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, T_FX 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 O
- .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

```
 The Implication of SGML for the Preparation of
Scientific Publications
<au>> Joan M. Smith</a>
. . .
<ab> The &SGML (SGML) is a draft international standard
for publishing.
<h1>Introduction
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>
. . .
There are several points worthy of note here:
<111>
the normal publishing delay with ISO standards...
. . .
```

SGML DTD

DTD for a list:

```
<!-- ELEMENT MIN CONTENT

<!ELEMENT list -- (item)+

<!ELEMENT item O O (#PCDATA, (list)*) >

and such a list:

tem>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]
   .TR file ...
   .SH DESCRIPTION
   .B corrupt
   modifies files by toggling a randomly chosen bit.
   .SH OPTIONS
   .TP
   .BR \-n ", " \-\-bits =\fillfIR
   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

```
\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

```
<lg type="sestina">
<lg type="sestet" rhyme="ababab">
<1>I saw my soul at rest upon a
   <rhyme label="a" xml:id="A">day</rhyme></l>
<1>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>
<1>To touch its wings but not its eyes with
   <rhyme label="b" xml:id="D">light</rhyme>;</l>
<1>So that it knew as one in visions
   <rhyme label="a" xml:id="E">may</rhyme>,</l>
<1>And knew not as men waking, of
   <rhyme label="b" xml:id="F">delight</rhyme>.</l>
</lg>
```

1991: HTML

1991: Docbook

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE article PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD Simplified DocBook</pre>
"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.

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.

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.

+

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.
```

This is more of the second list item. Its 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 <tt>HTML</tt> is allowed.)

Fin

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