitter bootstrap seemed to win the battle of the frameworks, but the downside was that web page designs often looked the same, or very similar (basically most websites had a look and feel of twitter). The upside to this was that suddenly building a layout for a page became much simpler!

```
<form
action="/web/20150610151816/https://www.instacart.com/check_zip_avai
lability" class="zip-check-form" method="post">
<p class="message"></p>
```

```
<input autocomplete="off" class="check-zip-code" id="zip-code" maxlength="5" name="zip_code" pattern="[0-9]*" placeholder="Enter your zip code" type="text">
<button class="btn btn-warning btn-large" id="zip-code-button">Start Shopping</button>
</form>
<p>
  Already have an account?
  <a href="#login">Sign in</a>
</p>
</div>
<div class="step hide" id="signup-step">
  <div class="the-eye-catcher" id="pres_signup">
    <h1></h1>
    <p></p>
  </div>
```

Here is an example of the site above, notice the grid layout that was popular for a few years.

Other very similar sites worth a mention



The image shows the homepage of the Lyft website. It features a large grid layout with several images: the top-left image is the Lyft logo, the top-right image is a "Driver Login" button, the middle row contains three images (a car interior, a map showing vehicle locations, and two passengers in a car), and the bottom row contains two green download buttons for iPhone and Android.

Driver Login

Your friend with a car

 Download for iPhone

 Download for Android

Bootstrap example of the lyft site, back in 2014

Using Microservice Patterns in an increasingly Serverless world

When working on an application domain, it is beneficial to use the microservices software design pattern.

[medium.com](https://medium.com/@craig.beardy.digital/how-has-the-web-has-changed-over-the-last-30-years-a4963d378356)

8. Birth of responsive design (2010)

Towards 2010, a movement happened that challenged the existing approach, by using the same content, but different layouts for the design.



Example of how a responsive site may look over different viewports

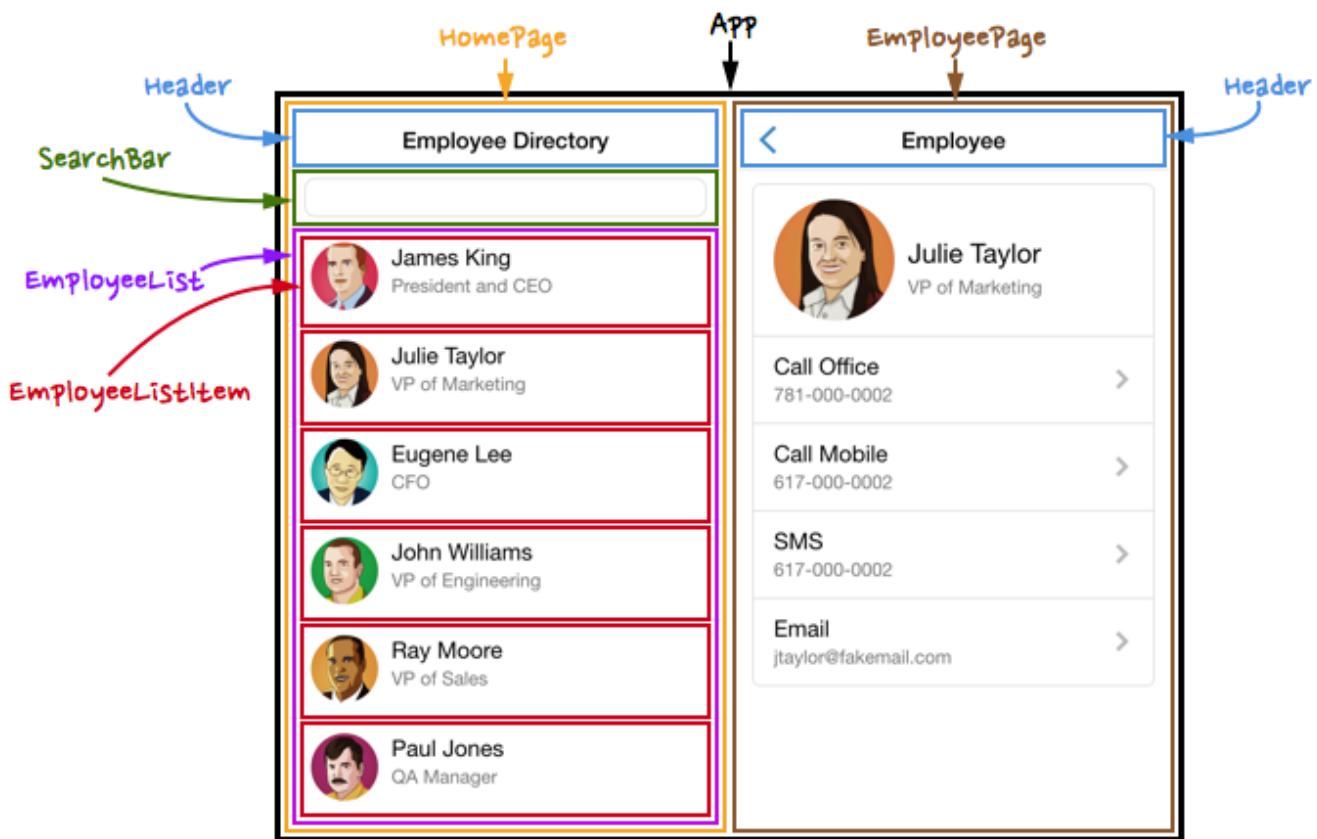
This was called responsive web design. The main benefit here is the content parity, meaning that it's the same website that works everywhere, on all devices, with a similar look and feel. Frameworks evolved and started to be able to specify the layout at different view ports (col-4-medium etc.).

Media queries also helped to hide and show various parts of a page or change the way it looks on a mobile, tablet and desktop.

9. Present and future (now and future)

Although not much has changed in the last few years, new CSS measurement units exist, like vh, vw (viewport height and width), which allow much greater flexibility to position elements.

Flexbox is another concept which is part of CSS, and it allows you to create layouts and modify them with a single property instead of writing lots of code and hopefully soon the CSS built in grid system will become more widely used, and revolutionise the way we create layouts overall!



Examples of a webpage, which has many rendered components.=

One other thing to mention is the introduction of web components. Web components are a set of elements bundled together, and introduce an easier workflow, where elements become building blocks that can be reused and updated separately.

A good example of this, is React. Web components usually have custom elements, work with a shadow dom, use HTML templates, rather than combining design and functionality, and imports which allow components to be easily separated.

Website layout and styling has changed a lot over the years!

Thanks to Fabricio Teixeira (hide).

Design Thinking Design Process User Experience User Interface

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