Discipline: BS (CS) 6th semester

Teacher: Dr Muhammad Ishaq

Subject: Web Designing and Development

Prepared By: Muhammad Ilman and Gohar Rahman (6th semester section A)

What is HTML?

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- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language

- HTML describes the structure of web pages using markup

- HTML is not case sensitive

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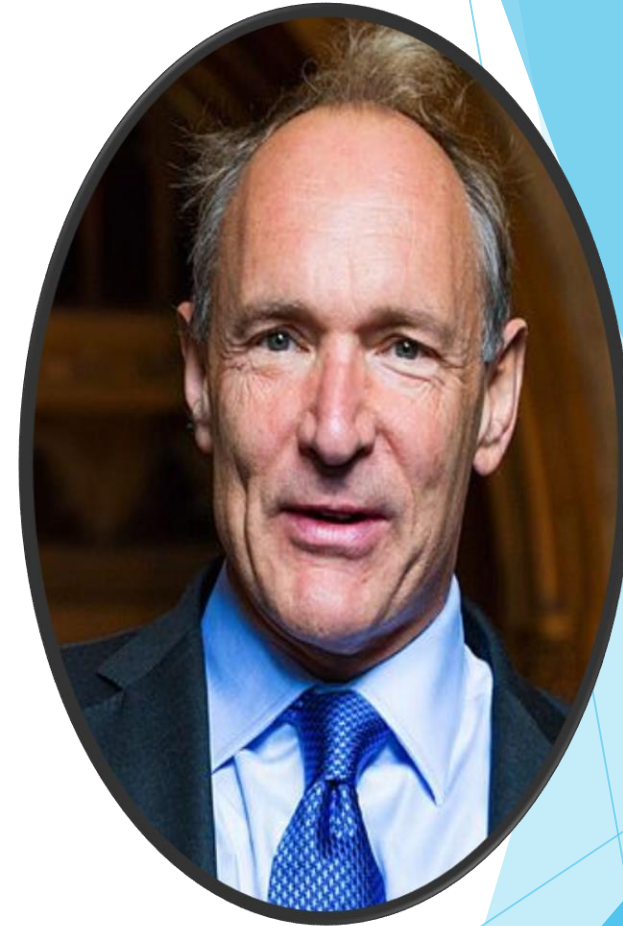Teacher: Dr Ishaq and Prepared by Ilman and Gohar

What is Markup Language?

- Markup languages are languages used by a computer to annotate a document. These languages are readable by humans, which means that they are usually written using standard words, instead of technical programming language terminology.

- Markup languages define the style and structure of a document so that a computer knows how you want that document to appear.

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The History of HTML

- In the year 1980, a physicist named Tim Berners-Lee come up with an idea of a system in which documents could be stored and shared with the researchers at CERN.

- The idea was to create a system where researchers could create documents and share them with other researchers. The documents would be stored on a server and the researchers could access them through a web browser.

- Then in 1989, he composed an update proposing an Internet-based **Hypertext System** for global computers. Tim Berners-Lee's idea was a model in which users can navigate from one set of information on a computer to another set of information on another computer.

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- ▶ Tim Berners-Lee wrote the browser and server software for HTML in 1990.

- ▶ Berners-Lee and another data system engineer collaborated in 1990 to request funding but CERN rejected the project.

- ▶ In late 1991 Tim Berner-Lee publicly posted the description of HTML in a document called HTML Tags.

- ▶ The first version of HTML had 18 elements which were mostly influenced by SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language) except for the **hyperlink**. 11 of those 18 elements exist in HTML4.

- ▶ The basic characteristics for each element were defined in the browsers and these characteristics can be modified and enhanced using CSS.

HTML5

HTML5 is the fifth and current major version of the HTML standard that is a World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) recommendation. The current specification is known as the HTML Living Standard. It is maintained by the Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group (WHATWG), a consortium of the major browser vendors (Apple, Google, Mozilla, and Microsoft).

HTML5 was first released in a public-facing form on 22 January 2008, with a major update and "W3C Recommendation" status in October 2014. Its goals were to improve the language with support for the latest multimedia and other new features; to keep the language both easily readable by humans and consistently understood by computers and devices such as web browsers, parsers, etc.

Why Learn HTML5?

▶ It is essential to learn **HTML** if you want to build website, you can't build one if you don't know **HTML** because it's one of the prerequisites in learning other languages used for web development.

▶ **HTML5** has added support for many new features that will make it possible to do more with **HTML**, without relying on non-standard proprietary technologies.

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Tags	Type of content	Purpose
<html>	html	The <html> tag represents the root of an HTML document.
<head>	head	The <head> element is a container for metadata (data about data) and is placed between the <html> tag and the <body> tag.
<body>	body	The <body> element contains all the contents of an HTML document, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.
<h1>,< h2>, < h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6>	Heading	Organize page content by adding headings and subheadings to the top of each section of the page
<p>	Paragraph	Identify paragraphs of text
<a>	Anchor	Link to another web content
	List	Organize items into a list
<img>	Image	Embed a photograph or drawing into a web page
<table>	Table	Organize data into rows and columns
<style>	Style	Add CSS to control how objects on a web page are presented
<script>	Script	Add JavaScript to make pages respond to user behaviors (more interactive)
<audio>	Audio	Add audio to a web page with a single tag
<video>	Video	Add video to a web page with a single tag
<canvas>	Canvas	Add an invisible drawing pad to a web page, on which you can add drawings (animations, games, and other interactive features) using JavaScript

Tags	Type of content	Purpose
<div>	division	<div> element as a container. It is often used to group sections of a web page together.
<button>	Button	The button tags defines a clickable button. It is use to perform some action(with the help of JS)
<input>	input	The <input> tag specifies an input field where the user can enter data.
<video>	video	The <video> tag is used to embed video content in a document, such as a movie clip or other video streams.
	Unorder list	The tag defines an unordered (bulleted) list.
<textarea>	Multi Live input	The <textarea> tag defines a multi-line text input control.
<form>	form	The <form> tag is used to create an HTML form for user input.
<hr>	Horizontal rule	The <hr> tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page (e.g. a shift of topic).
 	break	The tag inserts a single line break.

- For more tags visit https://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp

- If you want to learn HTML advance for the course or to persue career in web development then go to the following link.

- https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp