

HTML Introduction & its History :

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What is HTML?

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
- HTML describes the structure of a Web page
- HTML consists of a series of elements
- HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
- HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.

History Of HTML

Since the early days of the World Wide Web, there have been many versions of HTML:

Year	Version
1989	Tim Berners-Lee invented www
1991	Tim Berners-Lee invented HTML
1993	Dave Raggett drafted HTML+
1995	HTML Working Group defined HTML 2.0
1997	W3C Recommendation: HTML 3.2
1999	W3C Recommendation: HTML 4.01
2000	W3C Recommendation: XHTML 1.0
2008	WHATWG HTML5 First Public Draft

2012	WHATWG HTML5 Living Standard
2014	W3C Recommendation: HTML5
2016	W3C Candidate Recommendation: HTML 5.1
2017	W3C Recommendation: HTML5.1 2nd Edition
2017	W3C Recommendation: HTML5.2

- **1980: Early Concepts**

- Tim Berners-Lee proposed a system for sharing documents via hypertext while at CERN.
- Concept laid the foundation for what would become HTML (Hypertext Markup Language).

- **1991: First HTML Proposal**

- Tim Berners-Lee wrote the first version of HTML with **18 tags**.
- Key features: basic text formatting, hyperlinks, and embedding images.
- Released in the document: "*HTML Tags*".

HTML 1.0 ⇒ 1993 → structure to the content on web pages → heading, para, images , no table or form

One of the first versions of HTML, HTML 1.0, was released in 1993, laying down the foundations for building web pages. Some of its primary characteristics were:

- **Structuring Elements:** HTML 1.0 introduced elements that made it possible to add structure to the content on web pages. These included headings, lists, paragraphs, and images.
- **Comparatively Simpler:** HTML 1.0 was very simple in comparison to later versions of HTML. It didn't have styling options or the ability to control how content would display in a web browser. Additionally, HTML 1.0 lacked any support for tables.
- **Font Support:** Although HTML 1.0 introduced fonts, it was limited. In other words, there was minimal scope for changing the text style or size.

The HTML 2.0 version was released in 1995 and had considerable improvements from the previous version. Some of them were:

- **Standardization of HTML:** This version made HTML into a standard by establishing common rules and regulations that all web browsers had to follow.
- **Forms:** Most importantly, HTML 2.0 introduced the concept of forms, which allowed users to input data on web pages. However, the forms were still basic and only contained text boxes and buttons.
- **Tables:** HTML 2.0 introduced the tag for creating tabular data on web pages, contributing to better organization of data.
- **Formation of the W3C:** During HTML 2.0, browsers started making their own tags, because of which there was inconsistency across different browsers. To resolve the issue and establish standardization, the W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) was formed. This helped web browsers to render tags in a consistent manner.

HTML 3.2 was the next major successor to HTML 2.0 and was developed in 1997. The updated features included in it are:

- **Upgraded Form Elements:** HTML 3.2 brought better ways to create interactive forms on websites. Developers could make forms that were more interactive and dynamic for users.
- **CSS Support:** Another important feature included in HTML 3.2 was support for CSS (Cascading Style Sheets). It helped designers improve the look of web pages by styling and customizing HTML elements.
- **Enhanced Image Features:** Handling images became easier with HTML 3.2. It allowed for better control over image size, alignment, and text descriptions.
- **Extended Character Set:** HTML 3.2 also expanded the available characters for web pages. It included special symbols and international characters for a more

diverse presentation of the content.

HTML 4.01, released in 1999, brought several advancements to the HTML language. Here are some of the updated features:

- **CSS Linking:** Previously, one had to place CSS on each page to apply the styles. However, with 4.01, CSS files could be linked and included in each HTML page using the tag. This helped maintain consistent styles across web pages without repeating CSS code.
- **New Tags:** HTML 4.01 also introduced some new tags like "", "", "", and "". These tags consequently enhanced the presentability of the content.
- **Table Enhancement:** In addition, HTML 4.01 made tables more powerful. We could use attributes like 'colspan' and 'rowspan' to make cells in a table span across multiple columns or rows. This made it easier to create more complicated and interesting tables.

HTML 5.1 ⇒ 2008 → input type , audio , video, semantic tags , section tag

WHATWG released the initial public draft of HTML5 in 2008, but it officially became a W3C recommendation on October 28, 2014. The version brought extensive support for new HTML tags. Furthermore, HTML5 provided support for new form elements like input elements of different types and geolocations support tags, etc.

Here are some key features and tags added in HTML5:

- **New Form Elements:** One important addition was the tag, which confirms whether the user input is a valid email address. Likewise, another form element was the tag, which was designed to capture passwords securely. The browser displayed special symbols as user input in the password field, thereby protecting the password from being revealed.

- **Audio Tag:** HTML5 introduced the tag, allowing developers to embed audio content directly into web pages. This tag enabled the seamless integration of audio clips and allowed playing audio directly on the webpage.
- **Semantic Tags:** Semantic tags, also known as structural tags, provide organization and structure to HTML pages. These tags provided a clearer hierarchy and meaning to different sections of a webpage. A few of the semantic tags introduced in HTML5 include , , , etc. These tags also helped enhance the accessibility and search engine optimization of the webpage.
- ***Section Tag:**** Another important addition to HTML5 was the tag. This tag allowed developers to define distinct sections in the webpage. It enhanced the readability and maintainability of the HTML structure.

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