

HTML and CSS

HTML: HyperText Markup Language

Markup languages are used to provide formatting (markup) for documents (Word uses it). Usually they are invisible on screen and when printed.

HTML is the markup language used to provide information to web browsers to display web documents (.html or .htm documents) correctly.

- ▣ developed in late 1980s
- ▣ provides the basis of the World Wide Web parts of the internet
- ▣ requires a web browser to interpret the HTML

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CSS: Cascading Style Sheets

Provide styling information for HTML documents – to define how specific parts of HTML code will be displayed

Released 1996.

HTML and CSS

Web documents are stored on web servers. When your browser tries to navigate to the page a package of information requesting the content is sent to the server using the IP address associated with the web address.

The server responds by sending back packages of information providing the browser with the HTML and other linked files. The browser then parses the HTML to render the page on screen.

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Key terms:

- **URL = Uniform Resource Locator**
- **ISP = Internet Service Provider**
- **HTTP = HyperText Transfer Protocol**
- **HTTPS = ... Secure**
- **HTML = HyperText Markup Language**
- **CSS = Cascading Style Sheet**

HTML and CSS

HTML elements require tags to be used to mark up documents.

Tags are placed within < tag > symbols.

Most elements require both an opening and a closing tag:

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
```

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Key tags:

- Headings – `<h1>` to `<h6>`
- Paragraphs - `<p>`
- Line breaks - `
` (self closing tag)

- Basic styles -
`<i><u><center>`
- Lists - `` and ``
- Links - `<a>` (internal and external links)
- Images - `` (self closing tag)

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```
<p><font face="verdana" color="#990000"  
size="4">Goodbye <b>cruel</b> world</font></p>
```

```
<p><a href="http://www.bluesquarething.com">Visit  
Blue Square Thing</a></p>
```