

History of Html:

1. HTML 1.0 (1991):

HTML was first introduced by Tim Berners-Lee in 1991. It was a simple markup language with only 18 tags, primarily focused on structuring text documents.

Example:

```
```html
<html>
<head>
 <title>First HTML Document</title>
</head>
<body>
 <p>This is the first HTML document.</p>
</body>
</html>
```
```

2. HTML 2.0 (1995):

HTML 2.0, published in 1995, introduced new features like tables, form elements, text alignment, and text flow control.

Example:

```
```html
<html>
<head>
 <title>HTML 2.0 Example</title>
</head>
<body>
 <h1>Welcome to HTML 2.0</h1>
 <p>This version supports tables and forms.</p>
 <table border="1">
 <tr>
 <td>Row 1, Cell 1</td>
 <td>Row 1, Cell 2</td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
 <td>Row 2, Cell 1</td>
 <td>Row 2, Cell 2</td>
 </tr>
 </table>

```

```

</table>
<form>
 <label for="username">Username:</label>
 <input type="text" id="username" name="username">
 <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
</body>
</html>
...

```

### ### 3. HTML 3.2 (1997):

HTML 3.2 added support for scripting languages like JavaScript, applets, and more presentation elements.

\*Example:\*

```

```html
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML 3.2 Example</title>
  <style>
    h1 { color: blue; }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome to HTML 3.2</h1>
  <p>This version supports scripting and styles.</p>
  <script>
    alert("Hello, World!");
  </script>
</body>
</html>
...

```

4. HTML 4.01 (1999):

HTML 4.01 focused on improving accessibility, introducing CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) for better styling, and refining the structure with the introduction of the `

` and `` elements.

Example:

```

```html

```

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <title>HTML 4.01 Example</title>
 <style>
 body { font-family: Arial, sans-serif; }
 .important { font-weight: bold; color: red; }
 </style>
</head>
<body>
 <h1>Welcome to HTML 4.01</h1>
 <p>This version emphasizes CSS for styling.</p>
 <div class="important">This is important text.</div>
</body>
</html>
...

```

### ### 5. XHTML (2000):

XHTML (eXtensible HyperText Markup Language) was introduced to bring XML's strict syntax to HTML, making it more compatible with other XML-based technologies.

\*Example:\*

```

```html
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
  <title>XHTML Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome to XHTML</h1>
  <p>This version follows the rules of XML.</p>
</body>
</html>
...

```

6. HTML5 (2014):

HTML5, the latest major version, introduced new semantic elements, multimedia support without plugins, and enhanced APIs for better web application development.

Example:

```

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
 <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
 <title>HTML5 Example</title>
</head>
<body>
 <header>
 <h1>Welcome to HTML5</h1>
 </header>
 <nav>

 Section 1
 Section 2

 </nav>
 <section id="section1">
 <h2>Section 1</h2>
 <p>New semantic elements improve document structure.</p>
 </section>
 <section id="section2">
 <h2>Section 2</h2>
 <video controls>
 <source src="video.mp4" type="video/mp4">
 Your browser does not support the video tag.
 </video>
 </section>
</body>
</html>
```

```

This journey from HTML 1.0 to HTML5 reflects the continuous evolution of the language to meet the demands of an ever-changing web landscape. HTML5 is now the standard for web development, providing a rich set of features for building modern and interactive web applications.