What is the World Wide Web?

The internet is a global network of computers. The World Wide Web is part of the internet that can be accessed through website. Websites consist of webpages which allow you to see information.

Websites are accessed using a web browser. A browser is a program designed to display the information held on a website. Every website has an address at which it can be found, a bit like a house address.

Using HTML to create websites

All webpages on the internet are created using a language called Hypertext Markup Language (HTML), which describes:

- What information appears on a webpage
- How it appears on the page (formatting)
- Any links to other pages or sites

HTML can be written in specialist software, or a simple text editor like notepad. As long as the document is saved with the file extension '.html' it can be opened and viewed as a webpage from a browser. This example HTML code displays a message on a webpage:

```
<html>
    <body>
        <h1> Hello World</h1>
        <p> This is my first web page</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

The code uses tags to describe the appearance of the information:

<html>   states that the document is a HTML document

<body>   states that the information appears in the body of the page

<h1>   states that the following text appears as a prominent heading

<p>   states that this is the beginning of a new paragraph
<b>   states that the following text appears as bold
<em>   states that the following text should be emphasised
<center>   states that the text should be center in that particular line

 and <li> are used to create bullet pointed list.

CSS (Cascading Style Sheet)

HTML defines the structure and content of your web page

CSS defines the style and layout of web pages

CSS can be used to change the style of a whole website, one web page or a single occurrence of an element, e.g.
<h1 style="text-align:center">

CSS Syntax
When adding CSS to a web page it is a defined at the top of the page between the <style> tags.
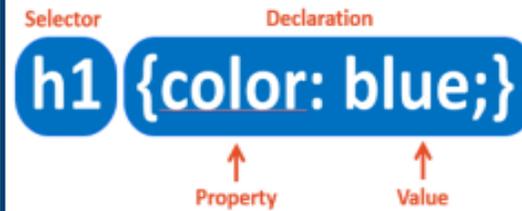
Common Web Design Features

- Limited colour palette
- Limited font selection
- Common interface across all pages
- Navigation bar
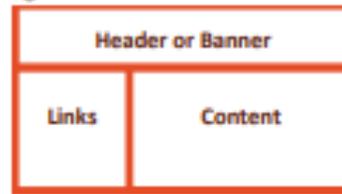
Considering your audience
Define your audience clearly
 - For example, young or old!
What is the purpose of your website?
 - To entertain or to inform.
How will this affect your design?

HTML	(Hypertext Markup Language) standard markup language for Web pages. It defines the meaning and structure of web content..
Tags	used to indicate the beginning and end of an HTML element. E.g
Media	Referring to a file that can be added to a webpage (audio, image, or video)
CSS	Cascading Style Sheet—the language we use to style an HTML document
Format	To arrange or alter a document.
Search Engine	A software program that helps people find the information they are looking for online using keywords or phrases
World Wide Web	The collection of webpages stored and accessed using the internet
Hyperlinks	A clickable object taking you to another destination, such as a webpage.
File type	a name given to a specific kind of file, stating the format in which it is stored. E.g .doc for word, .jpg for images and .html for webpages.
Audience	The people you are aiming to reach through the website.
Purpose	The intended reason in which the website is being made for (make money, inform, etc)
Browser	The piece of software being used to access the World Wide Web
Syntax	The structure of statements in a computer language.

Responsive Design
Websites are viewed on different screen sizes. Webpages must automatically adjust to fit. Set widths as percentages rather than pixels.

Programming