HTML, HTML 5 and CSS3

Behind Web's success is just a simple, text-based markup language that is easy to learn and that any device with a basic Web browser can read: HTML. Every Web page requires at least some HTML; it wouldn't be a Web page without it.

HTML and HTML 5

To fully understand HTML 5 you need to know some basics of HTML. HTML began in the early 1990s as a short document that detailed a handful of elements used to build Web pages. Many of those elements were for describing Web page content such as headings, paragraphs, and lists. HTML's version number has increased as the language has evolved with the introduction of other elements and adjustments to its rules. The most current version is HTML5.

HTML5 is an evolution of earlier versions of HTML and strives to reflect the needs of both current and future Web sites. It inherits the vast majority of features from its predecessors, meaning that if you coded HTML before then HTML5 came on the scene, you already know a lot of HTML5. This also means that much of HTML5 works in both old and new browsers; being backward compatible is a key design principle of HTML5.

New features and group of elements in HTML5 are added. Many are straightforward, such as additional elements (article, section, figure, nav and many more) that are used to describe content. Others are quite complex and aid in creating powerful Web applications. HTML5 also introduces native audio and video playback to your Web pages, which the book also covers.

The HTML Acronym

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language, it is a markup language used for creating Web pages, then interpreted by browsers on how it is displayed or rendered.

When creating your HTML Web page, you are structuring and formatting your page. From the text you want to format, image insertions and even embedding audio and video to it.

Hyper - a term that is active and responsive. Pages on your browser while connected to the Internet are active and responsive as you scroll, click links, ,move from one page to another.

Text - web page documents are just simply in text format.

Markup - those text, numbers, audio, video and images that you want to display on your Web page will marked up using tags in order for browsers to understand on how it will displayed.

Language - In computers, rules and format are important, in order that the computer and your browser to work harmoniously together with your content you need to follow the syntax or format of commands which HTML call it tags or elements.

World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)

You might be wondering who created HTML in the first place, and who continues to evolve them. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) - directed by the inventor of the Web and HTML, Tim Berners-Lee - is the organization responsible for shepherding the development of Web standards. Specifications (or specs, for short) are documents that define the parameters of languages like HTML and CSS. In other words, specs standardize the rules. Follow the W3C's activity at www.w3.org

Cascading Style Sheets(CSS3)

The first version of CSS didn't exist until after HTML had been around for a few years, becoming official in 1996. Like HTML5 and its relationship to earlier versions of HTML, CSS3 is a natural extension of the versions of CSS that preceded it. CSS3 is more powerful than earlier versions of CSS and introduces numerous visual effects, such as drop shadows, text shadows, rounded corners, and gradients.

How HTML Work

HTML files or documents have .html or htm extensions. These files can contain text, numbers, images, audio and videos together with tags which browser then interpret and render it on your screen.

HTML Document Creation

HTML documents are hypertext documents, as mentioned earlier that it is just simply a text file which means that it can be opened in any text editors such as Notepad in Microsoft Windows. This book uses a special and most-used text editor Notepad++, we recommend you to use this in order for you to create fast and accurate Web pages and tackle more advanced tags since Notepad++ has bunched of special and helpful features where editing tags are simplified.

Laboratory Manual

Chapter 1: HTML Basics — Part 2 HTML

Building your own Web site is an exciting knowledge to acquire. This chapter introduces you to HTML, the language used to create Web pages. It also explains the basics behind HTML editors and Web browsers, which you use to design and view your Web content.

Objectives

After completing all the laboratory activities in this chapter, the student will be able to discuss the basic concepts of HTML and CSS.

Lab 1.1 Explore HTML & CSS

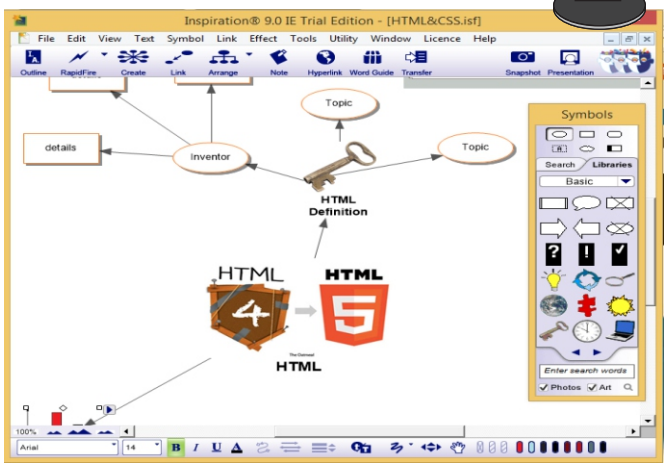
Estimated Completion time: 15-30 Minutes

Score

Directions:

1. Launch the Inspiration software.
2. Open the Inspiration file **Explore HTML & CSS located in SeLS Templates.**
3. Follow the directions of the activity.
4. Save the activity as **HTML&CSS Explored** to your folder.

Preview:



Lab 1.2 HTML Structures

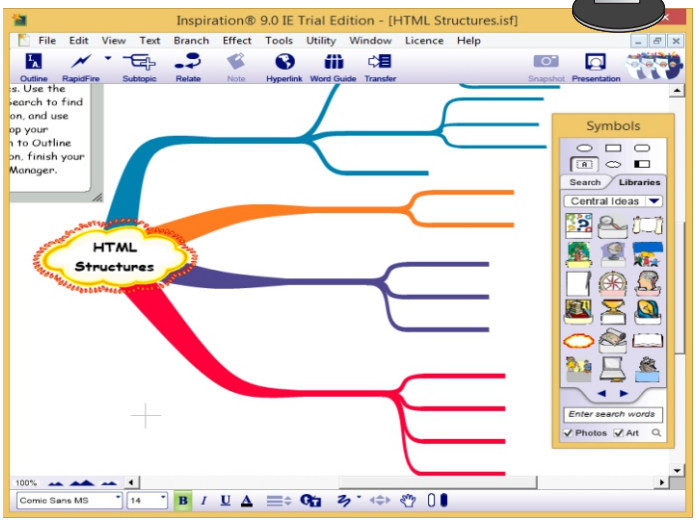
Estimated Completion time: 15-30 Minutes

Score

Directions:

1. Launch the Inspiration software.
2. Open the Inspiration file **Structured HTML Works located in SeLS Templates.**
3. Follow the directions of the activity.
4. Save the activity as **HTML Works Done** to your folder.

Preview:



Score

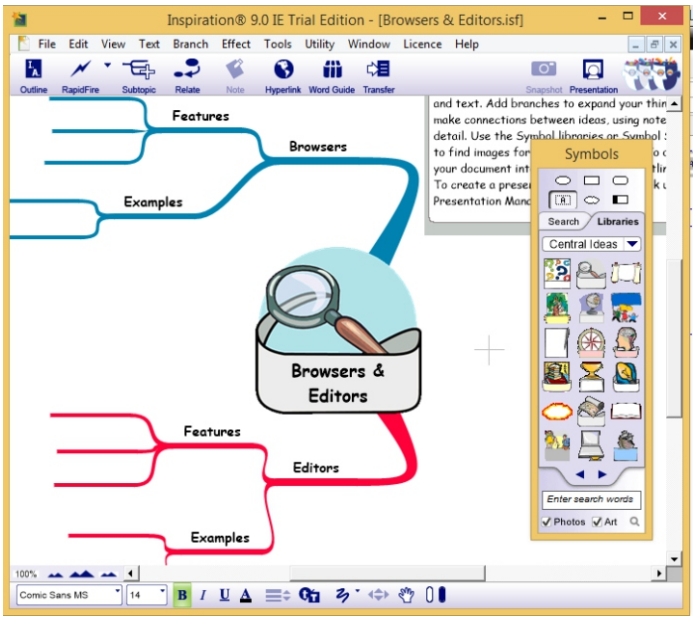
Lab 1.3 Browsers & Editors

Estimated Completion time: 15-30 Minutes

Directions:

1. Launch the Inspiration software.
2. Open the Inspiration file **Browsers & Editors** located in SeLS Templates.
3. Follow the directions of the activity.
4. Save the activity as **Browseditors** to your folder.

Preview:



Score

Lab 1.4 Write HTML Now

Estimated Completion time: 15-30 Minutes

Directions:

1. Launch the Inspiration software.
2. Open the Inspiration file **Write HTML Now** located in SeLS Templates**.**
3. Follow the directions of the activity.
4. Save the activity as **WrittenHTML** to your folder.

Preview: