

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard [markup language](#) for documents designed to be displayed in a [web browser](#). It can be assisted by technologies such as [Cascading Style Sheets](#) (CSS) and [scripting languages](#) such as [JavaScript](#).

[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 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.

HTML can embed programs written in a [scripting language](#) such as [JavaScript](#), which affects the behavior and content of web pages. Inclusion of CSS defines the look and layout of content. The [World Wide Web Consortium](#) (W3C), former maintainer of the HTML and current maintainer of the CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML since 1997.[\[2\]](#)