**A Brief History of Web Page Design**

Web page design has undergone a major evolution over time. Initially, websites were made up of only text and hyperlinks, without any colors or images. Here are some key milestones:

* **1991**: Tim Berners-Lee, a British computer scientist working at CERN (the European Organization for Nuclear Research) in Switzerland, began conceptualizing a system for sharing information among researchers. In 1980, he developed **ENQUIRE**, a hypertext system that can be considered a precursor to HTML. Thanks to this, he created the **first website**, consisting only of text and links.
* **1990s**: Berners-Lee wrote a formal proposal for a global hypertext system. Later that year, he implemented the first version of **HTML** along with the first web browser (called **WorldWideWeb**, later renamed **Nexus**) and the first web server. On **August 6, 1991**, he published the **first website in history**, which described the World Wide Web project. Early websites began to include images and colors.
* **2000s**: **HTML 4.0** was released in 1997 and introduced **style sheets (CSS)**, **scripts**, and **frames**. Afterward, there was a transition period in which the W3C attempted to move the web toward **XHTML**, a stricter and more structured XML-based version of HTML. CSS, however, became a standard for separating content and design.
* **2008–present**: The **W3C** decided to abandon XHTML 2.0 in favor of **HTML5**, developed by the **WHATWG** (Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group). HTML5 was officially finalized and standardized in **2014**, introducing:
  + New **semantic elements** (<header>, <footer>, <article>, etc.)
  + Native support for **audio and video**
  + **Canvas** for 2D graphics
  + **Local storage**
  + **Offline web applications**
  + **Geolocation**

Thanks to this evolution, modern websites now feature flexible layouts, animations, and interactivity through advanced **JavaScript** and **CSS**.

Today, designers use tools like **HTML**, **CSS**, and **JavaScript** to create visually engaging and functional web experiences.

HTML has radically transformed the way we:

* Access information (democratizing knowledge)
* Communicate (creating global connections)
* Do business (e-commerce, online services)
* Consume media (videos, music, news)

**2. Introduction to HTML with Basic Examples**

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the language that structures web pages. Think of HTML as the skeleton of a website – it provides the basic structure on which everything else is built. It's like the architecture of a building – it defines where different elements go: headings, paragraphs, images, links, forms, tables, and so on.

Without HTML, there would be no standardized way to display content on the web. Every page is made up of HTML elements, organized in tags. These tags are instructions to the browser on how to display that specific content. Here’s a basic example:

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>My First Website</title>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<h1>Welcome!</h1>**

**<p>This is a paragraph of text.</p>**

**<img src="image.jpg" alt="A beautiful image">**

**<a href="https://www.example.com">Click here</a>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

Explanation:

1. <!DOCTYPE html> tells the browser we are using HTML5.
2. <html> is the root tag that contains the entire page.
3. <head> contains information about the page, like the title shown on the browser tab.
4. <body> encloses the actual visible content of the page.
5. Inside the <body>:
   * <h1> defines a large heading
   * <p> defines a paragraph of text
   * <img> adds an image
   * <a> creates a clickable link

When a browser reads this code, it knows to display "Welcome!" as the main heading, followed by a paragraph of text, an image, and a clickable link.

HTML is rarely used alone. It works together with:

* CSS (Cascading Style Sheets): Defines how elements should look – colors, fonts, layout, etc.
* JavaScript: Adds interactivity – buttons that do something when clicked, form validation, dynamic content changes. If HTML is the skeleton and CSS the appearance, JavaScript is the nervous system that responds to stimuli.

**3. The Evolution of CSS and Its Application to HTML Code**

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a remarkable technology that fundamentally transforms how web pages look and feel.

Before CSS was introduced in 1996, HTML pages were visually limited. Developers had to use clunky workarounds like <font> tags and table-based layouts to create even basic designs. This approach mixed content (what the page says) with presentation (how it looks), creating messy, hard-to-maintain code.

CSS brilliantly solves this problem by separating content from presentation. HTML provides structure and meaning, while CSS controls the visual aspects. This separation brings numerous benefits:

CSS operates through a remarkably elegant system of rules that tell browsers how to render HTML elements

The "Cascading" in CSS refers to how styles from different sources combine and override each other according to specific rules:

1. **Source Origin**: Styles have different priorities based on their source:
   * User agent (browser defaults)
   * User styles (custom browser settings)
   * Author styles (website developer's CSS)
2. **Specificity**: More specific selectors override less specific ones.
3. **Order**: Later styles override earlier ones.
4. **Importance**: Rules marked with! important override normal rules.

This cascade allows for sophisticated style management across complex websites.

Modern CSS has evolved far beyond basic styling:

**1. Transformations and Animations**

CSS can create sophisticated visual effects

**2. Variables (Custom Properties)**

CSS now supports variables for more maintainable code

**3. Calculations**

The calc() function enables dynamic calculations

**4. Pseudo-classes and Pseudo-elements**

These allow styling of special states and creating virtual elements

CSS has evolved from a simple styling mechanism to a sophisticated language capable of creating complex layouts, animations, and visual effects. Its ongoing evolution continues to push the boundaries of what's possible on the web, enabling increasingly rich and interactive user experiences while maintaining the core principle of separating content from presentation.

As you deepen your understanding of CSS, you'll discover it's not just a collection of styling rules, but a powerful design language that brings the web to life.

**🎤 Titolo: “Un Viaggio nella Storia e nell’Evoluzione del Web Design”**

**👤 Relatore 1 – Introduzione e le Origini del Web (circa 1 min e 40 sec)**

**Good morning everyone, today we will take you on a journey through the history and evolution of web design.**

**//when it started?**

**It all began in the 1990s, in a context very different from what we know today.**

**//how?**

**Imagine a web without colors, images, or animations—just text and blue links.**

**!! Html page with a link to google.com**

**In 1991, Tim Berners-Lee, a British computer scientist working at CERN in Switzerland, developed a system to share information among scientists. Even earlier, in 1980, he had already created a prototype called ENQUIRE, a hypertext system that we can consider the ancestor of HTML.  
Thanks to these tools, in 1991 he published the first website in history, entirely based on text and links.**

**!! site**

**And from there, everything changed.**

**!! big bang theory sigla**

**With the arrival of the WorldWideWeb browser and the first server, the web slowly began to grow.**

**!! short video of www growing**

**In the 1990s, the first images and colors appeared, although in a very rudimentary way compared to today.**

**!!example of sites little bit more complex**

**Today, designers use tools like HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to create visually engaging and functional web experiences.**

**!!example of modern sites with html**

**👤 Relatore 2 – HTML e l’Evoluzione dei Linguaggi Web (circa 2 minuti)**

**What makes all of this possible?**

**The answer is HTML, or HyperText Markup Language. We can think of it as the skeleton of a web page.  
It defines where titles, paragraphs, images, links, and much more go. It’s like the architecture of a building, organizing spaces and structure.**

**Here’s a simple example:**

**// I copy and paste this code while explaining this simple HTML code and, at the same time, explaining what the <title>, <h1>, and <p> tags are for.**

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<head><title>My First Website</title></head>**

**<body>**

**<h1>Welcome!</h1>**

**<p>This is a paragraph of text.</p>**

**<img src="image.jpg" alt="A beautiful image">**

**<a href="**[**https://www.example.com**](https://www.example.com/)**">Click here</a>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**// Then, I create buttons and explain what they are.**

**But HTML alone is not enough. In the 2000s, with HTML 4.0, CSS and JavaScript were introduced, taking the web to a whole new level.**

**👤 Relatore 3 – CSS e l’Estetica del Web (circa 2 minuti e 30 secondi)**  
CSS was introduced in 1996, it changed everything by separating content from presentation.  
In simple terms: HTML tells you what’s on the page, CSS tells you how it looks.

#examples of some of the types of basic CSS  
But why is it called "Cascading"?  
Because it follows a hierarchy:

1. The browser’s, user’s, and website’s rules overlap.
2. More specific selectors take precedence. #example?
3. Newer rules override older ones. #how?
4. And if there’s !important, that wins over everything. #?

Today, CSS is incredibly powerful:  
• You can create animations, transitions, and dynamic layouts. #”dynamic change of colors”  
• It supports variables, calculations, and pseudo-elements for advanced effects.  
• You can build responsive websites that adapt to any screen.

# dynamic switch colors on page

Thanks to HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, websites have become full-fledged digital experiences.  
We can access content from anywhere in the world, communicate, work, shop, study, and have fun—all thanks to this ecosystem.