**Development of HTML and CSS**

Berners-Lee developed and defined the HTML language, which was created and defined using SGML, during the development cycle for the first Web browser/editor from October to December 1990. The first version of the browser initially ran only on the NeXT platform and was only processing text files, but it was a start. Berners-Lee later put the code and specifications for the project (including HTML) on the Internet in the summer of 1991. During the next few years the system introduced by Berners-Lee caught on in the Internet community - and the 'web' of documents available was steadily growing. A common library of code was available to programmers to easily create the needed capabilities to access web documents. Browsers quickly became available for a wide variety of platforms. As the number of implementations grew, the variety did also. The HTML language originally specified by Berners-Lee had developed and extended far beyond its initial form and no real standard had yet been developed.

A HyperText Markup Language Working Group was then created to help shepherd the ratification process. Their proposal was further refined into an Internet Draft (RFC 1866) which became a proposed standard near the end of September, 1995. By the time HTML 2.0 was ratified, most browsers fully supported it.

Some deprecated HTML tags are: <applet>, <basefont>, <center>, <dir>.

The goals of CSS Level 1 were ambitious - to divorce, as much as possible, the rendering information from structured documents. This would lead to documents that were device independent - a goal for long-term maintainability. The focus of CSS1 is mainly on the visual medium of presenting HTML documents (controlling text content appearance characteristics such as colour, font, spacing, and surrounding boundary effects.) which is clearly the current dominant need for CSS.

CSS2 builds on CSS1, integrating several intermediate CSS syntax proposals (Aural CSS, printing and positioning extensions) aiming for full backward compatibility, which it comes close to achieving. CSS2 still somehow manages to introduce radical new rendering capabilities as well. As use of web documents becomes ubiquitous, alternate rendering paradigms have proliferated (and are expected to increase in usage.) CSS2 allows the author to tailor their pages to these different rendering modes (such as Braille, handheld devices, printers, and aural devices.)

Although browsers support the majority of CSS2, certain portions of its feature set remain unimplemented. CSS 2.1 aims to accomplish a simple goal: to capture the current common browser behaviour with regards to CSS. As such, it attempts to capture the common subset of CSS2 that most browsers implement. Features like font descriptors are gone entirely from this CSS version, as are many properties that have never really been implemented (like 'text-shadow', and 'font-stretch'.)

CSS3 is described as the next generation of the CSS styling language (just like HTML5 is the next generation of HTML), building upon the foundation set by CSS2.1, the de jure CSS level 2 spec. It is still in active development and has not entirely been finalized yet. In fact, CSS3 will probably never reach a "final" state in the sense of the word, as new modules are being added all the time. This is because starting from level 3, CSS itself has been modularized, such that each module can be developed independently of the rest (although related modules may be developed in tandem). This allows not just for existing modules to be levelled independently, but new modules to be created at any time, either defining completely new sets of features, or extending from existing CSS2.1 features.

Use and purpose of several HTML tags:

<img> This displays an image and you can use tags such as alt to define an alternative text, which will be displayed when the image is not available and will also be used by search engines. (All major browsers supported)

<form> Is used to define the form and can use attributes such as method to define if you want to post or GET the form to a new page and actions to define the new page’s information. (All major browsers supported)

<meta> Used to identify meta-information (information about information) in the document. This element is not meant to take the place of elements which already have a specific purpose. (All major browsers supported)

<link> This is used to define a relationship between the document and other objects or documents. (All major browsers supported)

Use of a range of CSS properties:

The element selector: Element selectors select HTML elements by element names only. You can apply a common set of properties to several elements at once.

The id selector: The id attribute of a particular HTML element uniquely identifies that element. Hence, an id selector is used only when a set of style rules applies to a single element.

The class selector: Within HTML, the class attribute lets you apply multiple identifiers to HTML elements. Those identifiers can be used with CSS to match groups of elements regardless of element name.

Background-image: Applies one or more background images to an element. These can be any valid CSS image, including url() paths to image files or CSS gradients.

Font-variant: Selects a normal, or small-caps face from a font family. Also possible by using the font shorthand.

NotePad++ is based on the powerful editing component Scintilla, Notepad++ is written in C++ and uses pure Win32 API and STL which ensures a higher execution speed and smaller program size. When using less CPU power, the PC can throttle down and reduce power consumption, resulting in a greener environment.

Sublime Text is a cross-platform source code editor with a Python application programming interface. It natively supports many programming languages and mark up languages, and its functionality can be extended by users with plugins, typically community-built and maintained under free-software licenses.

Adobe Dreamweaver CC is a web design and development application that combines a visual design surface known as Live View and a code editor with standard features such as syntax highlighting, code completion, and code collapsing. It also has more sophisticated features such as real-time syntax checking and code introspection for generating code hints to assist the user in writing code.