

```
<h1>This is a Heading!</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

```

HTML

This is a Heading!

This is a paragraph.



Output

Cool Websites

- [Link](#)
- [Link](#)
- [Link](#)
- [Link](#)
- [Link](#)

History of HTML and the Internet

In 1989, the World Wide Web as we know it was invented by Tim Berners-Lee at CERN (among other collaborators), motivated by the ability to cross-reference research papers via the Internet. HTML was invented shortly afterwards by Tim to provide text markup capabilities.

The Internet had been around for some time following the ARPANet project in the 1960's, but the Web and HTML provided the ability to navigate documents published online and communicate with other hosts. The Domain Name System (DNS) was a very important innovation that supported easy access to websites by mapping easy-to-remember URL names to more cumbersome IP addresses.

During the development of HTML as a hypertext markup language, Tim Berners-Lee also invented HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol) for retrieving documents' text via hypertext links.

The world's first web page was launched on August 6 1991.

One of the first text-based browsers was called Lynx, invented by Lou Montulli and released in March 1993. Not long after, the Mosaic browser was released in April 1993, supporting visual features in HTML like images, nested lists, and forms. Mosaic would be replaced by the more popular browser Netscape the following year in November by Marc Andreessen, and takes credit for extending the HTML language with new tags. These extensions unfortunately included presentational HTML tags that could be used to design web pages, resulting in web pages losing their semantic meaning. Presentational tags would later be discouraged after the invention of CSS by Håkon Wium Lie in October 1994, to de-couple document structure and style.

In 1994, the World Wide Consortium (W3C) was formed to establish a set of open standards for the web, and still lives on to this day.

We have seen an exciting number of developments over the last three decades in web publishing, including the addition of CSS and JavaScript to provide page styling and interactivity.

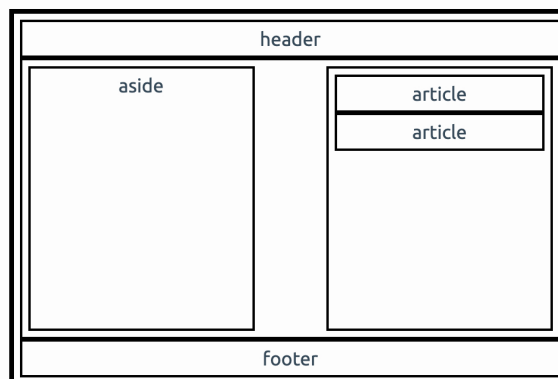
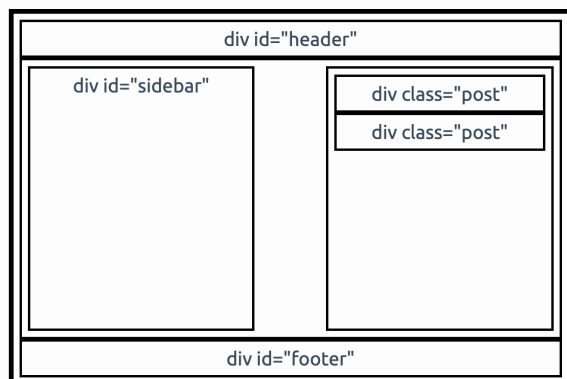
Every webpage you visit likely has at least three languages working together to provide content structure, style, and interactivity. In 1995, Brendan Eich invented JavaScript as a language to interact with page elements and listen to different events on the page.



Source: w3.org

HTML5

In 2014, HTML5 was released by W3C with various important new features, notably special elements for semantic tags. Semantic tags have made for more standardized content organization of web documents, improved accessibility features, and making it easier and more efficient for search engines to crawl and rank websites.



HTML5 has also added support for more media formats on the web with tags like `<audio>` and `<video>`, and has also added support for various form input tags and attributes for different types of user input and client-side validation.

It's been over 30 years since HTML was first created, but it still lives up to its original purpose.

The Web as I envisaged it, we have not seen it yet. The future is still so much bigger than the past.

- Tim Berners-Lee