

# What is HTML?

HTML stands for **H**yper**T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage.

It is the standard language used to create web pages.

The current version is HTML5.

We use HTML elements to create our web pages.

Elements mostly consist of a pair of tags in angle brackets with content between (some are unpaired).

The first tag is the start (opening) tag e.g <h1>.  
The second is the end (closing) tag. Closing tags contain a slash e.g </h1>

Example:

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
```

Web browsers do not display the tags, they are used to describe the content.

We can add attributes to start tags to provide more information.

Eg. Images are added using the <img> tag.

We can add attributes such as the image source and size:

```

```

The image tag is unpaired (no closing tag).

HTML elements can be combined or “nested”.

We need to use opening tags and close them in the correct, reverse order:

Eg- <p><strong>This is a paragraph</strong></p>

# What is CSS?

CSS stands for **C**ascading  
**S**tyle **S**heets.

CSS is used for styling and layout.

The current version is CSS3.



As HTML evolved, new tags for formatting such as font were introduced. They needed to be added to elements on every page, causing websites to become difficult to maintain and “bloated”.

HTML was never intended to contain formatting or styling tags. CSS allows us to keep the content and formatting separate.

This separation allows many web pages to share the same formatting.

This allows for faster changes if required and neater code.

CSS Syntax consists of a selector  
and a declaration like this:

```
p {  
  font-size: 16px;  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

In the example above, p is the selector.

The selector hooks the HTML element you want to style. We then add one or more declarations between curly braces.

This example would select all of the paragraph elements on the web page, then set the font size to 16px and the alignment to center.

# CSS can be added in 3 ways: Internal, External or Inline.

## External Style Sheets:

This is an external file containing all of the styles which many web pages can share. This file location must be linked to in the HTML documents head section.

## Internal Style Sheets:

Internal Styles are added in the HTML head section, usually when the styling is unique to only this page, between `<style>` `</style>` tags.

## Inline Styles:

This is a style attribute added to HTML opening tags:

```
<p style="color:blue;">This is a paragraph</p>
```

This method is generally the least preferred, as it is mixing content with styling.

# Basically...

HTML is for the the:

**Content** and  
**Structure.**

CSS is for the the:

**Styling** and  
**Layout.**