<title>

What is HTML?

</title>

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<h1 style="border:2px solid gray;"> What is HTML? </h1>

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language.

Unlike a scripting or programming language that uses scripts to perform functions, a markup language uses tags to identify content.

It was created together with HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol) to make possible the internet to be popular.

It was created in 1991 by Tim Berners-Lee in Switzerland. In the beginning it was created to use between research institutions. In 1992 was developed the world wide web which made the HTML possible for the whole world.

This language has codes that defines what kind of letters, the size, colour, space, border, among others. The entire HTML has languages that forms layers of web development. When accessing a web page with a reduce interface, in most cases, it is applied through 3 layers with different functions. Each layer is represented by a specific language. So, we can conclude that HTML does not work alone.

We can say that HTML is the first layer. In this part we assign the semantics to the content. It is where we can define that certain information is paragraph, title, or that certain text is an article, etc. The HTML is responsible for displaying the content giving the meaning.

After the first layer we use the CSS which is the language for styling, formatting. When you see text with a certain style, a page with a certain background colour or a block wrapped around a border, we can say that this was achieved with CSS.

CSS selects an element of HTML to style it and present it as a new form in the browser.

The third layer is JavaScript which adds dynamic behaviours to the page. When the user is in contact with the interface of a page, he can at any time perform an action that results in behaviour on the page. Many of these results are due to triggering scripts created by the JavaScript language. An example of how JavaScript works in a page is when we are filling out a form and type the wrong email, JavaScript can warn us that the email is wrong.

HTML can be the base of a sophisticated webpage, so is very important to learn. It is so important that both CSS and JavaScript link HTML elements, classes or identifiers in their code, so that an action can be performed within the HTML file.

When it comes to working with HTML codes, we have in mind that there is a logical way to arrange the character set for building these codes that will show the content. It is about syntax.

The way worked in HTML is through tags. Tags are specific marks, instructions that delimit the content and tell the browser what kind of information it is (a title, a paragraph, a list). When you see a visual element on a web page, from a text, a photo or a video, know that they are inserted through tags. Every tag contains a name (brand name) and it also gives the HTML element a name. They are used to mark the beginning and end of an element. From there we can conclude that HTML elements are built by tags.

Elements specify how HTML documents are to be constructed. Through them, it is possible to determine what type of content and where it, within the HTML document, can be inserted and convey semantic meaning to the inserted content.

<img src="imagemhtml.png">

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<title> About CSS</title>

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<h1 style="border:2px solid gray;" class="ex1">

What is CSS?</h1>

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.

 It is a specification that defines how the elements that make up a page, document or web application will be displayed.

When we talk about accessibility, performance and maintenance, the principle is to separate the content, interactivity and presentation of a website or web application. CSS plays a big role in the presentation layer.

The right way to publish a web document is to follow a semantic structure. CSS brings all the information of the layout, that is, colors, positioning, fonts, sizes and background images, while HTML must provide an "architecture" for the content. Support for CSS by today's browsers is quite solid, but started off timidly, being initially supported by the Netscape browser. The first version of the specification was released in 1996 and a second version published in 1998 but until 2009 not all browsers in use fully supported their resources. A new version of the specification is under development and luckily the latest browsers are already testing it.

As the Internet Explorer browser took a long time to support all CSS resources, web developers and web designers used tables to assemble the structure of the pages and all the style information was next to the content. With the improvement of internet speeds (in times of dial-up connection), it was possible to adopt more complex and modern layouts, still using tables. A myth was created that projects using CSS were very simple, clean and “square”. This myth was unraveled when other browsers came into use and support for the new specifications was implemented in Internet Explorer. Another factor that contributed a lot to the adoption of new technologies for CSS was the growth in the use of mobile internet in which the pages need to be light and the content presented correctly on different devices, which would not be possible with tables.

How it works? Why “cascade”?

The word “cascade” in the name is given by the modularity of the specification: In a document you can have several CSS files, carrying different rules that refer to multiple or the same elements.

An important concept for the operation of CSS is the model of blocks and elements "inline". An element within a CSS formatted HTML document consists of a block, a rectangle. Within this block there is a margin, a border and a padding around the content and through some properties we can change their sizes, colors, background images and styles. When a block element is placed next to another, by default each element uses all of its available width and breaks the

line before and after itself. Within the block elements there may be other block elements or “inline” elements, those that occupy only their necessary width and do not create lines before and after themselves (links, abbreviations, a label or form element for example).

Perhaps because of this concept, the myth that layouts made with CSS are just “squares” has

persisted for so long.

What are the benefits?

CSS was a revolution for web development. Its most concrete benefits are:

Interface control on different documents in a single file;

Control of different interfaces for different devices (responsive design);

Accuracy to maintain the same interface for different browsers;

Accessibility improvements with the possibility of “hiding” screen elements for users without vision problems, but keeping the same elements accessible for screen readers;

Forms with a look and feel different from the standard of the operating system;

Lower bandwidth consumption for user and server;

Countless dynamic techniques that could not be used in tables;

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<title>**What is URL?**

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<h1 style="border:2px solid gray;"> What is URL? </h1>

URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator.

Being straightforward, URL is the same as a web address, the text you type in your browser's address bar to access a particular page or service.

However, a URL contains a series of specific information, which follow a predetermined pattern so that the user can always find the service he is looking for, as long as he types the address correctly. The URL pattern was set in 1994 by Tim Berners-Lee, the "father" of the World Wide Web.

Diagram of a URL

A URL is made up of two main parts, the schema and the path. Let's see what each one of them does:

Outline

The scheme is a network protocol and the first group of characters in a URL, which are before the ":". Depending on the format, it can indicate web addresses (http, https), communication via email (mailto), file transfer between computers (ftp), communication via chats (irc) and so on.

The scheme is always typed in lowercase.

Path

The Path is the nominal address of a website itself. As a rule, all internet addresses are identified by numeric strings and the URL serves to find what we want, without having to decorate gigantic sequences of numbers.

The Path is divided into at least three parts, being the hostname (first part before the first point, such as www, for example), the site domain (the name per se, as Tecnoblog) and the top level domain, or TLD, which is the last term after the last point and before the first bar and indicates the type of the site (com, net, org ...).

For example, at https://tecnoblog.net, https is the scheme, tecnoblog is the domain and net is the TLD, with tecnoblog.net being the path.

Some website structures, such as internal links (this text, for example) receive extra calls to point to specific pages. The number that appears after ".net /", in the example given, is an index number and an identifier, while the rest is the name of the file loaded by the browser, which allows you to read this text.

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