

Features of HTML

HTML is a form of language that is oriented toward the presentation of single-page text documents (Web Pages) with specialized software called a web browser. HTML is usually created in a text editor such as Netscape Composer, or even Microsoft Word, and stored in a text file with a name usually ending in ".html" or ".htm". Such a file is typically created with the intent that it will be accessed over the World Wide Web, which uses the HTTP network protocol to transfer the files to requesting computers. A request for an HTML document is usually made by a web browser, and upon receipt, the document is transmitted and presented to the user. However, HTML can also be transmitted in email messages and delivered by software for email. Internet Explorer is just one example of such browser that is most commonly used, but we also have Netscape, Mozilla, and AOL among the others. HTML provides a means by which the document's main content, which is text, can be annotated with tags. The tags are nothing but explicit text commands enclosed in brackets. The role of the tags can range from minor text decorations, such as specifying that a certain word be

underlined or that an image be inserted, to sophisticated scripts, and form definitions that control web browsers. Those tags may include information about the document's title and author (remember when you inserted your name as an author in your first web-page - it was not visible within your page, however, "behind" the document is the actual code that includes your name within the 'author' tags). Tags also give structural information such as an expression of how the content is segmented into paragraphs, lists, headings, arbitrary divisions, etc., and most importantly, information that allows the document to be linked to other documents. Although most HTML documents contain a main body of text, it is not uncommon to encounter HTML documents that exist only to present visual media in a web browser without any or very limited text. As I said earlier, the most frequently used feature of HTML pages is hyperlink, the ability to link individual HTML documents with one another.

To exchange web pages (HTML documents) over the Internet successfully, we must ensure that we all have internationally

accepted set of rules that will govern the exchange of those files. We refer to these sets of rules as protocols. A protocol that governs the transfer of HTML documents is called HTTP. HTTP (stands for Hyper Text Transfer Protocol) is the primary method used to exchange information on the World Wide Web. The purpose of HTTP is to provide a way to publish and receive HTML pages. HTTP is a request/response

protocol between clients and servers. Clients are computers that make a request and respectively obtain services from servers, and servers are computers that store services and thus offer services to the requesting clients. Therefore, for others to be able to view your web page (they will be obtaining services from your page), your web page must be stored on a accessible server, where it can be accessed by clients.

Answer the following questions in Microsoft Word document. Watch for layout consistency + add borders and WordArt title:

1. What is HTML and what does it stand for?
2. What is an HTML document?
3. What is HTTP and what does it stand for?
4. What application would you use to create an HTML document?
5. What applications do you know that enable you to view HTML documents?
6. What is a server and give an example?
7. What is a tag and give an example?
8. What is a client and give an example?
9. Where do you have to store your web page so it is accessible to the world?
10. What is the most frequently used feature of HTML documents?