

Information

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the language that is used to write webpages and web applications. There are multiple versions of HTML, the most current one is HTML 5. HTML is not a program language, it is defined as a markup language. It tells the web browser how to structure the information displayed on the website. A web browser (the software used to access the internet) reads the HTML then displays the information to the user. To view the html on a website, press Ctrl u (if using Microsoft computer) or Command u (if using an Apple computer).

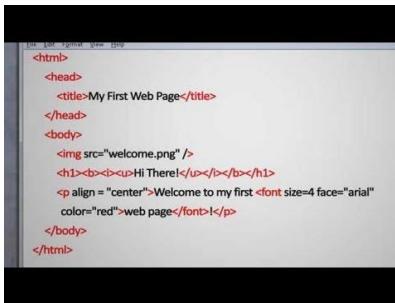
Tags add structure to a website such as headings, images, text. The tags surround the content and are presented using the <> and </> signs. To start the html code <html> is used, to end it is </html>. Element refers to the whole command <h1> Hello World</h1>, this shows the tag commands a heading <h1> will display 'Hello World'. The appearance of the page is controlled by style sheets.

There are necessary elements needed to produce a functioning and accessible website. A domain name system (DNS) is the website address eg: www.acs.org.au. This information is typed into the browser and tells the user where to find the website. Web hosting stores the data within the website. The files are uploaded and stored on a server that house and update files.

Video Resources

Click on the images to access the videos

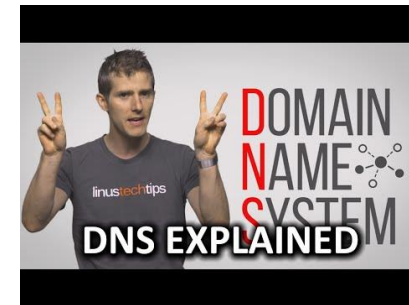
These videos explain HTML and DNS.



Video Source: HowcastTechGadets



Video Source: Techquicke



Video Source: Techquicke

HTML & WEBSITES

Components of a website



HTML

Hypertext Markup Language is used to write web pages and web applications.

The tag shows when the commands start and end

<> starts the command
</> ends the command

element is the instruction



<tag> content </tag>

WEBSITES

The *domain name* is the website's address

The *hosting site* stores the data from your website