



WEB DESIGN HISTORY TIMELINE

Explore the timeline of milestones in the history of web design from 1990 to the present.

Browse by years:

1990 – 1994

1995 – 1997

1998 – 2002

2003 – 2008

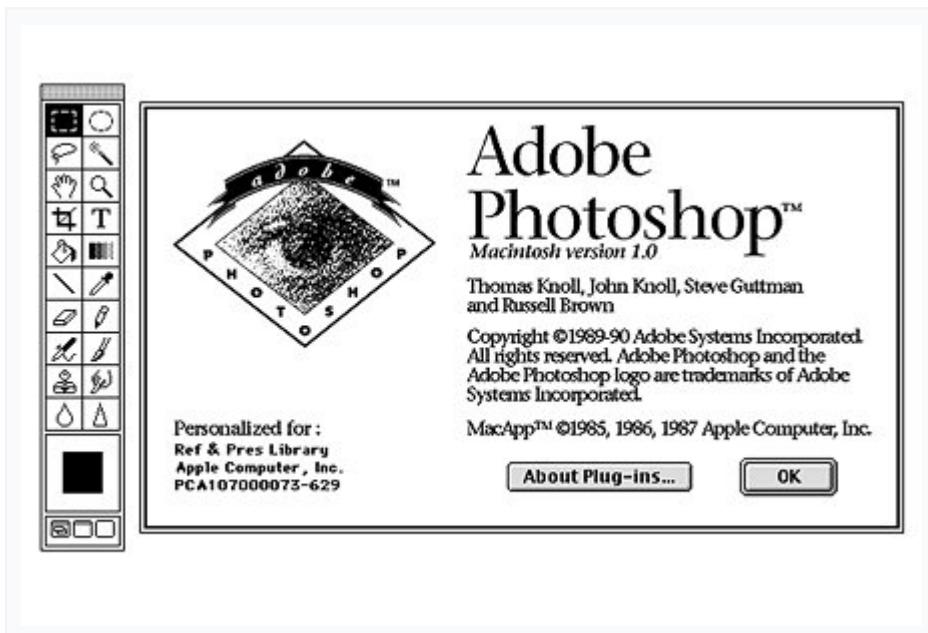
2009 – 2017

All years

- 1990 February 19th

Adobe Photoshop 1.0

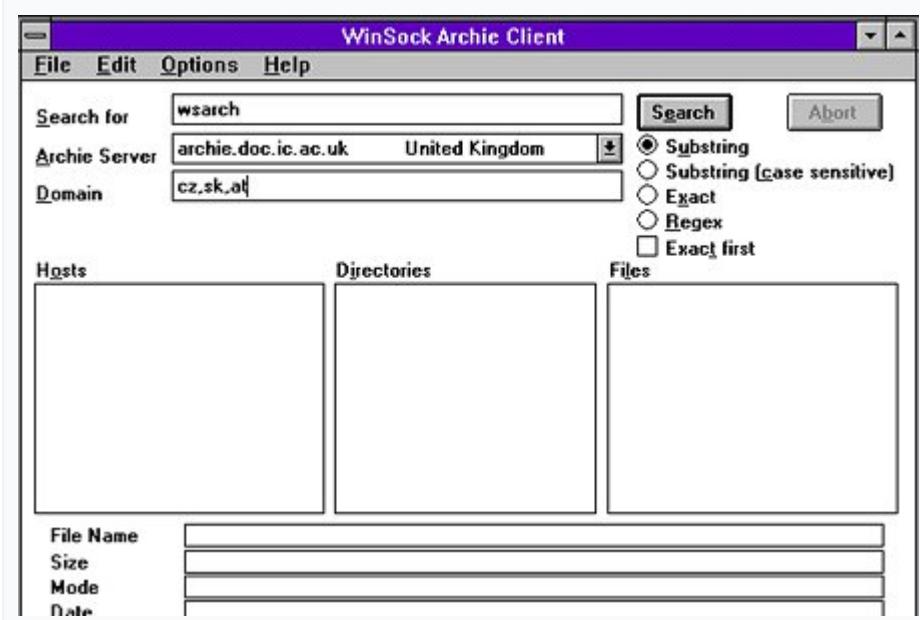
Adobe Systems released a raster graphics editor called **Photoshop 1.0**. The program was only available for the **Macintosh platform** (Mac System 6.0.3) and required at least 2 MB of RAM and an 8 MHz processor for its operation.



- 1990 September 10th

Archie – the first search engine

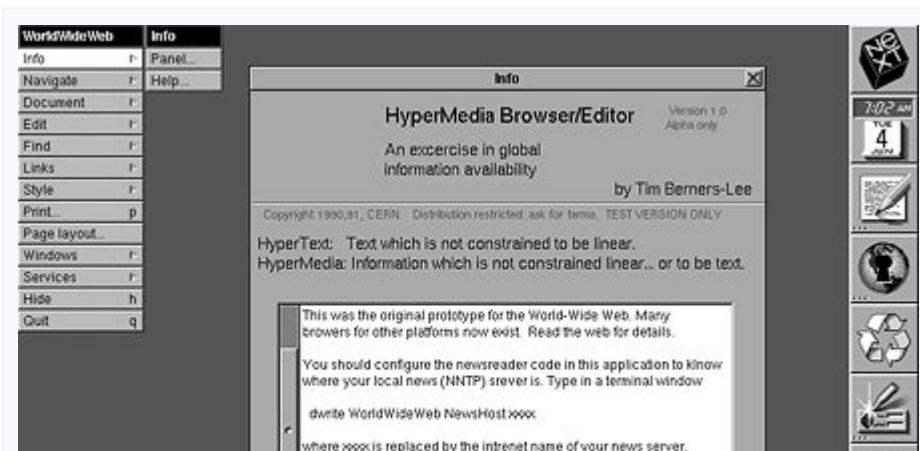
Three university students Alan Emtage, Peter Deutsch and Bill Heelen launched a search engine called **Archie**. The search engine enabled its users to find and download specific files on the Internet by indexing files stored on public **FTP** servers. Its name comes from the word archive, dropping the letter v. **Archie is often considered to be the world's first Internet search engine ever.** At the end of the 1990s, the search engine gradually ceased to exist.

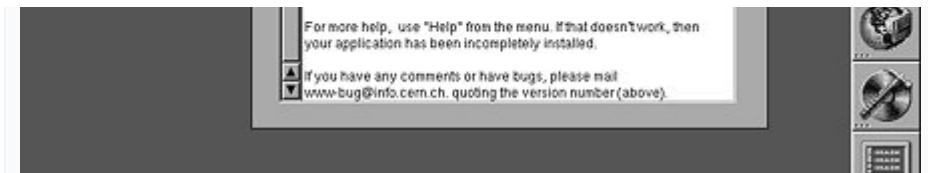


● 1990 December 25th

WorldWideWeb – the first browser

At CERN, a Swiss research center, a British physicist and internet pioneer **Tim Berners-Lee** created the world's first web browser, called **WorldWideWeb**. The browser was also a simple WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get) editor for editing web pages. WorldWideWeb only worked with the NeXTStep operating system. Later, the browser was renamed Nexus to avoid confusion with the World Wide Web (WWW).

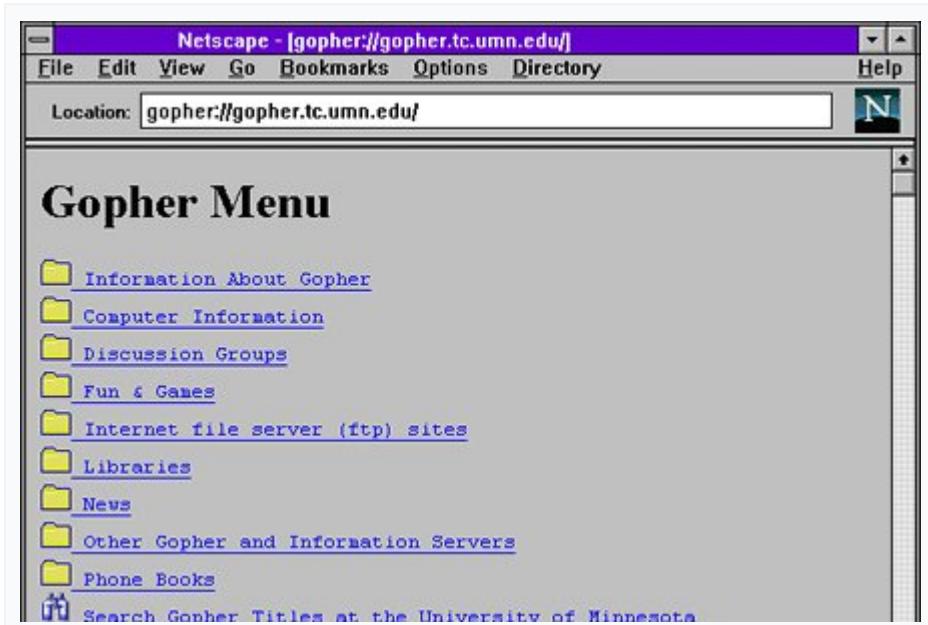




● 1991 April

Gopher

Gopher system was created at the University of Minnesota as a text-based system that used the hierarchical menu structure for navigation. It was a system working on a client-server basis. **Gopher integrated the services of FTP, Usenet, Veronica, Archie and WAIS**. Since 1996, Gopher has been on a decline and is currently used very rarely.



● 1991 May 14th

Line Mode Browser

A team made up of Tim Berners-Lee, Henrik Frystyk Nielsen and Nicola Pellow designed a simple browser called **Line Mode Browser** (The Libwww Line Mode Browser). This was the second browser ever made for the World Wide Web.



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^[2] of the project, Mailing lists^[3], Policy^[4], November's W3 news^[5], Frequently Asked Questions^[6].

What's out there?^[7] Pointers to the world's online information, subjects^[8], W3 servers^[9], etc.

Help^[10] on the browser you are using

Software Products^[11] A list of W3 project components and their current state. (e.g. Line Mode^[12], X11 Viola^[13], W3C-Protocols, Documentation, Toolkit, Mail)

● 1991 August

World Wide Web Virtual Library

The creator of HTML and WWW, Tim Berners-Lee compiled the first index of websites called the **WWW Virtual Library**. The hyperlinks were organized into a tree of categories and subcategories depending on the individual fields of human activity or interest.

The screenshot shows the homepage of the WWW Virtual Library. At the top, there is a logo of two books and the title "The WWW Virtual Library". Below the title is a horizontal menu bar with links for "Home", "About", "Search", "Help", and "Feedback". The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column contains a list of major categories: Agriculture, Computer Science, Communications and Media, Education, Engineering, Humanities, and Information Management. Each category has a brief description and a list of sub-links. The right column contains a list of other categories: International Affairs, Law, Business and Economics, Recreation, Regional Studies, Science, and Society. At the bottom of the page, there is a section for "Mirrors" listing Stanford (USA), Penn State (USA), East Anglia (UK), Geneva (CH), Geneva-2 (CH), and Argentina. There is also a footer with links for "About the VL", "Alphabetical listing", "VL keyword search", and "What's New".

● 1991 August 6th

Tim Berners-Lee created the first website

The World Wide Web (WWW) creator, **Tim Berners-Lee** launched the world's first website at <http://info.cern.ch/hypertext/WWW/TheProject.html>. Unfortunately, the original website has not been preserved until today and the link shows only its 1992 copy.

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.

- 1991 October 29th

Tim Berners-Lee published a document called HTML Tags

The internet pioneer, **Tim Berners-Lee**, published a document entitled **HTML Tags**. The document contained a description of the first 18 HTML tags: `<title>`, `<nextid>`, `<a>`, `<isindex>`, `<plaintext>`, `<listing>`, `<p>`, `<h1>...<h6>`, `<address>`, `<hp1>`, `<hp2>...`, `<dl>`, `<dt>`, `<dd>`, ``, ``, `<menu>` and `<dir>`. The design of the first version of HTML language was influenced by the SGML universal markup language.

HTML Tags

This is a list of tags used in the [HTML](#) language. Each tag starts with a tag opener (a less than sign) and ends with a tag closer (a greater than sign). Many tags have corresponding closing tags which identical except for a slash after the tag opener. (For example, the [TITLE](#) tag.)

Some tags take parameters, called attributes. The attributes are given after the tag, separated by spaces. Certain attributes have an effect simply by their presence, others are followed by an equals sign and a value. (See the [Anchor](#) tag, for example). The names of tags and attributes are not case sensitive: they may be in lower, upper, or mixed case with exactly the same meaning. (In this document they are generally represented in upper case.)

Currently HTML documents are transmitted without the normal SGML framing tags, but if these are included parsers will ignore them.

Title

The title of a document is given between title tags:

```
<TITLE> ... </TITLE>
```

The text between the opening and the closing tags is a title for the hypertext node. There should only be one title in any node. It should identify the content of the node in a fairly wide context, and should ideally fit on one line.

The title is not strictly part of the text of the document, but is an attribute of the node. It may not contain anchors, paragraph marks, or highlighting, the title may be used to identify the node in a history list, to label the window displaying the node, etc. It is not normally displayed in the text of a document itself. Contrast titles with [headings](#).

Next ID

- 1991 November

HTTP v0.9

The **Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)** is an Internet protocol designed to exchange hypertext documents (images, websites, etc.) between the server and the web browser. The first protocol design, later called **HTTP v0.9**, was created by Tim Berners-Lee as part of the WWW service specification. The HTTP v0.9 version was extremely simple, using only the GET method with one parameter, i.e. the name of the requested document.

The screenshot shows the W3C logo at the top left. The main title is "The Original HTTP as defined in 1991". Below it, a note states: "This document defines the Hypertext Transfer protocol (HTTP) as originally implemented by the World Wide Web initiative software in the prototype released. This is a subset of the full HTTP protocol, and is known as HTTP 0.9." It includes sections on "Connection", "Client", "Protocol", and "Notes". The "Connection" section describes the TCP/IP connection setup. The "Protocol" section details the request and response message formats. The "Notes" section includes a note about running over TCP.

- 1991 December 6th

The first web server in the USA

A particle physicist and software developer **Paul Kunz** launched **the first web server in the USA in the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC)**. Paul Kunz was inspired by the World Wide Web project directly from its creator Tim Berners-Lee, whom he met in person at the CERN Swiss Research Center in September of the same year.

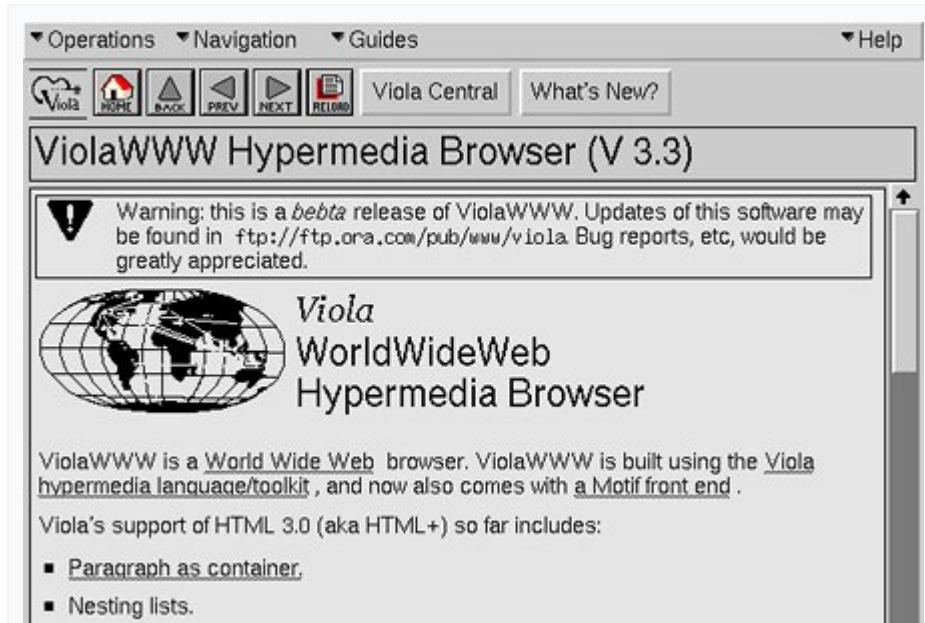
SLACVM Information Service

[BINLIST](#)
SLAC phone book with e-mail addresses
[HEP](#)
SPIRES HEP preprint database

● 1992 March 9th

ViolaWWW

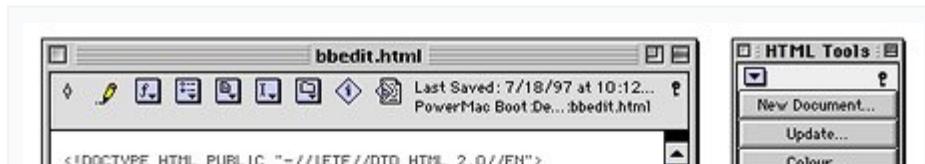
Pei-Yuan Wei developed the **ViolaWWW browser** for Unix while he was working at the University of California at Berkeley. ViolaWWW was the **first browser to support scripting, table rendering and forms**. The browser also contained a **simple stylesheet** to define the website's visual appearance. In March 1994, Pei-Yuan Wei released its last version, the lone developer no longer being able to keep up with the Mosaic Communications Corporation, which launched the Mosaic Netscape 0.9 browser the same year.

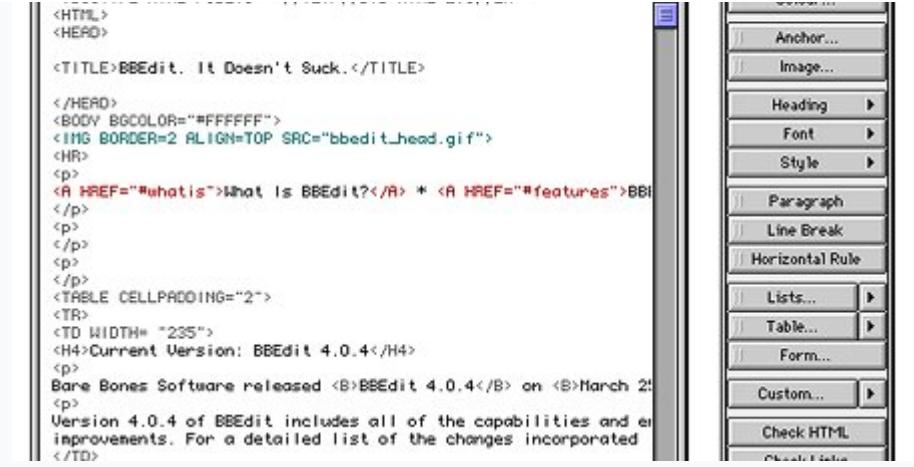


● 1992 April 12th

BBEdit HTML and text editor

Bare Bones Software released the first version of the **BBEdit freeware HTML and text editor**. The editor was designed for the Macintosh platform.





The screenshot shows the BBEdit 4.0.4 interface. On the left is the code editor with the following HTML:

```

<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>BBEdit. It Doesn't Suck.</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BGCOLOR="#FFFFFF">
<IMG BORDER=2 ALIGN=TOP SRC="bbedit_head.gif">
<HR>
<p>
<a href="#whatis">What Is BBEdit?</a> * <a href="#features">BB
</p>
<p>
</p>
</p>
<TABLE CELLPADDING="2">
<TR>
<TD WIDTH="235">
<H4>Current Version: BBEdit 4.0.4</H4>
<p>
Bare Bones Software released <b>BBEdit 4.0.4</b> on <b>March 21, 1997</b>
<p>
Version 4.0.4 of BBEdit includes all of the capabilities and enhancements
improvements. For a detailed list of the changes incorporated
</TD>

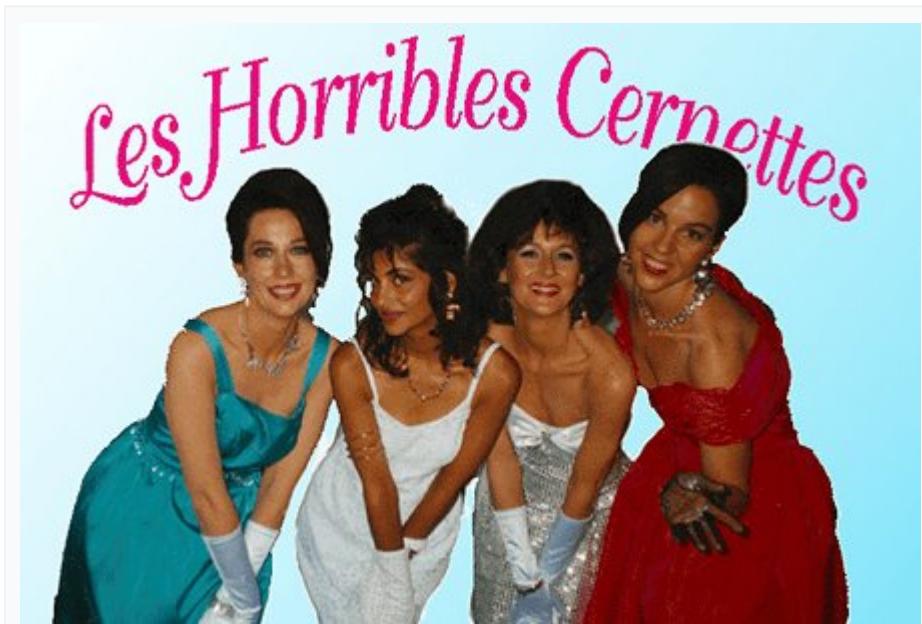
```

On the right is the context menu, which includes options like Anchor..., Image..., Heading, Font, Style, Paragraph, Line Break, Horizontal Rule, Lists..., Table..., Form..., Custom..., Check HTML, and Check Links.

● 1992 July 18th

Les Horribles Cernettes, one of the first image on the Web

Silvano de Gennaro, an Italian computer scientist who worked at CERN research labs, was asked by Tim Berners-Lee to scan and upload a photo of a parody pop-group called **Les Horribles Cernettes** (The Horrible CERN Girls) onto the info.cern.ch website. **This photo became one of the first images to be published on the World Wide Web.**

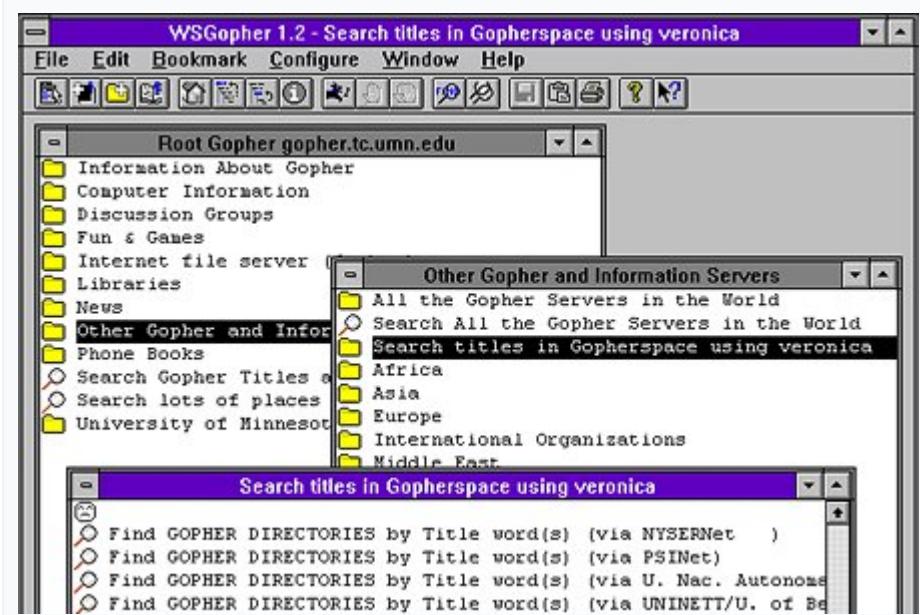


● 1992 November

Veronica search engine

Steven Foster and Fred Barrie developed a **search engine called Veronica** at the University of Nevada. The

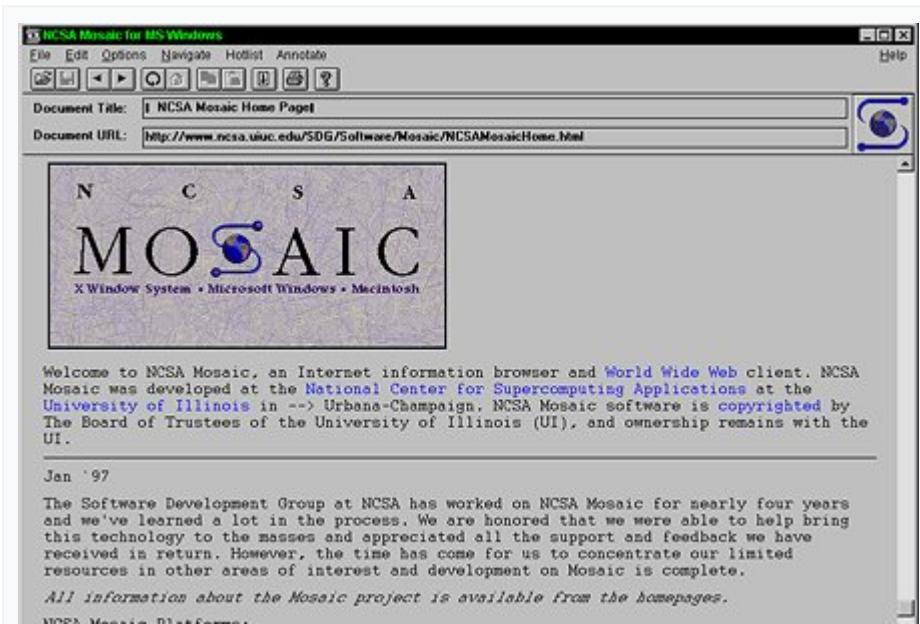
search engine was used to browse and index information in Gopher menu items. The name Veronica is an acronym for "Very Easy Rodent-Oriented Net-wide Index to Computer Archives".



● 1993 April 22nd

Mosaic 1.0

Students Marc Andreessen and Eric Bina from the University of Illinois programmed one of the first web browsers with a graphical interface. **Mosaic** (full name NCSA Mosaic) worked on multiple platforms including Windows and was available for free, thanks to which it gained worldwide popularity among the general public shortly after being launched. Its development officially ended on January 7, 1997.



● 1993 November 30th

Aliweb

A Dutch software engineer Martijn Koster announced the first **Aliweb search engine** (Archie-Like Indexing in the Web) **designed specifically for the World Wide Web service**. In May 1994, Aliweb was introduced to the public at the first international WWW conference at the CERN Research Center in Geneva. Aliweb did not have a web crawler to search and index web pages. Sites were added to the database upon request from users using special files that contained their exact description and location.

The screenshot shows the 'ALIWEB Search Form' page. At the top, there's a banner for 'NEXOR' with links to Products, Services, Research, About Us, Public, and NEXOR News. Below the banner is a logo of a person at a computer. The main title 'ALIWEB Search Form' is centered above a text area. The text area contains the following information:

A Public Service provided by NEXOR

This form queries the **ALIWEB** database. You can provide multiple search terms separated by spaces, and the results will be displayed in a best-match order.

Search term(s):

There are several types of search: Substring Case Sensitive

Which type records would you like to search: Any

Which fields would you like to search? Titles Descriptions Keywords URLs

What fields would you like displayed in addition to the title?

● 1994 January

Yahoo!

Jerry Yang and **David Filo**, two Ph.D. students from Stanford University, created a list of websites entitled "Jerry and David's Guide to the World Wide Web." In March 1994, the portal was renamed **Yahoo!** and the yahoo.com domain was registered on January 18, 1995. **Yahoo is an acronym for "Yet Another Hierarchical Officious Oracle".** In March 1995, the Yahoo! search engine was launched as part of the portal.



- [Economy\(743\) NEW](#)
- [Education\(1487\) NEW](#)
- [Entertainment\(6199\) NEW](#)
- [Environment and Nature\(193\) NEW](#)
- [Events\(53\) NEW](#)
- [Government\(1031\) NEW](#)
- [Health\(367\) NEW](#)
- [Humanities\(163\) NEW](#)
- [Law\(163\) NEW](#)
- [News\(185\)](#)

● 1994 July 3rd

Robots.txt

Martijn Koster presented the **robots.txt standard** (Robots exclusion standard or Robots exclusion protocol) as part of the W3C www-talk mailing list. The rules defined in the robots.txt file are used to prevent or restrict indexing robots from accessing a website.

Important: Spiders, Robots and Web Wanderers

This message: [[Message body](#)] [[More options \(top, bottom\)](#)]
Related messages: [[Next message](#)] [[Previous message](#)]

• *Contemporary messages sorted:* [[by date](#)] [[by thread](#)] [[by subject](#)] [[by author](#)] [[by messages with attachments](#)]

From: Martijn Koster <m.koster@nexor.co.uk>
Date: Fri, 25 Feb 1994 13:18:03 -100

Hi all,

Don't worry, this is not a debate about "are robots good or bad".

Recognising that robots exist and will never go away, I have setup a page devoted to gathering as much info about active robots as possible: <http://web.nexor.co.uk/mak/doc/robots/robots.html> (Please use this exact URL for all accesses).

It contains codes of practice for robot writers, a list of all known robots in use, and most importantly a proposed standard that will allow WWW server maintainers to indicate if they want robots to access their server, and if so which parts.

This proposed standard doesn't require any server/client/protocol changes, and can provide a partial solution to problems caused by robots. I am inviting comments on it, but I do hope we can keep the discussion focused, and not degenerate in a "robots are good/bad"

● 1994 July 13th

The first HTML validator

Software engineers Dan Connolly and Mark Gaither created the first version of an **online HTML validator**. The tool served to check the validity of documents, i.e. compare the document code with valid standards and look for potential errors.

ANNOUNCE: HaL Interactive HTML Validation Service

Daniel W. Connolly (connolly@hal.com)
Wed, 13 Jul 1994 19:38:30 -0500

- Messages sorted by: [date] [thread] [subject] [author]
- Next message: [Jeffrey R. Schwartz: "HTML+"](#)
- Previous message: [Daniel W. Connolly: "Paul Burchard on HTML 2.0 FORMS."](#)

Message-Id: <9407140038.AA17721@ulus.hal.com>
To: www-html@w3c.cern.ch, www-announce@w3c.cern.ch
Cc: html-ig@oclc.org
markg@hal.com
Cc: Erik Naggum -- SGML advocate (erik@naggum.no)
Subject: ANNOUNCE: Hal Interactive HTML Validation Service
Date: Wed, 13 Jul 1994 19:38:30 -0500
From: "Daniel W. Connolly" <connolly@hal.com>

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD WWW HTML 2.0//EN">
<title>ANNOUNCE: Hal Interactive HTML Validation Service</title>
<H1>Validate HTML Documents via HTTP</h1>
<p> I have been encouraging folks to install and use the excellent
sgmls package by James Clark for some time.
<p> Now, anyone with a forms-capable web browser (hmmm... it seems
that my version of lynx doesn't quite grok...) can use sgmls
to validate documents and ask "Is this legal?" with
```

● 1994 October 1st

W3C.org

Tim Berners-Lee founded an international organization called **World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)**. The main objective of the consortium is the development of Web standards for the World Wide Web (WWW). For example, W3C developed standards for **HTML**, **XHTML**, **XML**, or **CSS** markup languages. Another aim of the organization is education and development of **Web Accessibility Rules (WCAG)**.

The screenshot shows the W3C homepage. At the top is the W3C logo with the text "W3C WORLD WIDE WEB CONSORTIUM". Below it is the tagline "Leading the Web to its Full Potential...". A banner headline reads "The World Wide Web Consortium Issues HTML 4.0 as a W3C Recommendation". Below this is a quote from Tim Berners-Lee: "Insisting on HTML 4.0 compliance now will preserve your free choice of suppliers of Web software, tools and applications well into the future." -- Tim Berners-Lee, W3C Director and inventor of the World Wide Web. There are links for "W3C Issues XML 1.0 as a Proposed Recommendation" and "Register for the 7th International World Wide Web Conference [WWW7] April 14-18, 1998". On the right side, there are three columns of links: "User Interface" (HTML, Style Sheets, Document Object Model, Math, Graphics, Internationalization, Form, Areas), "Technology and Society" (Digital Signature Initiative, Metadata, PKCS, Privacy [P3P], Interest Groups), and "Architecture" (HTTP, HTTP-NG, Synchronized Multimedia, XML, Jigsaw). At the bottom, there are sections for "About W3C", "About the Web", "Press Information", "News & Announcements", "Member Area", "Technical Areas", and "Web Accessibility Initiative".

● 1994 October 13th

Mosaic Netscape 0.9

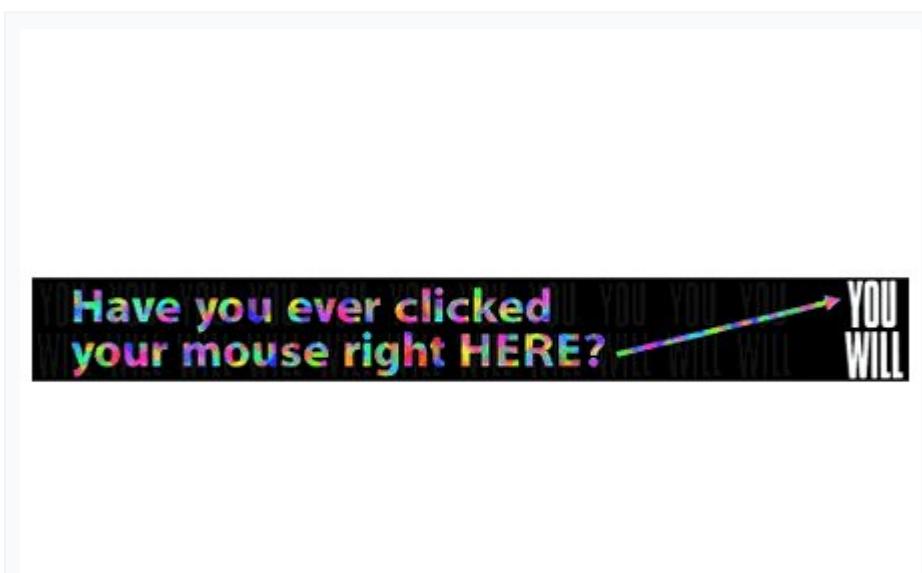
The Mosaic Communications Corporation (renamed Netscape Communications Corporation on November 14, 1994) launched, under the name **Mosaic Netscape 0.9**, the first one in a series of browsers, called **Netscape Navigator** in the subsequent versions. Shortly after being released, Mosaic Netscape 0.9 and Netscape Navigator 1.0 (released on December 15, 1994) became widely popular and, within a few months, assumed a dominant position on the market.



- 1994 October 27th

The first web banner

The AT&T Telecommunications Company placed **the first web banner in Internet history** on the HotWired magazine website. The first web banner in the world was 476x56 px and contained only the phrase "Have You Ever Clicked Your Mouse Right Here?". Clicking on the banner led to a virtual tour of world galleries and museums.



● 1994 November

GeoCities

David Bohnett and John Rezner founded the Beverly Hills Internet web hosting company, which was renamed **GeoCities** in 1995. The original concept of the service was to create a virtual community of websites organized in "**internet cities**". In its early years, GeoCities offered its users an unprecedented **2 MB of free disk space**. In 1999, GeoCities was bought by Yahoo! and ten years later, on October 26, 2009, Yahoo! definitively terminated the GeoCities service.

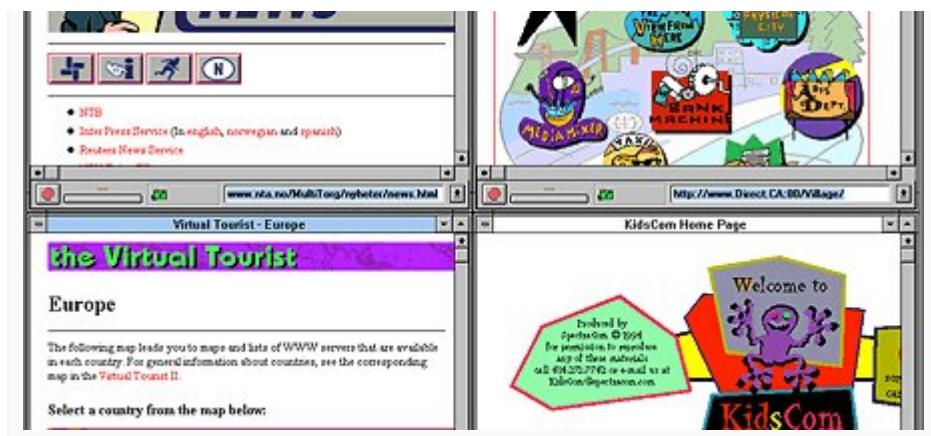


● 1995 April 10th

Opera 1.0

The Norwegian company **Opera Software** first introduced to the public a new **MultiTorg Opera 1.0** web browser that used **MDI** (Multiple Document Interface) technology. The use of MDI enabled users to simultaneously open several windows of webpages within the browser. As of version 2.0, the browser's name was shortened to Opera.





● 1995 April 13th

Lycos

Michael Loren Mauldin from Carnegie Mellon University developed one of **Lycos's oldest search engines**. The name of the search engine is derived from Lycosidae, a Latin name for a family of wolf spiders.

● 1995 May

The term User Experience

The term **User Experience** was probably first heard in public at the CHI '95 Conference Companion on Human Factors in Computing Systems held on May 7-11, 1995 in Denver, Colorado. **The combination of the two words User Experience first appeared in a presentation by Donald Norman, Jim Miller and Austin Henderson of Apple Computer entitled What You See, Some of What's in the Future, And How We Go**

About Doing It: HI at Apple Computer, particularly in the sentence: "In this organizational overview, we cover some of the critical aspects of human interface research and application at Apple or, as we prefer to call it, the 'User Experience.'"

CHI '95 MOSAIC OF CREATIVITY • May 7-11 1995

Organization Overviews

What You See, Some of What's in the Future, And How We Go About Doing It: HI at Apple Computer

Don Norman
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1 Infinite Loop
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ABSTRACT
In this organizational overview we cover some of the critical aspects of human interface research and application at Apple or, as we prefer to call it, the "User Experience." We cover what we do, where we are going (as much as we are permitted to say in public), and how we are organized. Some of our innovations in the product process and in the transfer of research from the laboratories to product should be of special interest to the HCI community.

KEYWORDS: Organizational overview, organizational structure, technology transfer

THE PRESENTATION
Apple Computer is known for its innovation in the field of human interface. This is a result of considerable research effort and attention to detail in the execution of products. In addition, Apple's HI groups play a prominent role in

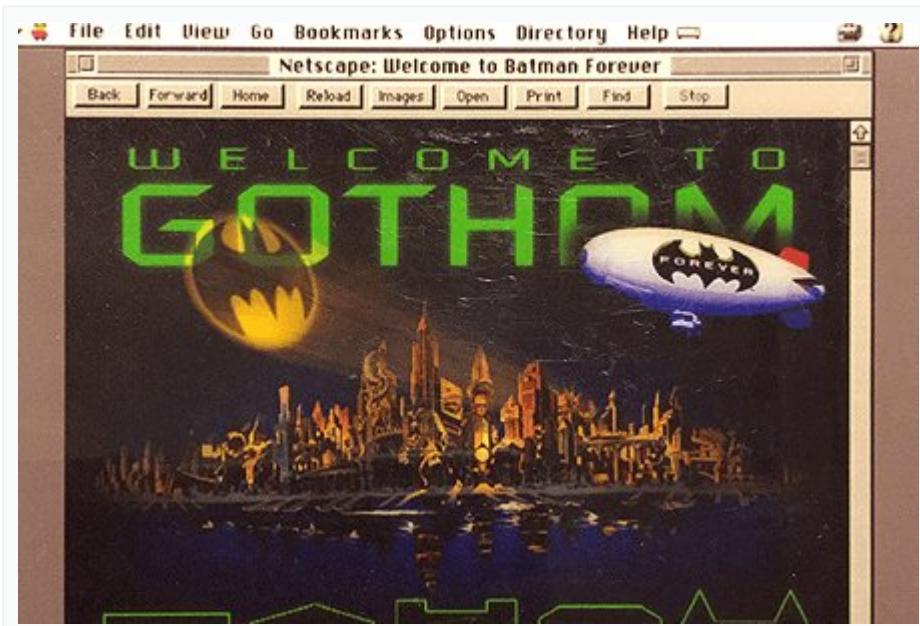
Two products that had considerable user experience emphasis from the very product conception — *OpenDoc* and *Apple Guide* — will be discussed and demonstrated, with an emphasis on the impact that HI had on the product cycle. If possible, we will discuss some of the new innovations soon to come from Apple.

We demonstrate the complexity of the product design process by discussing illustrative examples, including a rather trivial, but incredibly complex issue: determining the location and function of the on-off switch for Apple's computers. We describe the role of the "User Experience Architect's Office", which works across the divisions, helping to harmonize the human interface and industrial design process across the divisions of Apple and ATG. This office has introduced a new procedure for products, which starts with the creation of a "User Experience Requirements Document" (UERD). We discuss the UERD's impact on

● 1995 May 25th

Batman Forever website

Three web designers - **Jeffrey Zeldman**, **Steve McCarron** and **Alec Pollak** - created an official website for **Batman Forever**. At the time, it was one of the first web projects that used the WWW service as a marketing and visual medium.



● 1995 June 8th

PHP 1.0

The Danish-Canadian programmer **Rasmus Lerdorf** designed the first version of the popular **PHP 1.0** scripting language. The term PHP originally stood for **Personal Home Page**. In 1997, Israeli developers Andi Gutmans and Zeev Suraski rewrote the parser to create the basis for PHP 3. They also changed the name of the language to a recursive acronym for **PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor**.



Rasmus Lerdorf

★ Announcing the Personal Home Page Tools (PHP Tools) version 1.0.

These tools are a set of small tight cgi binaries written in C.
They perform a number of functions including:

- . Logging accesses to your pages in your own private log files
- . Real-time viewing of log information
- . Providing a nice interface to this log information
- . Displaying last access information right on your pages
- . Full daily and total access counters
- . Banning access to users based on their domain
- . Password protecting pages based on users' domains
- . Tracking accesses ** based on users' e-mail addresses **
- . Tracking referring URL's - HTTP_REFERER support
- . Performing server-side includes without needing server support for it
- . Ability to not log accesses from certain domains (ie. your own)
- . Easily create and display forms
- . Ability to use form information in following documents

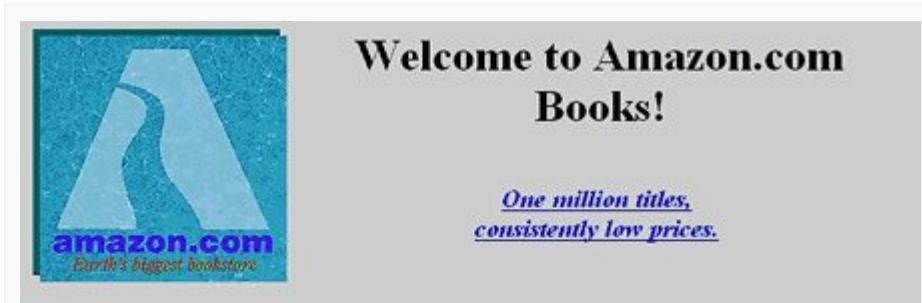
Here is what you don't need to use these tools:

- . You do not need root access - install in your ~/public_html dir
You do not need server side includes enabled in your config

● 1995 July 16th

Amazon.com

Amazon, founded by **Jeff Bezos**, launched one of the first online stores on **Amazon.com on July 5, 1994**. Amazon first began as an online bookstore and later expanded its range of products to CDs, DVDs, software, clothes, toys, etc. In 1998, Amazon purchased the **Internet Movie Database (IMDb)**, and, a year later, the **Alexa.com** web service. In 2002, Amazon started running a cloud platform called **Amazon Web Services (AWS)**, and as of November 2007, the **Amazon Kindle e-reader** belongs to one of its major products.



(If you explore just one thing, make it our personal notification service. We think it's very cool!)

SPOTLIGHT! -- AUGUST 16TH

These are the books we love, offered at Amazon.com low prices. The spotlight moves EVERY day so please come often.

ONE MILLION TITLES

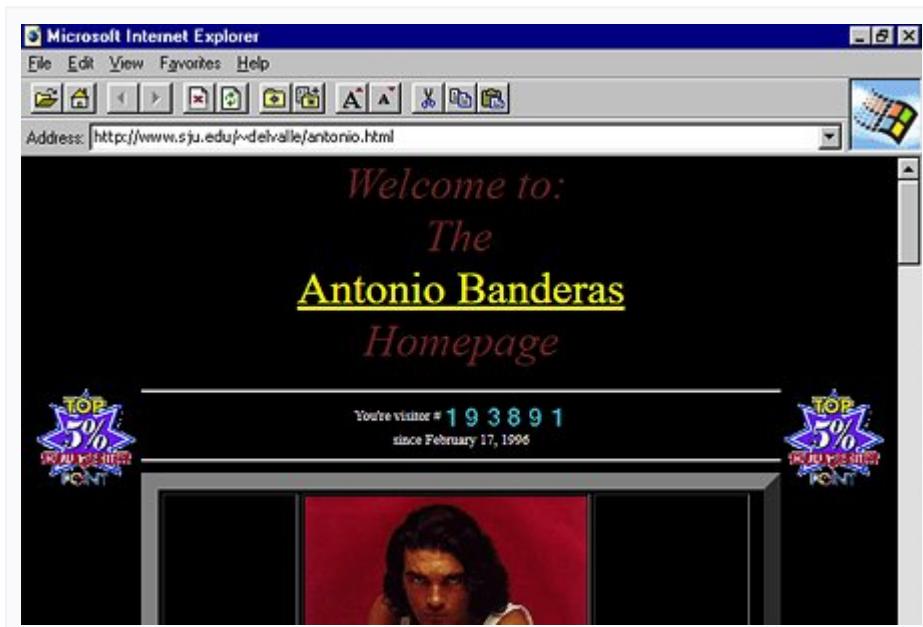
Search Amazon.com's [million title catalog](#) by author, subject, title, keyword, and more... Or take a look at the [books we recommend](#) in over 20 categories... Check out our [customer reviews](#) and the [award winners](#) from the Hugo and Nebula to the Pulitzer and Nobel... and [bestsellers](#) are 30% off the publishers list...

EYES & EDITORS A PERSONAL NOTIFICATION SERVICE

● 1995 August 16th

Internet Explorer 1.0

Microsoft released, as a part of its bonus package, the Microsoft Plus! Internet Jumpstart Kit (later also known as the Internet Connection Wizard) for Windows 95, which included **Internet Explorer 1.0**. In the original version of **Windows 95**, a web browser was not available, as Microsoft underestimated the potential of the rapidly developing Internet. The source code for Internet Explorer 1.0 was based on the older Spyglass Mosaic browser for which Microsoft purchased license rights. **Internet Explorer 1.0 occupied only 1 MB of disk space** and its features were considerably limited compared to other browsers at the time.



● 1995 September 3rd

eBay

An Iranian-American programmer, **Pierre Omidyar**, programmed a **simple auction website called**

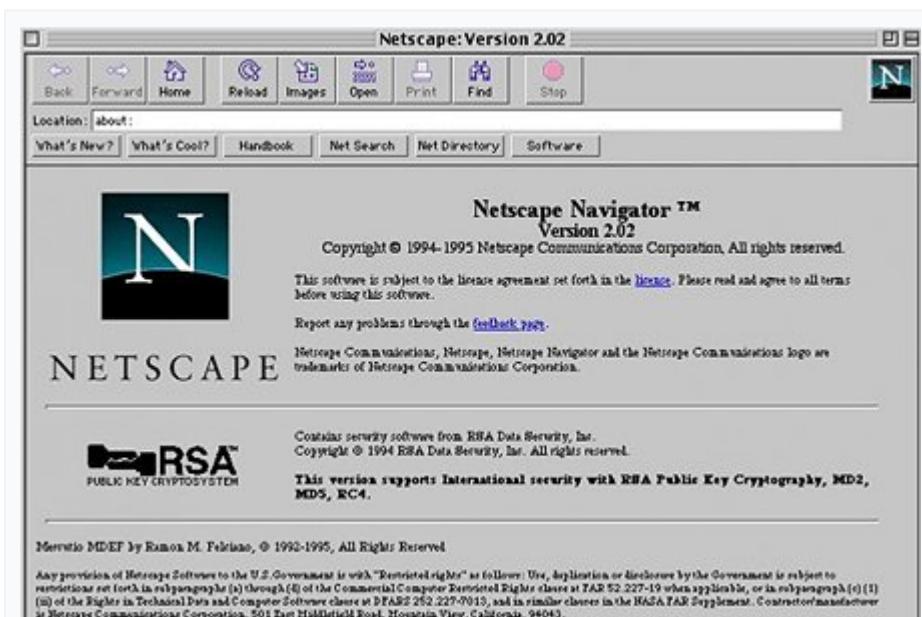
AuctionWeb. The first item Pierre Omidyar allegedly sold on the portal was his own broken laser pointer for \$ 14.83. In September 1997, the portal was officially **renamed to eBay**. In October 2002, eBay switched to the PayPal online payment system and in 2005, eBay bought Skype VoIP.



● 1995 September 18th

Netscape Navigator 2.0

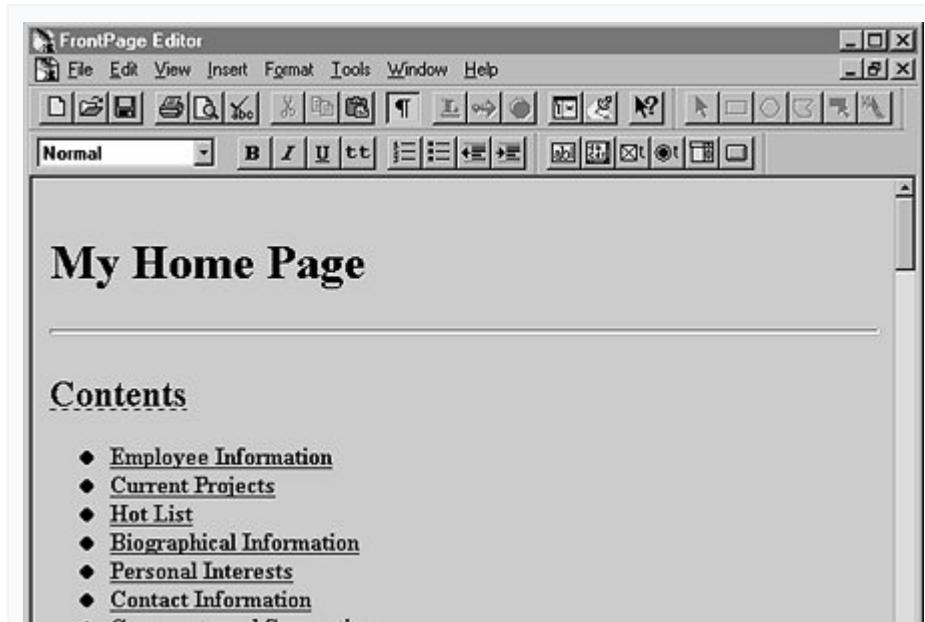
The Netscape Communications Corporation launched **Netscape Navigator 2.0** as its new major product. The browser contained a wide range of innovations and enhancements. Among other features, **Netscape Navigator 2.0 supported JavaScript, animated GIFs**, the HTML tag <frame> and proprietary tag <blink>. Netscape Mail 2.0 was also part of version 2.0, making Netscape Navigator 2.0 a fully operational Web application package.



● 1995 November

FrontPage 1.0

Vermeer Technologies developed the **FrontPage 1.0 editor for WYSIWYG** web development. In January 1996, Microsoft bought Vermeer and, in June, released an editor called Microsoft FrontPage 1.1. Microsoft expected that extending its software portfolio to a web editor would provide a considerable advantage in the impending browser wars.



● 1995 November 24th

HTML 2.0

The IETF organization published the RFC 1866 specification for **HTML 2.0**. HTML 2.0 supported forms, tables, graphics, and a number of new tags, such as `<!DOCTYPE>`, `<head>`, `<body>`, `<form>`, ``, `<input>`, `<select>`, `` and others.



representing information from a wide range of domains. HTML markup can represent hypertext news, mail, documentation, and hypermedia; menus of options; database query results; simple structured documents with in-lined graphics; and hypertext views of existing bodies of information.

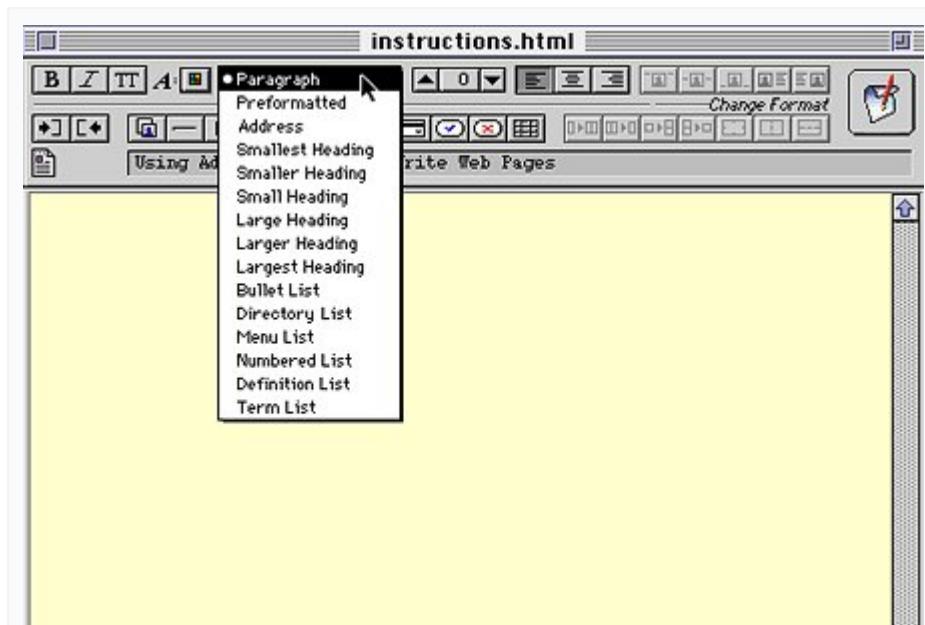
HTML has been in use by the World Wide Web (WWW) global information initiative since 1990. This specification roughly corresponds to the capabilities of HTML in common use prior to June 1994. HTML is an application of ISO Standard 8879:1986 Information Processing Text and Office Systems; Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML).

The 'text/html' Internet Media Type (RFC 1590) and MIME Content Type (RFC 1521) is defined by this specification.

● 1995 December

Adobe PageMill 1.0

Adobe Systems released a WYSIWYG HTML editor called **Adobe PageMill 1.0**. The editor allowed users to easily create websites without any knowledge of the basics of HTML.



● 1995 December

Lynda.com

Lynda Weinman, a computer instructor and graphic designer, launched one of the first online libraries of training courses for web developers at [lynda.com](http://www.lynda.com).





● 1995 December 4th

JavaScript 1.0

Brendan Eich of Netscape designed the first version of an object-oriented **JavaScript** that became widely used to create interactive websites. JavaScript later became the basis for other programming languages, such as **ActionScript** used in Macromedia Flash. In 1998, JavaScript was standardized by ISO.

Company Press Relations

NETSCAPE AND SUN ANNOUNCE JAVASCRIPT, THE OPEN, CROSS-PLATFORM OBJECT SCRIPTING LANGUAGE FOR ENTERPRISE NETWORKS AND THE INTERNET

28 INDUSTRY-LEADING COMPANIES TO ENDORSE JAVASCRIPT AS A COMPLEMENT TO JAVA FOR EASY ONLINE APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif. (December 4, 1995) -- Netscape Communications Corporation (NASDAQ: NSCP) and Sun Microsystems, Inc. (NASDAQ: SUNW), today announced JavaScript, an open, cross-platform object scripting language for the creation and customization of applications on enterprise networks and the Internet. The JavaScript language complements Java, Sun's industry-leading object-oriented, cross-platform programming language. The initial version of JavaScript is available now as part of the beta version of Netscape Navigator 2.0, which is currently available for downloading from Netscape's web site.

In addition, 28 industry-leading companies, including America Online, Inc., Apple Computer, Inc., Architext Software, Attachmate Corporation, AT&T, Borland International, Brio Technology, Inc., Computer Associates, Inc., Digital Equipment Corporation, Hewlett-Packard Company, Iconovex Corporation, Illustra Information Technologies, Inc., Informix Software, Inc., Intuit, Inc., Macromedia, Metrowerks, Inc., Novell, Inc., Oracle Corporation, Paper Software, Inc., Precept Software, Inc., RAD Technologies, Inc., The Santa Cruz Operation, Inc., Silicon Graphics, Inc., Spider Technologies, Sybase, Inc., Toshiba Corporation, Verity, Inc., and Vermeer Technologies, Inc., have endorsed JavaScript as an open standard object scripting language and intend to provide it in future products. The draft specification of JavaScript, as well as the final draft specification of Java, is planned for publication and submission to international standards bodies for industry review and

● 1995 December 15th

AltaVista

In the Digital Equipment Corporation research laboratories, a team of researchers led by Louise Monier and Michael Burrows created the **AltaVista search engine**. Thanks to high-performance hardware, AltaVista was able to perform a quick full-text search across a wide range of websites. In 1997, the **first**

free online translator **Babel Fish** became part of AltaVista. In 2003, AltaVista was taken over by Yahoo! and due to Google's dominant position among search engines, the AltaVista project was terminated on July 8, 2013.



● 1996 April 1st

Alexa

Brewster Kahle and Bruce Gilliat founded a company called **Alexa Internet**. The company's original vision was to develop advanced web navigation that would continually improve itself on the basis of user-generated data. For this purpose, the **Alexa toolbar 1.0** was created in 1997 as an extension of the browser. In 1999, Alexa Internet was bought by Amazon.



- 1996 May 12th

Internet Archive

To archive various types of digital documents (websites, music, software, video, books, etc.), Brewster Kahle founded a non-profit organization called the Internet Archive. **The Internet Archive digital library is currently the largest archive of digital documents in the world.** Since 1996, more than 710 billion websites have been stored in the archive (*as of July 2022).



- 1996 August

JScript 1.0

Microsoft implemented JavaScript into Internet Explorer 3.0 under the name **JScript 1.0**. By changing the name to JScript, Microsoft wanted to avoid potential patent litigation with Sun Microsystems, which created the Java programming language.

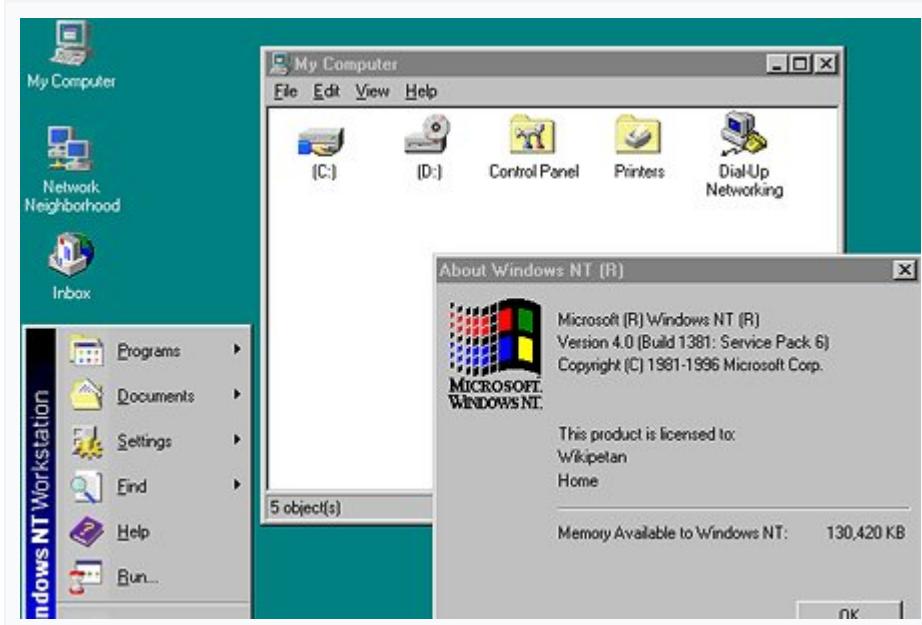


The screenshot shows a web page with a sidebar on the left containing links to 'Developer Resources', 'International Developer Pages', 'DevWire List Server & Subscription', and 'Search'. The main content area has a 'top stories' header. Two stories are listed: 'Download Microsoft Internet Explorer 3.01 Update' and 'ActiveX SDK Ready for Mac Developers'. The story about the Internet Explorer update mentions security features, integration with Office 97, and changes in style sheet margin syntax.

● 1996 December

ASP 1.0

Microsoft developed **Active Server Pages (ASP 1.0)**, a server-side script engine for dynamically generated websites. A distinctly modified and improved ASP technology, ASP.NET 1.0, was released in January 2002.



● 1996 December 17th

CSS 1

W3C issued official recommendations for language specification, **Cascading Style Sheets, level 1 (CSS1)**. Cascading styles describe how to display elements in documents written in HTML, XHTML, and XML markup languages. The first proposal of "Cascading HTML Style Sheets" was published in October 1994 by a Norwegian programmer **Håkon Wium Lie**, who was working at CERN under Tim Berners-Lee at the time. In the following months, Bert Bos, a Dutch developer, significantly contributed to CSS1 specification development. In 1997, Håkon Wium Lie and Bert Bos published one of the first cascading style books entitled *Cascading style sheets: designing for the Web*.



Cascading Style Sheets, level 1

W3C Recommendation 17 Dec 1996, revised 11 Apr 2008

This version: <http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/REC-CSS1-20080411>
Latest version: <http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS1>
Previous version: <http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/REC-CSS1-19990111>
Authors: Håkon Wium Lie (howcome@w3.org)
Bert Bos (bert@w3.org)

Note: This paragraph is informative. This document is currently not maintained. The CSS Working Group is developing [CSS Level 2 Revision 1](#), which has much more precise and Web-compatible definitions of the features described here. The CSS Working Group encourages authors and implementors to reference CSS 2.1 (or its successor) instead of this document and when features common to CSS1 and CSS 2.1 are defined differently to follow the definitions in CSS 2.1.

Status of this document

- 1996 December 18th

Macromedia Flash 1.0

In December 1996, Macromedia acquired FutureWave Software, which was developing the **FutureSplash animator**. The program was used to create vector animations that could be played with the FutureSplash Viewer plugin in the then popular Netscape Navigator and Internet Explorer. In December 18th 1996, Macromedia released an enhanced version of this program called **Macromedia Flash 1.0**.



- 1997 January 14th

HTML 3.2

W3C issued a final recommendation specifying the **HTML 3.2 markup language**. The original HTML 3.0 version had never become a standard, as it was too complicated, and the leading Microsoft and Netscape developers had a problem implementing it. In the HTML 3.2 specification, among others, new tags appeared, such as `<center>`, `<div>`, ``, `<script>`, `<style>`.

The screenshot shows the W3C HTML 3.2 Reference Specification document. At the top right is the text "REC-html32". On the left, there's a vertical bar with "W3C Superseded Recommendation" and the W3C logo. The main title is "HTML 3.2 Reference Specification". Below it, the status is "W3C Recommendation 14-Jan-1997" and it is "Superseded 15-March-2018". The author is listed as "Author: [Dave Raggett <dav@w3.org>](#)". A section titled "Status of this document" includes a note that the document has been reviewed by W3C members and endorsed by the Director. Another note states that this is a "Superseded Recommendation" and links to the "latest version" of the HTML specification. A link at the bottom points to a list of current W3C Recommendations.

- 1997 April 7th

WAI

As part of the W3C consortium, the **Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI)** officially launched its activity. The main goal of the WAI project is to improve the accessibility of websites and WWW services for users with disabilities.

World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) Launches International Web Accessibility Initiative

W3C Leads Program to Make the Web Accessible for People with Disabilities

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CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts, USA -- April 7, 1997 -- The [World Wide Web Consortium \(W3C\)](#) today announced the launch of the Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI) to promote and achieve Web functionality for people with disabilities. Endorsed by [The White House](#) and [W3C Members](#), the WAI will involve the establishment of an International Program Office (IPO) responsible for developing software protocols and technologies, creating guidelines for the use of technologies, educating the industry, and conducting research and development.

The W3C will be working with government, industry leaders, Web developers, content providers, and non-profit organizations, including the [Yuri Rubinsky Insight Foundation](#), to lead the development efforts of the newly created Initiative.

"Worldwide, there are more than 750 million people with disabilities. As we move towards a highly connected world, it is critical that the Web be usable by anyone, regardless of individual capabilities and disabilities," said Tim Berners-Lee, Director of the W3C and inventor of the World Wide Web. "The W3C is committed to removing accessibility barriers for all people with disabilities - including the deaf, blind, physically challenged, and cognitive or visually impaired. We plan to work

● 1997 May

SEO

Search Engine Optimization (SEO) is a term indicating a set of techniques and rules that are applied to provide a better position of websites in search results for selected keywords. The first use of the term is not fully documented. According to Danny Sullivan, founder of Search Engine Watch, **the term Search Engine Optimization first appeared in May 1997.**

[View Single Post](#) Thread: [Who Invented the Term "Search Engine Optimization?"](#)

06-14-2004

dannysullivan  Editor, SearchEngineLand.com (Info, Great Columns & Daily Recap Of Search News!)

Join Date: May 2004
Location: Search Engine Land
Posts: 2,091 

Did some poking around. Here's what I see:

1996: SEW started in April 1996 under a different name. Can't find any references within archived versions of SEW relating to SEO or "optimization." Jim Rhodes's site also started near this same time. Honestly don't know if it was before or after. He may or may not have used the term -- I have no archived versions of that site.

Northern Web's Search Engine Tutorial for Web Designers site came in a bit later in 1997 -- no idea if they used it and I have no archives of that site.

Web Week, Cnet, Inc and the NYT all ran stories about search engine optimization that year, though the last three definitely did not use the words "search engine optimization" or make reference to "optimization." I no longer have a copy of the Web Week article, so I can't say about that. Interestingly, they did comment about things like "spamming" and "stuffing" back then.

May 1997: First reference I find within SEW to the exact phrase "search engine optimization," but only within a meta tag. It was on a page called "Search Engine Design," which I used to summarize resources about what we'd now call search engine optimization, getting listed better in a search engine's editorial results. It suggests that something was going on to make me think of using this term, though I don't see myself using it within body copy. I may have seen it in logs or posted elsewhere, perhaps in some mailing lists.

July 1997: First reference I can find in newsgroups to the phrase "search engine optimization," from a company pitching these services.

October 1997: First reference I find to the word "optimization" in the body copy at SEW. It was on the former Search Engine Design page. I renamed that no doubt because something made me think that "Search Engine Positioning" was a better term. Reference was:

Quote:
Web Ranking Tools
Bruce Clay provides a page outlining his optimization strategies.

I copy I have of his page from that time has a quote from someone saying to him:

Quote:

● 1997 June 11th

Netscape Communicator 4.0

At the time of the culmination of the **first browser war**, Netscape released **Netscape Communicator 4.0**, a web application suite. It included, for example, Netscape Navigator 4.0 web browser with **CSS 1 support**, Netscape Messenger email client, Netscape Composer HTML editor and Netscape Calendar. In January 1998, Netscape announced that the subsequent versions of the software will be developed as open source projects under Mozilla and will be available to users free of charge.

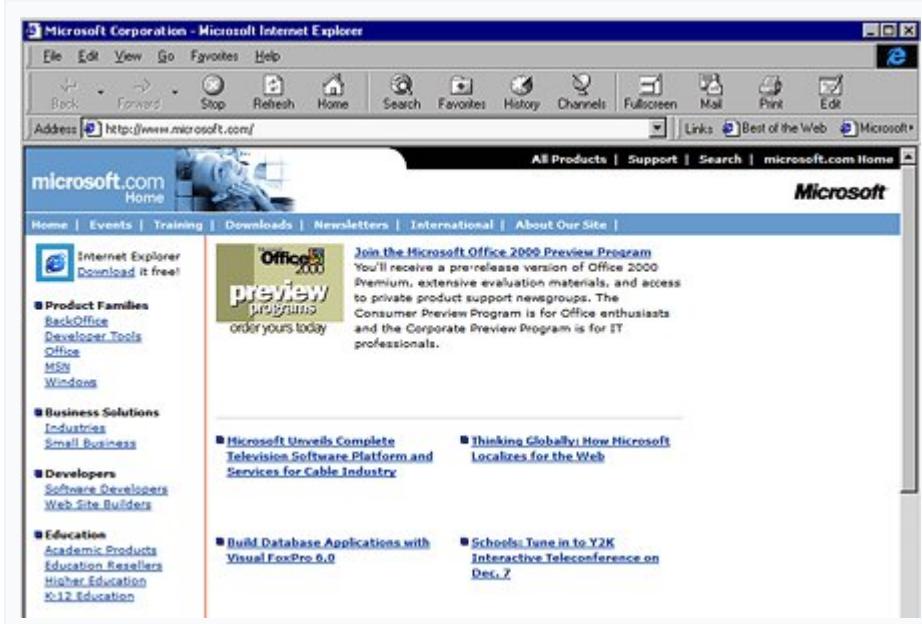




● 1997 September 30th

Internet Explorer 4.0

Microsoft released **Internet Explorer 4.0**. IE 4.0 was integrated into the Windows 95 and Windows 98 operating systems and was freely available for the Mac OS, Solaris and HP-UX platforms. The distribution methods and integration of Internet Explorer into Windows subsequently became one of the subjects of legal proceedings between the US government and Microsoft over the abuse of a dominant market position. **Internet Explorer 4.0 gained more than 60% market share at the beginning of 1999**, contributing significantly to Microsoft winning over Netscape in the so-called first browser war.



● 1997 October

DHTML

The term **Dynamic HTML (DHTML)** was first introduced in connection with the release of Internet Explorer

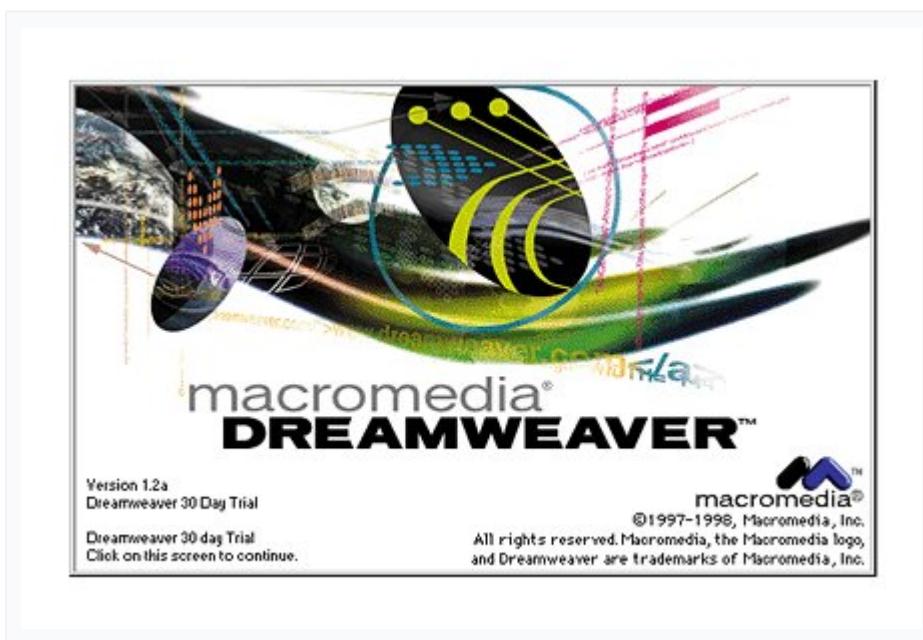
4.0. It did not refer to a new stand-alone language, but only a **combination of the HTML, CSS, and JavaScript** technology to enhance interactivity and website dynamics.

The screenshot shows a web page from W3Schools. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like "More Tutorials", "DHTML School", "DOM", "Resources", and "Feedback". The main title "Their Speed" is displayed above a small image of a hamster running on a wheel. Below the title, the heading "Welcome to DHTML School" is shown. A horizontal navigation bar with "Previous" and "Next" buttons follows. The content area starts with a paragraph about what DHTML is and how it combines HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. It then lists several chapters: "Introduction to DHTML", "Cascading Style Sheets", and "Document Object Model". Each chapter has a brief description. On the right side of the page, there's a sidebar with the "W3Schools" logo, a counter for "100 MILLION hits in one year", social sharing links ("Please link to us", "Add to Favorites", "Tell a Friend"), and links to "About W3Schools", "More Tutorials", "Developer News", and "Browser News". At the bottom right is a Google search bar.

● 1997 December

Dreamweaver 1.0

Macromedia released the first version of the popular **Dreamweaver 1.0** website editor. The editor allowed users to switch between text and **WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get)** mode. The first version of the Dreamweaver editor was only available for Mac OS, and in March 1998, a version for Windows was released.



● 1997 December 18th

W3C HTML Validator

W3C announced the launch of the **W3C HTML Validator**. The tool for the validation of documents (HTML, XHTML, MathML, etc.) was based on an older project entitled The Kinder, Gentler HTML Validator, created by Gerald Oskoboina.

The screenshot shows the W3C HTML Validation Service homepage. At the top is the W3C logo. Below it, the title "W3C HTML Validation Service" is displayed in bold. A welcome message and a link to "what's new" are present. A note about the service being based on an SGML parser and checking for compliance with W3C HTML Recommendations and other standards follows. Instructions for using the service, including doctype declarations, are provided. A section titled "Validate Documents by URI" contains a form where users can enter a URI and select validation options like "Include Weblint results" and "Show source input".

● 1997 December 18th

HTML 4.0

W3C published official recommendations for the **HTML 4.0 specification**. The HTML 4.0 specification was divided into three variants: **Strict**, **Transitional**, and **Frameset**, and its aim was to separate the HTML semantics and the document layout (formatted using only CSS) into two separate parts. In December 1999, recommendations were published for a revised version, HTML 4.01.

The screenshot shows the W3C HTML 4.0 Specification page. At the top is the W3C logo. Navigation links include "next", "table of contents", "elements", "attributes", and "index". The page title is "HTML 4.0 Specification". A note states it is a "W3C Recommendation 18-Dec-1997". Below this, sections provide details about the current version (http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40-971218), latest version (http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40), previous version (http://www.w3.org/TR/PR-html40-971107), and editors (Dave Raggett <dsr@w3.org>, Arnaud Le Hors <leho@w3.org>, Ian Hickson <ian@hixie.ch>).

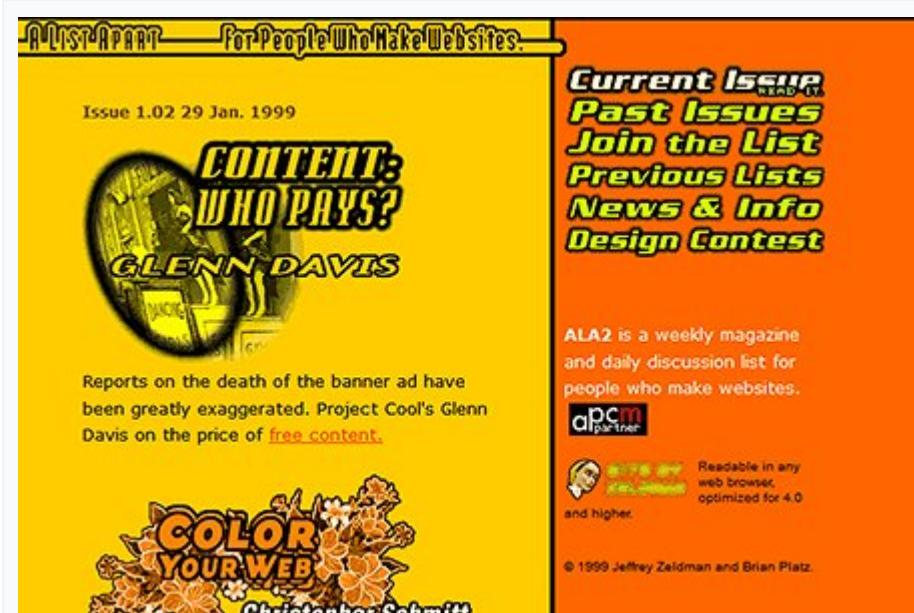
Abstract

This specification defines the HyperText Markup Language (HTML), version 4.0, the publishing language of the World Wide Web. In addition to the text, multimedia, and hyperlink features of the previous versions of HTML, HTML 4.0 supports more multimedia options, scripting languages, style sheets, better printing facilities, and documents that are more accessible to users with disabilities. HTML 4.0 also takes great strides towards the internationalization of documents, with the goal of making the Web truly World Wide.

- 1998 January 22nd

A List Apart

Jeffrey Zeldman and Brian Platz began publishing the mailing list called **A List Apart**, which provided readers with regular news from the world of web design, web standards, and web development. The project gained popularity among its readers, and within a few months, A List Apart acquired more than 16,000 subscribers. In January 1999, Jeffrey Zeldman started publishing A List Apart as a webzine.



- 1998 February 10th

XML 1.0

W3C published the final recommendation for the **XML 1.0 specification**. Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a general markup language designed to easily exchange information between applications and to publish documents that contain at least partially structured data. XML is a simplified subset of the older **SGML language**. The XML language does not deal with document layout and consistently separates form and content. For different types of data, XML allows you to create custom markup languages (applications). By combining XML with HTML, the new XHTML markup language was created in 2000.

Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0

W3C Recommendation 10-February-1998

This version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/REC-xml-19980210>
<http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/REC-xml-19980210.xml>
<http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/REC-xml-19980210.html>
<http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/REC-xml-19980210.pdf>
<http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/REC-xml-19980210.ps>

Latest version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml>

Previous version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/PR-xml-971208>

Editors:

Tim Bray (Textuality and Netscape) tbray@textuality.com
Jean Paoli (Microsoft) jcampa@microsoft.com
C. M. Sperberg-McQueen (University of Illinois at Chicago) cmsmcq@uic.edu

Abstract

The Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a subset of SGML that is completely described in this document. Its goal is to enable generic SGML to be served, received, and processed on the Web in the way that is now

- 1998 February 28th

Mozilla

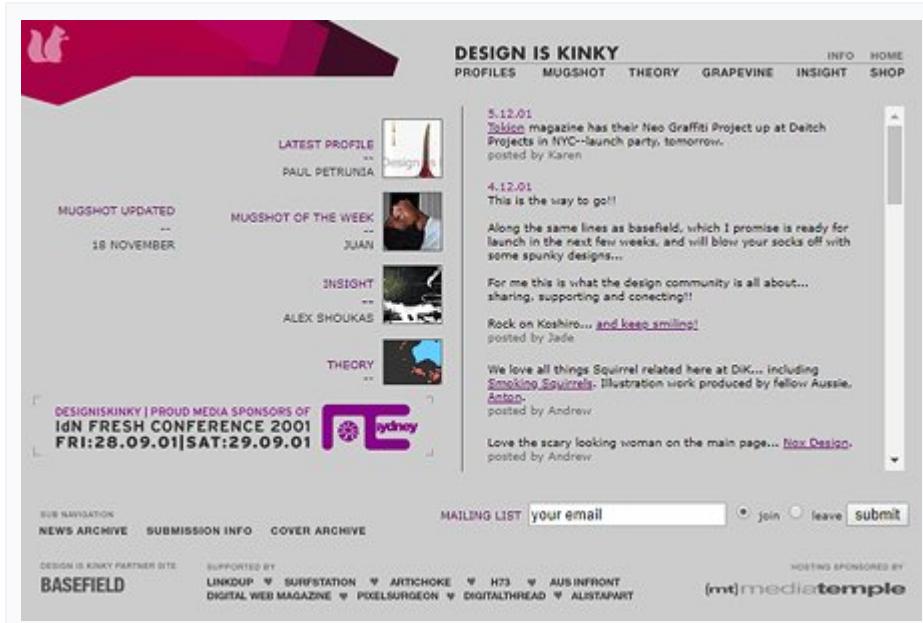
Netscape Communications Corporation released the source code of the **Netscape Communicator 5.0** web browser, which became the beginning of a community-based open source project called **Mozilla**. In 2003, the Mozilla Foundation, a non-profit organization, was founded on the basis of the original project.



- 1998 March

Design is Kinky

Design is Kinky, founded by Andrew Johnstone, was **one of the first design community websites**. The website regularly presents graphic works, photographs, expert articles or profiles of artists who have decided to publish their work online. In 2018, the project Design is Kinky terminated its activity.



● 1998 April

Macromedia Fireworks 1.0

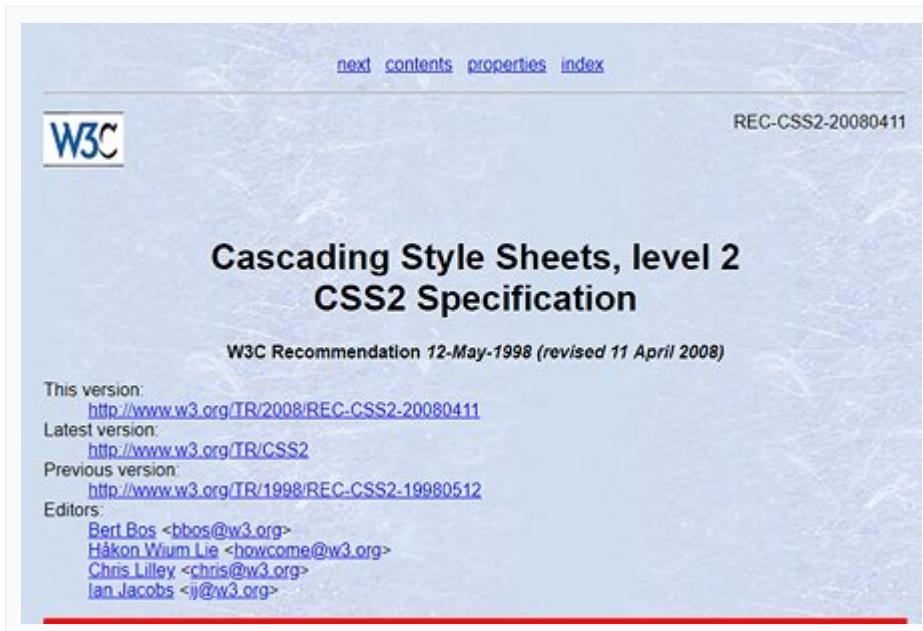
Macromedia released the **Macromedia Fireworks 1.0** graphics program. The program was able to work with both vector and bitmap graphics and was designed specially for web designers.



● 1998 May 12th

CSS2

W3C issued official recommendations for **CSS2 specification**. The second cascade style specification included a number of new features such as absolute, relative and fixed positioning of elements, z-index for element overlap, minimum and maximum width or height of elements, type of media, etc. In June 2011, W3C published a revision of the second version of cascading styles, **CSS 2.1**.



● 1998 June 5th

DMOZ.org

Sun Microsystems developers Rich Skrenta and Bob Truel created a non-commercial, multilingual catalog of websites entitled the **Open Directory Project** (ODP or DMOZ, based on the original domain, directory.mozilla.org). The content of the catalog was created and maintained by a community of volunteers, and it was one of the largest internet catalogs at the time. The DMOZ project was owned by AOL for most of its duration. The project ended its activity on March 17, 2017.



Computers[Internet, Software, Hardware...](#)**Recreation**[Travel, Food, Outdoors, Humor...](#)**Society**[People, Religion, Issues...](#)**Games**[Video Games, MUDs, Gambling...](#)**Reference**[Maps, Education, Libraries...](#)**Sports**[Baseball, Soccer, Basketball...](#)**Health**[Fitness, Medicine, Diseases...](#)**Regional**[US, Canada, UK, Europe...](#)**World**[Polka, Indonesia, Deutsch...](#)

● 1998 July

Adobe ImageReady 1.0

Adobe Systems released **Adobe ImageReady 1.0** bitmap graphics editor. The program was designed to work with web graphics and to create rollover effects or **short animations in the GIF format**. Since version 2.0, ImageReady has been part of Photoshop.

● 1998 September 4th

Google

A pair of Ph.D. students from Stanford University, **Larry Page** and **Sergey Brin**, created the **Google search engine**. Google originally started as a research project whose aim was to find relevant search results using a mathematical algorithm. The algorithm, later called **PageRank**, analyzed relationships between individual webpages based on their cross-references, thus assessing their importance. The name Google is a deliberate misspelling of the word **googol**, which refers to a very high number – 1 followed by a hundred zeros (10^{100}).



● 1998 October

K10k

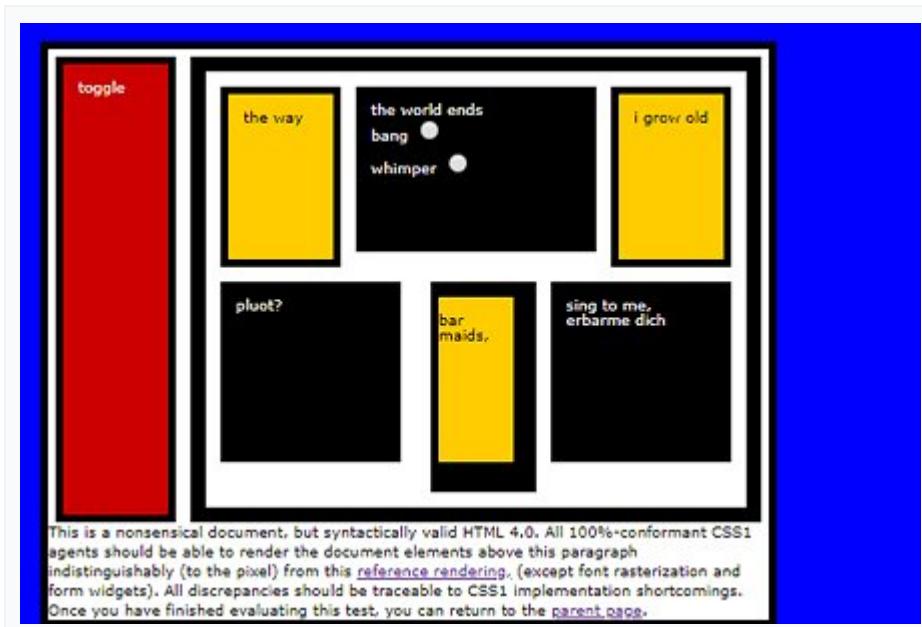
Two Danish web designers, Michael Schmidt and Toke Nygaard, launched a community website for designers, called **Kaliber10000 (K10k)**. The K10k webzine published graphical works of talented designers on a regular basis and became an important source of inspiration for the first generation of designers who started using the web as a visual medium. In October 2011, K10k terminated its activity.



● 1998 October

Box Acid Test

Todd Fahrner began working on the **Box Acid Test (Acid1)** project, which tested if web browsers supported the CSS language. The test itself is a simple web page that contains several HTML elements modified by CSS. The browser either displays the page correctly and passes the test or it fails. Most of the browsers of the time failed the Acid1 test. In January 1999, the Box Acid Test was included in the W3C's official CSS1 set of tests.



● 1999 March

Favicon

Favicon (a combination of the words favorite and icon) **first appeared in Internet Explorer 5.0**. The term favicon refers to a webpage icon that appeared in older browsers in the address bar next to the URL or in favorites. Originally, favicon had to be placed in the root directory of the website under the name favicon.ico, and its dimensions were typically 16x16 px or 32x32 px. In December 1999, favicon was standardized by W3C in the recommendation for HTML 4.01.

The screenshot shows the W3C Quality Assurance page. On the left is a sidebar with links: W3C Home, About W3C, QA, Education & Outreach, My Web site is standard! And yours?, Buy standards compliant web sites, Web Standards Switch, Making your website valid: a step by step guide, Think globally, Act locally, Quality Tips for Webmasters, and How to add a favicon to your Web site?. The main content area has a "W3C Quality Assurance" logo at the top. Below it is the title "How to Add a Favicon to your Site". Underneath is a "Status of this Document" section with the note "Draft in development; may change radically at any time.". At the bottom, there is a detailed explanation of what a favicon is and how it is used.

A favicon is a graphic image (icon) associated with a particular Web page and/or Web site. Many recent user agents (such as graphical browsers and newsreaders) display them as a visual reminder of the Web site identity in the address bar or in tabs. The wikipedia includes an [article about favicons](#) [FAVICON_WIKIPEDIA].

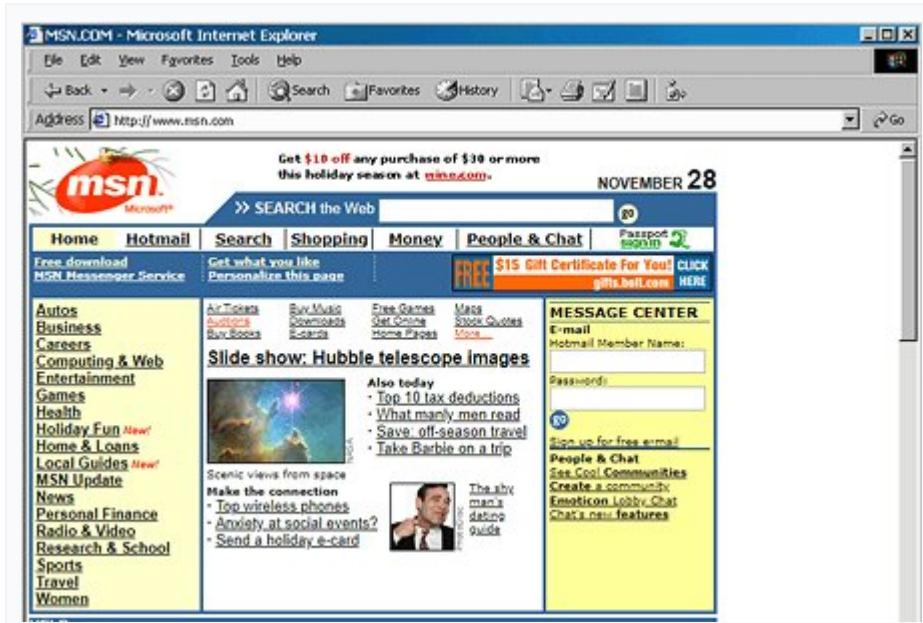
To add a favicon to your Web site, you'll need both an image and a method for specifying that the image is to be used as a favicon. This document explains the method preferred by W3C for specifying the favicon. There is another common method that is illustrated below, with an explanation of why that method is inconsistent with some principles of Web architecture. Both methods only apply to HTML and XHTML, one of the [limitations](#) discussed below.

This document does not discuss in detail how to create a favicon image. However, the format for the image you have chosen must be 16x16 pixels or

● 1999 March 18th

Internet Explorer 5.0

Microsoft released **Internet Explorer 5.0**. The browser was integrated into the Windows 98 SE operating system, and version 5.01 was part of Windows 2000. In July 2000, Internet Explorer 5.5 was released, integrated into Windows ME. Internet Explorer 5.0 was also tied to Microsoft Office 2000. At the beginning of 2000, **the fifth version of Internet Explorer had more than 50% market share**. Internet Explorer 5.0 thus became one of the key participants in the first browser war.



● 1999 April

Web 2.0

Darcy DiNucci published an article entitled "Fragmented Future" in the Print magazine, in which **the term Web 2.0 was first introduced**. The term refers to the development phase of the Web in which the content of websites is created and shared primarily by the users themselves. Typical Web 2.0 examples include social networking sites, web forums, internet encyclopedias, or photo/video sharing portals. In 2004, Tim O'Reilly and Dale Dougherty held the first Web 2.0 conference, during which the term Web 2.0 was brought to the attention of a wider public.

The Web has become an almost iconic cultural reference—ubiquitous and familiar. Even your grandmother can recognize a Web page by its typical brochure-like displays of Times or Arial text, eye-grabbing graphics, and highlighted hyperlinks. What we need to remember, though, is that the Web, as we know it now, is a fleeting thing. Web 1.0. The relationship of Web 1.0 to the Web of tomorrow is roughly the equivalence of Pong to *The Matrix*. Today's Web is essentially a prototype—a proof of concept. This concept of interactive content universally accessible through a standard interface has proved so successful that a new industry is set on trans-

front end, the Web will fragment into countless permutations with different looks, behaviors, uses, and hardware hosts. The Web will be understood not as screenfuls of text and graphics but as a transport mechanism, the ether through which interactivity happens. It will still appear on your computer screen, transformed by video and other dynamic media made possible by the speedy connection technologies now coming down the pike. The Web will also appear, in different guises, on your TV set (interactive content woven seamlessly into programming and commercials), your car dashboard (maps, Yellow Pages, and other traveler info), your cell

page you can display on a cell phone or Palm Pilot is a far cry from the kind you'd create for a computer monitor. The format is not only much smaller (think 2" of screen real estate instead of 17"), but on board storage is either minimal or nonexistent, and keyboards for alphanumeric information entry are usually missing. In fact, the hardware will be different from device to device; compare the interface of the Palm Pilot with that of the Game Boy, for instance. Do you have a 20-pixel, 200-pixel, or 2000-pixel screen width? Pen entry, joystick, or touch screen? Each device's input and output methods will demand different interface designs.

● 1999 May 5th

WCAG 1.0

W3C, in co-operation with the WAI initiative, issued the first recommendation for a set of **Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG 1.0)**. The WCAG 1.0 consists of 14 general rules that represent the basic principles of accessibility. In addition to these rules, WCAG 1.0 also includes checkpoints that explain given problems. Each checkpoint is assigned a priority on the following scale: the highest (priority 1), medium (priority 2) or lower (priority 3).

[\[contents\]](#) [\[checklist\]](#)

W3C

Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 1.0

W3C Recommendation 5-May-1999

This version:
<http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/WAI-WEBCONTENT-19990505>
 (plain text, PostScript, PDF, gzip tar file of HTML, zip archive of HTML)

Latest version:
<http://www.w3.org/TR/WAI-WEBCONTENT>

Previous version:
<http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/WAI-WEBCONTENT-19990324>

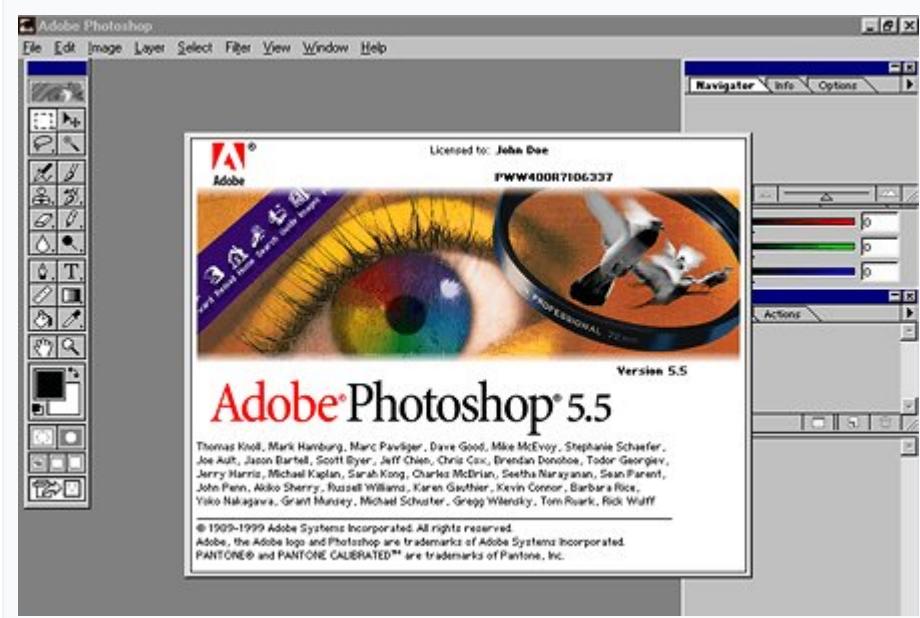
Editors:
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 Gregg Vanderheiden, [Trace R & D Center](#), University of Wisconsin -- Madison
 Ian Jacobs, [W3C](#)

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● 1999 June

Adobe Photoshop 5.5

Adobe Systems launched **Adobe Photoshop 5.5**. The new version of Photoshop included the **Adobe ImageReady 2.0** program designed to work with web graphics. Another new feature of Adobe Photoshop 5.5 was Save for Web, which allowed designers to compress images for the web.



● 1999 August 23rd

Blogger.com

Pyra Labs launched one of the oldest blogging tools at **Blogger.com**. The new blogging platform gained a large community of users in the subsequent years. In February 2003, Blogger.com was bought by Google.



● 1999 November

2Advanced Studios

Eric Jordan, Tony Novak and John Carroll founded a digital creative agency called **2Advanced Studios**.

The agency was renowned for its innovative, high-end design **using Flash technology**. In the field of web design, the 2Advanced Studio received many prestigious awards.



● 1999 November

Zombo.com

The Zombo.com website was created as a parody of the creative, but, from the user's perspective, largely pointless flash intros, which were trending at the end of the 1990s. **Zombo.com is a simple, several-minute flash intro** constantly repeating the words: "Welcome... to ZomboCom. This... is... ZomboCom. Welcome. This is ZomboCom; welcome... to ZomboCom." The website had gained considerable popularity over the years and had become one of the most popular internet memes in its time.





● 1999 December

Jakob Nielsen published a book **Designing Web Usability: The Practice of Simplicity**

Jakob Nielsen, an expert in web design and web usability, published **Designing Web Usability: The Practice of Simplicity**. The book became one of the basic handbooks in the field of web usability and the emerging field of **user experience design (UX)**. In 1998, Jakob Nielsen and Donald Norman founded the **Nielsen Norman Group**, which engages in research, consulting and education in the field of user experience and computer interface design.

The screenshot shows the Nielsen Norman Group website. At the top, the logo 'NN/g Nielsen Norman Group' is displayed, along with a search bar. Below the header, there's a navigation menu with links to Home, Articles, Training & Events, Consulting, Reports, and About NN/g. The 'About NN/g' link is underlined, indicating it's the current page. Under the 'About NN/g' menu, there are links for People, Why NN/g?, Contact, News, History, and Books. The main content area features a book cover for 'Designing Web Usability: The Practice of Simplicity' by Jakob Nielsen, 1999. The book cover has a dark blue top section with 'Jakob Nielsen' and a bright green bottom section with 'Designing Web Usability'. To the right of the book image, there's a section titled 'Purchase from' with links to Amazon.com, UK/Europe, and Other international editions. A note at the bottom of the book description encourages buying through Amazon to support the author.

● 2000 January 26th

XHTML 1.0

W3C issued official recommendations for the **XHTML 1.0 specification**. The Extensible HyperText Markup

Language (XHTML) is a markup language for creating hypertext documents in an Internet environment. XHTML originated from an integration of XML and HTML and was divided into three versions: Strict, Transitional, and Frameset. According to W3C's original plans, XHTML was supposed to be the successor to HTML, whose development was completed by version 4.01. However, in 2007, a new version of HTML started being developed, labeled **HTML5**.

The screenshot shows the W3C Recommendation page for XHTML 1.0. The header features the W3C logo. Below it, the title "XHTML™ 1.0: The Extensible HyperText Markup Language" is displayed, followed by "A Reformulation of HTML 4 in XML 1.0". The date "W3C Recommendation 26 January 2000" is shown. A sidebar on the left is titled "W3C Recommendation". The main content area includes sections for "This version", "Latest version", "Previous version", and "Authors". It also contains copyright information and a link to the "Abstract".

- 2000 May 5th

The FWA

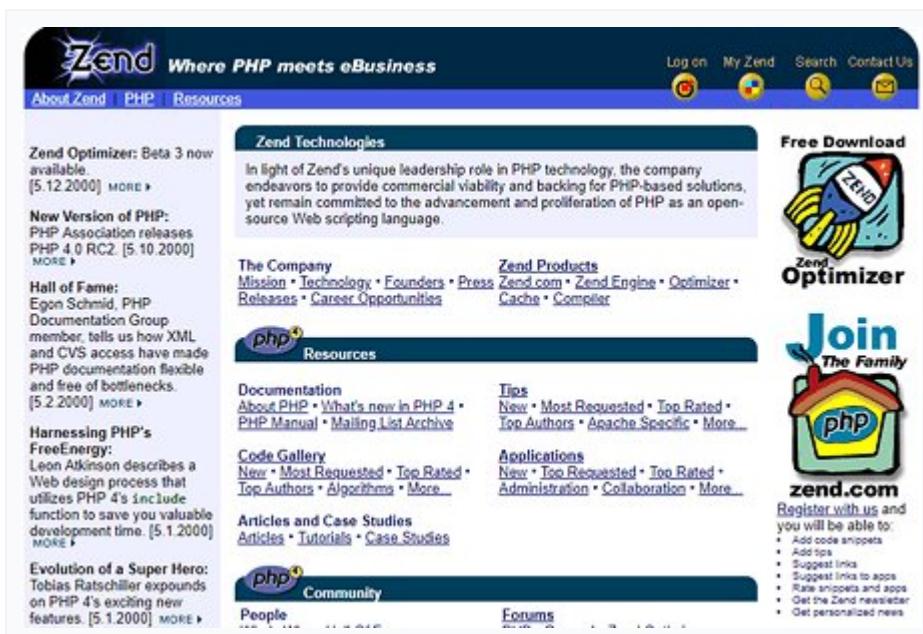
Rob Ford established the **Favorite Website Awards (The FWA)**. The FWA website was originally conceived as a prestigious gallery of unique and innovative websites in terms of design created with Macromedia Flash. Due to a decline of the Flash technology, it is now possible to submit websites, mobile applications, or any creative projects regardless of the technology used. A panel of experts selects from nominated websites the winners in the categories FWA of the day, FWA of the month and FWA of the year.

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Favorite Website Awards (The FWA). The page has a yellow header with the text "FAVOURITE WEBSITE AWARDS". The main content area features a large banner for "FAVOURITE WEBSITE AWARDS RECOGNISING THE FUTURE OF WEB DESIGN". To the right, there are two boxes: one for the "LATEST WINNER" (MDLB Multimedia) and another for the "WINNER" (MDLB Multimedia, Paul Fleming - Graphic Designer, die zeitspringer, jelly web). At the bottom, there is a "CONTINUE" button and a small footer with the text "Smart firms produce brilliant websites. Contact us for more information".

● 2000 May 22nd

PHP 4.0 and Zend Engine

A pair of Israeli programmers, Zeev Suraski and Andi Gutmans, completely rewrote the interpreter used in PHP and created version **PHP 4.0**. PHP 4.0 is based on an open source scripting engine called **Zend Engine**. The name Zend is a composite of its creators' names Zeev and Andi. The Zend Engine is written as a highly optimized and powerful backend that can also be used outside PHP applications.



● 2000 August 7th

DeviantArt

Scott Jarkoff, Matthew Stephens and Angelo Sotira founded an art community portal called **DeviantArt**. In its beginnings, the portal brought together enthusiasts who modified the design of their computer programs and applications. At present, **DeviantArt is the largest social networking site for artists and art enthusiasts.**





● 2000 August 24th

Macromedia Flash 5.0 and ActionScript 1.0

Macromedia launched the **Macromedia Flash 5.0** multimedia software. It was the first version in which **ActionScript 1.0** object-oriented programming language was fully implemented. Older versions of Macromedia Flash contained only sets of very simple programming commands. Thanks to ActionScript 1.0, users could create complex web applications or more complicated animations. ActionScript is based on a standardized JavaScript version called ECMAScript.



● 2000 October

Requiem for a Dream

Hi-ReS!, a London-based digital agency, designed a website for Darren Aronofsky's film, Requiem for a

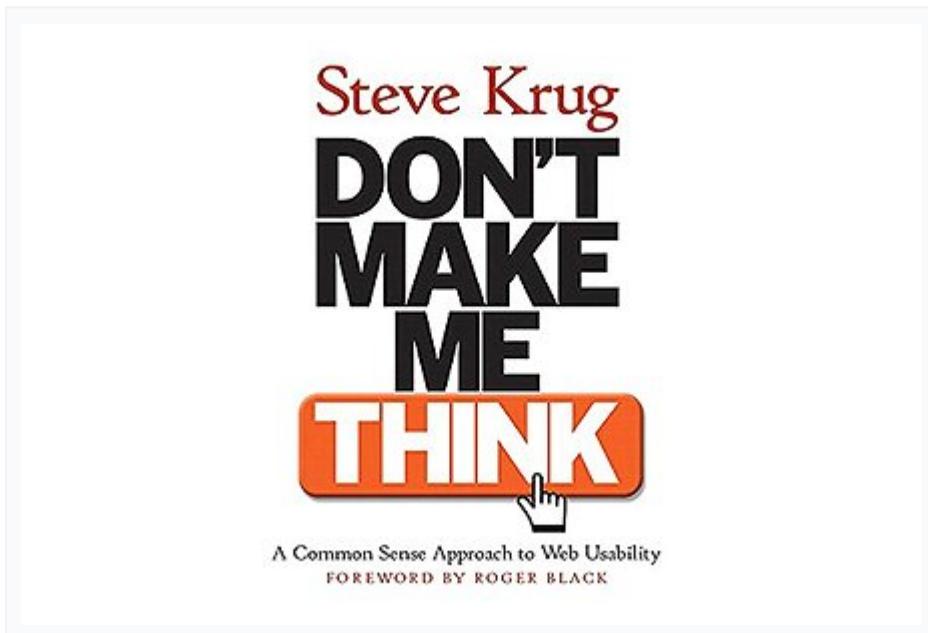
Dream. Hi-ReS! used **Flash technology** to design the website in a fresh and creative way to provide a strong artistic and visual experience for its visitors.



● 2000 October 13th

Steve Krug published a book Don't Make Me Think

Steve Krug, a UX designer and information architect, published **Don't Make Me Think**. The book deals with web usability and the interdisciplinary field of **Human-Computer Interaction (HCI)**. In his publication, Steve Krug develops the idea that a well-designed computer program or website should allow users to perform their intended tasks in the simplest way possible, without having to think hard about how to perform them.



- 2001 January 15th

Wikipedia

Jimmy Wales and **Larry Sanger** founded **Wikipedia**, a multilingual internet encyclopedia. The content of the encyclopedia is shared under a free and open license of the **Creative Commons**. Volunteer contributors from around the world participate in the creation of Wikipedia entries. Wikipedia's precursor was the Nupedia web encyclopedia, to which, unlike Wikipedia, only experts were allowed to contribute. At the beginning of 2018, Wikipedia contained articles written in nearly 300 languages.

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia homepage with the title "HomePage" at the top left and a "[Home]" link at the top right. Below the title, there are links for "HomePage | RecentChanges | Preferences". A note says "You can edit this page right now! It's a free, community project". A main paragraph welcomes users to Wikipedia, stating it's a collaborative project to produce a complete encyclopedia from scratch, started in January 2001 with over 8,000 articles. It encourages editing and provides a link to the "Wikipedia FAQ". A section titled "Philosophy, Mathematics, and Natural Science" lists categories like Astronomy and Astrophysics, Biology, Chemistry, etc. Another section for "Social Sciences" lists Anthropology, Archaeology, etc. A third section for "Applied Arts and Sciences" lists Agriculture, Architecture, etc. The footer contains copyright information and a link to the "GNU Free Documentation License".

- 2001 March

Pixelsurgeon

Photographer Jason Aber and illustrator Richard May started publishing the online magazine called **Pixelsurgeon**. The magazine website provided fans with regular news, interviews and tips on interesting sources from the world of design with a focus on the Internet. In November 2007, Pixelsurgeon ended its activities due to a lack of time.





● 2001 April 4th

Media Queries

The W3C consortium released the first draft of the **Media Queries specification**. The original idea for the Media Queries module appeared in the first draft of the CSS specification by Norwegian programmer **Håkon Wium Lie** in October 1994. However, this proposal did not become part of CSS1. The CSS3 Media Queries module allows web developers to adjust the rendering of web page content according to various factors such as screen resolution. Currently, Media Queries are one of the basic techniques used in responsive web design.

W3C Working Draft

Media queries

W3C Working Draft, 4 Apr 2001

This version:
<http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/WD-css3-mediaqueries-20010404>

Latest version:
<http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-mediaqueries>

Previous version:
 (none)

Authors:
 Håkon Wium Lie, Opera Software, howcome@opera.com
 Tantek Çelik, Microsoft Corporation, tantekc@microsoft.com

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Abstract

● 2001 August 27th

Internet Explorer 6.0

Less than two months before the official release of the Windows XP operating system, Microsoft released **Internet Explorer 6.0**. IE 6 was integrated into Windows XP and was also compatible with previous

versions of the system down to Windows 98. Despite a significant amount of security flaws and lack of support for web standards, **Internet Explorer 6.0 gained more than 80% market share in 2004**. Together with earlier versions of IE 5.0 and IE 5.5, the proportion of Internet Explorer browsers in 2004 was more than 90%.



- 2001 September 4th

SVG 1.0

Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) is a graphical vector file format based on the XML markup language. **SVG has become the basic open format for vector graphics on web pages.** The SVG format has been developed since 1998 by W3C and is currently fully supported by all major browsers.

A screenshot of the W3C Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) 1.0 Specification page. The header includes the W3C logo and links for "previous", "next", "contents", "elements", "attributes", "properties", and "index". The main content area is titled "Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) 1.0 Specification" and "W3C Recommendation 04 September 2001". It provides links for "This version" (<http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-SVG-20010904/>) and "Latest version" (<http://www.w3.org/TR/SVG/>). It also lists "Previous version" (<http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/PR-SVG-20010719/>), "Editor" (Jon Ferraiolo <jferraiolo@adobe.com>), and "Authors" (See [author list](#)). At the bottom, there's a copyright notice: "Copyright © 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 W3C® (MIT, INRIA, Keio). All Rights Reserved. W3C liability, trademark, document use and software licensing rules apply." A vertical sidebar on the left is labeled "W3C Recommendation".

● 2001 October 24th

Wayback Machine

The Internet Archive organization launched a free digital archive of websites for the general public called the Wayback Machine. The oldest pages stored in the archive date back to 1996. In September 2021, the Wayback Machine maintained more than 606 billion versions of websites from various time intervals.



● 2001 December

Audi.com, the first partially “responsive” website

The website designed for Audi by the Razorfish digital agency **was one of the first to modify its content based on the size of the web browser window**. Audi.com was “optimized” for 640x480 px, 800x600 px and 1024x768 px. However, Audi.com was not a classic example of responsive web design as we know it today, but rather a dynamic customization of design using JavaScript, based on a detection of browser resolution.





● 2002 April

Box Model Hack

The American-Turkish developer **Tantek Çelik** came up with a solution called **Box Model Hack** while working on Internet Explorer 5 for Mac. The application of this hack makes it possible to change the DOCTYPE declaration, which allows web developers to define which CSS Box Model will be used in Internet Explorer.

Box Model Hack

Boxtest

Here is a sample div with class "boxtest".
It has 20px border, 30px padding, and 300px width.

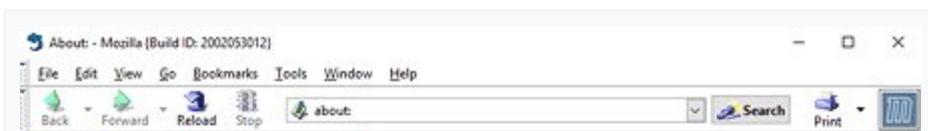
```
div.boxtest {  
    border:20px solid;  
    padding:30px;  
    background: #ffc;  
    width:300px;  
}
```

The total width including borders and padding should be 400px.

● 2002 June 5th

Mozilla 1.0

Mozilla (also known as Mozilla.org) released the **Mozilla 1.0** web browser. The basis for Mozilla 1.0 was Gecko, an open source rendering engine which significantly improved the support of web standards.





● 2002 September

RSS 2.0

The technology known as **RSS (Rich Site Summary)** or more often also **Really Simple Syndication**) belongs to the family of XML formats. The technology is designed to read content and news on websites or, in general, to syndicate content. The beginnings of the RSS format date back to 1999 when Netscape developed the first version of RSS 0.9. In 2002, UserLand Software released **RSS 2.0**.

FEED Validator

RSS 2.0 SPECIFICATION

Contents

- [What is RSS?](#)
- [Sample files](#)
- [About this document](#)
- [Required channel elements](#)
- [Optional channel elements](#)
- [Elements of <item>](#)
- [Comments](#)
- [Extending RSS](#)
- [Roadmap](#)
- [Copyright and disclaimer](#)

What is RSS?

RSS is a Web content syndication format.

Its name is an acronym for *Really Simple Syndication*.

RSS is a dialect of XML. All RSS files must conform to the XML 1.0 [specification](#), as published on the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) website.

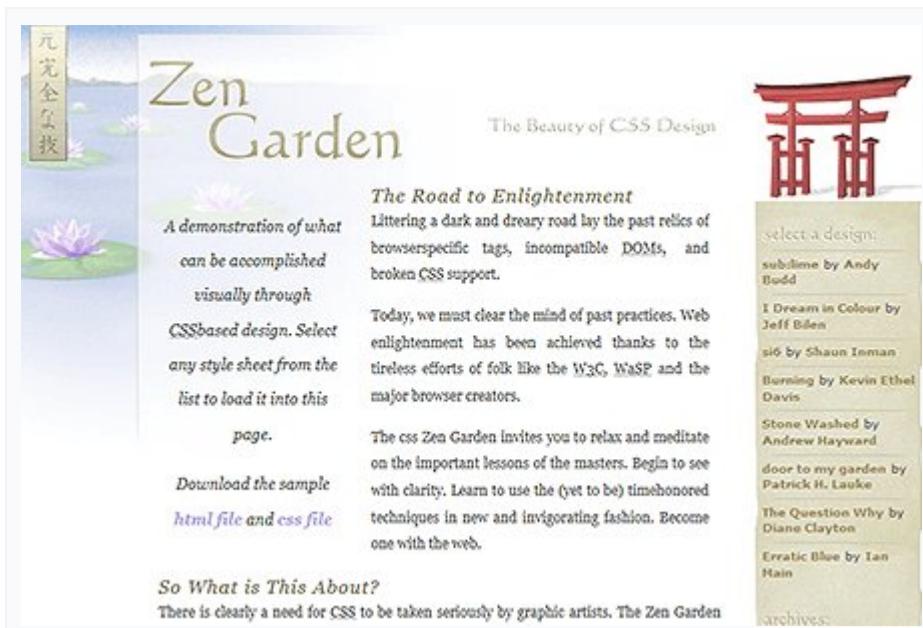
At the top level, a RSS document is a <rss> element, with a mandatory attribute called version, that specifies the version of RSS that the document conforms to. If it conforms to this specification, the version attribute must be 2.0.

● 2003 May 8th

CSS Zen Garden

The Canadian web designer Dave Shea launched a community gallery of websites called **CSS Zen Garden**.

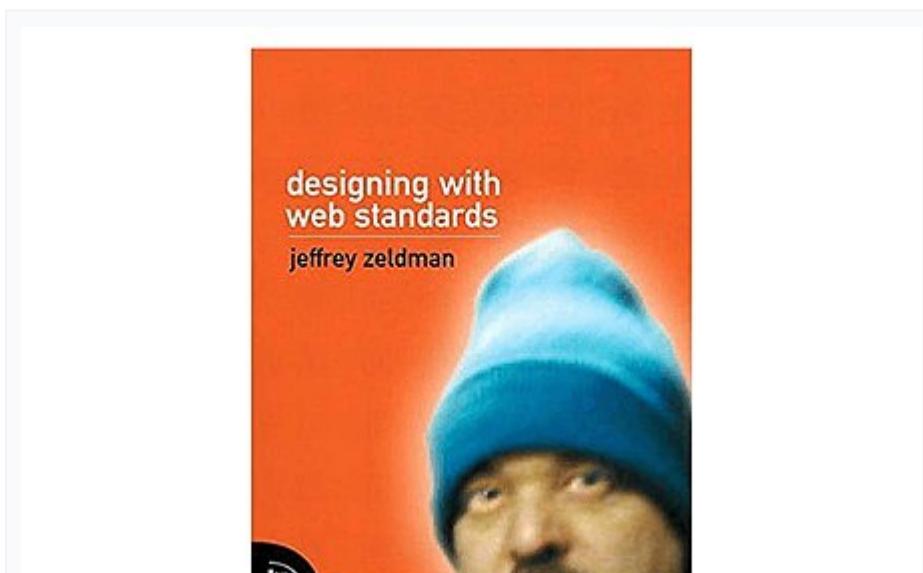
The project offered a simple HTML template to be downloaded, the graphic design of which could be customized by any web designer, but only with the help of cascading styles and one's own pictures. The goal of the project was to demonstrate the various possibilities of CSS in creating visual web design. The CSS Zen Garden gallery exhibited hundreds of examples of diverse web design, all based on a single template containing the same HTML code.



● 2003 May 14th

Jeffrey Zeldman published Designing with Web Standards

Web designer and founder of A List Apart magazine, **Jeffrey Zeldman**, published a book entitled **Designing with Web Standards**. In his book, Jeffrey Zeldman explores the benefits of implementing web standards. Using standards correctly allows web designers to create accessible and user-friendly websites that work well in a wide range of browsers.



● 2003 May 27th

WordPress 0.7

Web developers Matt Mullenweg and Mike Little created the first version of the open source content management system called **WordPress 0.7**. The publishing system is based on PHP and MySQL technology and is developed under the GNU GPL free software license. The predecessor of WordPress was the b2/cafelog blogging platform. **WordPress is currently the most popular content management system**, and more than 30% of websites are using it worldwide.



● 2003 June 23rd

Safari 1.0

Apple introduced its own web browser, **Safari 1.0**. The browser uses the **WebKit** renderer to display website content. Safari 1.0 was initially available for download as a standalone program, but, in October 2003, it became the default Mac OS X 10.3 operating system browser.



Safari, the Mac OS X default Web browser, offers you a superior Web experience with outstanding performance. Even the most complex of pages load at breakneck speed. In fact, Safari loads pages more quickly than any other Mac Web browser. But that's not all. Safari uses the advanced interface technologies underlying Mac OS X to offer you an all-new view of the Web, one that's much easier to use.

Learn more about Safari

New in Safari 1.0

- AutoTab loads folders quickly
- Sync your bookmarks with iSync
- Available in all Mac OS X languages
- More AppleScripts available

Safari in Action

View QuickTime movies of Safari.

- Tabbed Browsing
- Bookmarks
- SnapBack Technology
- Google Integration

● 2003 August 1st

MySpace

Tom Anderson and Chris DeWolfe founded the **MySpace social network**. Its concept was inspired by the then popular social network called Friendster. MySpace popularity skyrocketed, and by February 2004, the network had acquired one million users. **Between 2004 and 2010, MySpace was one of the largest social networks worldwide**. In April 2008, however, the number of unique monthly users was surpassed by Facebook, and since then the popularity of MySpace has been on a continuous decline.

myspace
a place for friends

With myspace you can:

- Find Old Friends
- Meet New Friends
- Suggest Matches Between Friends
- Share Photos

Step 1: Create a Profile
Step 2: Invite Your Friends
Step 3: Meet Your Friends' Friends
See How You're Connected!

SIGN UP! LOGIN

About MySpace | Tour | News! | FAQ | Terms | Privacy | Contact MySpace | Advertise!

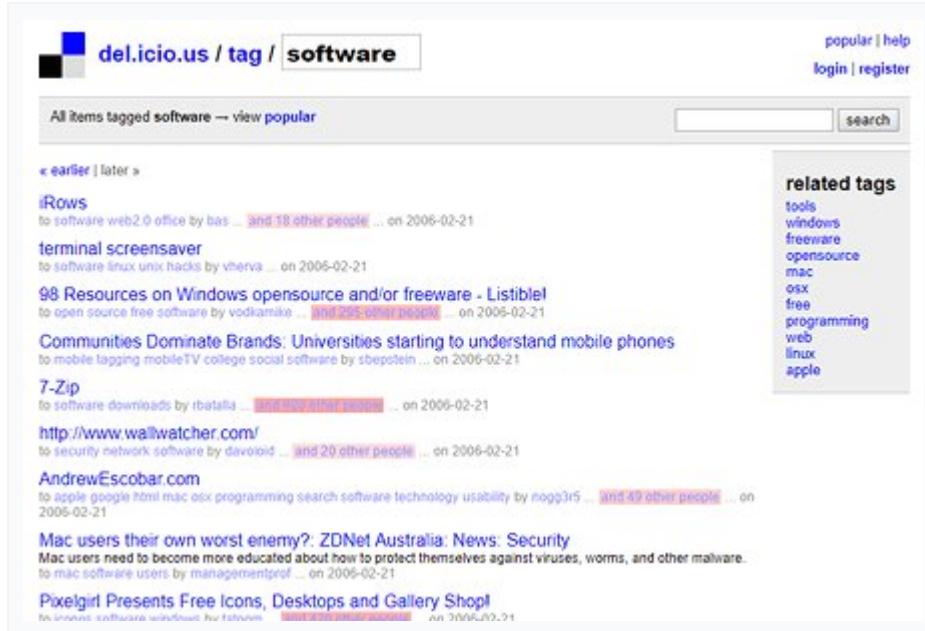
TRUSTe
MySpace is a licensee of the TRUSTe Privacy Program

● 2003 September

Delicious

Joshua Schachter launched **Delicious (Del.icio.us)**, a social bookmarking service for discovering, sharing and storing web bookmarks. One of its important innovations was the option to tag user bookmarks with

any number of keywords. The user could also see other users' bookmarks which contained the same tag. In December 2005, Delicious became part of Yahoo!



● 2003 September 10th

Macromedia Flash MX 2004 and ActionScript 2.0

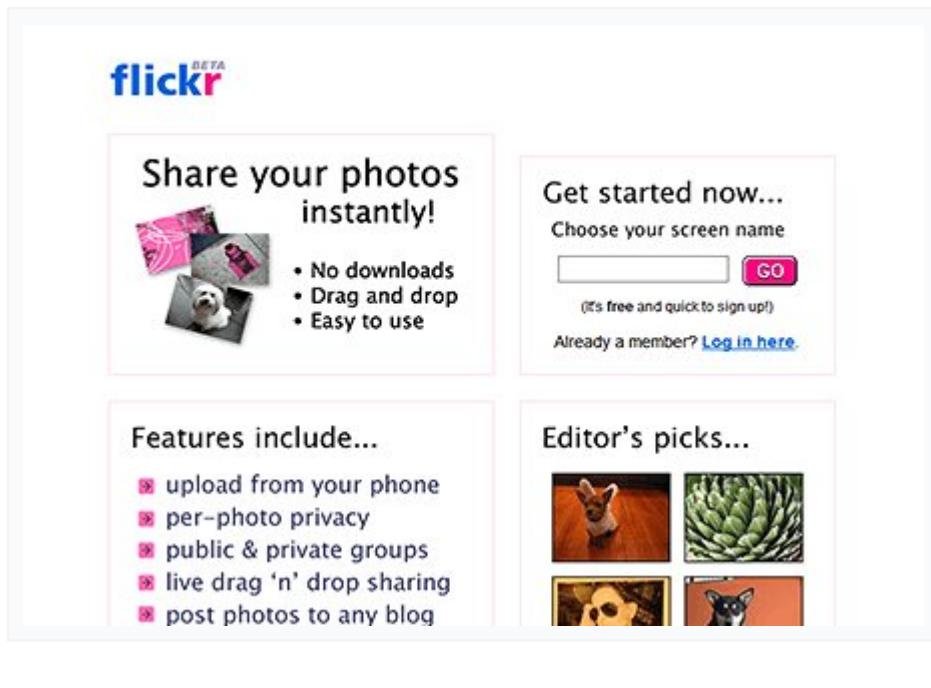
Macromedia released the **Macromedia Flash MX 2004** multimedia program, which included a new version of the object-oriented programming language **ActionScript 2.0**.



● 2004 February 10th

Flickr

Ludicorp launched a **photo sharing community website called Flickr**. In March 2005, Flickr was bought by Yahoo!. Flickr is a typical representative of Web 2.0, which means that the content of the website is created and shared primarily by the users themselves. Flickr was one of the first community websites which allowed tagging of photographs. In 2015, the number of photos posted on Flickr exceeded 10 billion.



● 2004 March 5th

CSS Sprites

In "A List Apart" webzine, Dave Shea published an article entitled "**CSS Sprite: Image Slicing's Kiss of Death**." In the article, the author described a technique called **CSS Sprites**, the basis of which was to connect several smaller graphic elements into one larger image. The graphic elements are then placed on the website using the background-position feature. Thanks to CSS Sprites, a website loads faster because it only uploads one image, reducing the number of HTTP requests.





● 2004 November 9th

Mozilla Firefox 1.0

Mozilla Corporation released a multiplatform web browser, **Firefox 1.0**. Compared with browsers from the Internet Explorer family, Firefox 1.0 was characteristic for its higher security, better web standards support, and a number of plug-ins that could be additionally installed. As a result, Firefox gained major popularity among users and **exceeded 1 billion downloads between 2004 and 2009**. The name Firefox was allegedly derived from the English translation of the Chinese name for the red panda.



● 2005 February 14th

YouTube

Three former PayPal employees, **Chad Hurley, Steve Chen** and **Jawed Karim**, launched the **YouTube** website for publishing and sharing video files. **The first video called "Me at the zoo" was uploaded to YouTube on 23 April, 2005** by one of the co-founders, Jawed Karim. It was a short video from the San Diego zoo. In November 2006, YouTube was purchased by Google for \$ 1.65 billion.



Your Digital Video Repository

 Search Videos[Upload Your Videos](#)

nansheng : azlan : werelband : dy : superbike : jean : sinceretheory : jozef : party : amazod : board : state : buckey : shins : falls : de : stockshot : cubvhole : burro : satellite : cooptkeepsis : cause : hercage : orgel : chin : themed : mill : music : new : iye : to : farmer : mtv : ouenrouck : sicy : fairfield : musical : coffeehouse : bud : 2005 : trip : its : woordes : death : vienx : skill : ole : nature : ads : dance :

[See More Tags](#)[Featured Videos](#)[>>> Watch More Videos](#)

- 2005 June 23rd

Reddit

Steve Huffman and Alexis Ohanian established the **Reddit social network**. Users on Reddit submit or share content that is then rated by the community. Content is divided into thematic categories called subreddits. The name Reddit is a play on the phrase "I read it".

want to join? register in seconds | submit | faq | blog | feedback | search

reddit is a source for what's new and popular online. reddit learns what you like as you vote on existing links or submit your own!

1. [↑ Hey Crackhead](#) ([mrapalot.org](#))
↳ 147 points posted 14 hours ago by apalot 5 comments

2. [↑ Britannica is not much more reliable than Wikipedia, experts say](#) ([nature.com](#))
↳ 99 points posted 9 hours ago by Give 1 comment

3. [↑ Lab Report: Electron Band Structure in Germanium, My Ass](#) ([arxiv.edu](#))
↳ 49 points posted 8 hours ago by frankie 3 comments

4. [↑ The US appears for the first time among the top 10 in a list of the countries accused of imprisoning journalists](#) ([newsbtc.co.uk](#))
↳ 35 points posted 15 hours ago by beehimkay 4 comments

5. [↑ Strange new object found at edge of Solar System](#) ([newscientist.com](#))
↳ 63 points posted 15 hours ago by beehimkay 2 comments

6. [↑ Lisp on the move: the lisp gardeners project](#) ([yellowbrick.com](#))
↳ 27 points posted 6 hours ago by Gandalf 1 comment

7. [↑ Shocked scientists find tsunami legacy: a dead sea](#) ([smh.com.au](#))
↳ 26 points posted 10 hours ago by duxame 1 comment

8. [↑ Explanation: What is A Y-Combinator?](#) ([mactech.com](#))
↳ 26 points posted 11 hours ago by felabik 1 comment

9. [↑ How To Ship Anything](#) ([getalongsoftware.com](#))
↳ 112 points posted 3 days ago by mhp 1 comment

10. [↑ Getting it Right \(blink.com founder on why blink failed, and del.icio.us didn't\)](#) ([anipaper.com](#))
↳ 233 points posted 3 days ago by hardhome 14 comments

11. [↑ The First Year of a Startup: 7 Lessons Learned](#) ([strangebrand.com](#))
↳ 17 points posted 3 hours ago by erika 1 comment

12. [↑ 7 Simple Tips And 5 Secrets to Increase Your Credit Score](#) ([followteph.com](#))
↳ 33 points posted 13 hours ago by Followteph 1 comment

[want to join? register in seconds | submit | faq | blog | feedback | search](#)

login register
username:
password:
 remember me
[login](#) [what's my password?](#)

- 2005 August 10th

Opera Mini

The Norwegian company **Opera Software** introduced **Opera Mini**, a web browser for mobile phones with J2ME (Java 2 Mobile Edition) support. The Opera Mini browser could be installed on most mobile phones in common use at the time, including those that could not otherwise run a normal web browser. The uniqueness of Opera Mini lay in the use of **Small-Screen Rendering technology**, where the requested pages were first data and appearance edited on Opera's servers and then displayed to the user in the Opera Mini browser only after optimization.



● 2005 August 26th

Million Dollar Homepage

Alex Tew, a British student, launched the **Million Dollar Homepage**, which soon became an example of successful viral marketing and an Internet phenomenon. The page was a million pixels divided into a 1000x1000 px grid. Alex Tew offered to sell 1 pixel for a dollar, with the smallest advertising space an advertiser could buy for their link being 10x10 px. The Million Dollar Homepage gained unprecedented popularity in a very short time, and the last 1000 pixels were sold on January 1, 2006 at an eBay auction.





● 2005 November 14th

Google Analytics

In April 2005, Google took over the **Urchin Software Corporation**, which was developing a tool for the acquisition of statistical data about website users. In November 2005, Google launched an enhanced version of this tool under the name **Google Analytics**. Since 2006, the basic version of this service has been available for free. Website owners can track traffic, analyze user behavior, and record conversions. Google Analytics is currently the most widely used web analytics tool.

Google Analytics

US English ▾

Home Features Support Conversion University

Same ad spend. More conversions.
Google Analytics shows you which keywords perform and which ones you should cut. Whether you use AdWords or not.

Google Analytics has experienced exceptionally high demand. We thank you for your patience and are diligently working to restore full service to all customers. [Read about our progress](#).

New account signups are temporarily suspended. If you want to be notified when signups re-open, please enter your e-mail address on our [signup page](#). Thank you!

Introducing Google Analytics.
Sophisticated. Easy. Free.

Google Analytics tells you everything you want to know about how your visitors found you and how they interact with your site. You'll be able to focus your marketing resources on campaigns and initiatives that deliver ROI, and improve your site to convert more visitors.

Sophisticated, yet easy to use.
We believe that web analytics should be simple and sophisticated at the same time. We've designed Google Analytics to have enterprise level capabilities and yet still be accessible to anyone who wants to.

Sign in to Google Analytics with your Google Account

Email:
Password:
 Remember me on this computer.

[Forgot your password?](#)

● 2005 December 3rd

Adobe purchased Macromedia

Adobe Systems bought its rival company, Macromedia, for \$ 3.4 billion. Programs such as ColdFusion, Captivate, Director, Dreamweaver, Fireworks, Flash, Flex, FreeHand, and HomeSite were added to the Adobe software portfolio.

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Adobe and Macromedia

Adobe Systems Incorporated (Nasdaq: ADOBE) has announced a definitive agreement to acquire Macromedia (Nasdaq: MACR) in an all-stock transaction valued at approximately \$3.4 billion. Under the terms of the agreement, which has been approved by both boards of directors, Macromedia stockholders will receive, at a fixed exchange ratio, 0.69 shares of Adobe common stock for every share of Macromedia common stock in a tax-free exchange. Based on Adobe's and Macromedia's closing prices on Friday April 15, 2005, this represents a price of \$41.86 per share of Macromedia common stock.

The combination of Adobe and Macromedia strengthens our mission of helping people and organizations communicate better. Through the combination of our powerful development, authoring and collaboration tools – and the complementary functionality of PDF and Flash – we have the opportunity to drive an industry-defining technology platform that delivers compelling, rich content and applications across a wide range of devices and operating systems.

By combining the passion and creativity of two leading-edge companies, we will continue driving innovations that are changing the ways people everywhere are experiencing and interacting with information.

Adobe is required to include the following legend on any communications that may be deemed to be offering or soliciting material under the applicable SEC rules and regulations:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND WHERE TO FIND IT

● 2006 January 14th

jQuery

The software engineer John Resig announced the creation of the **jQuery JavaScript library** at BarCamp NYC. The jQuery library emphasizes interaction between JavaScript and HTML. jQuery makes it easy for web developers to create recurring events, animations, or manipulate cascading style sheets.


jQuery
New Wave Javascript

jQuery is a new type of Javascript library. It is not a huge, bloated, framework promising the best in AJAX - nor is just a set of needlessly complex enhancements - **jQuery is designed to change the way that you write Javascript.**

New: The [jQuery Mailing List](#) is now up - join and discuss!
New: The [jQuery Blog](#) has just been opened - subscribe now!

What is jQuery?

jQuery is a Javascript library that takes this motto to heart: **Writing Javascript code should be fun.** jQuery achieves this goal by taking common, repetitive, tasks, stripping out all the unnecessary markup, and leaving them short, smart and understandable.

What does jQuery code look like? **The quick and dirty:**

```
$("p.surprise").addClass("ohmy").show("slow");
```

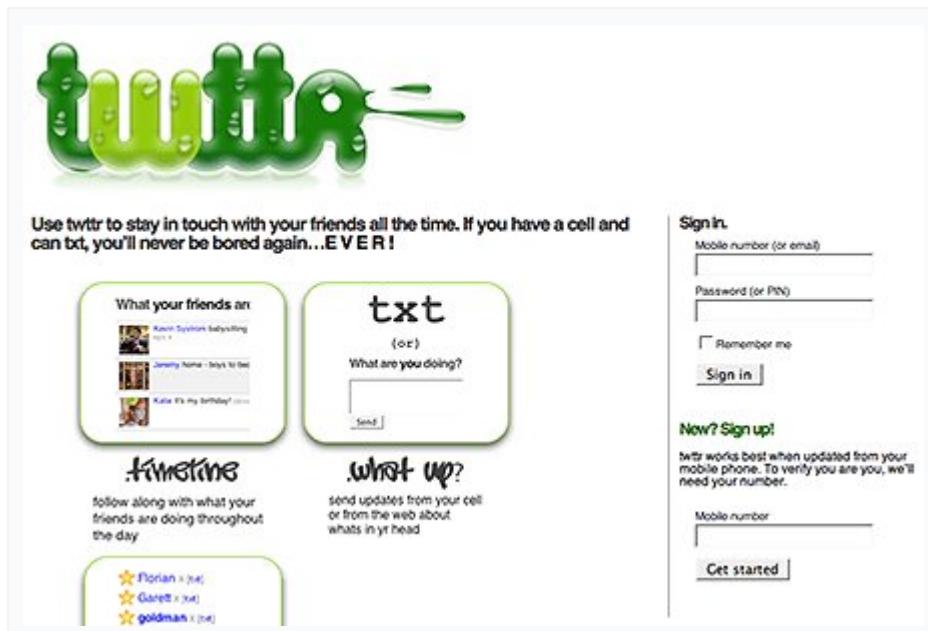
The above code snippet looks for all paragraphs that have a class of 'surprise', adds the class 'ohmy' to them, then slowly reveals them. Click the Run button.

● 2006 March 21st

Twitter

Jack Dorsey, Noah Glass, Evan Williams and Biz Stone officially launched the social networking and **microblogging service Twitter**. The social network Twitter allows users to read and send short posts

referred to as "tweets". The length of individual tweets was initially limited to 140 characters. In November 2017, the post limit was doubled to 280 characters. On 23 August 2007, **the first hashtag (#) appeared on Twitter**, used by user Chris Messina in a tweet related to the #barcamp conference. Six years after its launch in March 2012, the microblogging service Twitter has reached more than 140 million active users who send 340 million tweets per day.



● 2006 August

Smashing Magazine

Sven Lennartz and Vitaly Friedman created a portal for web designers and developers called **Smashing Magazine**. The portal provides regular news from the world of web design, user experience, or web development. Smashing Magazine also publishes research publications and organizes regular conferences and workshops. **Smashing Magazine is currently the most visited web site for web design** and related fields.

A screenshot of the Smashing Magazine website from 2006. The header features the orange 'smashing magazine' logo. Below it is a sub-header: 'we smash you with the information which will make your life easier, really.'. The main content area includes a 'About' section with a link to 'august 28th, 2006', and a paragraph about the magazine's mission. There's also a 'Who are we?' section and a 'Why Smashing Magazine?' section. To the right is a sidebar with a 'pages' menu (Home, About), a 'categories' menu (Color palettes (4), Free fonts (3), Lists (7), Tips (5), Trends (1), Tutorials (1), Typeoachive (1)), and a 'popular posts' section. At the bottom of the sidebar is a 'Download Buttons' link.

Well, why not? We smash our readers with useful information which might be useful for them, even although they haven't even realized it yet.

Contact

Freefont Tallys »
CheatSheets Round-Up »
Color Palettes: Real Estate »

● 2006 October 5th

Sass 0.1.0

Hampton Catlin and Natalie Weizenbaum designed a CSS preprocessor called **Sass 0.1.0** (Syntactically awesome style sheets). Sass preprocessor is a scripting language interpreted or compiled into cascading styles. To the CSS syntax, Sass adds variables, mixins, selector inheritance, nesting rules, arithmetic operators, and other features.

The screenshot shows the official Sass website. At the top right, there's a terminal window-like box containing the command-line steps to install Sass: \$ sudo gem install haml, \$ css2sass style.css style.sass, and \$ sass style.sass style.css. Below this, the main navigation bar includes links for About, Get Help, Source, Try Online, and Blog. A large purple button labeled "Sass." with the subtitle "(style with attitude)" is prominently displayed. To the left of the button is a cartoon illustration of a woman with blonde hair. On the right side, there's a section titled "Latest Release: Powerful Penny (2.2.0)" with a "What's New?" link. Below this, a box contains text about Sass being a meta-language on top of CSS. Further down, there's a "The Sass Team" section featuring biographies for Hampton Catlin and Nathan Weizenbaum, along with links for "Tutorial" and "Documentation". A small graphic of a person wearing glasses and the text "You asked for it! Download" are also present.

● 2007 January 9th

Steve Jobs introduced the first iPhone

At Macworld Conference & Expo, **Steve Jobs introduced the first iPhone smartphone model**. The phone included the Safari web browser, allowing users to surf the web at ease.





● 2007 July 4th

CSS-Tricks

Chris Coyier, a web designer, established the **CSS-Tricks portal**. The portal brings web designers daily news and tutorials from the world of web design, particularly focusing on cascading styles.

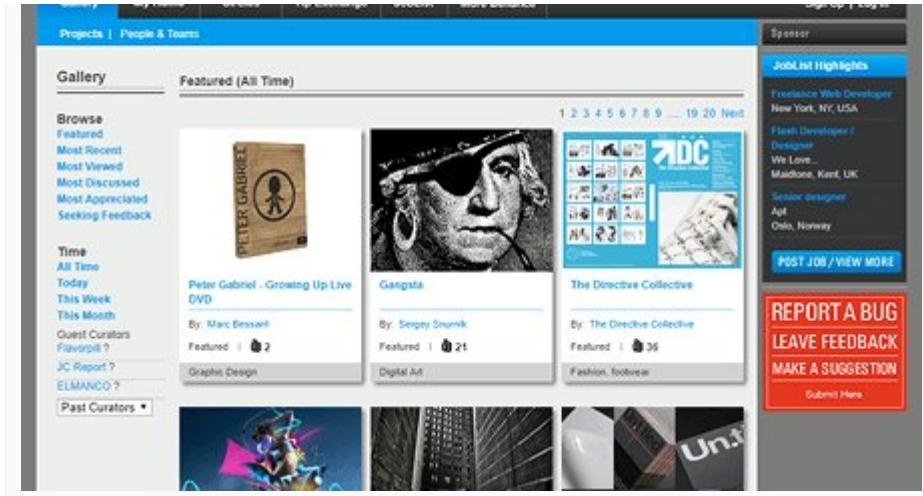
The screenshot shows the CSS-Tricks homepage. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for ARTICLES, VIDEOS, DOWNLOADS, FORUMS, and CONTACT. Below the navigation is a banner for "You DESIGN We XHTML IN 8 HOURS" with a "PICKHTML.COM" link. The main content area features a section titled "CSS Wishlist: Part Two!" by Chris Coyier on October 31st, 2008. It includes two comments from Veerle Pieters and Jonathan Snook. To the right, there's a search bar, a subscribe section with RSS and email options, and a sidebar with links for "SCRIPT & STYLE", "FEATURED ARTICLES", and "POPULAR ARTICLES". The sidebar also mentions "October's 17 Best on CSSLeak" and "Surreal Paintings from Two Amazing Artists - Vladimir Kush and Jim Warren".

● 2007 August

Behance Network 1.0

Scott Belsky founded the **Behance 1.0 community platform**, which allows designers, photographers, and artists from different fields to present their creative work in the form of online portfolios. In December 2012, **Behance was purchased by Adobe Systems**.

The screenshot shows the Behance Network 1.0 homepage. The header features the Behance logo and a "BETA" badge. On the right, there's a search bar with the placeholder "What is The Behance Network?". Below the search bar are buttons for "Search", "All Creative Fields", and "Advanced Search". The main navigation menu at the bottom includes links for "Home", "My Home", "Create", "Tip Exchange", "Job Site", "More Behance", and "Sign Up / Log In".



● 2007 September 5th

CSS Grid

W3C released the first proposal of the **CSS Grid specification**. This CSS module defines a set of properties for creating a layout fitted into a regular grid that consists of rows and columns. The CSS Grid makes it easy to create complex and full-page layouts without the need of using cascading style layout methods involving float and positioning. CSS Grid features are currently supported by most major browsers.

W3C Working Draft

WD

CSS Grid Positioning Module Level 3

W3C Working Draft 5 September 2007

This version:
<http://www.w3.org/TR/2007/WD-css3-grid-20070905>

Latest version:
<http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-grid>

Previous version:
none

Editors:
Alex Mogilevsky, Microsoft, alexmog@microsoft.com
Markus Mielke, Microsoft, mimi@w3.org

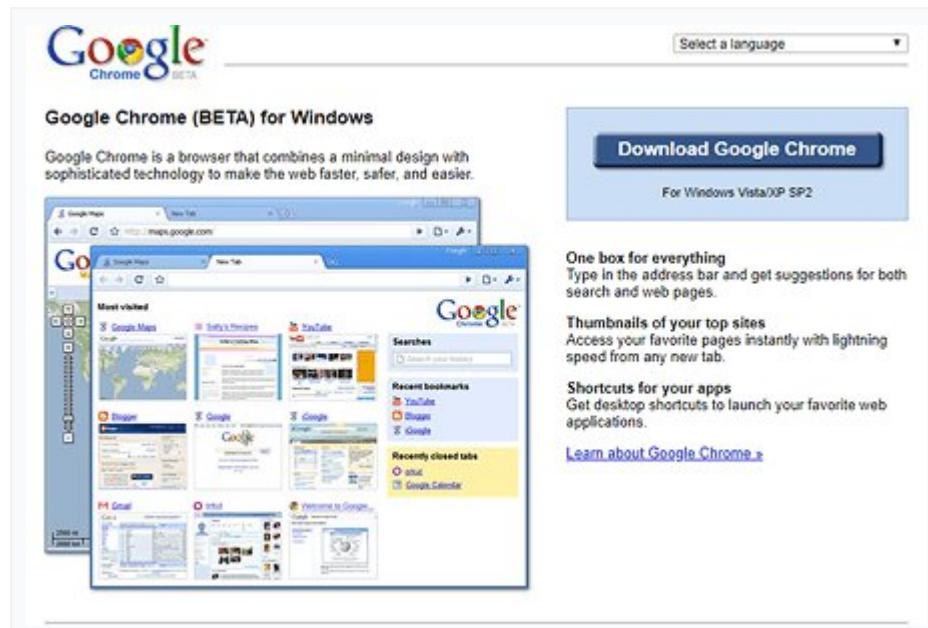
Copyright © 2007 W3C® ([MIT](#), [ERCIM](#), [Keio](#)). All Rights Reserved. W3C liability, trademark and document use rules apply.

Abstract

● 2008 September 2nd

Google Chrome

Google released the beta version of Google Chrome's freeware browser for Windows. **In December 2008, the first stable version of Google Chrome 1.0 was released.** Since January 2009, Chrome has been available for Mac OS, and in February 2012, its first beta version for Android 4 was released. At the turn of April and May 2012, Chrome surpassed the popularity of Internet Explorer and became the most widely used web browser. In 2018, Google Chrome had more than 66% of the global market share.



● 2008 December 11th

WCAG 2.0

W3C issued official recommendations for a second set of **Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG 2.0)**. WCAG 2.0 is divided into 4 basic principles, according to which the content and web control features must be perceptible, operable, understandable and robust enough to work with today's and future technologies. The basic principles of **WCAG 2.0** consist of 12 general rules that are linked to the control criteria for which web content can be tested. There are three levels which refer to the extent to which the content satisfies the requirements: A (lowest), AA, AAA (highest).

A screenshot of the WCAG 2.0 page from the W3C website. The page has a blue vertical sidebar on the left with the text "W3C Recommendation". The main content area features the W3C logo at the top, followed by the title "Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0" and the subtitle "W3C Recommendation 11 December 2008". Below the subtitle, there are links for "This version" (<http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/REC-WCAG20-20081211/>), "Latest version" (<http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/>), and "Previous version" (<http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PR-WCAG20-20081103/>). At the bottom of the sidebar, it says "Editors: Ben Caldwell, Trace R&D Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison Michael Cooper, W3C Loretta Guarino Reid, Google, Inc.".

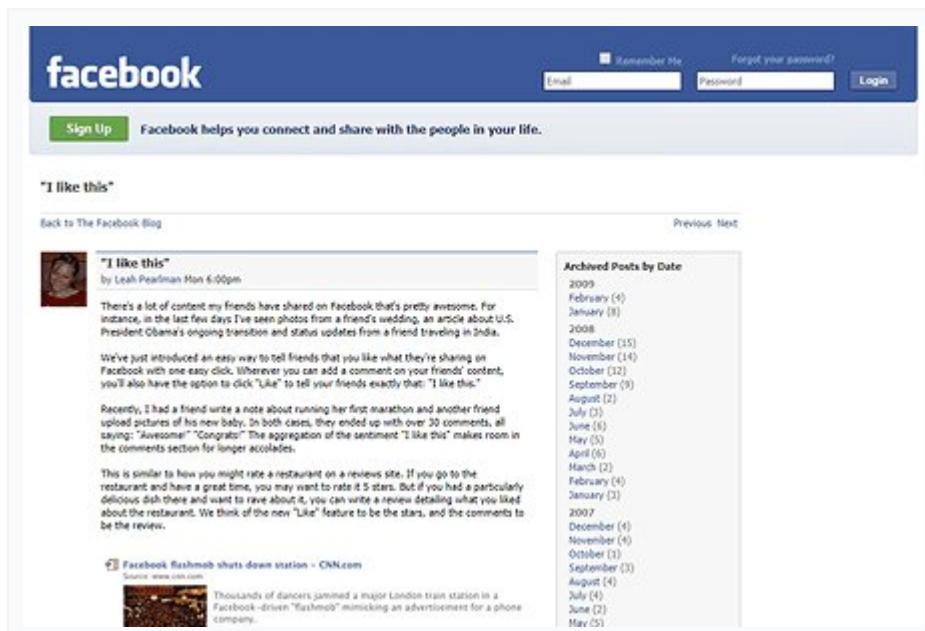
Gregg Vanderheiden, Trace R&D Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Previous Editors:
Wendy Chisholm (until July 2006 while at W3C)
John Slatin (until June 2006 while at Accessibility Institute, University of Texas at Austin)
Jason White (until June 2005 while at University of Melbourne)

Please refer to the [errata](#) for this document, which may include normative corrections.

● 2009 February 9th

Facebook “like” button

The internet social networking site **Facebook introduced its “like button”** feature for the first time. Clicking the button with a thumb up icon indicates a user's positive reaction to the content of the web page on which the button is located. In 2011, Google introduced a similar button to mark one's favorite content called the +1 button for its Google+ social network.

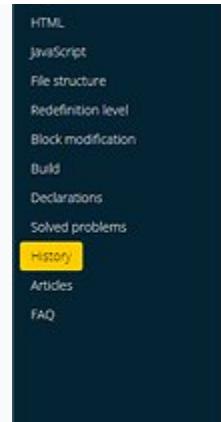


● 2009 March

BEM

In 2005, a team of developers of the Russian search engine Yandex began working on a new methodology that allowed for unambiguous naming of classes in CSS. In 2009, the new CSS naming convention was called **BEM**, standing for **Block, Element, Modifier**.





The history of BEM

- Typical markup in Yandex (2005)
- Birth of the methodology (2006)
- Beginning of the unified portal-wide framework (2006)
- Independent blocks (2007)
- Lego framework (2008)
- Lego 1.2 framework (2008)
- Lego 2.0. The birth of BEM (2009)
- BEM and open source (2010)

Typical Yandex markup in 2005

● 2009 June

Less 1.0

Alexis Sellier designed a **CSS preprocessor called Less 1.0**, a dynamic styling language for cascading styles. The Less language was influenced by the existing Sass preprocessor. Less adds variables, mixins, arithmetic calculations, nesting rules and functions to the CSS syntax.

LESS is Leaner css. LESS *extends* css by adding: *variables*, *mixins*, *operations* and *nested* rules.

LESS uses existing css syntax. This means you can migrate your current .css files to .less in seconds and there is virtually no learning curve.

The best way to explain LESS is to show you some code, so please go ahead and check out the examples below:

Variables

/ * CSS */	/ * LESS */
Variables allow user to	

● 2009 July 8th

Dribbble.com

Dan Cederholm and Rich Thorne founded the **Dribbble design community portal**. Graphic designers, illustrators, web designers, typographers, and other related creative professionals can share their work on Dribbble in 400x300 px. **Dribbble is currently the largest community website for designers.**



● 2009 July 23rd

CSS Flexible Box Layout

W3C issued the first proposal of the **CSS Flexible box layout (Flexbox) specification**. Flexbox introduces a new way of creating web layout, an easier alignment of elements and a better distribution of space with respect to the device's display resolution. Flexbox features are currently supported in most major browsers.

The screenshot shows the "Flexible Box Layout Module" document from the W3C Working Draft series. The header includes the "W3C Working Draft" logo and the "W3C" logo. The main content area has a blue vertical sidebar on the left containing the title "Flexible Box Layout Module", the date "W3C Working Draft, 23 July 2009", and sections for "This version" (link to <http://www.w3.org/TR/2009/WD-css3-flexbox-20090723/>) and "Latest version" (link to <http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-flexbox/>). It also lists "Editors" (L. David Baron, Mozilla Corporation, dbaron@dbaron.org) and "Authors and former editors" (Neil Deakin, Mozilla Corporation, ndeakin@gmail.com; Ian Hickson, formerly of Opera Software, ian@hixie.ch; David Hyatt, Apple, hyatt@apple.com). A copyright notice at the bottom states "Copyright © 2009 W3C® (MIT, ERCIM, Keio). All Rights Reserved. W3C liability, trademark and document use rules apply." Below the sidebar, the word "Abstract" is visible.

● 2009 September 9th

Typekit

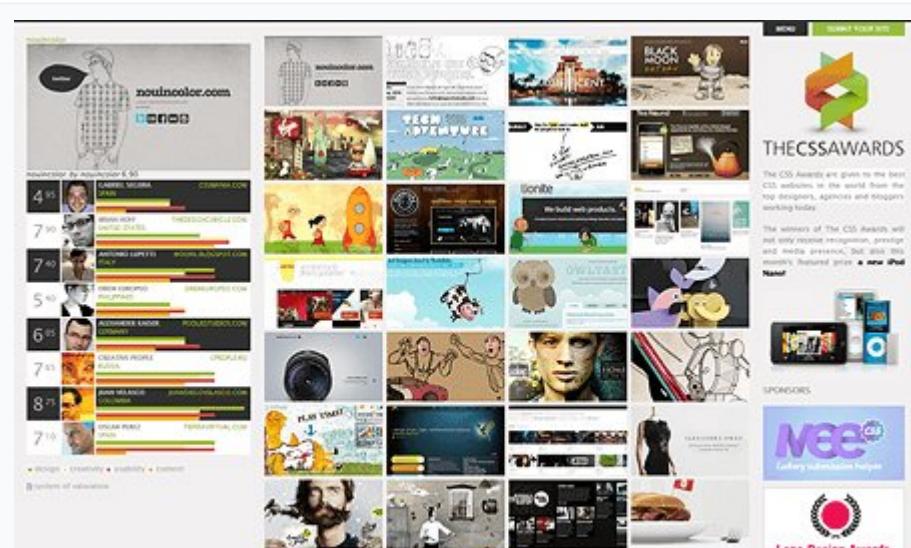
Small Batch launched a cloud library of web fonts called **Typekit**. Typekit works on a subscription basis and offers an extensive font library that developers can place on a website using the **@font-face CSS rule**. In October 2011, Typekit was purchased by Adobe Systems.



- 2009 September 23rd

The CSS Awards

A prestigious gallery of highly creative and innovative CSS-based websites in terms of design was launched under the name **CSS Awards**. The portal gives awards in several categories based on the vote of the community of visitors and a panel of judges. On February 24, 2011, **the portal was named Awwwards**, and as of 2014, it holds regular conferences.

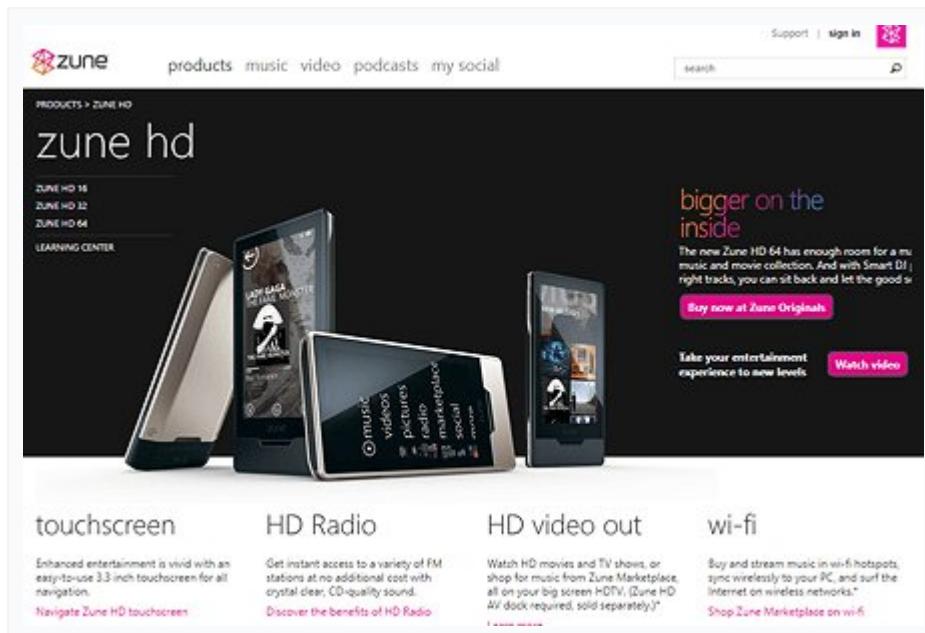




● 2009 November 14th

Zune Media Player and Flat Design

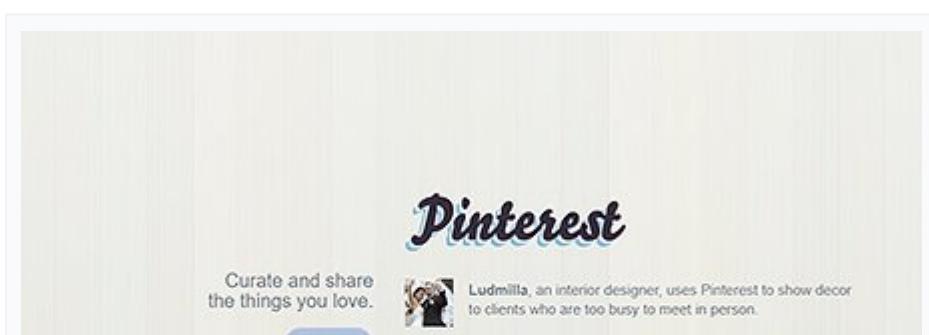
Microsoft started selling the first model of the **Zune handheld multimedia player**. The simple and clean design of Zune control features is considered to be one of the first uses of **flat design** in user interface.



● 2010 March 6th

Pinterest

Ben Silbermann, Paul Sciarra and Evan Sharp launched the **first prototype of Pinterest**, a social network that allows users to share photos, create collections of images and organize them by topics such as interests, hobbies, events and more. In October 2016, the social network Pinterest used more than 150 million active users per month.





● 2010 April 8th

WOFF 1.0

Mozilla Foundation, Opera Software and Microsoft submitted a proposal for the specification of a new **Web Open Font Format (WOFF)** to the W3C. The WOFF fonts are currently supported by all major browsers.

W3C Submissions
Submission request to W3C (W3C Team Comment)

WOFF File Format 1.0 Submission Request to W3C

We, W3C Members:

1. Microsoft Corporation
2. Mozilla Foundation
3. Opera Software ASA

hereby submit to the Consortium the following specification, comprising the following document attached hereto:

1. [WOFF File Format 1.0](#)

which is referred to as "the Submission". We request the Submission be known as the WOFF Submission.

Abstract

This document specifies the WOFF font format. This format was designed to provide lightweight.

● 2010 May 19th

Google Web Fonts

Google launched an open source web font library, **Google Web Fonts** (now called Google Fonts). Fonts are hosted on Google's servers, and the library now has nearly 900 font families that users can use on their websites for free.

Google font directory

The Google Font Directory lets you browse all the fonts available via the [Google Font API](#). All fonts in the directory are available for use on your website under an open source license and served by Google servers.

View font details to get the code needed to embed the font on your web site. Please also visit our [quick start guide](#) and [FAQ page](#). For more help and suggestions, use our [moderator page](#).



Cantarell by Dave Crossland (4 variants)

Cantarell

Cardo by David Perry

Cardo

Crimson Text by Sebastian Kosch

Crimson Text

● 2010 May 25th

Responsive Web Design

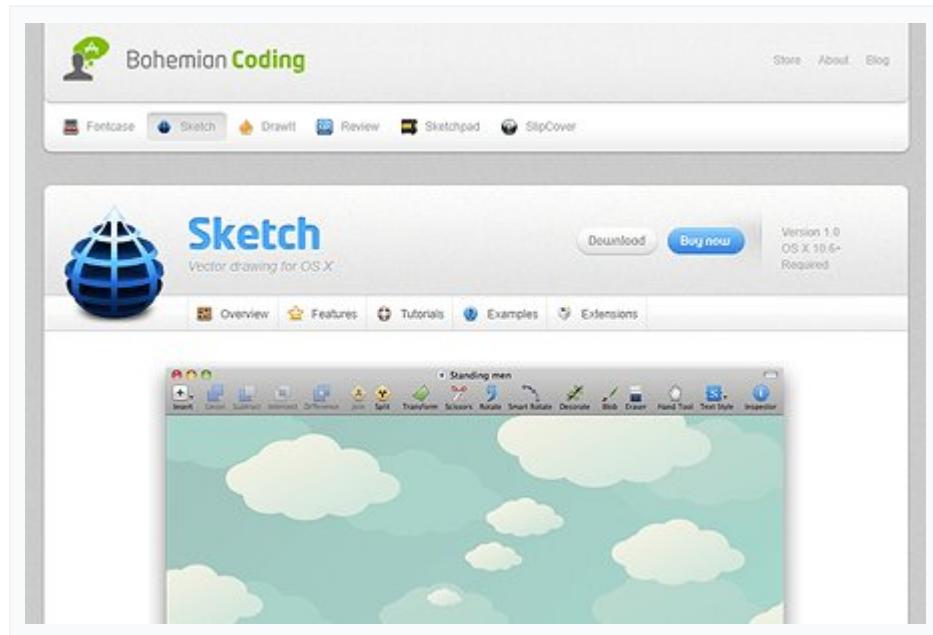
Web designer **Ethan Marcotte** published an article entitled "Responsive Web Design" in the online magazine A List Apart. The author describes a new way of styling HTML documents which allows for an optimization of website content display with regard to resolution or display size. Basic responsive web design techniques include fluid grid, flexible images, and CSS3 module media queries.

A screenshot of the A List Apart website showing the article "Responsive Web Design" by Ethan Marcotte. The page includes the A List Apart logo, navigation links for ARTICLES, TOPICS, ABOUT, CONTACT, CONTRIBUTE, and FEED, and a search bar. The main content features a cartoon illustration of a person taking a photograph of a group of people. The text discusses the shift from print to web design constraints and includes a quote from John Allsopp. The right sidebar contains topics like Code, Content, Culture, Design, Process, and User Science, along with a Snapshot section and a Job Board.

● 2010 September 7th

Sketch 1.0

The Dutch company Bohemian Coding released the **vector graphics editor Sketch 1.0**. Sketch is designed for MacOS only and has gained a lot of popularity among the web design community over the recent years.



● 2010 October 6th

Instagram

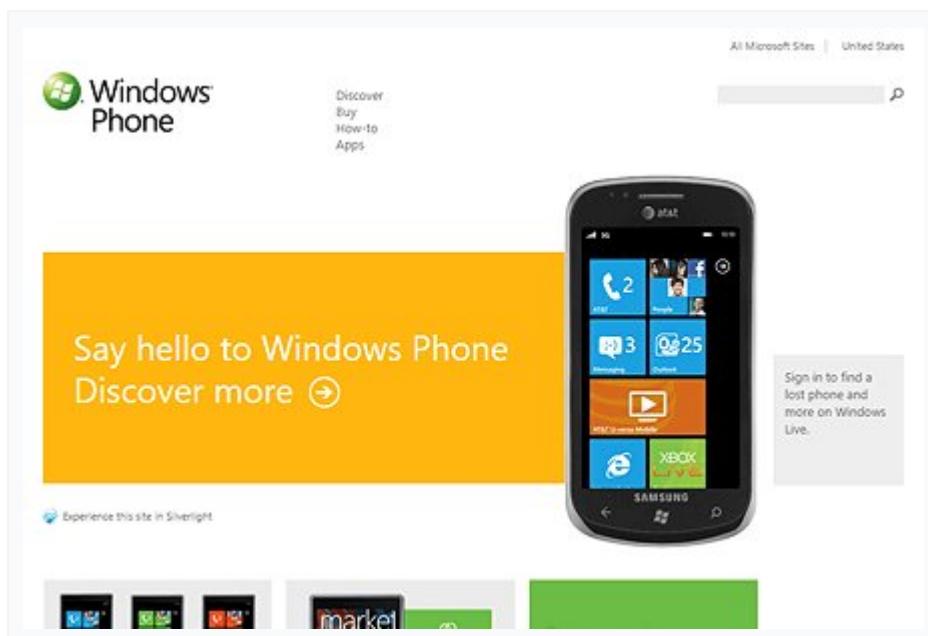
Kevin Systrom and Mike Krieger published an **Instagram app** for sharing photos and short videos in the App Store. The app gained a lot of popularity among users within a few months and in December of the same year, more than 1 million users were using it. In April 2012, **Instagram was acquired by Facebook** for approximately \$1 billion. In February 2013, the number of active monthly Instagram users reached the 100 million milestone.



● 2010 October 21st

Flat design and Windows Phone 7

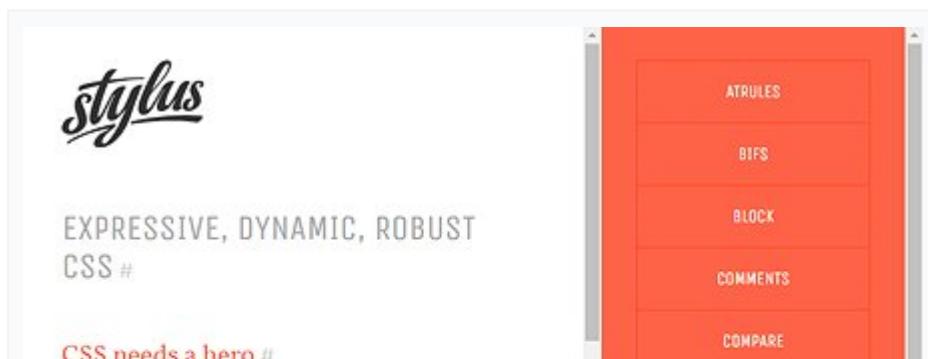
Microsoft launched **Windows Phone 7**, a mobile phone whose user interface was created **using flat design**. The new visual style received positive feedback, and Microsoft used flat design elements in the design of the Windows 8 graphics interface. Flat design has also gained considerable popularity among web designers and has become one of the major visual trends in web design after 2010 along with skeuomorphism and material design styles.



● 2011 January 31st

Stylus 0.0.1, by TJ Holowaychuk

TJ Holowaychuk created a dynamic styling language for cascading styles, **Stylus 0.0.1**. The CSS preprocessor Stylus syntax was based on the existing Sass and Less preprocessors.





● 2011 August 19th

Bootstrap 1

Web developers Mark Otto and Jacob Thornton of Twitter began creating the **CSS framework Bootstrap** in mid-2011. The framework was originally developed to help maintain the HTML/CSS and JavaScript code consistency in Twitter applications. In August 2011, **Bootstrap 1 was released as an open source tool** and is currently one of the most popular CSS frameworks among web designers. In January 2012, Bootstrap 2 was released, supporting a responsive web layout.

A screenshot of the Bootstrap 1.0 website. The header includes a navigation bar with links like Overview, About, Grid, Layouts, Type, Media, Tables, Forms, Navigation, Alerts, Popovers, Javascript, and Less. The main section features a large blue banner with the text "Bootstrap, from Twitter". Below the banner, it says "Bootstrap is a toolkit from Twitter designed to kickstart development of webapps and sites. It includes base CSS and HTML for typography, forms, buttons, tables, grids, navigation, and more." A "Nerd alert: Bootstrap is built with Less and was designed to work out of the gate with modern browsers in mind." Below the banner are three sections: "HOTLINK THE CSS" (with a snippet of CSS code), "USE IT WITH LESS" (with a snippet of LESS code), and "FORK ON GITHUB" (with a link to the GitHub repository). At the bottom, there's an "About Bootstrap" section with links to History, Browser support, and What's included.

● 2012 June 19th

Media Queries

W3C issued an official recommendation for **Media Queries specification**. The CSS3 Media Queries module allows for adaptable web page rendering based on various factors such as screen resolution or size. Media Queries are one of the basic techniques used in designing responsive sites.



Media Queries

W3C Recommendation 19 June 2012

This Version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2012/REC-css3-mediaqueries-20120619/>

Latest Version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-mediaqueries/>

Latest Editor's Draft:

<http://dev.w3.org/csswg/css3-mediaqueries/>

Previous Version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2012/PR-css3-mediaqueries-20120426/>

Disposition of Comments:

<http://www.w3.org/Style/2012/MediaQueriesDisposalOfComments.html>

Editors:

Florian Rivoal <florianr@opera.com>

Previous Editors:

- 2013 May 29th

React

Software engineer Jordan Walke from Facebook announced the creation of the **React javascript library** (sometimes referred to as React.js or ReactJS) at the JSConf US conference. The open-source React library is designed to make it easier to create user interfaces and UI components for web applications. React can also be used to create single-page or mobile applications. The development and maintenance of the **React web framework is currently handled by Facebook** along with a large community of independent developers.

The screenshot shows the official React website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the React logo and links to DOCS, SUPPORT, DOWNLOAD, BLOG, and GITHUB. The main header is "React" with the subtitle "A JAVASCRIPT LIBRARY FOR BUILDING USER INTERFACES". Below the header are two prominent red buttons: "Get Started" and "Download React v0.5.1". Underneath the main heading, there are three sections with headings: "DECLARATIVE", "EFFICIENT", and "FLEXIBLE". Each section contains a brief description of React's features.

DECLARATIVE	EFFICIENT	FLEXIBLE
React uses a declarative paradigm that makes it easier to reason about your application.	React computes the minimal set of changes necessary to keep your DOM up-to-date.	React works with the libraries and frameworks that you already know.

● 2013 August 19th

Bootstrap 3

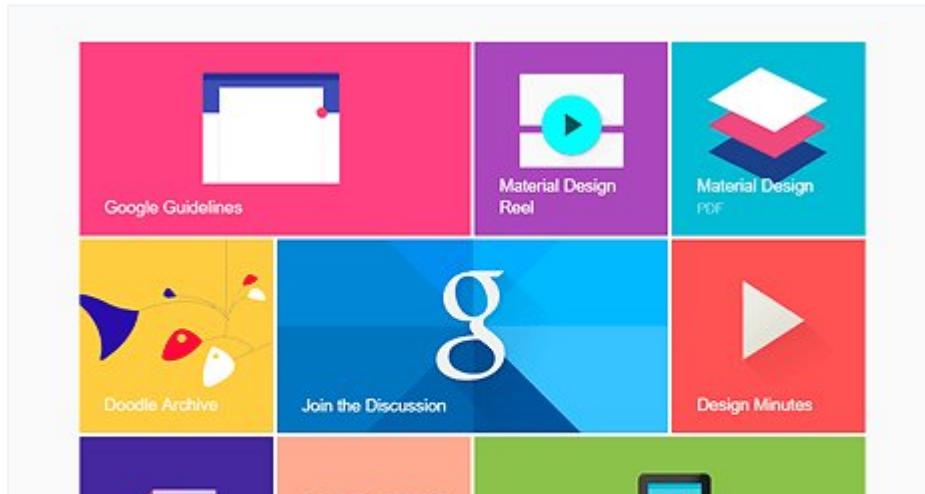
A team of developers from GitHub published the **CSS framework Bootstrap 3**. The new Bootstrap version consistently applied a responsive web layout and mobile-first access. The layout of templates and components was redesigned in flat design style.



● 2014 June 25th

Material Design

Google introduced a new graphic style called **Material Design** at the Google I/O conference. Since 2015, Google has redesigned most of its applications and services using the consistent visual style of Material Design. According to Google's definition, Material Design is a "visual language that synthesizes the classic principles of good design with the innovation and the possibility of technology and science."





● 2014 October 28th

HTML5

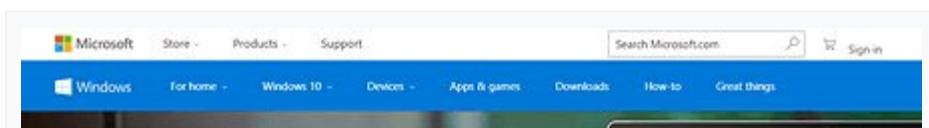
W3C adopted the final recommendation for the **HTML5 markup language**. The HTML5 version has brought an improved browser multimedia playback support, new semantic tags that better define page structure, offline application support, and the `<canvas>` tag that can interpret vector graphics with an option to insert images.

A screenshot of the W3C Recommendation page for HTML5. The page has a blue sidebar on the left with the text 'W3C Recommendation'. The main content area features the W3C logo at the top, followed by the title 'HTML5' in large bold letters. Below the title is the subtitle 'A vocabulary and associated APIs for HTML and XHTML'. The date 'W3C Recommendation 28 October 2014' is displayed. A vertical list of links provides links to various versions and related documents, such as 'This Version', 'Latest Published Version', 'Latest Version of HTML', 'Latest Editor's Draft of HTML', 'Previous Version', 'Previous Recommendation', and 'Editors'. The editors listed are WHATWG, Ian Hickson, Google, Inc., and W3C.

● 2015 March 30th

Microsoft Edge

Microsoft released the first version of the **Microsoft Edge web browser** for Windows 10. Microsoft Edge was subsequently included as a default browser on Windows 10 Mobile and Xbox One operating systems, definitively replacing the older Internet Explorer 11 and Internet Explorer Mobile browsers. On December 6, 2018, Microsoft announced that **Edge will no longer use its own EdgeHTML rendering engine** and will be based on Chromium, Google's open source rendering engine.





● 2017 June 25th

Adobe announced termination of Flash

Adobe Systems announced that it would cease support for Flash in 2020 and would no longer issue additional security updates for Adobe Flash Player. In the field of web multimedia and interactivity, Flash became gradually replaced by HTML5, WebGL, or WebAssembly technology.

The screenshot shows the Adobe Blog homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'Adobe Blog', 'News', 'Collections', 'For You', 'Topics', 'Products', a search icon, and 'Sign In'. The main headline reads 'Flash & The Future of Interactive Content'. Below the headline is a large, dark red square containing the white Flash logo.

Browse by years:

1990 – 1994

1995 – 1997

1998 – 2002

2003 – 2008

2009 – 2017

All years

Send us your suggestions for interesting websites

We are still on the lookout for interesting websites from 1991 to 2006

Name or URL address of website...

Send



Limited time offer: Get 10
free Adobe Stock images.

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