Practical 1 Study of HTML tags. Design HTML page using basic tags.

```
<html>
<head> <title>   </title> </head>
<body bgcolor="cyan">
<h3>Kaustubh Wade(160410116050)</h3>


<p>This paragraph is written inside paragraph tag.</p>
<br>
<hr>


<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
<h4>Heading 4</h4>
<h5>Heading 5</h5>
<h6>Heading 6</h6>


<font color="white" size="5">This text is written with size 5 in white colour</font>          <br><br>


<i>This text is written inside italic tag.</i>          <br>
<b>This text is written inside bold tag.</b>          <br>
<u>This text is written inside underline tag.</u> <br>
<em>This text is written inside emphasis tag.</em>          <br>
<tt>This text is written inside typewriter-text tag.</tt>    <br><br>


Text<sup>This text is written inside Superscript tag.</sup>          <br>
Text<sub>This text is written inside Subscript tag.</sub>          <br>
</body>
</html>
```
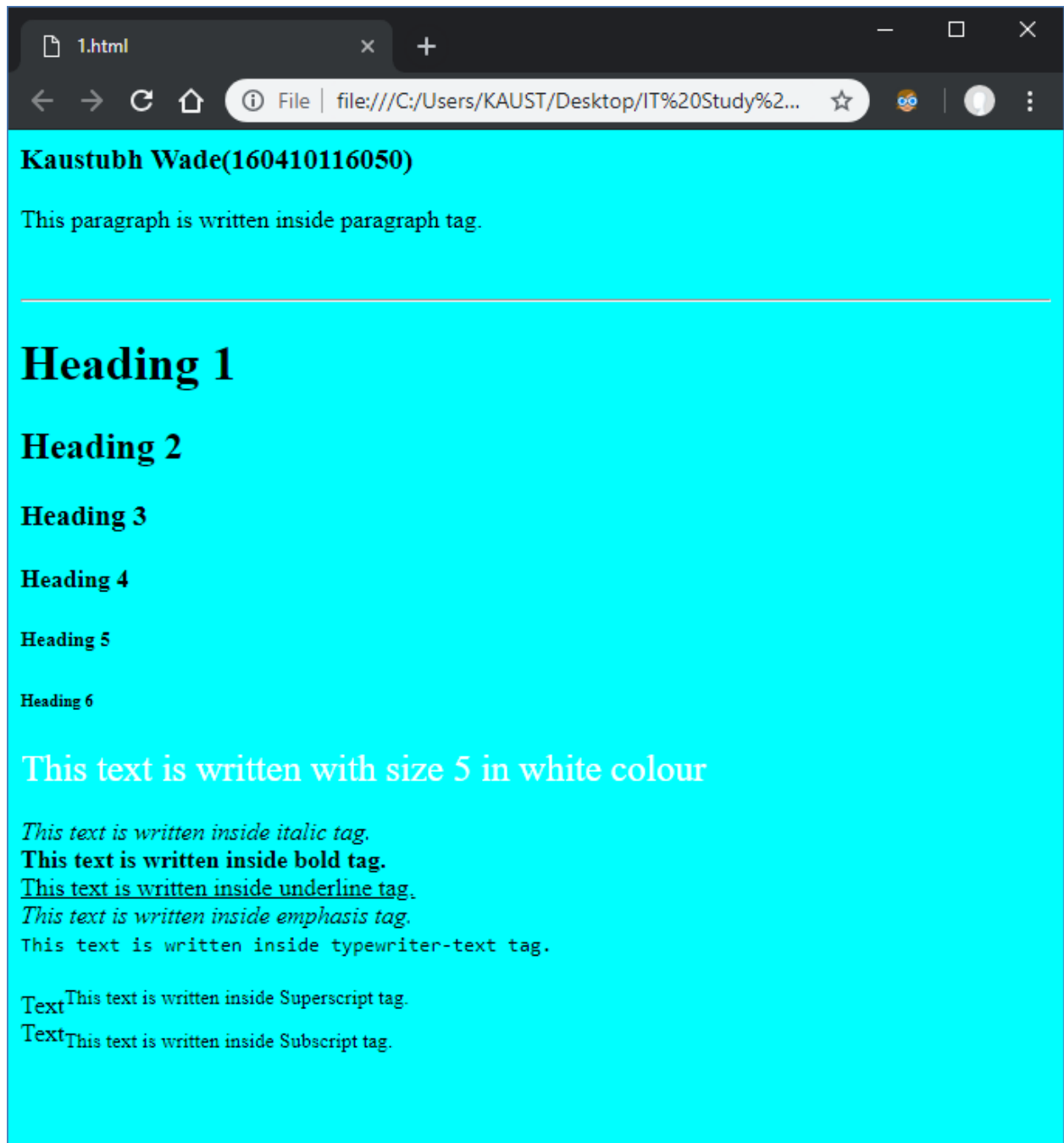
Kaustubh Wade(160410116050)

This paragraph is written inside paragraph tag.

Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6

This text is written with size 5 in white colour

This text is written inside italic tag.
This text is written inside bold tag.
This text is written inside underline tag.
This text is written inside emphasis tag.
This text is written inside typewriter-text tag.

Text$^{\text{This text is written inside Superscript tag.}}$
Text$_{\text{This text is written inside Subscript tag.}}$

```html
<html>
<head> <title>  </title> </head>
<body>
        <h3>Kaustubh Wade(160410116050)</h3>      <br>
        <a name="top">This is the top of this Web Page</a>
        <br>    <br>
        <br>    <br>
        <a href="#bottom">Click here to go to the Bottom of this page</a>
        <br>    <br>
        <br>    <br>
        <a href="2.1.html">Click here to open link</a>
        <br>    <br>
        <br>    <br>
        <a href="2.1.html" target="_blank">Click here to open link in new Tab</a>
        <br>    <br>
        <br>    <br>
        <a href="2.1.html#skipcontent">Skip to Main Content</a>
        <br>    <br>
        <br>    <br>
        <a href="#top">Click here to go to the Top of this page</a>
        <br>    <br>
        <br>    <br>
        <a name="bottom">This is the Bottom of the page</a>
</body>
</html>
```
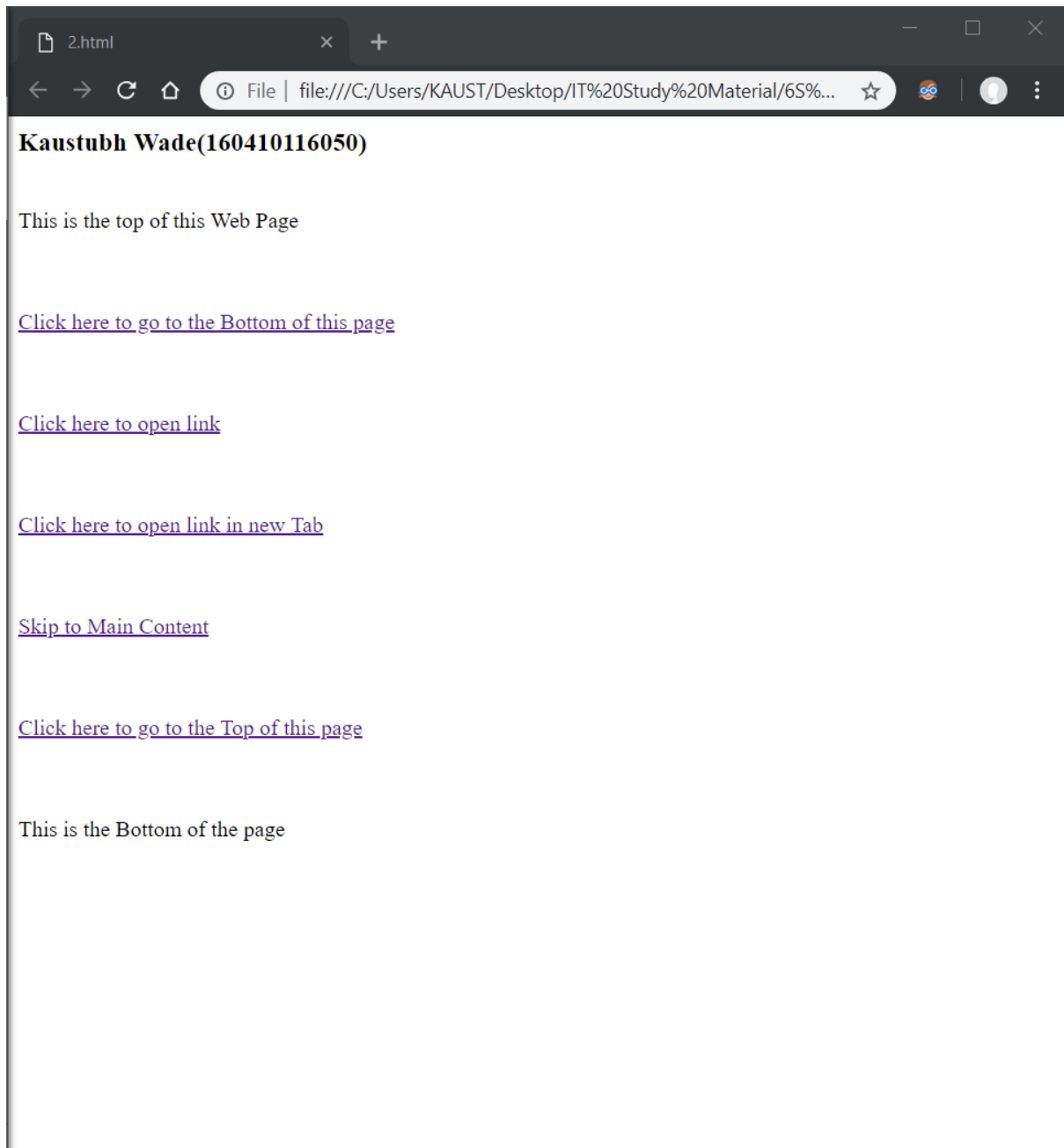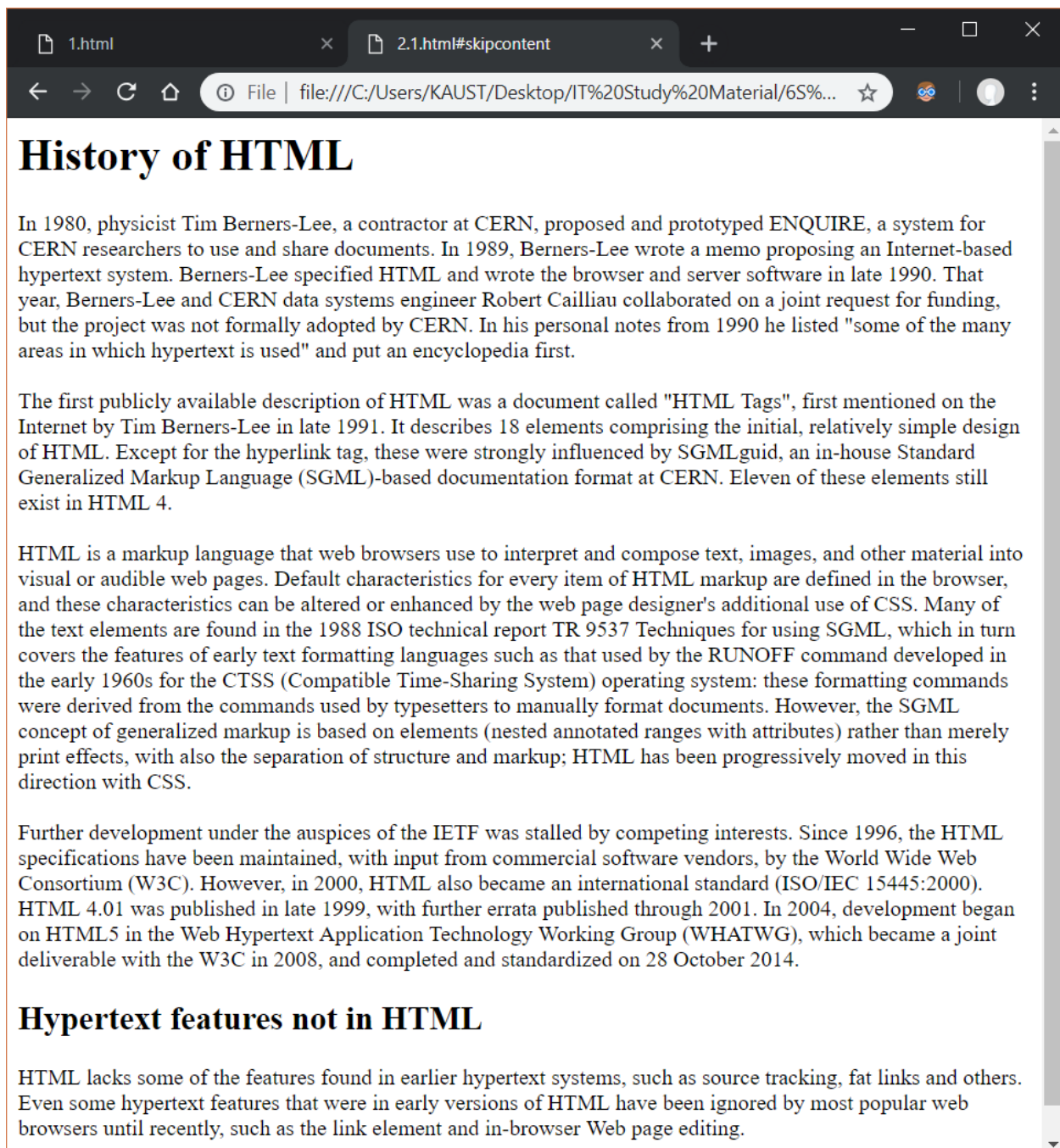
History of HTML

In 1980, physicist Tim Berners-Lee, a contractor at CERN, proposed and prototyped ENQUIRE, a system for CERN researchers to use and share documents. In 1989, Berners-Lee wrote a memo proposing an Internet-based hypertext system. Berners-Lee specified HTML and wrote the browser and server software in late 1990. That year, Berners-Lee and CERN data systems engineer Robert Cailliau collaborated on a joint request for funding, but the project was not formally adopted by CERN. In his personal notes from 1990 he listed "some of the many areas in which hypertext is used" and put an encyclopedia first.

The first publicly available description of HTML was a document called "HTML Tags", first mentioned on the Internet by Tim Berners-Lee in late 1991. It describes 18 elements comprising the initial, relatively simple design of HTML. Except for the hyperlink tag, these were strongly influenced by SGMLguid, an in-house Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML)-based documentation format at CERN. Eleven of these elements still exist in HTML 4.

HTML is a markup language that web browsers use to interpret and compose text, images, and other material into visual or audible web pages. Default characteristics for every item of HTML markup are defined in the browser, and these characteristics can be altered or enhanced by the web page designer's additional use of CSS. Many of the text elements are found in the 1988 ISO technical report TR 9537 Techniques for using SGML, which in turn covers the features of early text formatting languages such as that used by the RUNOFF command developed in the early 1960s for the CTSS (Compatible Time-Sharing System) operating system: these formatting commands were derived from the commands used by typesetters to manually format documents. However, the SGML concept of generalized markup is based on elements (nested annotated ranges with attributes) rather than merely print effects, with also the separation of structure and markup; HTML has been progressively moved in this direction with CSS.

Further development under the auspices of the IETF was stalled by competing interests. Since 1996, the HTML specifications have been maintained, with input from commercial software vendors, by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). However, in 2000, HTML also became an international standard (ISO/IEC 15445:2000). HTML 4.01 was published in late 1999, with further errata published through 2001. In 2004, development began on HTML5 in the Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group (WHATWG), which became a joint deliverable with the W3C in 2008, and completed and standardized on 28 October 2014.

Hypertext features not in HTML

HTML lacks some of the features found in earlier hypertext systems, such as source tracking, fat links and others. Even some hypertext features that were in early versions of HTML have been ignored by most popular web browsers until recently, such as the link element and in-browser Web page editing.