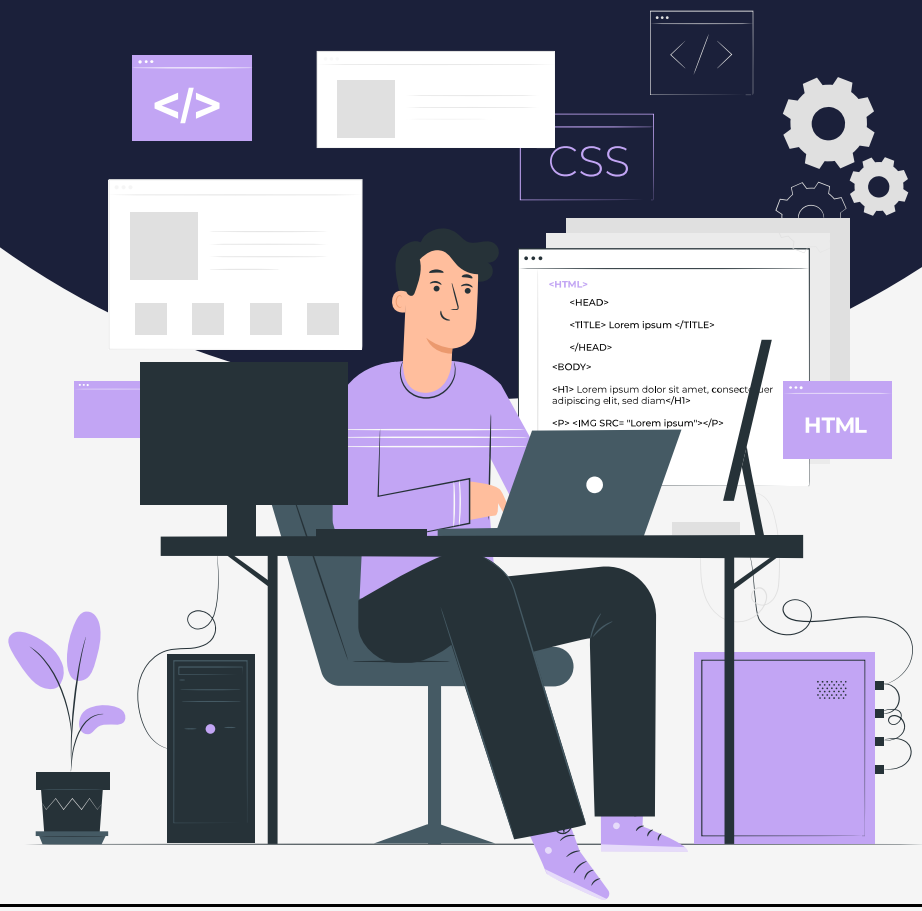
Lesson:

History of HTML and Features of HTML5



PW SKILLS

Topics Covered

- History of HTML
- Features of HTML5
- HTML vs HTML5

History of HTML

HTML was initially introduced in late 1991, and since then HTML has undergone many changes.
Brief summary of the version history of HTML is given below

The first version of HTML was written by Tim Berners-Lee in 1993. Since then, there have been many different versions of HTML. The most widely used version throughout the 2000's was HTML 4.01, which became an official standard in December 1999.

In 2014, HTML 5.0 was released and used worldwide.

Type of content	HTML 1.2	HTML 4.01	HTML 5	Purpose
Heading	Yes	Yes	Yes	Organize page content by adding headings and subheadings to the top of each section of the page
Paragraph	Yes	Yes	Yes	Identify paragraphs of text
Address	Yes	Yes	Yes	Identify a block of text that contains contact information
Anchor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Link to other web content
List	Yes	Yes	Yes	Organize items into a list
image	Yes	Yes	Yes	Embed a photograph or drawing into a web page
table	No	Yes	Yes	Organize data into rows and columns
style	No	Yes	Yes	Add CSS to control how objects on a web page are presented
script	No	Yes	Yes	Add Javascript to make pages respond to user behaviours (more interactive)
Audio	No	No	Yes	Add audio to a web page with a single tag
Video	No	No	Yes	Add video to a web page with a single tag
Canvas	No	No	Yes	Add an invisible drawing pad to a web page, on which you can add drawings (animations, games, and other interactive features) using Javascript

HTML 5

In 2014 HTML 5 was published as a W3C recommendation, with the formation of the Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group **(WHATWG)**. The goal of the WHATWG was to create a new version of HTML that would meet the needs of modern web applications.

Features of HTML5

Some of the main features of HTML5 are as follows -

- **Improved Multimedia support -** HTML5 allows for the integration of multimedia elements such as audio and video directly into web pages without the need for plugins like Flash.
- **Canvas element -** HTML5 introduced the <canvas> element, which allows for dynamic, interactive graphics to be created and manipulated within a web page.
- **Geolocation API -** HTML5 provides an API for obtaining the user's location, enabling web applications to offer location-based services.
- **Local Storage -** HTML5 introduced the localStorage API, which allows for the storage of data on the user's device, improving performance and reducing the need for round-trips to the server.
- **New Structural Elements -** HTML5 introduced new semantic elements such as <header>, <footer>, <nav>, and <article> that make it easier to structure and organise content on a web page.
- **Form Improvements -** HTML5 introduced several improvements to forms, including new input types like date, time, and colour, as well as new attributes such as required and autofocus.
- **Accessibility improvements -** HTML5 provides better support for accessibility, including the ability to provide alternative text for images and improved support for screen readers.

HTML vs HTML5

HTML	HTML5
It required plugins like Adobe Flash to support audio and video content.	Provides built-in support for multimedia elements such as video and audio without the need for a plugin
It has fewer elements as compared to HTML5	It includes new elements and form attributes such as time, date, and colour. Required and autofocus in input types of the tag element as well.
It does not have support for local storage.	It has support for local storage i.e. localStorage.
Less semantic elements, thereby providing less web accessibility features.	It support more semantic element, such as **<header>, <footer>, <nav> and <article>** etc., thereby Improved accessibility