

Historia de HTML



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Contacto

- <http://gplsi.dlsi.ua.es/~slujan/>
- <http://accesibilidadenlaweb.blogspot.com.es/>
- <http://accesibilidadweb.dlsi.ua.es/>
- <http://desarrolloweb.dlsi.ua.es/>
- <http://www.youtube.com/user/sergiolujanmora>
- sergio.lujan@ua.es
- [@sergiolujanmora](#)



Historia de la Web: su nacimiento parte 1 (11:07)

<http://youtu.be/cCHzhQVqEyl>



Historia de la Web: su nacimiento (1)



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HTML
URL
HTTP



**HTML
URL
HTTP**

W3C

RAGGETT ON HTML 4

S E C O N D E D I T I O N



DAVE RAGGETT

JENNY LAM

IAN ALEXANDER

MICHAEL KMIK



ADDISON-WESLEY

A USER'S GUIDE
TO HTML 4

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2 - A history of HTML



<http://www.w3.org/People/Raggett/book4/ch02.html>

Included in this chapter is information on:

- How the World Wide Web began
- The events and circumstances that led to the World Wide Web's current popularity
- How HTML has grown from its conception in the early 1990s

Summary

HTML has had a life-span of roughly seven years. During that time, it has evolved from a simple language with a small number of tags to a complex system of mark-up, enabling authors to create all-singing-and-dancing Web pages complete with animated images, sound and all manner of gimmicks. This chapter tells you something about the Web's early days, HTML, and about the people, companies and organizations who contributed to HTML+, HTML 2, HTML 3.2 and finally, HTML 4.

This chapter is a short history of HTML. Its aim is to give readers some idea of how the HTML we use today was developed from the prototype written by Tim Berners-Lee in 1992. The story is interesting - not least because HTML has been through an extremely bumpy ride on the road to standardization, with software engineers, academics and browser companies haggling about the language like so many Ministers of Parliament

W3C

RAGGETT ON HTML 4

S E C O N D E D I T I O N



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ADDISON-WESLEY

A USER'S GUIDE
TO HTML 4

HyperText Markup Language Specification Version 3.0

<draft-ietf-html-specv3-00.txt>

Status of this Memo

This document has been superseded. Please see [the HTML 3.2 Materials](#)

This document is an expired Internet draft. Internet drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), its areas and its working groups. Note that other groups may also distribute working information as Internet drafts.

Internet Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and can be updated, replaced or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet drafts as reference material or to cite them as other than as "work in progress".

To learn the current status of any Internet draft please check the "lid-abstracts.txt" listing contained in the Internet drafts shadow directories on ftp.is.co.za (Africa), nic.nordu.net (Europe), munnari.oz.au (Pacific Rim), ds.internic.net (US East coast) or ftp.isi.edu (US West coast). Further information about the IETF can be found at URL: <http://www.ietf.org/>

Distribution of this document is unlimited. Please send comments to the HTML working group (HTML-WG) of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) at <html-wg@oclc.org>. Discussions of this group are archived at URL: <http://www.acl.lanl.gov/HTML-WG/archives.html>.

Abstract

The HyperText Markup Language (HTML) is a simple markup language used to create hypertext documents that are portable from one platform to another. HTML documents are SGML documents with generic semantics that are appropriate for representing information from a wide range of applications. HTML markup can represent hypertext news, mail, documentation, and hypermedia; menus of options; database query results; simple structured documents with inlined graphics and hypertext views of existing bodies of information.

This specification defines the capabilities of HTML version 3.0 and provides additional capabilities over previous versions such as tables, text flow around figures and math. It is backwards compatible with HTML 2.0.

[\[Link to Table of Contents\]](#)



HTML 3.2 Reference Specification

W3C Recommendation 14-Jan-1997

Author: [Dave Raggett <dsr@w3.org>](mailto:dsr@w3.org)

Status of this document

This document has been reviewed by W3C members and other interested parties and has been endorsed by the Director as a W3C Recommendation. It is a stable document and may be used as reference material or cited as a normative reference from another document. W3C's role in making the Recommendation is to draw attention to the specification and to promote its widespread deployment. This enhances the functionality and interoperability of the Web.

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- [Introduction to HTML 3.2](#)
- [HTML as an SGML application](#)
- [The Structure of HTML documents](#)
- [The HEAD element and its children](#)
- [The BODY element and its children](#)
- [Sample SGML Open Catalog for HTML 3.2](#)

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HTML 4.01 Specification

W3C Recommendation 24 December 1999

This version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/REC-html401-19991224>

([plain text \[794Kb\]](#), [gzip'ed tar archive of HTML files \[371Kb\]](#), [a .zip archive of HTML files \[405Kb\]](#), [gzip'ed Postscript file \[746Kb, 389 pages\]](#), [gzip'ed PDF file \[963Kb\]](#))

Latest version of HTML 4.01:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/html401>

Latest version of HTML 4:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/html4>

Latest version of HTML:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/html>

Previous version of HTML 4.01:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/PR-html40-19990824>

Previous HTML 4 Recommendation:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/REC-html40-19980424>

Editors:

[Dave Raggett](#) <dsr@w3.org>

Arnaud Le Hors, W3C

Ian Jacobs, W3C



Campus Party Brasil - 18/01/2011 - Foto: Cristiano Sant'Anna/indicefoto.com

SGML

Standard Generalized Markup Language

ISO 8879 (1986)

XML

```
<!DOCTYPE linuxdoc PUBLIC "-//FreeBSD//DTD linuxdoc//EN">
```

```
<!-- Here's an SGML example file. Format it and print out the source, and  
      use it as a model for your own SGML files. As you can see this is a  
      comment.  
-->
```

```
<article>
```

```
<!-- Title information -->
```

```
<title>Quick SGML Example
```

```
<author>Matt Welsh, <tt/mdw@cs.cornell.edu/
```

```
<date>v1.0, 28 March 1994
```

```
<abstract>
```

```
This document is a brief example using the Linuxdoc-SGML DTD.
```

```
</abstract>
```

```
<!-- Table of contents -->
```

```
<toc>
```

```
<!-- Begin the document -->
```

```
<sect>Introduction
```

<title>...</title>

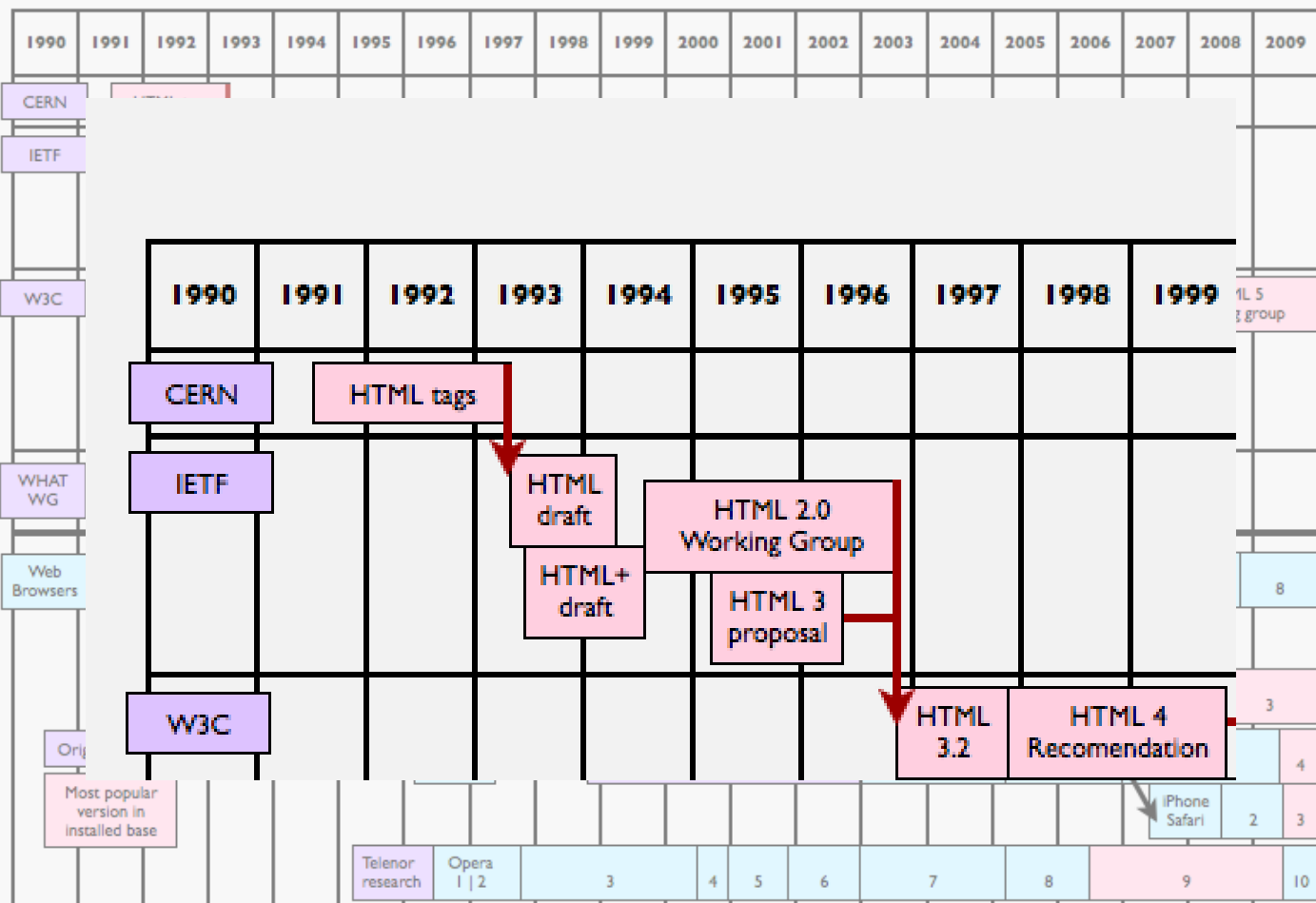
<p>

<h1>

<h2>

Noviembre de 1990





1990 – 1993

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)	Tim Berners-Lee, CERN
Internet Draft	Daniel Connolly, Atrium
IIIR Working Group	June 1993

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)

A Representation of Textual Information and MetaInformation
for Retrieval and Interchange

Status of this Document

This document is an Internet Draft. Internet Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), its Areas, and its Working Groups. Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet Drafts.

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Distribution of this document is unlimited. The document is a draft form of a standard for interchange of information on the network which is proposed to be registered as a MIME (RFC1341) content type. Please send comments to timbl@info.cern.ch or the discussion list www-talk@info.cern.ch.

This is version 1.2 of this draft. This document is available in hypertext on the World-Wide Web as
<http://info.cern.ch/hypertext/WWW/MarkUp/HTML.html>

Abstract

HTML 1.0

HTML is not SMGL

This message: [[Message body](#)] [More options ([top](#), [bottom](#))]

Related messages: [[Next message](#)] [[Previous message](#)] [[Next in thread](#)] [[Replies](#)]

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

From: Dan Connolly <connolly_at_pixel.convex.com>

Date: Sun, 07 Jun 92 00:12:55 CDT

Now I'm going back to the idea of writing a DTD for the existing HTML format. I can't seem to do it. HTML has so little rigid structure that I'm running into mixed content problems (I have to allow #PCDATA almost anywhere, hence mixed content, which screws up everything).

This MIME/SGML stuff sure seems like the way to go.

Now if I make it possible to create such documents with FrameMaker and a perl script, I bet it will catch on. I suspect I'll get some resistance against abandoning UDI's, but I don't think they work.

```

<!DOCTYPE HTML [
<!-- Jul 1 93 -->
<!--    Regarding clause 6.1, SGML Document:

        [1] SGML document = SGML document entity,
            (SGML subdocument entity |
             SGML text entity | non-SGML data entity)*

        The role of SGML document entity is filled by this DTD,
        followed by the conventional HTML data stream.

-->

<!-- DTD definitions -->

<!ENTITY % heading "H1|H2|H3|H4|H5|H6" >

Berners-Lee and Connolly

<!ENTITY % list "UL|OL|DIR|MENU">
<!ENTITY % literal "XMP|LISTING">

<!ENTITY % headelement
        "TITLE|NEXTID|ISINDEX" >

<!ENTITY % bodyelement
        "P | %heading |
         %list | DL | HEADERS | ADDRESS | PRE | BLOCKQUOTE
         | %literal">

<!ENTITY % oldstyle "%headelement | %bodyelement | #PCDATA">

<!ENTITY % URL "CDATA"
-- The term URL means a CDATA attribute
    
```

Tablas

Formularios

```
<HTML>
  <TITLE>
    A sample HTML instance
  </TITLE>
  <H1>
    An Example of Structure
  </H1>
  Here's a typical paragraph.
  <P>
  <UL>
    <LI>
      Item one has an
      <A NAME="anchor">
        anchor
      </A>
    <LI>
      Here's item two.
    </UL>
  </HTML>
```

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HTML+ (Hypertext markup format)

- [1 - HTML+ Discussion Document](#)
- [2 - An Overview of HTML+](#)
- [3 - Headers](#)
- [4 - Paragraphs and <P>](#)
- [5 - Normal Text](#)
- [6 - Different Paragraph Styles](#)
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- [10 - Fill-out Forms and Input fields](#)
- [11 - Literal and Preformatted Text](#)
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- [13 - Indexing](#)
- [14 - Document declarations](#)
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2.1 - Document Structure

An HTML+ document consists of some optional declarations followed by one or more elements from the following:

- Headers
- Paragraphs
- Lists
- Figures
- Tables
- Forms
- Literal or Preformatted text
- Mathematical formulae

HTML+ Discussion Document - November 8, 1993

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Tablas Formularios

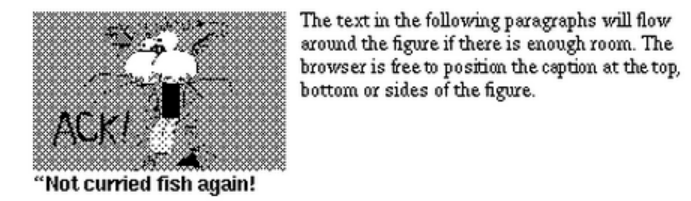
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8 - Figures

The FIG element is similar to the IMAGE element, but acts as a paragraph. The ALIGN attribute can be one of LEFT (the default), CENTER, RIGHT or FLOAT. This determines whether the figure is flush left, centered or flush right. If ALIGN=FLOAT the figure may float to another more convenient location (and possibly zoomed or reduced in the process). A caption can be defined with the CAPTION element and followed by text describing the figure for readers using text only displays^{[*1](#)}:

```
<FIG ALIGN=FLOAT SRC="cat.gif">
<CAPTION>"Not curried fish again!"</CAPTION>
A cartoon of a scrawny cat with its tongue out saying ACK!
</FIG>
<P>The text in the following paragraphs will flow around the figure
if there is enough room. The browser is free to position the caption at
the top, bottom or sides of the figure.
```

which is rendered as:



Note that browsers can only support a limited range of image types. Currently these are GIF and XBM (X bitmap format). This list will evolve over time.

- [8.1 - Active Areas](#)
- [8.2 - Placing Hypertext Buttons on Images](#)
- [8.3 - Possible extensions](#)

```
<FIG ALIGN=FLOAT SRC="cat.gif">
```

```
<CAPTION>"Not curried fish again!"<CAPTION>
```

```
A cartoon of a scrawny cat with its tongue out saying ACK!
```

```
</FIG>
```

```
<P>The text in the following paragraphs will flow around the figure  
if there is enough room. The browser is free to position the caption at  
the top, bottom or sides of the figure.
```

which is rendered as:



"Not curried fish again!"

The text in the following paragraphs will flow around the figure if there is enough room. The browser is free to position the caption at the top, bottom or sides of the figure.

HTML



4.5.11 The `figure` element

Categories:

[Flow content.](#)

[Sectioning root.](#)

[Palpable content.](#)

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [flow content](#) is expected.

Content model:

Either: One [figcaption](#) element followed by [flow content](#).

Or: [Flow content](#) followed by one [figcaption](#) element.

Or: [Flow content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The `figure` element [represents](#) some [flow content](#), optionally with a caption, that is self-contained and is typically referenced as a single unit from the main flow of the document.

The element can thus be used to annotate illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc, that are referred to from the main content of the document, but that could, without affecting the flow of the document, be moved away from that primary content, e.g. to the side of the page, to dedicated pages, or to an appendix.

The first [figcaption](#) element child of the element, if any, represents the caption of the `figure` element's contents. If there is no child [figcaption](#) element, then there is no caption.

This example shows the `figure` element to mark up a code listing.

```
<p>In a href="#l4">listing 4</a> we see the primary core interface  
API declaration.</p>  
<figure id="l4">  
  <figcaption>Listing 4. The primary core interface API declaration.</figcaption>  
  <pre><code>interface PrimaryCore {  
    boolean verifyDataLine\(\);
```

4.5.12 The `figcaption` element

Categories:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used:

As the first or last child of a `figure` element.

Content model:

Flow content.

Content attributes:

Global attributes

DOM interface:

Uses `HTMLElement`.

The `figcaption` element **represents** a caption or legend for the rest of the contents of the `figcaption` element's parent `figure` element, if any.

4.5.13 The `div` element

Categories:

Flow content.

Palpable content.

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where `flow content` is expected.

Content model:

Flow content.

Content attributes:

Global attributes

DOM interface:**IDL**

```
interface HTMLDivElement : HTMLElement {};
```

The `div` element has no special meaning at all. It **represents** its children. It can be used with the `class`, `lang`, and `title` attributes to mark up semantics common to a group of consecutive elements.

```
<FIG ALIGN=FLOAT SRC="cat.gif">
```

```
<CAPTION>"Not curried fish again!"<CAPTION>
```

```
A cartoon of a scrawny cat with its tongue out saying ACK!
```

```
</FIG>
```

```
<P>The text in the following paragraphs will flow around the figure  
if there is enough room. The browser is free to position the caption at  
the top, bottom or sides of the figure.
```

which is rendered as:



"Not curried fish again!"

The text in the following paragraphs will flow around the figure if there is enough room. The browser is free to position the caption at the top, bottom or sides of the figure.

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12 - Mathematical Equations

Currently, the best way of including equations in HTML documents is to first write the document in *LaTeX* and then use the *latex2html* filter to create the corresponding HTML document, together with the equations as a number of bitmap files^{[1](#)}. The previous draft of the HTML+ specification described a way of embedding LaTeX equations in HTML documents. Unfortunately, it now seems too cumbersome to form a practical solution, and has been dropped.

The following is a preliminary proposal for representing equations directly as HTML+ using an SGML-based notation, inspired by the approach taken by LaTeX. It is intended to meet the majority of users needs, rather than aiming for complete coverage. This makes it practical to use a simplified notation compared with richer notations, e.g. the ISO 12083 Mathematical Markup Language DTD. An experimental browser supporting the `MATH` element is being developed at CERN.

Consider the equation:

$$H(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} h(t) dt$$

This can be represented as:

```
<math>
  H(s) = \int<sub>0</sub><sup>\infty</sup> e<sup>-st</sup> h(t) dt
</math>
```

The mathematical symbols are given with their standard ISO entity names. `SUB` and `SUP` are used to specify subscripts and superscripts. For integral signs and related operators, the subscript/superscript text is centered over the symbol, otherwise it appears to the right as shown in the preceding example. The `BOX` and `OVER` elements allow you to define more complex equations, as in:

$$C \frac{dV_{out}}{dt} = I_b \tanh \left(\frac{\kappa (V_{in} - V_{out})}{2} \right)$$

$$H(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} h(t) dt$$

This can be represented as:

$$H(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} h(t) dt$$



Mathematical Markup Language (MathML) Version 3.0

W3C Recommendation 21 October 2010

This version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2010/REC-MathML3-20101021/>

Latest MathML 3 version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/MathML3/>

Latest MathML Recommendation:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/MathML/>

Previous version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2010/PR-MathML3-20100810/>

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Robert Miner, Design Science, Inc.

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

$$H(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} h(t) dt$$

This can be represented as:

HTML+

<math>

$$H(s) = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-st} h(t) dt$$

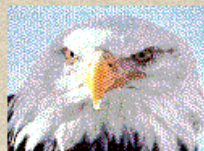
</math>

Using tables for flexible layout



This example shows how you can use tables to layout text and images in a flexible way, in this case to place multiple text lines next to an image.

- ☐ Vanilla
- ☐ Strawberry
- ☐ Rocky Road
- ☒ Double cone?

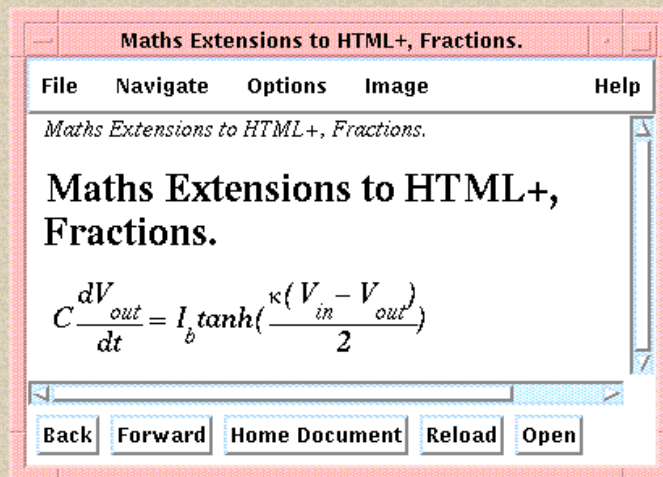


Tables can be squeezed to fit into the current window size up to some minimum width depending on cell contents:

Address Book

Name	Telephone	Address	Comments
Dave Raggett	0454-238122	11 Hunters Mead Hawkesbury Upton nr. Badminton AVON GL9 1BL	Dave lives in a detached house in a 4 year old cul-de-sac in the village of Hawkesbury Upton. The village lies on the uphill edge of the cotswold escarpement and is well known for the nearby monument to a general who fought in the battle of Waterloo

HTML 3.1 and Math



which is represented by:

```
<math>
  C \frac{dV_{out}}{dt} = I_{b} \tanh(\frac{\kappa(V_{in} - V_{out})}{2})
</math>
```

Octubre 1994

W3C®



HTML 2.0 Materials

The HTML 2.0 specification [RFC 1866](#), is a product of the [HTML Working Group](#) of the [IETF](#), edited by [Dan Connolly](#).

RFC 1866. Proposed Standard

["HyperText Markup Language Specification -- 2.0"](#),

T. Berners-Lee and D. Connolly, November 1995.

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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 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.

Network Working Group
Request for Comments: 1866
Category: Standards Track

T. Berners-Lee
MIT/W3C
D. Connolly
November 1995

The published RFC is the same in content as the September 22 draft, which is available here in several formats:

- [Hypertext Markup Language - 2.0](#) (HTML hypertext)
- [postscript](#), (not A4 paper any more.)
- [gzip'd postscript](#)

Network Working Group
Request for Comments: 1866
Category: Standards Track

T. Berners-Lee
MIT/W3C
D. Connolly
November 1995

Hypertext Markup Language - 2.0

Status of this Memo

This document specifies an Internet standards track protocol for the Internet community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements. Please refer to the current edition of the "Internet Official Protocol Standards" (STD 1) for the standardization state and status of this protocol. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

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Microsoft®



Netscape

<blink>

~~<blink>~~

~~<marquee>~~



HTML 3.2 Reference Specification

W3C Recommendation 14-Jan-1997

Author: [Dave Raggett](#) <dsr@w3.org>

Status of this document

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<http://www.w3.org/TR/html>

Previous version of HTML 4.01:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/PR-html40-19990824>

Previous HTML 4 Recommendation:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/REC-html40-19980424>

Editors:

[Dave Raggett](mailto:dsr@w3.org) <dsr@w3.org>

Arnaud Le Hors, W3C

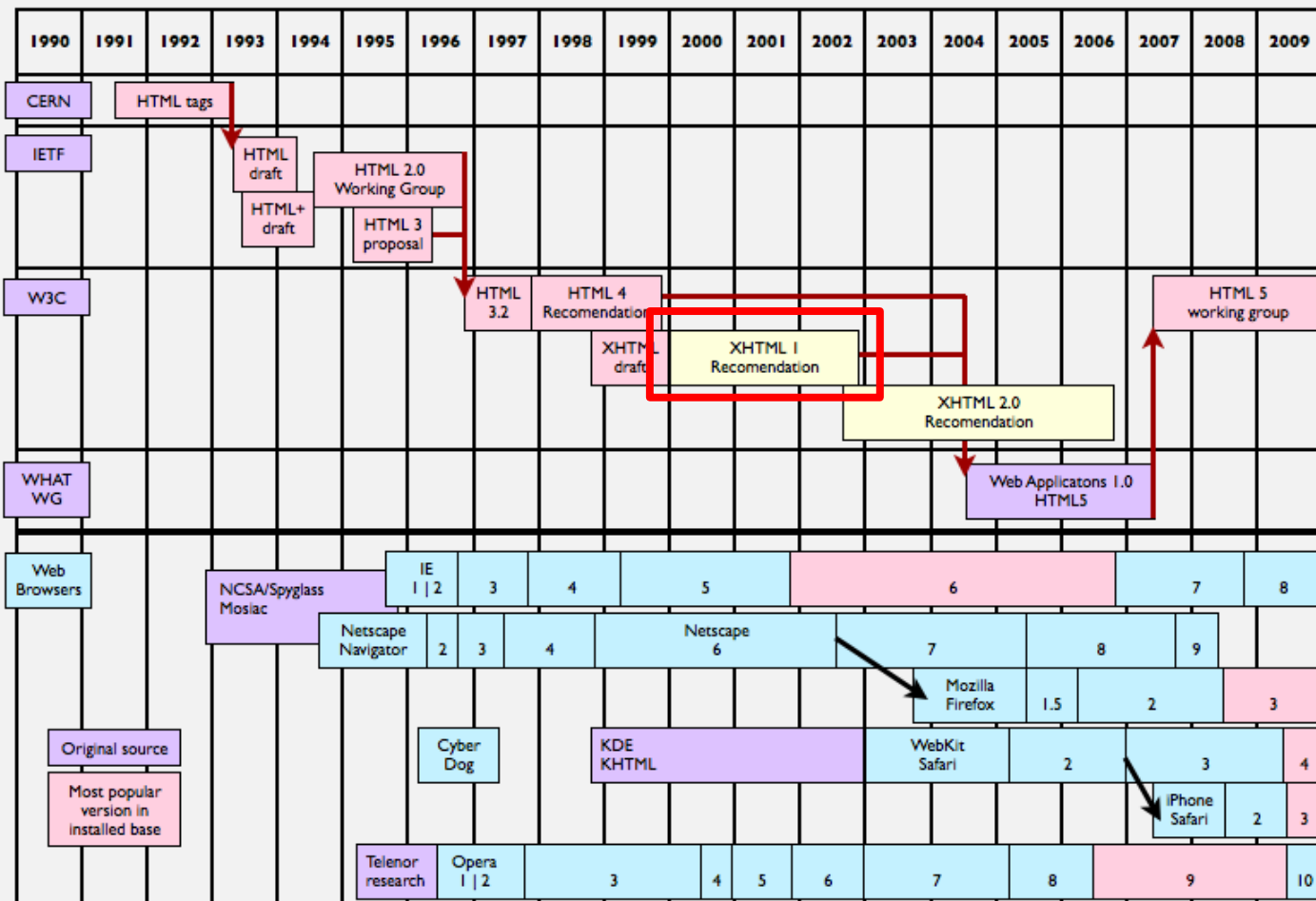
Ian Jacobs, W3C

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¿Qué pasó a continuación?

W3C®

XML



XHTML 1.0 = HTML 4.01



XHTML™ 1.0 The Extensible HyperText Markup Language (Second Edition)

A Reformulation of HTML 4 in XML 1.0

W3C Recommendation 26 January 2000, revised 1 August 2002

This version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2002/REC-xhtml1-20020801>

Latest version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1>

Previous version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2000/REC-xhtml1-20000126>

Diff-marked version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2002/REC-xhtml1-20020801/xhtml1-diff.html>

Authors:

See [acknowledgments](#).

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

This document is also available in these non-normative formats: [Multi-part XHTML file](#), [PostScript version](#), [PDF version](#), [ZIP archive](#), and [Gzip'd TAR archive](#).

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Abstract

This specification defines the Second Edition of XHTML 1.0, a reformulation of HTML 4 as an XML 1.0 application, and three DTDs corresponding to the ones defined by HTML 4. The semantics of the elements and their attributes are defined in the W3C Recommendation for HTML 4. These semantics provide the foundation for future extensibility of XHTML. Compatibility with existing HTML user agents is possible by following a small set of guidelines.



Welcome to the WHATWG community

Apple
Mozilla
Opera

HTML

Read, use, or implement
the HTML Living Standard

Web Dev Edition

A new edition of the HTML Living Standard
designed specifically for Web Developers

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Comment on the HTML standard and
send proposals of your own

Wiki

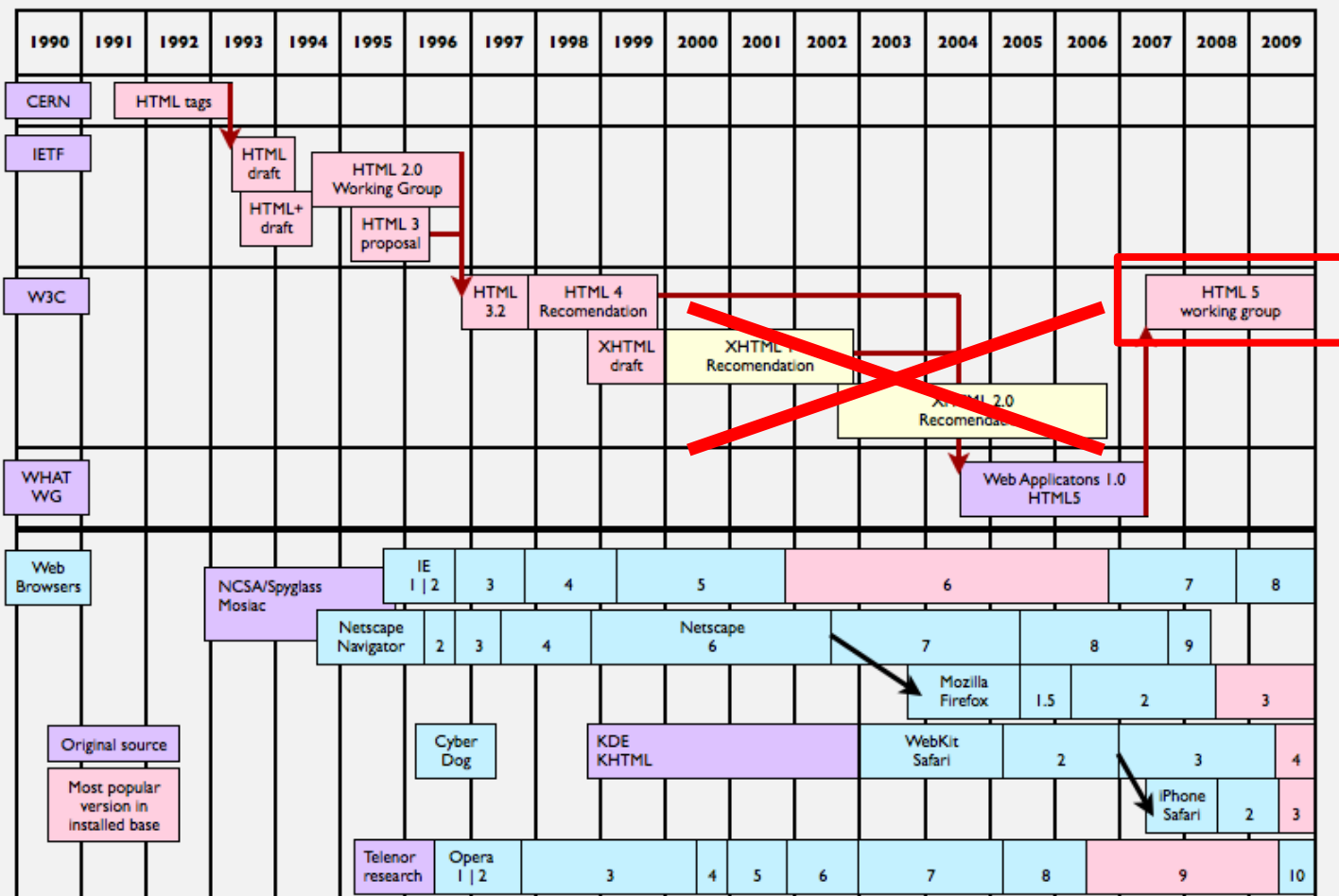
Poke at our wiki pages
and see what you unearth

Help

Send questions and help others
in the help@whatwg.org mailing list

Forums

Talk with Web designers
about how to write HTML

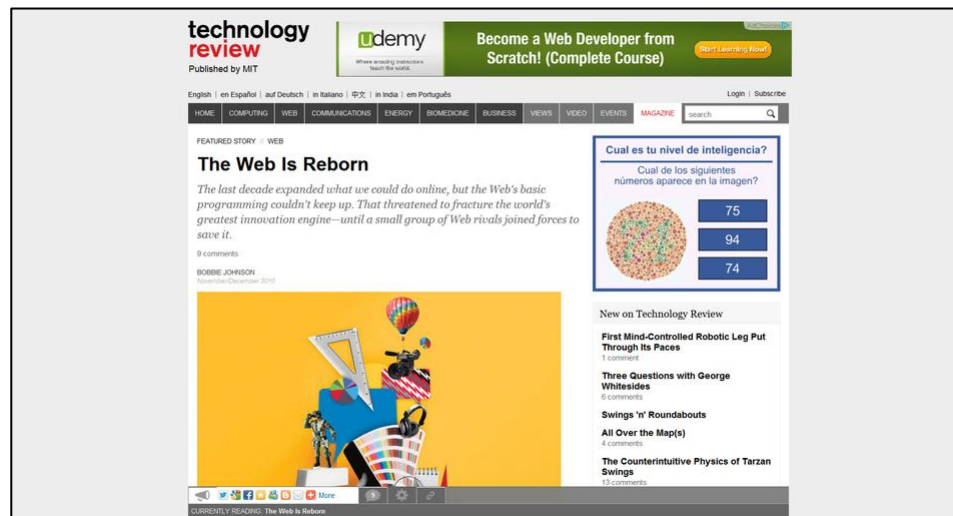


HTML



The Web is Reborn

<http://www.technologyreview.com/featuredstory/421418/the-web-is-reborn/>





HTML5

A vocabulary and associated APIs for HTML and XHTML

W3C Candidate Recommendation 17 December 2012

This Version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2012/CR-html5-20121217/>

Latest Published Version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/html5/>

Latest Editor's Draft:

<http://www.w3.org/html/wg/drafts/html/CR/>

Previous Versions:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2012/WD-html5-20121025/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2012/WD-html5-20120329/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2011/WD-html5-20110525/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2011/WD-html5-20110405/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2011/WD-html5-20110113/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2010/WD-html5-20101019/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2010/WD-html5-20100624/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2010/WD-html5-20100304/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2009/WD-html5-20090825/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2009/WD-html5-20090423/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2009/WD-html5-20090212/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/WD-html5-20080610/>



HTML 5.1 Nightly

A vocabulary and associated APIs for HTML and XHTML

Editor's Draft 20 January 2013

Latest Published Version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/html51/>

Latest Editor's Draft:

<http://dev.w3.org/html5/spec/Overview.html>

Previous Versions:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2012/WD-html5-20121217/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2012/WD-html5-20121025/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2012/WD-html5-20120329/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2011/WD-html5-20110525/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2011/WD-html5-20110405/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2011/WD-html5-20110113/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2010/WD-html5-20101019/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2010/WD-html5-20100624/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2010/WD-html5-20100304/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2009/WD-html5-20090825/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2009/WD-html5-20090423/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2009/WD-html5-20090212/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/WD-html5-20080610/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/WD-html5-20080122/>

Plan 2014

Introduction

The HTML Working Group has made much progress on HTML5 and related specifications. The HTML Working Group Chairs and the Protocols and Formats WG Chair have been asked by the W3C Team to provide a credible plan to get HTML5 to Recommendation status by 2014. Challenges remain in achieving this goal. We sought to produce a plan that achieves this date and that has minimal risk of delays from unexpected events.

We'd like to now propose our draft plan to the HTML Working Group for consideration. Here are the key points of our plan:

- Revise the [draft HTML WG charter](#) to indicate an [HTML 5.0 Recommendation in 2014Q4](#) and an [HTML 5.1 Recommendation in 2016Q4](#).
- Use [Candidate Recommendation exit criteria](#) to focus testing where it is advisable (e.g. new features), without wasting time on testing where it is inappropriate (such as when interoperability is already proven on the Web)
- Use [modularity](#) to manage the size and complexity of the specifications while reducing social conflict within a constrained timeline:
 - Gain [agreement that the remaining open issues](#) can proceed via [extension specifications](#) at first. Provide an opportunity to merge extension specifications back into the baseline spec upon getting WG consensus and after the extension specifications meet their Candidate Recommendation exit criteria.
 - Welcome the option of extension specifications that don't merge back at all and instead proceed at different paces and possibly even with different Candidate Recommendation exit criteria.

We invite the HTML WG, the Accessibility Task Force and the PF WG to review this plan with an open mind and provide feedback.

Progress

HTML 5.0 → 2014

HTML 5.1 → 2016

Para leer más

- W3C: The Basics of HTML - The History of HTML:
 - http://www.w3.org/wiki/The_basics_of_HTML#The_history_of_HTML
- WHATWG HTML: 1.6 History:
 - <http://www.whatwg.org/specs/web-apps/current-work/multipage/introduction.html#history-1>



<http://idesweb.es/>

idw@idesweb.es
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Créditos de las imágenes y fotografías

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/campuspartybrasil/5367149291/>

<http://www.amazon.com/Raggett-HTML-Edition-Developers-Press/dp/0201178052>

<https://espace.cern.ch/WLCG-document-repository/images1/Forms/DispForm.aspx?ID=80>

<http://dev.xguru.net/html5/src/html5timeline.png>

<http://www.w3.org/html/logo/>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Arena_table2.gif

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Arena_table3.gif

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:W3C_Icon.svg

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Netscape_logo.svg

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Microsoft_wordmark.svg