**Section 1**

Hyper Text Mark-up Language (HTML) is the standard language used for creating websites or internet applications. HTML webpages typically link to a Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) page which allows for control of the structural aspect and presentation of the web page. HTML is a constantly evolving language, it never stays at the same version for too long. The very first version of HTML was HTML 1.0 which was very limited in what it could do and was really limited to displaying simple text onto the screen. This version had about 18 elements, compared to almost 150 elements today. HTML was first created by CERN physicist Tim Berners-Lee and has been in global use since 1990. Next in the line of versions for HTML was HTML 2.0, which kept all the same features from 1.0 but added a few extras into the mix. HTML 2.0 was the standard for website design until January 1997 and it defined many core HTML features for the first time. The HTML 3.0 spec was discontinued as everything that was promised failed. Version 3.2 pioneered the way in which we use HTML today and all browsers supported it, which made the “masters of the web“ very happy because now their websites would look the exact same on all browsers. Since HTML 3.2, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) has been responsible for releasing HTML specifications and versions. HTML 4.0 came out with some minor bugs and hosted some of the earlier technology used in the earlier patches of the HTML system, these bugs were corrected and when done so they called it HTML 4.01. HTML 4.0 introduced browser specific elements and came in three different flavours, based around if depreciated elements were allowed or not. Depreciated elements are those that have become obsolete as a more functional element capable of carrying out their job exists (e.g. applet, centre, dir, font tags among others). A similar but separate language based around HTML, called XHTML 1.0, was being developed after HTML 4.0, which mainly brought a new set of coding rules and was based around XML. HTML 5.0 came blasting by causing XHTML to be discontinued. 5.0 was created by a bunch of programmers and specification writers. They called themselves the Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group ([WHATWG](http://www.whatwg.org/)). W3C published HTML 5.1 on November 1, 2016, which contained minor revisions to HTML 5.0.

CSS was first published in December 17th, 1996. [Håkon Wium Lie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/H%C3%A5kon_Wium_Lie) and [Bert Bos](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bert_Bos) are considered the original developers. The first edition could do font properties such as typeface t, could also do colour of text, background colour and other elements. You could align text, put padding and borders around elements. This was called CSS 1. CSS 2, published in May 1998, was a super set of CCS 1. There were so much more capabilities including absolute, relative and fixed positioning of elements, support for different media types, and text features such as shadowing. CCS 2.1 was mostly just brought along to fix problems with CSS 2 andis a large single specification defining various features, whereas CSS 3 is divided into several separate documents called "modules". These modules build on the functionality already available from CSS 2. As of June 2012, there are over fifty CSS modules published from the CSS Working Group.

I will now be explaining HTML tags and their attributes. All modern browsers support HTML5 and their tags. If a tag is not recognised by a browser it is treated as an inline element so you can teach any browser how to handle unknown tags. Internet Explorer 8 and earlier does not support styling of unrecognised tags, to fix this HTML5Shiv can be used. Header is a tag supported by all modern browsers and lets you specify a heading for a paragraph. First I will start with <b>, now this tag makes whatever word you put it in front and behind of into bold text which is useful if you are trying to signify an important word. My next tag is <p>, this tag tells us that what we are writing between open <p> and closed </p> is a paragraph and it will keep all of your writing together. Body is a really important element and is required in all web sites developing the tag is <body> and that is where you will write your paragraphs and also inside your paragraphs is where you will use <b> (bold). The body tag contains all content of a web page between it. My next tag is <title> which means whatever you write between the title open and end tag will be the title of the page and will show in the title bar of a browser.

I will now talk about CSS properties and where I will use them, my first property is background-color this allows me to change the colour of the whole back canvas of my website. Text-align is another property and I use it a lot because it aligns my text horizontally to exactly where I want them to be. Font-size is another I will use as it allows me to declare the size of my writing. Last but not least there is box-sizing which allows me to define the width and height of this specific box.

The currently most available and easy to use editor would be Notepad++ which is brilliant to work with to build a website. It is a simple text editor that supports syntax highlighting for different languages including HTML and CSS. Everything is clear and it tell you when you have any errors. Commercial software such as Dreamweaver is also available at a cost but has a lot of functionality and can suggest HTML tags or CSS properties to use. A great development for editing tools would be W3Schools which is sort of like a free online handbook that gives intense detail on how to build a web page.