



Introduction to HTML 5

INTRODUCTION

Computers on the Internet are either Servers or Clients and communicate via networking protocols. The clients send requests to the servers, and the servers respond immediately with the required data.

Servers store files and information in the form of websites. These websites contain millions of pages called web pages, which include, text, graphics, video, audio, and links to other pages called Hyperlinks. Have you ever wondered how these web pages are created? Which language is used to create these web pages? The answer is: HTML. HTML is the most widely used language to design web content for the Internet. Let us now learn the basics of HTML.

HTML

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is a complete code package that enables the user to create web pages comprising both text and graphics. It is a simple markup language that expresses the structure and behaviour of web documents. All web browsers are designed to understand and interpret this language.



Hypertext

Hypertext refers to a word, phrase or text that can be linked to another document, text, or web page. It includes both textual and graphical hyperlinks. When you click on the hypertext, it opens a linked web page.

Markup Language

A markup language is a computer language that uses tags to define elements within a document. It is human-readable and consists of standard words rather than typical programming syntax.

BRIEF HISTORY OF HTML

HTML began its journey in the early 1980s with GML (General Markup Language). In 1986, this language was improved and standardised as SGML (Standard General Markup Language). In 1989, Tim Berners-Lee and his team modified this language and named it as HTML. The standard version of HTML came into existence in 1995 with the launch of HTML2.0. Later, HTML3.0 was introduced in 1987, followed by HTML4.0. HTML5 around 2008. Two major organisations involved in developing HTML5 were W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) and Hypertext Application Technology Working Group.

HTML5

HTML5 represents the latest version of HTML. It is a markup language by which we can create a web page in an easy and convenient way with HTML5, adding audio and video clips to web pages is as easy as including images, which was unfeasible in previous versions without external software or plug-ins like Flash Player. The CANVAS element also allows you to draw images directly on the web page. These new features have enhanced the relevance and credibility of HTML.

TOOLS USED IN HTML

We need two basic tools to work with HTML documents:

- An HTML Editor for creating and saving the documents.
- A Browser for viewing the documents.

HTML Editor

An HTML editor is a program used for creating web pages. It makes HTML formatting faster and easier. The two most commonly used HTML editors are WYSIWYG and Text editors.

WYSIWYG Editor

WYSIWYG stands for **What You See Is What You Get**. It allows the users to do the editing directly within the web browser. It is not essential to have knowledge of HTML while working with WYSIWYG editor. This type of web editor allows users to see how the page will appear in a web browser. It is equipped with graphical interfaces and tools for developing web pages and inserting images, tables, lists, hyperlinks, etc. Some popular WYSIWYG editors are Adobe Dreamweaver, Amaya, Google Web Designer, and Microsoft Frontpage.

Text Editor

A text editor involves the use of HTML. Text editors such as Wordpad and Notepad can be used to create HTML documents. A text editor provides a variety of features such as HTML validator, auto-completion of coding, FTP, syntax highlighting, table generator and URL highlighting. Users who have some knowledge of HTML can use Text editor.

Web Browser

A web browser is an application program that provides a way to view at and interact with information on the World Wide Web. It is used to display HTML documents in the form of web pages. Some commonly used web browsers are:



Google Chrome



Apple Safari



Mozilla Firefox



Microsoft Edge