Web Development

Intro to WWW, HTML

World Wide Web

The World Wide Web (WWW) is a network of online content that is formatted in HTML and accessed via HTTP. The term refers to all the interlinked HTML pages that can be accessed over the Internet. The World Wide Web was originally designed in 1991 by Tim Berners-Lee while he was a contractor at CERN.

The World Wide Web is most often referred to simply as "the Web."

HTTP

Stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol. HTTP is the protocol used to transfer data over the web. It is part of the Internet protocol suite and defines commands and services used for transmitting webpage data.

- Server-client model.
- Client - home computer, laptop, or mobile device.
- Server - Typically a web host running web server software, such as Apache or IIS.

When you access a website, your browser sends a request to the corresponding web server and it responds with an HTTP status code. If the URL is valid and the connection is granted, the server will send your browser the webpage and related files.

HTML

HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.

- HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language
- HTML describes the structure of Web pages using markup
- HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages
- HTML elements are represented by tags
- HTML tags label pieces of content such as "heading", "paragraph", "table", and so on
- Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page

HTML can embed programs written in a scripting language such as JavaScript which affect the behavior and content of web pages. Inclusion of CSS defines the look and layout of content.

HTML History

Version	Year
HTML	1991
HTML 2.0	1995
HTML 3.2	1997
HTML 4.01	1999
XHTML	2000
HTML5	2014

HTML Page Structure

```
<html>

    <head>

        <title>Page title</title>

    </head>

    <body>

        <h1>This is a heading</h1>

        <p>This is a paragraph.</p>

        <p>This is another paragraph.</p>

    </body>

</html>
```

HTML5 Template

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
      <head>
              <meta charset="utf-8">
              <title></title>
      </head>

      <body>

      </body>
</html>
```

HTML Elements

An HTML element usually consists of a **start** tag and **end** tag, with the content inserted in between:

`<tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>`

HTML Attributes

Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

- All HTML elements can have attributes.
- Always specified in the opening tag.
- Usually com in key-value pairs

```
<tag key="value">
```

```
<a href="http://yourhome.com">
```

Top 10 Most Often Used Tags

<h1> ... <h6> tags (Heading tags)

<p> tag (Paragraph tag)

<em> tag (Emphasis tag)

<strong> tag (Strong tag)

<a> tag   (Anchor, or link tag)

** & ** tags (List tags)

<hr> tag (Horizontal Rule tag)

<img> tag (Image tag)

<div> (Division tag)

W3C

The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), maintainer of both the HTML and the CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML since 1997.

Naming Best Practices

HTML code is written as a text file.
Using conventional names for the files you create will maximize the portability of your code.

- Use alphabetic characters
- Use numbers
- Use underscores, dashes
- No blank spaces
- No special chars (.)!@#$%^&... etc
- File name should be in lowercase
- Be descriptive
- Use either .html or .htm extension

Recommended Editors

- [Atom](#)
- [Brackets](#)
- [Sublime Text](#)

Recommended Websites

- [MDN - Mozilla Developer Network](#)
- [W3Schools](#)
- [W3C HTML Validator](#)
- [W3C CSS Validator](#)

References

- www.techterms.com
- www.techopedia.com
- www.w3.org
- www.w3schools.com
- http://www.yourhtmlsource.com/starthere/historyofhtml.html