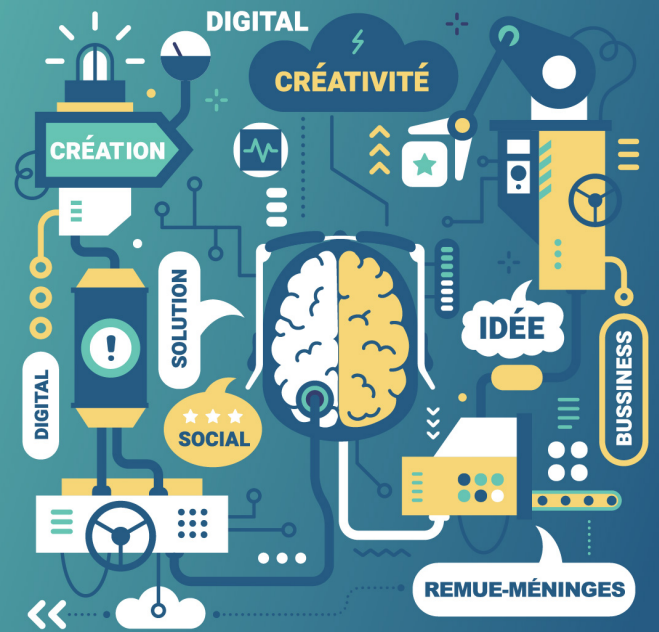# The Web and HTML part 1 and 3

hey hey heyb frewgrew ehye hey hey heyb frewgrew ehye heryf hey hey heyb fregwgrew ehye hey

## The web3.0

For the first few years after the World Wide Web (the Web) was created in 1990, **people who wanted to put pages on the Web had little control over what those pages looked like.** In the beginning, authors could only specify structural aspects of their pages (for example, that some piece of text would be a heading or some other piece would be straight text). Also, there were ways to make text bold or italic, among a few other effects, but that's where their control ended.

# *Amérique du Nord*

## Le web et ses dossiers

The Web is a vast collection of documents on the *Internet* that are linked together via hyperlinks. The Internet consists of millions of computers worldwide that communicate electronically. A link is a predefined link between two documents. The hyperlinks allow a user to access documents on various Web servers without concern for where they are located. A *Web server* is a computer on the Internet that serves out Web pages on request. From a document on a Web server in California, the user is just one mouse click away from a document that is stored, perhaps, on a Web server in France. Hyperlinks are integral to the Web. Without them, there would be no Web.

## L'Amérique latine et les langues

Images proliferate on the Web. It wasn't until the Mosaic browser added support for images in 1993 that a critical mass of people realized the potential of the Web. You can add images to your documents with the img element – img is short for image.

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As we explained in "The Web and HTML," HTML elements enable Web-page designers to mark up a document's structure. The HTML specification lists guidelines on how browsers should display these elements. For example, you can be reasonably sure that the contents of a strong element will be displayed as boldfaced. Also, you can pretty much trust that most browsers will display the content of an h1 element using a big font size – at least bigger than the p element and bigger than the h2 element. But beyond trust and hope, you don't have any control over your text's appearance.

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You can create style sheets in two ways. You can either use a normal text editor and write the style sheets "by hand" or you can use a dedicated tool – for example, a Web authoring tool. The dedicated tools enable you to create style sheets without learning the syntax of the CSS language. However, in many cases, the designer wants to tweak the style sheet by hand afterwards, so we recommend that you learn to write and edit CSS by hand. Let's get started! Here is a simple example:

This code is a simple CSS rule that contains one rule. A *rule* is a statement about one stylistic aspect of one or more elements. A *style sheet* is a set of one or more rules that apply to an HTML document. This rule sets the color of all first-level headings (h1).

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