

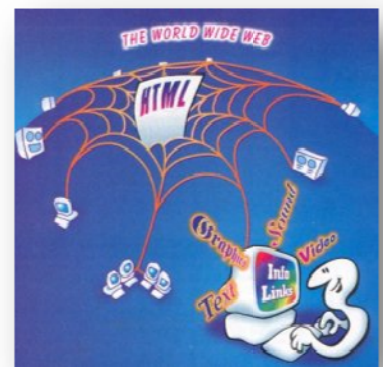
Introduction to Web Development Section (1)

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- In 1990 and 1991, Tim Berners-Lee created the World Wide Web at the European Laboratory for Particle Physics (CERN) in Geneva, Switzerland



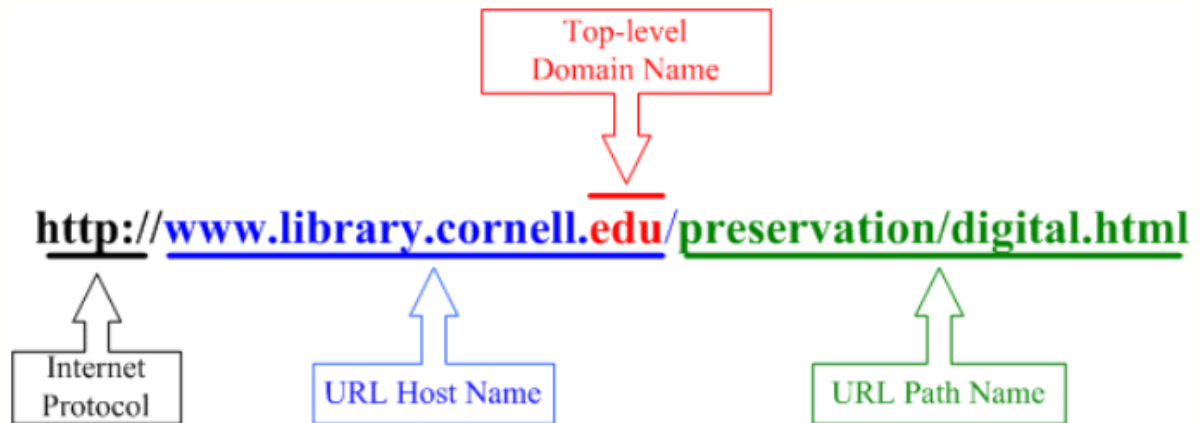
- The original purpose of the **World Wide Web (WWW)** was to provide easy access to cross-referenced documents that existed on the CERN computer network
- **Hypertext linking** allows you to quickly open other Web pages



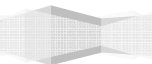
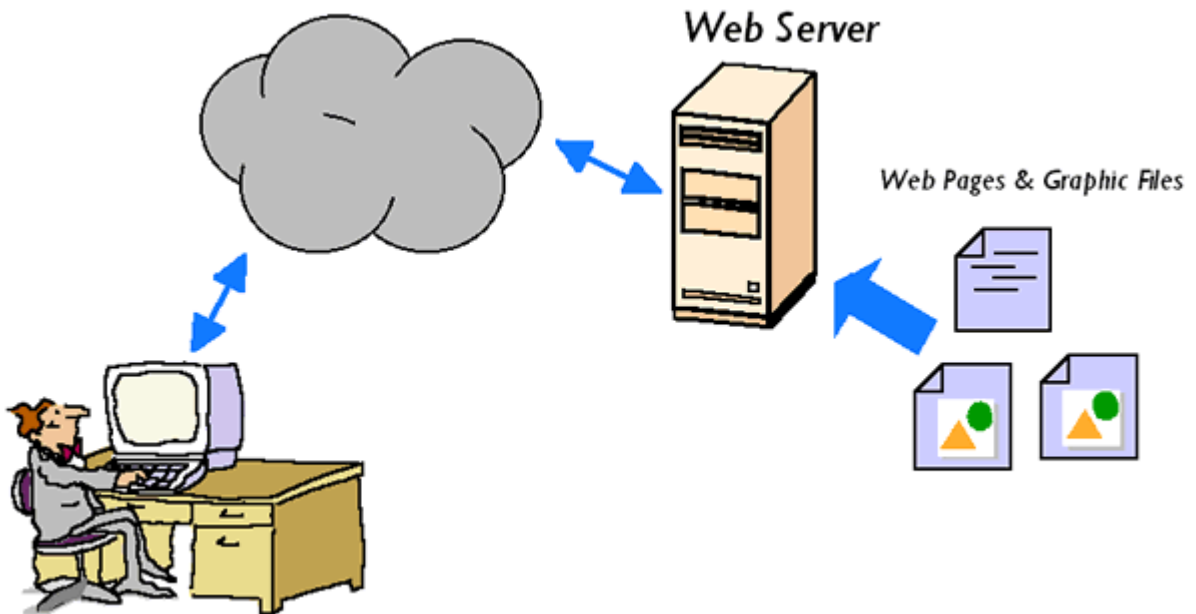
- A document on the Web is called a **Web page**



- A Web page is identified by a unique address called the Uniform Resource Locator (**URL**)



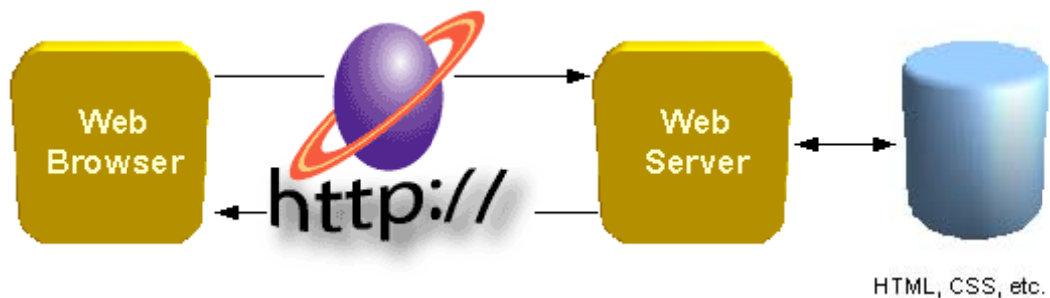
- A URL is also commonly referred to as a **Web address**
- A URL is a type of Uniform Resource Identifier (**URI**) → which means that a URL is a type of URI
- A **Web site** refers to the location on the Internet of the Web pages and related files



- Web pages are displayed using a program called a **Web browser**



- A **Web server** is a computer that delivers Web pages
 - The most popular Web server software is Apache HTTP Server (**Apache**)
 - The second most popular Web server is Microsoft Internet Information Services (**IIS**) for Windows



- Web pages are created using Hypertext Markup Language (**HTML**)
- Web pages are commonly referred to as **HTML pages** or **documents**
- A **markup language** is a set of characters or symbols that define a document's logical structure
- HTML is based on an older language called Standard Generalized Markup Language (**SGML**)
- Like **SGML**, **HTML** was originally designed as a way of defining the elements in a document independent of how they would appear
- **HTML** has evolved into a language that defines how elements should appear in a Web browser

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC  
<html>  
<!-- created 2003-12-12-->  
<head><title>XYZ</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
<p>  
  voluptatem accusantium do  
  totam rem aperiam eaque  
</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

HTML

