A history of markup languages

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This version for the Cambridge Write The Docs meetup, Feb 2018

Written using reStructuredText.

Converted to PDF slides using pandoc and beamer.

Source and extended notes at
https://github.com/tibs/markup-history

Timeline

- 1960s TYPSET and RUNOFF, GML
- 1970s roff, runoff, nroff/troff, TeX in SAIL
- 1980s Scribe, TeX in WEB/Pascal, LaTeX, SGML, TEI
- 1990s groff, HTML, setext, Docbook, WikiWikiWeb, StructuredText, XML
- 2000s reStructuredText, AsciiDoc, markdown

The types of markup

Presentational or Semantic

...but also lightweight, and maybe programmable

1964: RUNOFF

```
.LINE LENGTH 60
.LEFT MARGIN 0
.PARAGRAPH 5
Call us on our toll free number

.CENTER
1-800-555-5555

and we will respond as soon as convenient.
```

1969: GML and 1986: SGML

```
<td> The Implication of SGML for the Preparation of
Scientific Publications
<au> Joan M. Smith
...
<ab> The &SGML (SGML) is a draft international standard
for publishing.
...
<h1>Introduction
<p> The official title of SGML, currently, is ISO/DIS 8879;
<ci> Information Processing &end Text and Office Systems
&end &SGML (SGML) </ci>. <ref> ISO/DIS 8879 ... </ref>
...
<p>There are several points worthy of note here:
<ul>
<li> the normal publishing delay with ISO standards...
...
</ul>
```

1969: GML / 1986: SGML

DTD for a list:

```
<!--      ELEMENT MIN CONTENT                >
<!ELEMENT list    - - (item)+                >
<!ELEMENT item    O O (#PCDATA, (list)*)     >
```

and such a list:

```
<list>
<item>First item</item>
<item>Second item</item>
<item>Last item</item>
</list>
```

1997: XML

"XML is an application profile of SGML"

1970s: roff, nroff, troff

```
.TH CORRUPT 1
.SH NAME
corrupt \- modify files by randomly changing bits
.SH SYNOPSIS
.B corrupt
[\fB\-n\fR \fIBITS\fR]
[\fB\-\-bits\fR \fIBITS\fR]
.IR file ...
.SH DESCRIPTION
.B corrupt
modifies files by toggling a randomly chosen bit.
.SH OPTIONS
.TP
.BR \-n ", " \-\-bits =\fIBITS\fR
Set the number of bits to modify.  Default is one bit.
```

1990: groff

```
..INCLUDE mission-statement-strings.mom
.TITLE    "\*[Groff-Mission-Statement]
.SUBTITLE "\*[2014]
.INCLUDE  mission-statement-style.mom
.PP
As the most widely deployed implementation of troff in use
today, groff holds an important place in the Unix universe.
Frequently and erroneously dismissed as a legacy program
for formatting Unix manuals (manpages), groff is in fact a
sophisticated system for producing high-quality typeset
material, from business correspondence to complex,
technical reports and plate-ready books. \*[BU3]With an
impressive record for backward compatibility, it continues
to evolve and play a leading role in the development of
free typesetting software.
```

1977/1978: TeX

```
\name{Name Redacted} wrote:

\beginletter
Thoughts on ``Why I like children's books'':

\beginlist
\item{\blob} They aren't afraid to show a sense of wonder.
\item{\blob} They aren't `duty bound' to include love
interest for the sake of it.
\item{\blob} They are rarely cynical, rarely bitter---but
the best do not avoid tragedy and truth.
\item{\blob} They are willing to teach the simple lessons
of being human---which adult books so often scorn, but
which we all need to learn and relearn.
\endlist
```

1983: LaTeX

```latex
\begin{center}
\rule{5in}{0.1mm}
\end{center}

\section*{Captain Competent strikes again}

The superhero is a familiar concept in comics, science
fiction and many other fields. However, I am more
interested in what might be called `the competent
hero'. This is a subtler form of protagonist---a
person who has attained {\em competence} in their
daily life.
```

1980: Scribe

```
@Heading(The Beginning)
@Begin(Quotation)
    Let's start at the very beginning, a @i(very good
    place) to start
@End(Quotation)
```

which can also be written:

```
@Heading(The Beginning)
@(Quotation
    Let's start at the very beginning, a @i(very good
    place) to start
)
```

1987: TEI

```xml
<lg type="sestina">
<lg type="sestet" rhyme="ababab">
<l>I saw my soul at rest upon a
   <rhyme label="a" xml:id="A">day</rhyme></l>
<l>As a bird sleeping in the nest of
   <rhyme label="b" xml:id="B">night</rhyme>,</l>
<l>Among soft leaves that give the starlight
   <rhyme label="a" xml:id="C">way</rhyme></l>
<l>To touch its wings but not its eyes with
   <rhyme label="b" xml:id="D">light</rhyme>;</l>
<l>So that it knew as one in visions
   <rhyme label="a" xml:id="E">may</rhyme>,</l>
<l>And knew not as men waking, of
   <rhyme label="b" xml:id="F">delight</rhyme>.</l>
</lg>
```

1991: HTML

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>This is a title</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Hello world!</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

1991: Docbook

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE article PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD Simplified DocBook
"http://www.oasis-open.org/docbook/xml/simple/1.0/sdocbook.
<article>
 <title>DocBook Tutorial</title>
 <articleinfo>
  <author>
   <firstname>Adrian</firstname> <surname>Giurca</surname>
  </author>
  <date>April 5, 2005</date>
 </articleinfo>
 <section>
  <title>What is DocBook ?</title>
  <para>DocBook is an SGML dialect developed by O'Reilly
  and HaL Computer Systems in 1991.</para>
 </section>
</article>
```

1991: setext

```
This is the title. There can be only one.
==========================================
  Body text must be indented by two spaces.

A subheading
------------
  **Bold words** and ~italic~ are supported.
  _Underlined_words_ are also supported.
  `Backquoted words` are not touched.

> This text will be represented using a monospaced font.

* This text will have a bullet mark before it.

.. Two dots introduce text that can be ignored.
.. Two dots alone mean the logical end of text.
..
```

1994/1995: wikiwikiweb

```
Paragraphs are not indented.

* This is a list item
** This is a sub-list item

  Indented text is monospaced.

We have ''emphasis'', '''bold''', '''''bold italic''''',
and a LinkToAnotherPage.

But we can A''''''voidMakingAWikiLink.

No HTML, tables, headers, maths, scripts.
No links within a page.
```

1996: StructuredText

```
This is a heading

  This is a paragraph. Body text is indented.

  - This is a list item. Words can be *emphasized*,
  _underlined_, **strong** or 'inline' - yes, that's
  using single quotes [1].

  o This is a list item as well. List items must be
  separated by a blank line from other entities.

  This is a sub-heading

    Sub-section body text is indented even further. This
    indented body text makes the sub-heading a heading.

.. [1] Or we could use ``backquotes``.
```

2001/2002: reStructuredText

```
This is a heading
=================
This is a paragraph. Body text is not indented.

  - This is a list item. Words can be *emphasized*,
    **strong** or ``teletype`` - yes, that's paired
    backquotes [1]_.
  - This is a list item as well. We don't need blank
    lines between list items.

    This is more of the second list item. It is indented
    appropriately.

This is a sub-heading
---------------------
Sub-section body text is not indented either.

.. [1] Note the indentation inside the list item.
```

2002: Asciidoc

```
= This is a title heading
This is a paragraph. Body text is not indented.

- This is a list item. Words can be _italic_, *bold* or
 +mono+ - yes, that's paired plus-signs.
- This is a list item as well. We don't need blank lines
  between list items.
+
This is more of the second list item. It is "`joined on`"
by the `+`.footnote:[Note the quotation marks around
_joined on_.]

== This is a sub-heading
Sub-section body text is not indented either.
```

2004: markdown

```
# This is a heading
This is a paragraph. Body text is not indented.

- This is a list item. Words can be *emphasized*,
**strong** or `inline` - that's single backquotes.
- This is a list item as well. We don't need blank lines
between list items.

    This is more of the second list item. It's first line
  must be indented by 4 spaces or a tab.

## This is a sub-heading
Sub-section body text is not indented either.

(No footnotes, but you can (!) include <tt>HTML</tt>.)
```

Fin

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