

References:

1. Gilson, John., *HTML Tutorials*, <http://www.htmltutorials.ca/>

HTML Hyper Test Markup Language

Hyper	Hyper describes a prominent character of HTML. The vast majority of web pages created using HTML reference other files on the local computer and on other computers that may be located very distant from the computer hosting the first page of the web site. HTML permits the reader to navigate to referenced pages immediately and, after reading the page, return to the original page
Test	Initially, we will be creating web pages that format and display text.
Markup	The purpose of HTML is to format and display text. Non-printing commands imbedded in the HTML file instruct the computer how to display the text. For example bold instructs the computer to print the text “ bold ” in bold.
Language	The language is limited to specifying the appearance of text. Certainly, HTML does not have the expressive power of a natural language, like Spanish, nor even the flexibility of a computer programming language, like C++.

Version	Description
HTML 1.0	HTML 1.0 was the original version of HTML and had limited function.
HTML 2.0	HTML 2.0 included all the features of HTML 1.0. New function was added to HTML 2.0. HTML 2.0 was the standard until January 1997.
HTML 3.0	HTML 3.0 was introduced to formalize extensions available under Netscape Communicator, one of the more popular browsers. Competition and confusion eventually contributed to making this version obsolete. HTML 3.0 is now an expired draft.
HTML 3.2 (WILBUR)	As more browser-specific tags were introduced, it became obvious that a new standard was needed. For this reason, the Word Wide Web Consortium (W3C), founded in 1994 to develop common standards for the evolution of the World Wide Web, drafted the WILBUR standard, which later became known as HTML 3.2 . HTML 3.2 captures the recommended practice as of early 1996 and became the official standard in January, 1997. Most, if not all, popular browsers in use today fully support HTML 3.2 .
HTML 4.0 (COUGAR)	In the early days, HTML 4.0 was code-named COUGAR . This version introduces new functionality, most of which comes from the expired HTML 3.0 draft. This version became a recommendation in December, 1997 and a standard as of April, 1998. Explorer has done a very good job in implementing the many features of HTML 4.0. Unfortunately, Netscape has not kept pace. The latest version of Netscape Communicator still does not recognize the many tags and attributes introduced with HTML 4.0. This means that a web page that involves HTML 4.0 specific tags will look great in Explorer but can look disastrous in Netscape.
XHTML 1.0	XHTML stands for EXtensible HyperText Markup Language. XHTML 1.0 is the result of the World Wide Web Consortium (the W3C) to bring some sort of standard to provide rich high quality web pages through these varied devices. XHTML became an official W3C recommendation in January, 2000 . XHTML is now a web standard and is the next generation of HTML.