

HTML

ONE LOVE. ONE FUTURE.

Outline

1. Overview
2. HTML Document Structure
3. Basic Tags
4. Form and Basic Inputs
5. Multimedia
6. Semantic HTML and SEO

The background of the left sidebar features a dark blue gradient with a subtle circular pattern of red dots that forms a stylized 'H' shape.

HUST

1. Overview

1. Overview

- HTML = HyperText Markup Language: is the language for specifying the *static* content of Web pages
- *hypertext*
 - Web pages are more than just text
 - Web pages can contain multimedia, provide links to other documents
- *markup*
 - HTML works by augmenting text with special symbols (tags) to identify the document structure and content type
 - HTML is not a programming language

HTML vs Programming Languages

Criteria	HTML	Programming Language (e.g., Python, JavaScript, C++)
Type	Markup language	Programming language
Purpose	Defines the structure and content of a web page	Performs logic, calculations, and data processing
Control flow	No variables, loops, or conditions	Supports variables, functions, loops, conditionals
Execution	Parsed and rendered by browsers to display content	Executed by compilers or interpreters to perform actions and manipulate data
Example	<h1>Hello</h1> → displays a heading	if (x > 10) { alert("Big!"); } → runs conditional logic
Interactivity	Static by itself (only defines what is shown)	Dynamic, can respond to user actions and system events

HTML, CSS, JavaScript

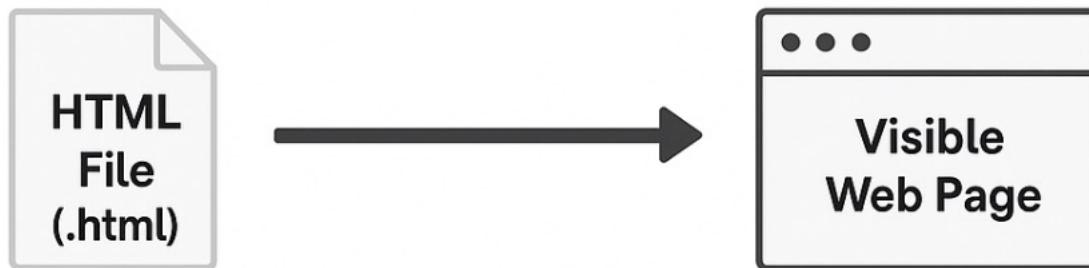
- Roles
 - Every webpage is built with HTML.
 - The first step for front-end development
 - Provides foundation for styling (with CSS) and interactivity (with JavaScript)
- Front-end
 - HTML = Skeleton/Structure
 - CSS = Skin/Design
 - JavaScript = Brain/Interaction

FRONT-END



HTML Document

- A text file with the extension .html or .htm
- Contains the markup code (tags) that defines the structure of a web page
- Can be opened directly from the local machine or served through a web server
- HTML documents are parsed and rendered by web browsers



HTML Versions

Version	Year	Key Features & Purpose
HTML 1.0	1993	First public version Support: basic structure and hyperlinks. No support for images, tables, or forms.
HTML 2.0	1995	The first official standard by IETF Introduce: images, basic tables, and forms.
HTML 3.2	1997	Standard by W3C Support: scripting (JavaScript), style (CSS)
HTML 4.01	1999	Support principle of separating content from presentation . It encouraged the use of CSS for styling
HTML5	2014	Considered a " living standard " that is continuously updated. Support semantic tags (<header>, <nav>), multimedia support (<video>, <audio>), etc.

The background of the slide features a dark blue vertical bar on the left side. On this bar, there is a graphic element consisting of a series of red dots arranged in a curved, wave-like pattern that spans the height of the bar.

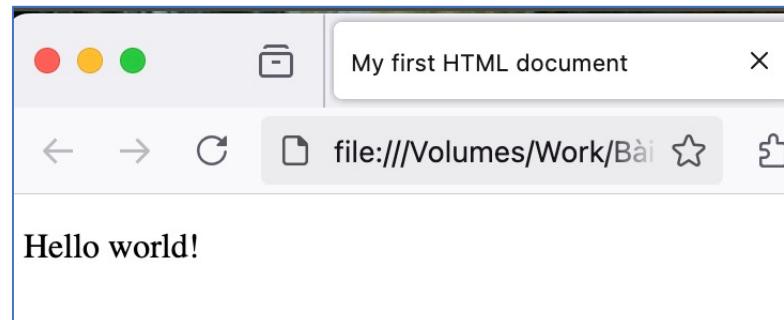
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2. HTML Document Structure

HTML Document Structure

- <!DOCTYPE html> Declaration
 - Not an HTML tag
 - An introduction to the browser about the document type
- <html>: root of document
- **head**: contains setup information for the browser & the Web page
- **body**: contains the actual content to be displayed in the Web page

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>
    My first HTML document
  </title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>Hello world!</p>
</body>
</html>
```



<head> and <body> elements

<html>

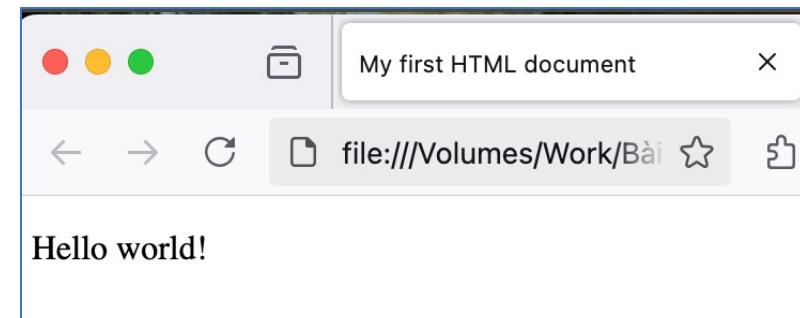
<head>

- Title
- Meta
- CSS / JS links

<body>

- Headings, text
- Images, links
- Forms, tables

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>
      My first HTML document
    </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Hello world!</p>
  </body>
</html>
```



HTML Document Structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>HTML + CSS + JavaScript Example</title>

  <style>
    h1 {
      color: #2c3e50;
      text-align: center;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

  <h1>My First Web Page</h1>
  <p>This page combines <b>HTML</b>, <i>CSS</i>, and <u>JavaScript</u>. </p>

  <button onclick="showMessage()">Click Me</button>

  <!-- JavaScript -->
  <script>
    function showMessage() {
      alert("Hello! You clicked the button 🎉");
    }
  </script>

</body>
</html>
```

My First Web Page

This page combines **HTML**, *CSS*, and JavaScript.

Click Me

127.0.0.1:5500 says

Hello! You clicked the button 🎉

OK

The background of the slide features a dark blue vertical bar on the left side. On this bar, there is a graphic element consisting of a series of red dots arranged in a curved, wave-like pattern that tapers towards the bottom.

HUST

3. Basic Tags

Tags and Elements

- HTML specifies a set of *tags* that identify structure of the document and the content type
 - tags are enclosed in < >
 - specifies an image
 - most tags come in pairs, marking a beginning and ending
 - <title> and </title> enclose the title of a page
- An HTML *element* is an object enclosed by a pair (in most cases) of tags: <tagname>Content</tagname>
 - <title>My Home Page</title> is a TITLE element
 - <p>Part of this text is bold</p> is a PARAGRAPH element that contains a BOLD element

HTML Tags

Version	Year	Number of Tags (approx.)
HTML (draft)	1991	18 tags
HTML 1.0	1993	~20 tags
HTML 2.0	1995	~50 tags
HTML 3.2	1997	~90 tags
HTML 4.01	1999	~91 tags
HTML5	2014	~109–112 tags

Text Layout - Heading

- <h1>...</h1>: a large, bold heading
- <h2>...</h2>: a slightly smaller heading
- ...
- <h6>...</h6>: a tiny heading

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
<h4>Heading 4</h4>
<h5>Heading 5</h5>
<h6>Heading 6</h6>

</body>
</html>
```

Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6

Text Layout - Paragraph

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<p>
This paragraph
contains a lot of lines
but the browser
ignores it.
</p>
<p>
This paragraph
contains a lot of spaces
in the source code,
but the browser
ignores it.
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

This paragraph contains a lot of lines but the browser ignores it.

This paragraph contains a lot of spaces in the source code, but the browser ignores it.

Tag	Description
<p>	Paragraph of text
<hr>	Horizontal rule to separate content
 	Single line break

Text Layout - Paragraph, Div, Span

Tag	Type	Default Behavior	Usage
<p>	Block-level	New line, margin	Text paragraphs
<div>	Block-level	New line, full width	Grouping sections, layout
	Inline	Flows inside text	Styling small text parts

Use <p> for a paragraph

This is a paragraph of text.

Use <div> for containers

<div>
Section Title
First paragraph

Use for inline text

important word.

The Basic Web page – A Worked Example

```
<body>
  <h2>1. p: Paragraph</h2>
  <p>This is a paragraph of text.</p>
  <p>Another paragraph. It starts on a new line and has space above/below.</p>

  <h2>2. div: Block-level container</h2>
  <div>
    <h3>Inside a div</h3>
    <p>This paragraph is inside a div.</p>
  </div>
  <div>
    This is another div. It also starts on a new line and takes full width.
  </div>

  <h2>3. span:   Inline container</h2>
  <p>
    Normal text, but <span>this part is wrapped in a span</span> and it stays inline.
  </p>
  <p>
    Example: <span>word1</span> <span>word2</span> <span>word3</span> (all inline).
  </p>
</body>
```

The Basic Web page – A Worked Example

1. p: Paragraph

This is a paragraph of text.

Another paragraph. It starts on a new line and has space above/below.

2. div: Block-level container

Inside a div

This paragraph is inside a div.

This is another div. It also starts on a new line and takes full width.

3. span: – Inline container

Normal text, but this part is wrapped in a span and it stays inline.

Example: word1 word2 word3 (all inline).

Text Appearance

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p><b>This text is bold</b></p>
<p><i>This text is italic</i></p>

<p>This is<sub> subscript</sub> and
<sup>superscript</sup></p>

<p><em>This text is italic
too</em></p>

</body>
</html>
```

This text is bold

This text is italic

This is _{subscript} and ^{superscript}

This text is italic too

Text Appearance

Tag	Default Display	Semantic Meaning
	Bold (thicker text)	✗ No semantic meaning
<i>	Italic (slanted text)	✗ No semantic meaning
<small>	Smaller text than normal	✗ Little semantic use
	Italic (like <i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes – emphasizes importance
	Bold (like)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes – strong importance

Lists

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>An Unordered HTML List</h2>
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>

<h2>An Ordered HTML List</h2>
<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>

</body>
</html>
```

An Unordered HTML List

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

An Ordered HTML List

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Milk

- There are 3 different types:
- **...**: an ordered list
 - **** identifies each list item
- **...** unordered list
 - **** identifies each list item
- **<dl>...</dl>** a definition list
 - **<dt>** identifies each term
 - **<dd>** identifies its definition

Hyperlinks

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Absolute URLs</h2>
<a href="https://www.w3.org/">W3C</a>
<br>
<a href="https://www.google.com/">Google</a>

<h2>Relative URLs</h2>
<a href="html_images.asp">HTML Images</a>
<br>
<a href="/css/default.asp">CSS Tutorial</a>

</body>
</html>
```

Absolute URLs

[W3C](#)
[Google](#)

Relative URLs

[HTML Images](#)
[CSS Tutorial](#)

- [...](#)

Images

```

```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Image Size</h2>



</body>
</html>
```

Image Size



Tables

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<table>
  <tr>
    <th>MSSV</th>
    <th>Lớp</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>20202020</td>
    <td>KHMT 01</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>20212021</td>
    <td>Việt Nhật 02</td>
  </tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

MSSV	Lớp
20202020	KHMT 01
20212021	Việt Nhật 02

<table>...</table>: a table element
<th>...</th>: a header cell
<tr>...</tr>: a row in the table
<td>...</td>: a cell

The background of the slide features a dark blue vertical bar on the left side. This bar is decorated with a pattern of red dots that form a stylized, upward-spiraling shape, resembling a DNA helix or a stylized 'H' and 'U'. The word 'HUST' is positioned to the right of this graphic.

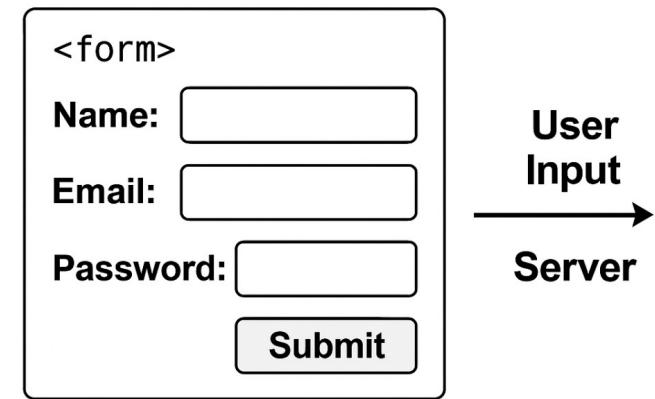
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4. Form and Basic Inputs

Form

- What is a Form?
 - An HTML form is used to collect user input
 - Input data can be sent to a server for processing
- Why are Forms Important?
 - Provide user interaction
 - E.g., login, search, registration
- Basic structure

```
<form action="/submit" method="POST">  
    <!-- form controls like input, select, textarea -->  
</form>
```



Basic Inputs

```
<form>  
    Name: <input type="text"><br><br>  
    Password: <input type="password"><br><br>  
    Email: <input type="email"><br><br>  
    Age: <input type="number" min="1" max="120"><br><br>  
    Birthdate: <input type="date"><br><br>  
    <button type="submit">Submit</button>  
</form>
```

Name:	<input type="text" value="Nguyễn Văn A"/>
Password:	<input type="password" value="....."/>
Email:	<input type="email" value="a@gmail.com"/>
Age:	<input type="number" value="30"/>
Birthdate:	<input type="date" value="20/10/2000"/> 
<input type="button" value="Submit"/>	

Textarea and Select

<textarea> – Multi-line text box

- Used when the user needs to enter long text
- Unlike <input type="text">, it supports multiple lines.
- Attributes:
 - rows → number of visible text lines.
 - cols → width of the textarea in characters.

<select> – Dropdown list

- Used to present a list of options.
- Contains <option> elements inside.
- User selects one option by default; can allow multiple with multiple attribute.

Textarea and Select

```
<form>

    <!-- Textarea -->
    <label for="comments">Comments:</label><br>
    <textarea id="comments" rows="4" cols="40">
        Write your feedback here...
    </textarea><br><br>

    <!-- Select -->
    <label for="country">Choose a country:</label><br>
    <select id="country">
        <option>USA</option>
        <option>UK</option>
        <option>Canada</option>
        <option>Australia</option>
    </select><br><br>

    <button type="submit">Submit</button>
</form>
```

Comments:

Write your feedback here...

Choose a country:

USA

Submit



Checkbox and Radio Button

Checkbox (<input type="checkbox">)

- Allows multiple selections
- Each checkbox is independent
 - <input type="checkbox" id="hobby1"> Sports
 - <input type="checkbox" id="hobby2"> Music

Radio Button (<input type="radio">)

- Allows the user to select only one option from a group.
- To group them, use the same name attribute.
 - <input type="radio" name="gender" value="male"> Male
 - <input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"> Female

Checkbox and Radio Button

Select your hobbies:

- Sports
- Music
- Reading

Select your gender:

- Male
- Female
- Other

Button Element

Button element: supports three types

- type="submit" → submits the form (default)
- type="reset" → resets all form fields.
- type="button" → generic button (requires JavaScript for action)

```
<button type="submit">Submit</button>
<button type="reset">Reset</button>
<button type="button" onclick="alert('Hello!')">Click Me</button>
```

<input type="submit"> Element

Another way to create a submit button.
Only creates submit or reset buttons.

Form Attributes

1. action

- Specifies where the form data is sent after submission.
- Usually a URL of a server-side script
- *<form action="/submit">*

2. method

- Defines how the data is sent to the server.
- Common values:
 - GET → Data appended to the URL (visible).
 - POST → Data sent in request body (hidden).
- *<form method="POST">*

3. name

- Gives the form an identifier.
- *<form name="loginForm">*

Form

```
<form action="/submit" method="POST" name="registerForm">  
    Username: <input type="text" name="username"><br>  
    Password: <input type="password" name="password"><br>  
    <button type="submit">Register</button>  
</form>
```

```
<form>  
    Username:  
    <input type="text" name="username">  
    Password:  
    <input type="password" name="password">  
    <button type="submit">Submit</button>  
</form>
```

action = '/submit'

method = 'POST'

data sent in body

name = 'registerForm'



Form Validation

Form Validation

- Provides **basic validation** without JavaScript.
- Increases **data accuracy** before sending to server.
- **required**: ensures the field must be filled before submitting
 - <input type="text" name="username" required>
- **pattern**: defines a **regular expression** for input format.
 - <input type="text" name="zipcode" pattern="[0-9]{5}">
- **min/max**: sets **minimum and maximum values** for numeric and date inputs.
 - <input type="number" name="age" min="18" max="99">
 - <input type="date" name="dob" min="2000-01-01" max="2025-12-31">

Form Validation

```
<form>
  <label for="username">Username (required):</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="username" name="username" required
    oninvalid="this.setCustomValidity('Vui lòng nhập họ tên')"
    oninput="this.setCustomValidity('')">
  <br><br>

  <label for="email">Email:</label><br>
  <input type="email" id="email" name="email" pattern=".+@gmail\.com"
    oninvalid="this.setCustomValidity('Vui lòng nhập email đúng định dạng')"
    oninput="this.setCustomValidity('')">
  <br><br>

  <label for="age">Age (18-99):</label><br>
  <input type="number" id="age" name="age" min="18" max="99"
    oninvalid="this.setCustomValidity('Tuổi nằm trong khoảng 18 và 99')"
    oninput="this.setCustomValidity('')">
  <br><br>

  <button type="submit">Submit</button>
</form>
```

Username (required):
Mạnh

Email:

Age (18-99):
14

! Tuổi nằm trong khoảng 18 và 99

A Sample Form - Registration Form

Registration Form

Name:

Password:

Email:

Age:

Birthdate: dd/mm/yyyy

Gender:

Male Female Other

Interests:

Sports Music Reading

Country:

Comments:



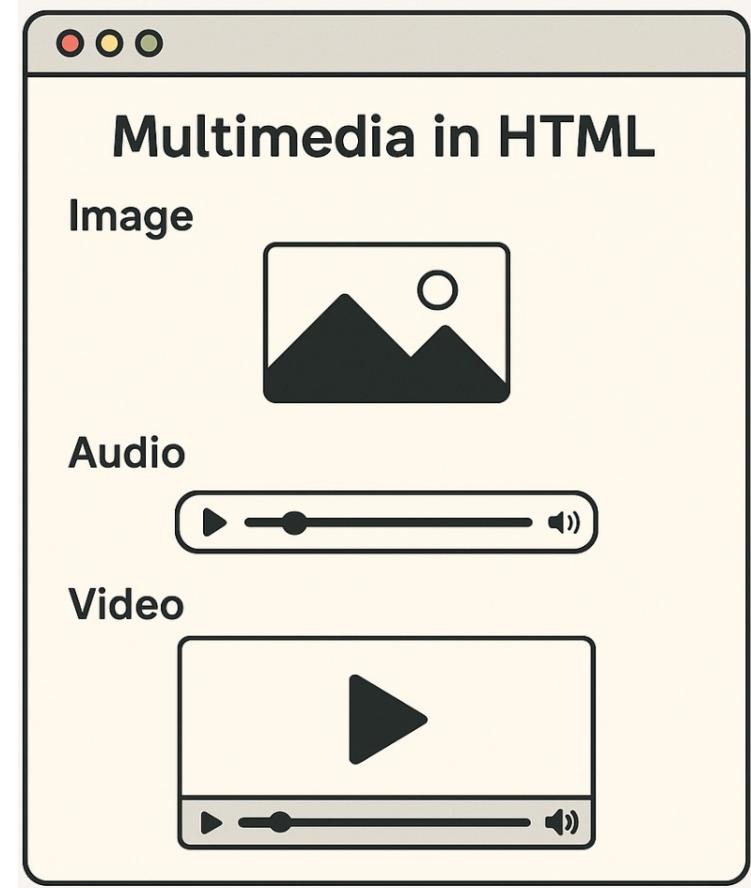
The background of the left sidebar features a dark blue gradient with a subtle circular dot pattern that forms a stylized 'H' shape.

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5. Multimedia

Multimedia

- HTML supports embedding multimedia content directly in web pages.
- Two main categories
 - Images (static visuals).
 - Audio & Video (media playback).
- Built-in tags, e.g., , <audio>, <video>, <iframe>
- No need for third-party plugins



Multimedia

```
<audio controls>
  <source src="sound.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
</audio>
```

```
<video controls>
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
</video>
```

```
<iframe src="https://youtube.com/embed/..."/></iframe>
```



Example

Image

Basic image with alt text and width attribute:



Audio

HTML5 audio player:



Video

HTML5 video player



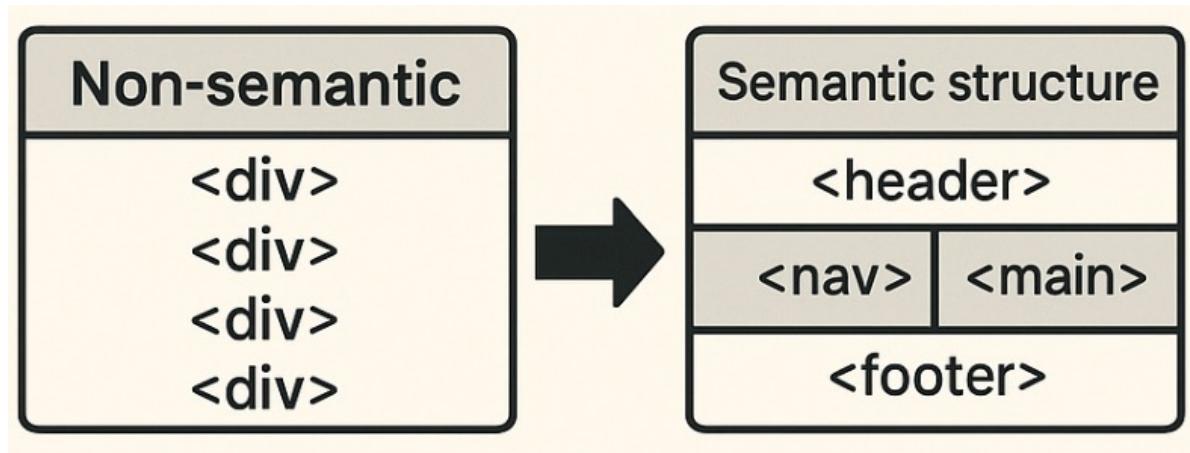
The background of the slide features a dark blue vertical bar on the left side. On this bar, there is a graphic composed of numerous small red dots arranged in a curved, wave-like pattern that tapers towards the bottom.

HUST

6. Semantic HTML and SEO

Semantic HTML

- The use of HTML elements to define both meaning and appearance
 - non-semantic tags: <div>, , , <i>, <u>
 - semantic tags: <main>, <article>, , , <ins>
- Roles
 - Code readability and maintenance
 - Search engine understands the web content better



HTML Document Semantic Structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>...</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <header>...</header>
    <nav>...</nav>
    <article>
      <section>...</section>
    </article>
    <aside>...</aside>
    <figure>...</figure>
    <footer>...</footer>
  </body>
</html>
```

- **header** – header of a section.
- **footer** – footer for a section
- **nav** – navigation.
- **figure** – embedded content, such as a graphic
- **section** – a generic document or application section
- **article** – an independent piece of content of a document.
- **aside** – a piece of content that is only slightly related to the rest of the page.

```
<body>
  <header>
    <h1>News</h1>
  </header>
  <nav aria-label="Primary">
    <a href="/">Home</a>
    <a href="/latest">Latest</a>
    <a href="/topics">Topics</a>
    <a href="/about">About</a>
  </nav>
  <main id="content">
    <article>
      <header>
        <h2>JavaScript Trends 2025</h2>
        <p>By N.V.A • Updated Sep 24, 2025</p>
      </header>
      <section>
        <h3>Framework ABC</h3>
        <p>...</p>
      </section>
      <footer>
        <p>Tags: <a href="/tags/js">JS</a>, <a href="/tags/types">Types</a></p>
        <a href="#comments">12 comments</a>
      </footer>
    </article>

    <aside aria-label="Related">
      <h2>Trending</h2>
      <ul>
        <li><a href="/posts/web-assembly">WebAssembly in Practice</a></li>
        <li><a href="/posts/edge-compute">Edge Compute</a></li>
      </ul>
    </aside>
  </main>
  <footer>
    <small>© 2025 IT4409</small>
  </footer>
</body>
```

News

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JavaScript Trends 2025

By N.V.A • Updated Sep 24, 2025

Framework ABC

...

Tags: [JS](#), [Types](#)

[12 comments](#)

Trending

- [WebAssembly in Practice](#)
- [Edge Compute](#)

© 2025 IT4409

main, article, section

Feature	<main>	<article>	<section>
Purpose	Defines the unique, main content	Defines an independent piece of content	Defines a grouping of content
Quantity	One <main> element per page	Multiple <article> elements	Multiple <section> elements
Examples	The entire body of a blog's content.	A post, a news article.	A "Contact Us" section, a "Recent Posts" section

Non-Semantic Tag	Semantic Tag	Meaning / Use Case
<div>	<header>, <nav>, <main>, <section>, <article>, <aside>, <footer>	Use appropriate semantic structural tags instead of generic <div>
	<mark>, <time>, <abbr>, <cite>, <code> etc.	Use inline semantic tags to add meaning instead of plain
		Emphasizes importance (not just bold styling)
<i>		Emphasizes with intonation or stress (not just italic style)
<u>	<ins>	Represents inserted/added content
<center> (deprecated)	CSS → text-align: center;	Layout should be controlled with CSS, not HTML tags
<div> for images/media	<figure> + <figcaption>	Groups media content with its caption in a meaningful way

What is SEO?

- **Search Engine Optimization** improves visibility of websites in search engines.
- Good HTML structure helps search engines **understand content**.

Role of Semantic HTML in SEO

- Semantic elements (like `<header>`, `<main>`, `<article>`, `<footer>`) give context.
- Search engines better index and rank structured content.
- Improves **accessibility** and **maintainability**.

Example

- `<title>` → Page title, appears in search results.
- `<meta description>` → Short summary, influences click-through rate.
- `<h1>...<h6>` → Heading hierarchy, signals importance of topics.

Basic SEO - Key Points

- Title tag
 - Appears in browser tab and search results.
 - Should be unique, descriptive, around 50–60 characters.
- Meta description
 - Short summary shown in search results.
 - Aim for 140–160 characters, compelling and relevant.
- URLs: use human-readable slugs (avoid long query strings).
 -  example.com/coffee-guide
 -  example.com/page?id=1234
- Headings
 - Use <h1>...<h6> to reflect content hierarchy.
 - Include keywords naturally

Basic SEO - Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Best Coffee Shops in Hanoi | Local Guide</title>
    <meta name="description" content="Discover the top coffee shops in Hanoi with our curated local guide. Perfect spots for coffee lovers.">
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Best Coffee Shops in Hanoi</h1>
    <h2>1. Hidden Gem Café</h2>
    <p>A quiet place with locally roasted beans...</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Best Coffee Shops in Hanoi | Local Guide
example.com/coffee-guide

Discover the top coffee shop in Hanoi with our curated local guide. Perfect spots for coffee lovers.

Basic SEO - Key Points

- Links: clear, descriptive text
- Images: include meaningful alt
- Lists: use `/` for real lists; don't fake with `
`.
- Tables: add `<caption>`, `<thead>`

Links

Click here 

Read our Coffee Guide 

Images



`` 

Lists

Espresso 

Latte 

Cappuccino 

- Espresso
 - Latte
 - Cappuccino
- 

Tables

Coffee Prices	
Drink	Price
Espresso	\$2,50
Latte	\$3,50



Espresso	
Latte	\$3,50

SEO Checklist

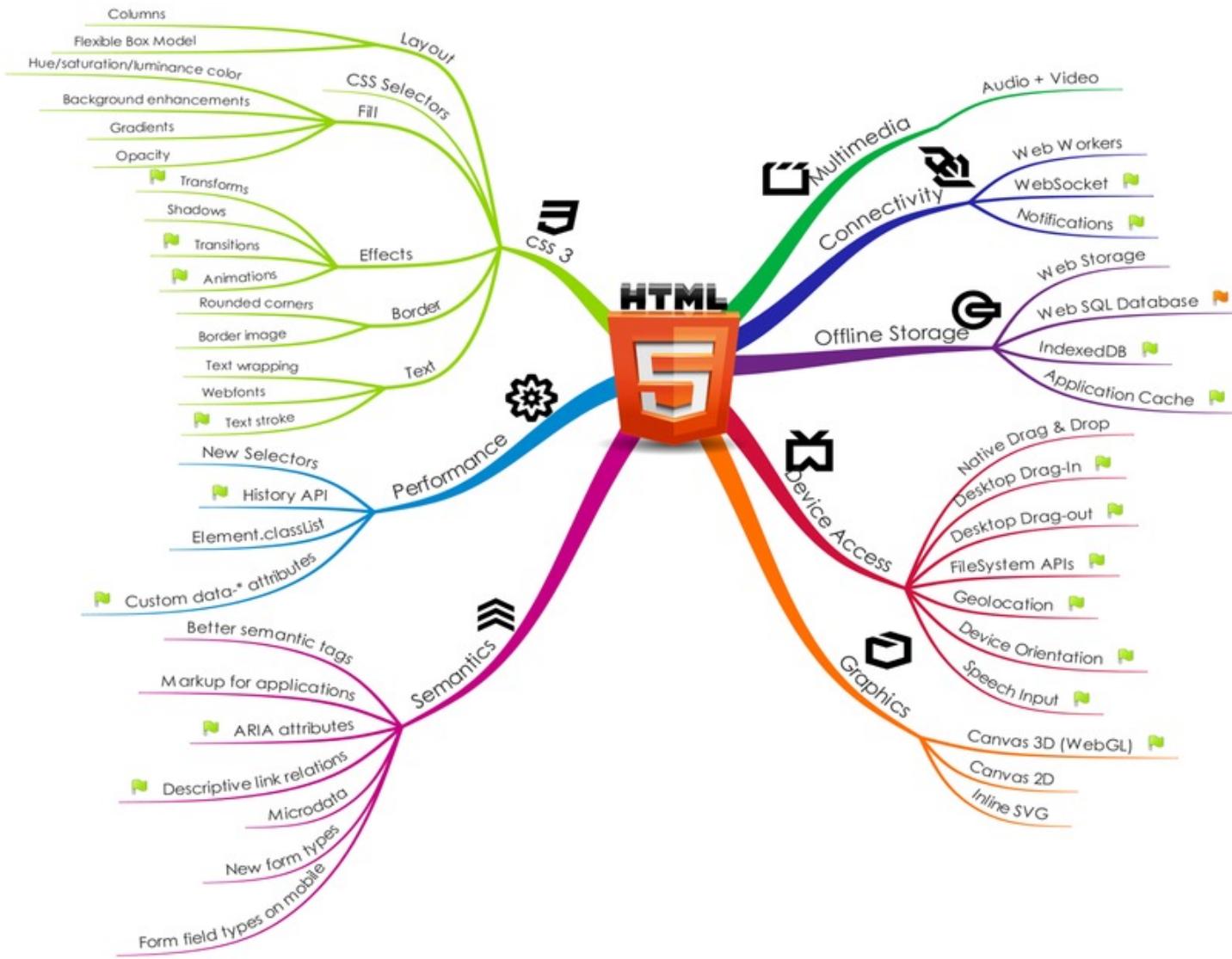
- Use semantic structure: <header>, <nav>, <main>, <footer>.
- One clear <h1>; logical <h2>-<h6> structure.
- Unique, descriptive <title> per page.
- Helpful <meta name="description">.
- Descriptive anchors; avoid generic link text.
- Meaningful alt text; captions for data tables.
- Mobile-friendly layout; fast loading (images, CSS/JS).
- Avoid duplicate content
- Structured data (JSON-LD) for rich results when relevant.

JSON-LD

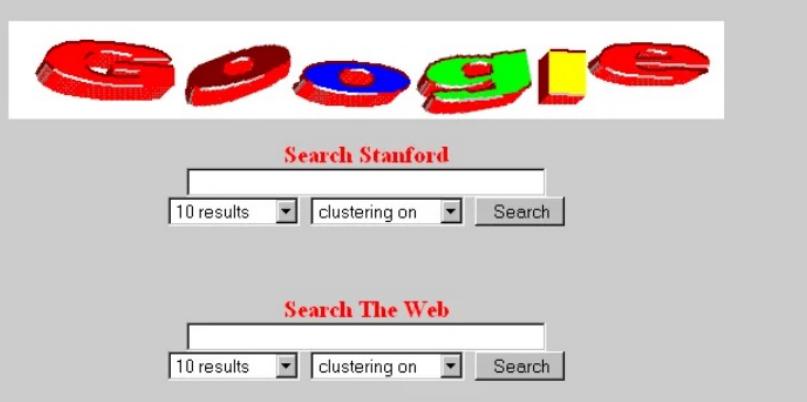
- JSON-LD is a lightweight format for Linked Data based on JSON.
- Purpose: Helps search engines and applications understand the context and relationships of your content.

```
"@context": "https://schema.org",
"@type": "Store",
"name": "Tiki",
"image": {
  "@type": "ImageObject",
  "url": "https://salt.tikicdn.com/cache/w500/ts/upload/c0/8b/46
    /c3f0dc850dd93bfa7af7ada0cbd75dc0.png",
  "width": 1080,
  "height": 1080
},
"telephone": "19006035",
"url": "https://tiki.vn/",
"address": {
  "@type": "PostalAddress",
  "streetAddress": "52 Ut Tich, Tan Son Nhat Ward, Ho Chi Minh City,
    Viet Nam",
  "addressLocality": "Ho Chi Minh",
  "postalCode": "700000",
  "addressRegion": "Ho Chi Minh",
  "addressCountry": "VN"
},
```

```
"openingHoursSpecification": [
  {
    "@type": "OpeningHoursSpecification",
    "dayOfWeek": [
      "Monday",
      "Tuesday",
      "Wednesday",
      "Thursday",
      "Friday",
      "Saturday",
      "Sunday"
    ],
    "opens": "08:00",
    "closes": "21:00"
  }
],
"geo": {
  "@type": "GeoCoordinates",
  "latitude": "10.79664498748942",
  "longitude": "106.65856519879867"
},
```



Google page history



1997



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1998



Search the web using Google

Google Search I'm feeling lucky

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1999



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[Google Goes Mobile With Industry's First Comprehensive Wireless Search Engine](#)

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2000

Google page history



The Google homepage from 2001 features the classic multi-colored logo. Below it is a search bar with the placeholder "Search 1,610,476,000 web pages". Underneath the search bar are two buttons: "Google Search" and "I'm Feeling Lucky". To the right of the search bar are links for "Advanced Search", "Preferences", and "Language Tools". Below the search area are two sections: "Google Web Directory" (described as "the web organized by topic") and "Google Groups" (described as "usenet discussion forum").

[Google offers condolences to Tuesday's attack victims](#)

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2001



The Google homepage from 2002 features the multi-colored logo. Below it is a search bar with the placeholder "Search 2,073,418,204 web pages". Underneath the search bar are three buttons: "Web", "Images", "Groups", and "Directory". To the right of the search bar are links for "Advanced Search", "Preferences", and "Language Tools".

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2002



The Google homepage from 2003 features the multi-colored logo. Below it is a search bar with the placeholder "Search 3,083,324,652 web pages". Underneath the search bar are two buttons: "Google Search" and "I'm Feeling Lucky". To the right of the search bar are links for "Advanced Search", "Preferences", and "Language Tools".

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©2003 Google - Searching 3,083,324,652 web pages

2003



The Google homepage from 2004 features the multi-colored logo. Below it is a search bar with the placeholder "Search 4,285,199,774 web pages". Underneath the search bar are five buttons: "Web", "Images", "Groups", "News", and "Froogle". To the right of the search bar are links for "Advanced Search", "Preferences", and "Language Tools".

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2004

Google page history



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2005



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Advanced Search Preferences Language Tools

Google Search I'm Feeling Lucky

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2006



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2007



Google Search I'm Feeling Lucky

2025

Exercises

- Ex1. Create a simple HTML page including basic tags
- Ex2. Create a sample registration form
- Ex3. Create a HTML page using semantic structure tags

Exercises

- Ex4. Create the Facebook's registration page
- Ex5. Create the Google's search page