

```
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>...</title>  
  
</html>
```



Three languages working together

HTML: Defines content and structure

CSS: Defines appearance

Js : Defines behavior

HTML Editors

- Atom
- Notepad ++
- Sublime Text
- Visual Studio Code



HTML Historical Milestones

1992

HTML 2.0

Developed by The IETF's HTML Working Group, which closed in 1996. It set the standard for core HTML features based upon current practice in 1994.

1997

HTML 2.0

W3C's first recommendation for HTML which represented the consensus on HTML features for 1996. HTML 3.2 added widely deployed features such as tables, applets, text-flow around images, superscripts & subscripts, while providing backwards compatibility with the existing HTML 2.0 standard.

1999

HTML 4.01

Added support for more multimedia options, scripting languages, style sheets, better printing facilities, and documents that are more accessible to users with disabilities.

2000

XHTML 1.0

With a wealth of new features, XHTML 1.0 was a reformulation of HTML 4.01 in XML, and combined the strength of HTML 4 with the power of XML.

2015

HTML 5

Made to replace HTML 3.2, HTML 4, and XHTML 1x, HTML5 has a plethora of new features compared to its predecessors. These include offline media storage support, more specific content elements (like footer, header, navigation, etc.), simpler inline doctype, audio, and video embedding support.

2016

HTML 5.1

Better capabilities regarding video experience, web forms, image accessibility, and the checking of spelling and grammar.

2017

HTML 5.2

Improvements on content security policy, payment request API for eCommerce websites, the accessibility of rich Internet applications for disabled people, and changes to the <main> element to support responsive design.



HTML is the primary language of the World Wide Web (WWW). Developers use it to design web page elements, such as text, hyperlinks, and multimedia files. HTML 5.2, upgraded in 2017, is the latest version of HTML.



Static Website



Dynamic Website



Static Website

- Easy to build.
- Cheap to host.
- Fixed Content



Server



Client



Dynamic Website

- Little Hard to build.
- Costly than Static website to host.
- Easily edit the content by their own.



Server

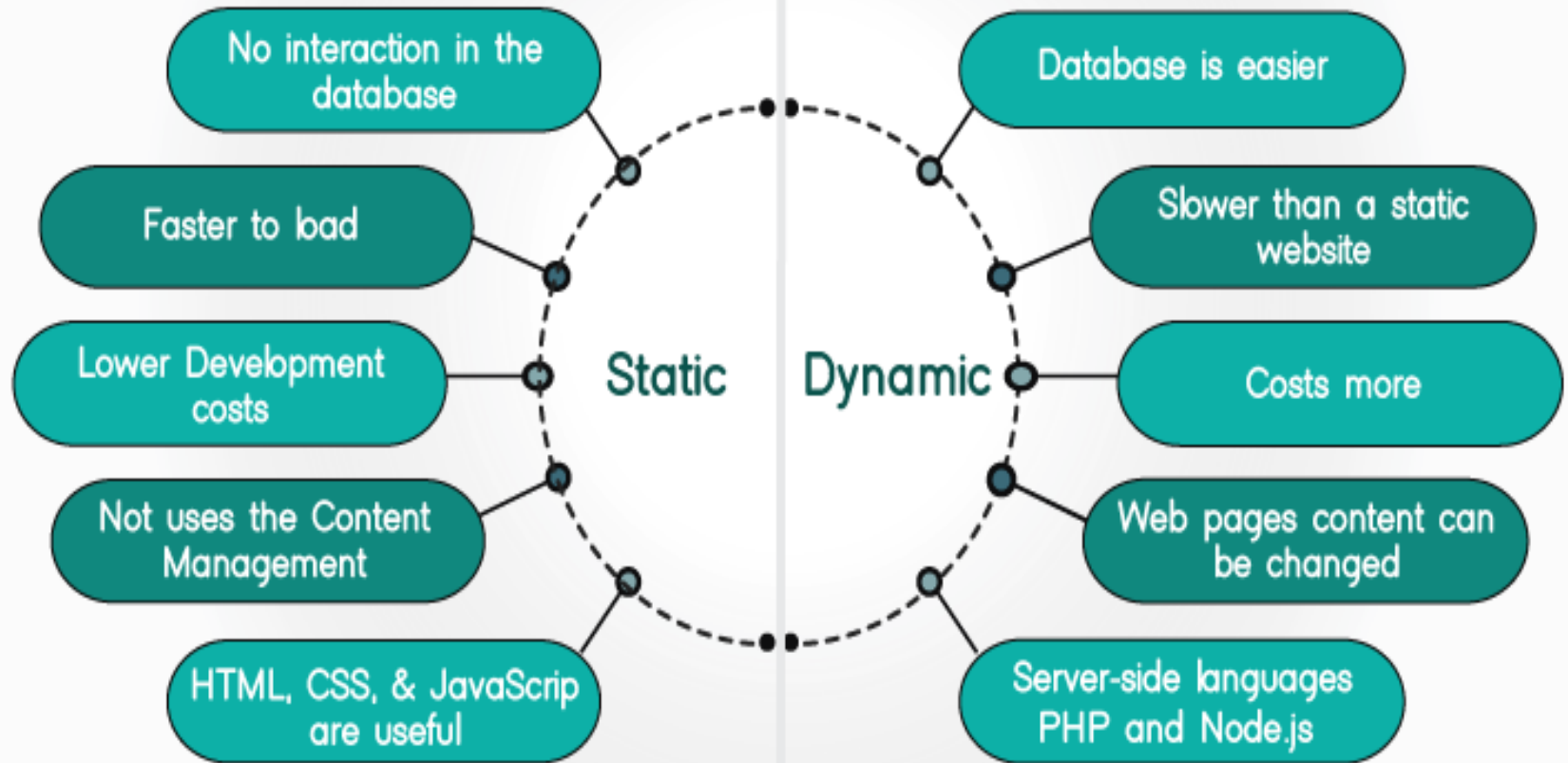


Database Server



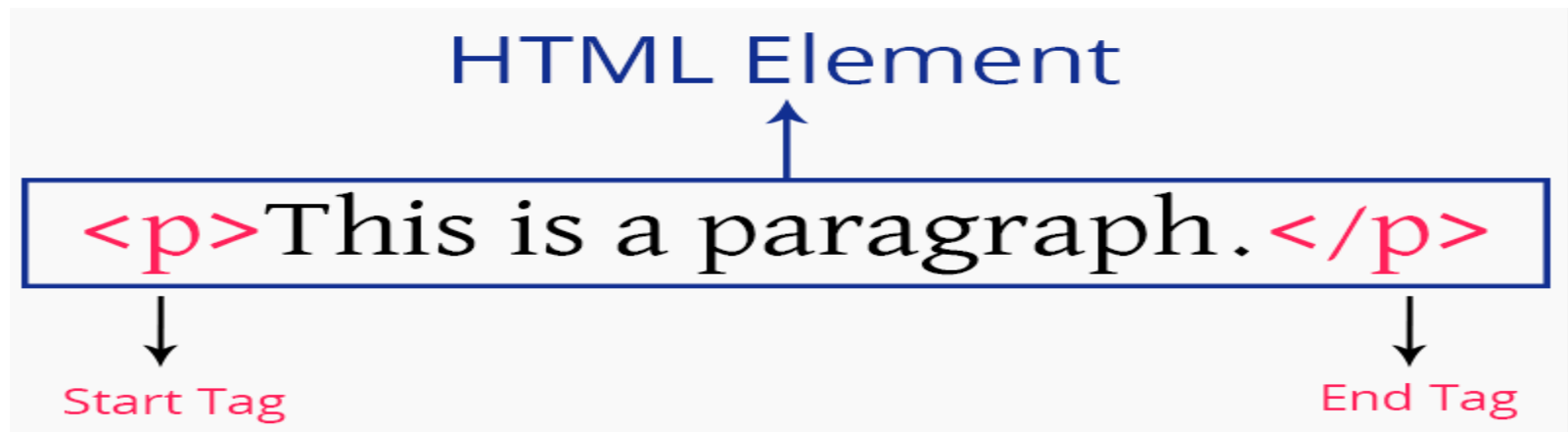
Client

Comparison of The Static & Dynamic Website



HTML Tags

- Container Tag
- Empty Tag



Tags

- HTML basic tags
- Formatting tags
- Image tags
- Link tags
- List tags
- Form and input tags
- Table tags
- Media tags
- Meta tags
- Style and programming tags
- General tags

HTML

The DTD (!DOCTYPE declaration).

The main container (html element).

The head section (head element).

The body section (body element).

Structure HTML

Header



Content

main

Sidebar

Content

Footer

Sidebar

Content



<html>

<head>

<style>

</style>

<script>

</script>

</head>

<body>

<h1>

</h1>

<p>

</p>

</body>

</html>