HTML5

What it is…and why we aren't starting at HTML 1.0

What is HTML?

- **HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language**

- **Markup languages are not the same as programming languages, they use *tags* to annotate documents.**

  markup

- **In HTML the tags indicate where headings, images, lists, links, line breaks, and other components should go.**

.html files

- **When your computer opens a .html file, it knows to open it in an Internet browser (Chrome, Firefox, Safari, etc.)** → . ppt 파일은 com 의 power point 로 여는 것과 같은

- **The browser can read this file and know how to display it on the screen.**

- **Screen readers and other assistive devices can also utilize the HTML tags to present the information is special ways.**

HTML Files

- **HTML is similar to English, so you can understand it even if you don't know much about it. (sample.html)**

"Learning" HTML

- **In the beginning you worry about *syntax***
  - **What tags are there?**
  - **Did I remember to "end" my tag?**

- **Later, you will worry about *semantics***
  - **Is there a tag that better conveys the meaning I am trying to get across?**
  - **If someone is searching my page can they find what they need and access it easily?**

Early Years

- **HTML (1) was created in 1990 as a way to electronically connect documents via hyperlinks (hence a "web" of connections)**

Early Years

- HT...
  a...
  "web" o...

It is required that ~~HTML be a common language between all platforms~~. This implies ~~no device-specific markup~~, or anything which requires control over fonts or colors, for example.

Mosaic

- In 1993, Mosaic emerged as the first graphical browser.

- WWW proliferates at a 341,634% annual growth rate of service traffic

- Mosiac had challengers though in the form of Netscape (1994), Internet Explorer (1995) and others.

Mosiac

- In 1993 _____ browser.

- WW_____ rate of service _____

- Mosiac had chall_____ though in the form of Netscape (1994), Internet Explorer (1995) and others.

"Images caused a lot of angst among the early web community because we just went and decided this was a cool thing and decided to put them in……… We're humans. That's more interesting to look at than a page of text. – Jon Mittelhauser,

The Browser Wars

- **Browsers had proprietary tags**
  - **<marquee>...</marquee> (scrolling text)**
  - **<blink>...</blink> (blinking text).**

- **Other tags that went against the spirit of the original tenets of HTML were added, e.g. <font>, <center>, and <bgcolor>**

- **Origination of "Best viewed on" messages.**

Web Standards

- No one "runs" the Internet or the Web, some groups do take proactive roles:

  - Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)

  - World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)

  - The Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI)

Evolution of Browsers

1990 – 1994	HTML was simple, content was primarily text-based
1993	Mosaic enters the scene with images and … BOOM!!!
1995 – 1999	Cross-browser compatibility falls apart
2000 – 2005	Browsers move toward separating content from style.
2005 – 2008	Using HTML files in coordination with CSS becomes new standard.

Evolution of HTML

→ 브라우저가 변화하며 HTML도 같이 변화

1993	HTML 1.0 - Developed by Tim Berners-Lee to link document
1995	HTML 2.0 - Developed by Internet Engineering Task Force RFC to include stylized text and tables
1996	CSS 1
1997	HTML 3.2 – Developed by W3C and included browser specific features
1997	HTML 4.0 – A move back to normalizing the pages across platforms.
1998	CSS 2
1999	HTML 4.01 – Introduced different document types
2012	HTML 5 - Back to HTML plus multimedia and semantic tags

Where we are now

- HTML5 is a cooperation between W3C and the Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group(WHATWG)

- Established Guidelines
  - New features should be based on **HTML**, **CSS**, **the DOM**, and **JavaScript**
  - **Reduce** the need for **external plugins** (e.g. Flash)
  - More **markup** to **replace scripting**
  - HTML5 should be **device independent**

Review

- **Browsers translate HTML documents into viewable webpages**

- **HTML was intended to facilitate content types**

- **When designers want to do something new they write non-standard code to force browsers to do it**

- **New standards are written to handle new requirements and browsers adopt the new standards**

Acknowledgements/Contributions

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