

Information Sheet No. 02

WHAT IS HTML?

- **HTML** means Hypertext Markup Language.
- **HTML** is not a true programming language. In other words, it is not a language used to write Web programs. An example of a web programming language is Java.
- **HTML** is used to create electronic documents that can be read on many different systems using software called a browser.
- **HTML** is used to define the content of a document (what it say), but not the layout (how it looks).

<Understanding the Web>

<Features of HTML>

“**H**” stands for a hyper document, which contains links to other things or places either or places either within or outside the documents. A link is the general term for specially marked placed on the screen that will cause something to happen when you activate it. Hyper documents are often considered more useful than standard text documents, because the user can explore the relationships among the ideas, or get definitions, by clicking on the link that the author provides.

“**T**” stands for text. HTML is a type of standardized Generalized Markup Language (SGML). It is portable, meaning it allows all sorts of computers, all the across the world, to view documents created in SGML. HTML allows portability across the world platforms. The term platform describes the type of computer, running in the particular version of a specific operations system, browser and so on.

“**ML**” stands for markup language. This term comes from the publishing industry. Editors use symbols like the paragraph mark, to indicate a change in the way the text appears on the page. In HTML, use the <P> symbol to indicate the start of a new paragraph. We can use HTML tags to chance the general way our text are laid out but we are always had to consider the browser used to view our HTML document for the exact format. Some browsers recognize only a subset of the HTML codes and ignore the others.

<The World Wide Web>

<The Elements of a Web Page>

1. **Title-** a web page title identifies the subjects or purpose of the page, when you view page the in a browser, the title displays on the title bar.
2. **Body-** contains the information that displays in the browser window.

3. **Background-** is similar to the wallpaper in windows. A background can be solid color, a picture or graphics, or the default standard white or gray background.
4. **Normal Text-** is the text makes up the main content of a Web Page. Normal text can be used on a Web page in many formats, such as a standard paragraph format.
5. **Headings-** are a larger font size than a normal text and usually are bold and italic.
6. **Horizontal Rules-** are inline images that display lines across the page to separate the different sections.
7. **Image-** one of the most important elements of the Web page, graphics such as icon, bullet, line, photo, illustration or other picture.
8. **Hyperlink or link-** one of the most important elements of the Web page, links not only serve as the primary way to navigate between pages. Clicking a link instruct s the browser to go to a location in a file or to request a file from a server. The requested file might be Web page or a graphic, sound, multimedia, or even a program file.
9. **Style -** element to apply a simple style sheet to an HTML document

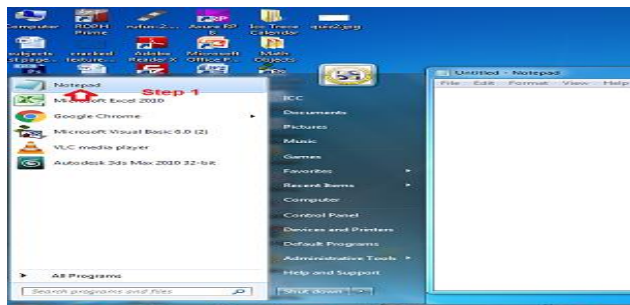
<The Notepad Window>

1. **Menu Bar-** displays at the top of the screen just below the title bar. The menu bar displays the notepad menu names. Each menu names offers a list of command you use to open, save and print the text displays in text area.
2. **Text Area-** is other elements of the notepad window. As you type, text displays on the text area.
3. **Scroll Bar-** displays different portion of the text file in the windows. At the right-hand side of the window is a vertical scroll bar and at the bottom of the window is a horizontal scroll bar.

Follow the steps below to create your first web page with Notepad or TextEdit.

Step 1: Open Notepad (PC) Windows 8 or later: ...

Step 1: Open TextEdit (Mac) Open Finder > Applications > TextEdit. ...



Step 2: Write Some HTML. ...



Step 3: Save the HTML Page. ...

Make sure you save your file in
.html file extension and in save
in type select "All Files (*.*)"



Step 4: View the HTML Page in Your Browser.

