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1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>Project 0 - Seven2Heaven</title>
5 </head>
6
7 <body>
8
9   <h1>What is HTML?</h1>
10  <p><b>Hypertext Markup Language</b> (HTML) is the standard markup language for documents
11  designed to be displayed in a web browser. It can be assisted by technologies such as
12  Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript.<br><br>
13  Web browsers receive <i>HTML</i> documents from a web server or from local storage and
14  render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page
15  semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.</p>
16  
17  <h2>History</h2>
18  <p>In 1980, physicist Tim Berners-Lee, a contractor at CERN, proposed and prototyped
19  ENQUIRE, a system for CERN researchers to use and share documents. In 1989, Berners-Lee wrote
20  a memo proposing an Internet-based hypertext system.[3] Berners-Lee specified HTML and wrote
21  the browser and server software in late 1990. That year, Berners-Lee and CERN data systems
22  engineer Robert Cailliau collaborated on a joint request for funding, but the project was not
23  formally adopted by CERN. In his personal notes[4] from 1990 he listed[5] "some of the many
24  areas in which hypertext is used" and put an encyclopedia first. <br><br>
25  The first publicly available description of HTML was a document called "HTML Tags", first
26  mentioned on the Internet by Tim Berners-Lee in late 1991.[6][7] It describes 18 elements
27  comprising the initial, relatively simple design of HTML. Except for the hyperlink tag, these
28  were strongly influenced by SGMLguid, an in-house Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML)-
29  based documentation format at CERN. Eleven of these elements still exist in HTML 4.<br><br>
30  HTML is a markup language that web browsers use to interpret and compose text, images, and
31  other material into visual or audible web pages. Default characteristics for every item of
32  HTML markup are defined in the browser, and these characteristics can be altered or enhanced
33  by the web page designer's additional use of CSS. Many of the text elements are found in the
34  1988 ISO technical report TR 9537 Techniques for using SGML, which in turn covers the features
35  of early text formatting languages such as that used by the RUNOFF command developed in the
36  early 1960s for the CTSS (Compatible Time-Sharing System) operating system: these formatting
37  commands were derived from the commands used by typesetters to manually format documents.
38  However, the SGML concept of generalized markup is based on elements (nested annotated ranges
39  with attributes) rather than merely print effects, with also the separation of structure and
40  markup; HTML has been progressively moved in this direction with CSS.</p>
41  <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML">Link1</a>
42  <a href="https://html.com/">Link2</a>
43  <br><br>
44 </body>
45 </html>
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