

Course:  
**Creating Web Pages with HTML5 and CSS3**

Module 1. Introduction to Web Technologies. HTML Structure.  
Text Formatting with HTML

## Task 1

### Create an HTML page “Romeo and Juliet.”

The text is attached to the PDF file of this Homework.\*

### Example of the final result:

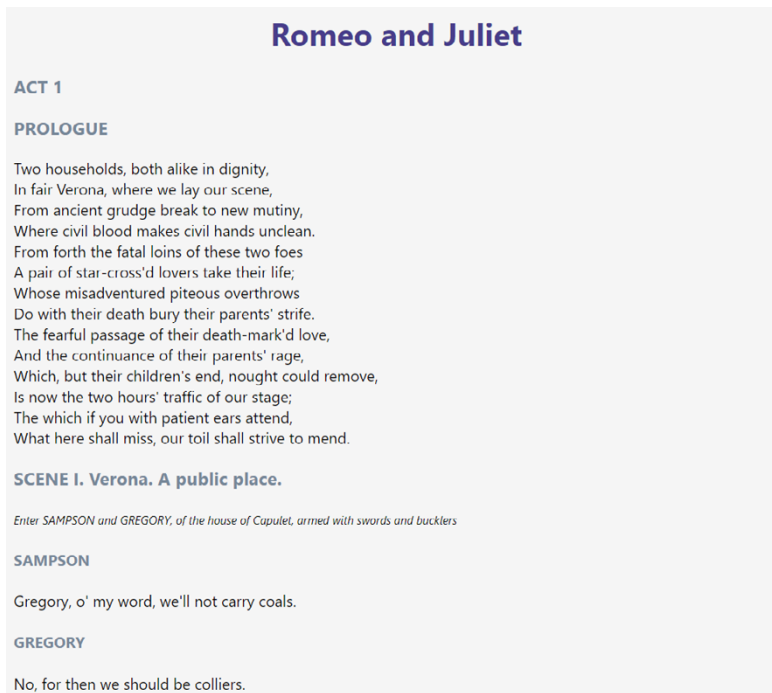


Figure 1

## Task 2

Create an HTML page “Card Game.”

Use character entities to display card suits.

**Example of the final result:**

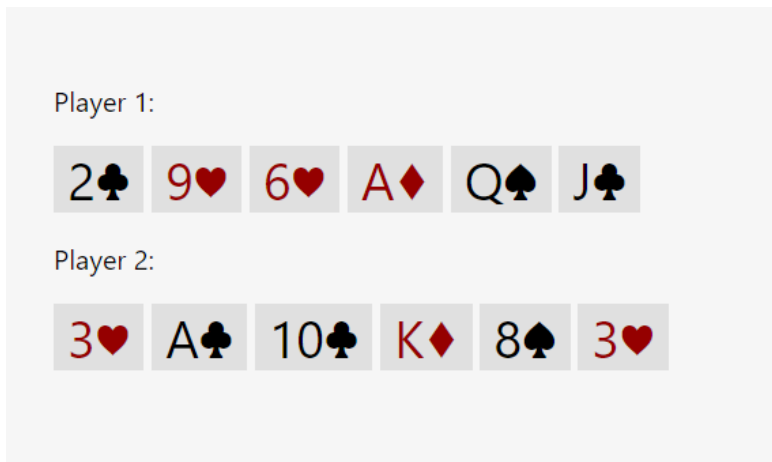


Figure 2

## Task 3

Create an HTML page "HTML Tutorial."

To complete this task, use physical style tags (`h1-h6`, `p`, `span`, `pre`, etc.) and logical style tags (`abbr`, `code`, `dfn`, etc.).

The text is attached to the PDF file of this Homework.\*

**Example of the final result:**

see Figure 3 on page 3.

## HTML Tutorial

### What is HTML?

**Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)** is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications.

Web browsers receive **HTML** documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. **HTML** describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

**HTML** elements are the building blocks of **HTML** pages. With **HTML** constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page. **HTML** provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. **HTML** elements are delineated by *tags*, written using angle brackets. Tags such as `<img />` and `<input />` directly introduce content into the page. Other tags such as `<p>` surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the **HTML** tags, but use them to interpret the content of the page.

### Markup

**HTML** markup consists of several key components, including those called *tags* (and their *attributes*), character-based *data types*, *character references* and *entity references*. **HTML** tags most commonly come in pairs like `<h1>` and `</h1>`, although some represent *empty elements* and so are unpaired, for example `<img>`. The first tag in such a pair is the *start tag*, and the second is the *end tag* (they are also called *opening tags* and *closing tags*).

Another important component is the **HTML** *document type declaration*, which triggers standards mode rendering.

The following is an example of the classic "Hello, World!" program:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>This is a title</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Hello world!</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Tags: [CodingScripting](#) [head](#) [HTML](#) [Introduction to HTML](#) [Landing](#) [Links](#) [semantics](#) [Structure](#) [Text](#)

Figure 3



To access materials, open this Homework in [Adobe Acrobat Reader](#).