



KU BCA 502

Theory | Full Marks: 100 | Pass Marks: 45% | Credit: 4

Web Technology



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Introduction to HTML

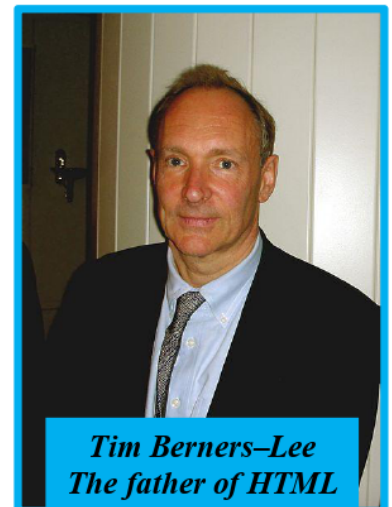
HTML, HTML Tags, Commonly Used HTML Commands, Title and Footers, Text Formatting, Text Style, Lists, Adding Graphics to HTML Documents, Tables, Linking Documents, and Frames.

A brief history of HTML

In 1960, the GML (*Generalized Markup Language*) was developed by Charles Goldfarb, Edward Mosher, and Raymond Lorie at IBM in order to help organize the vast amount of documentation that the company was beginning to produce. By 1978, the ANSI (*American National Standards Institute*) took the basics of GML and fashioned a nationwide standard called GCA (*Graphic Communications Association*). Six years later (i.e., in 1984), GCA had proved so demonstratively successful at document management; the ISO (*International Organization for Standardization*) began work on a global version, which became SGML (*Standard Generalized Markup Language*).

In 1980, physicist **Tim Berners-Lee**, a contractor at CERN (French: *Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire*), proposed and prototyped ENQUIRE, a system for CERN researchers to use and share documents. In 1989, he wrote a memo proposing an Internet-based hypertext system. He specified HTML and wrote the browser and server software in late 1990.

The first publicly available description of HTML was a document called “HTML Tags”, by Tim Berners-Lee in late 1991. “HTML Tags” describes 18 elements which design simple HTML. Except for the hyperlink tag, these were strongly influenced by SGML (*Standard Generalized Markup Language*).



Tim Berners-Lee
The father of HTML

Following are the versions of HTML—

- ✓ HTML 1.0 (or, *HTML Tags*) is the first version, released in late 1991.

- ✓ HTML 2.0 is the second version, released in 1995.
- ✓ HTML 3.2 is the third version, released in early 1997.
- ✓ HTML 4.01 is the fourth version, released in December 1999.
- ✓ HTML 5 is the fifth version, released in January 2008.

HTML

HTML is an acronym which stands for *Hyper Text Markup Language*. It is used for creating web pages and web applications. Let us elaborate more on Hyper Text Markup Language and Web Page –

Hyper Text: *Hyper Text* simply means “Text within Text”. A text has a link within it, is a Hyper Text. Whenever we click on a link which brings us to a new web page, we have clicked on a Hyper Text. Hyper Text is a way to link two or more web pages with each other.

Markup Language: A *Markup Language* is a computer language that is used to apply layout and formatting conventions to a text document. Markup Language makes text more interactive and dynamic. It can turn text into images, tables, links, etc.

Web Page: A *Web Page* is a document which is commonly written in HTML and translated by a web browser. A Web Page can be identified by entering an URL (*Uniform Resource Locator*). There are two types of Web Pages – (i) Static and (ii) Dynamic.