



Web Authoring (5N1910)

# ASSIGNMENT 1

Luigi Di Paolo - CSCA



## Development

### **a)**

HTML was developed by Tim Berners-Lee of CERN in the early 90's. Being the first version, it was very limiting and it was only used to display text.

In 1995, HTML 2 was released, and it only dealt with the structure of the document.

In 1997, HTML 3.2 was released by the W3C, adding formatting capabilities.

In 1998, HTML 4 was released, introducing CSS, the Div tag and the Span tag.

In 2001, XHTML was released in joint standard with HTML 4.01. XHTML was more rigorous in syntax, and focused on accessibility for screen readers and search engines.

XHTML 2.0 was released in 2002, but it never became the standard. At the same time, a sub-group of W3C named Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group (WHATWG) developed HTML5.

In 2008, HTML5 was published, and after a major update by the W3C in 2014, it became the standard until today. It features enriched semantic options via new tags (Header, Footer, Nav, etc), and CSS3 Media Queries.

### **b)**

The first version of CSS was published on 1996. It was mainly used for formatting text, and adding borders and padding.

CSS2 was published in 1998 and it included new capabilities like position absolute, relative, and z-index.

CSS3 was first published in 1999, but due to its modular nature, new features are added to it constantly. Its main features are a new box model, new selectors, media queries, Flexbox, Grid and many others.

## HTML Tags

1. The purpose of the Doctype is to inform the browser on what document type to expect.
2. The head section contains the metadata of the webpage, such as the title, links to external stylesheets, the meta tag and many others.  
The body section contains the content of the webpage, such as text, images, hyperlinks, lists, forms etc.
3. The <a> tag is used for hyperlinks, which are used to link one page to another. The href attribute specifies the URL of the hyperlink.
4. The aside tag defines content that is indirectly related to the surrounding content.
5. Many symbols are not present in normal keyboards. HTML supports these symbols in the form of entities. For example, the copyright symbol (&copy; or &#169;) is used to indicate that somebody legally owns the content on the webpage.  
I have used the copyright symbol in this assignment in my footer with the following code:

```
<small>#169; Luigi Di Paolo, 2020</small>
```

6. The figure tag is used to mark up a photo in a webpage.  
The img tag is used to insert images in a webpage. It can take many attributes, such as alt (to specify alternative text for the image) height and width (to specify the size of the image), src (to specify the path of the image), and many others.  
The figcaption tag is used to describe a caption for a figure element.  
Here an example of how I used these tags in my webpage:

```
<figure>  
    
  <caption>The dining room</caption>  
</figure>
```

## CSS Properties

1. The class and the id attributes are used to select and access specific element.  
The main difference between them is that a classe can be used on multiple elements, and an id can only be used on a single element.
2. Font properties affect the font that is applied to the text (how big it is, if it's bold, italic, etc).  
Text properties affect the layout properties of the text, for example, the space between lines and letters.
3. The color property affect the color of text. The background property affects the background of an element (its position, size, what color is it, etc.).
4. An element with length specified in a fixed unit of measurement will appear exactly with the specified size. Examples of such units are cm, mm, in, px etc.  
An element with length specified in a liquid unit of measurement will appear with a length that is relative to another length property. Examples of such units are em, rem, vh, %, etc.
5. The :hover pseudo class matches when the user hovers on the element with a mouse.  
The :first-child pseudo class allows you to target the first element immediately inside another element.  
The :last-child pseudo class allows you to target the last element inside another element.  
The :root pseudo-class targets the root of the document (in HTML this is the <html> tag).
6. An element with position: relative is positioned relatively to its normal position.  
An element wit position: absolute is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor.  
The float property is used for positioning content, its often used to wrap text around images.