



**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING,  
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**A Report on**

**HTML CSS JAVASCRIPT**

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**Submitted by:**

**Sushant Kumar Gaurav  
(20103062)**

**Submitted to –**

**Dr. Princy Matlani  
Assistant Professor**

# Completion Certificate

 <p><b>JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY</b></p> <p>Jul 11, 2023</p> <p><b>Sushant Kumar Gaurav</b></p> <p>has successfully completed</p> <p><b>HTML, CSS, and Javascript for Web Developers</b></p> <p>an online non-credit course authorized by Johns Hopkins University and offered through Coursera</p> <p><i>Yakov C.</i></p> <p><small>Yakov Charkov Adjunct Professor, Graduate Computer Science School of Engineering Johns Hopkins University</small></p>	<p><b>COURSE CERTIFICATE</b></p>  <p>Verify at: <a href="https://coursera.org/verify/SNSTXPUF20AU">coursera.org/verify/SNSTXPUF20AU</a></p> <p><small>Coursera has confirmed the identity of the individual and their participation in the course.</small></p> <p><small>This certificate does not affirm that the learner was enrolled as a student at Johns Hopkins University. It does not confer a PhD degree, master's degree or degree, establish a relationship between the learner and Johns Hopkins University, or certify that the learner is a student of Johns Hopkins University. This certificate is not valid for any purpose beyond the online course provided by Coursera.</small></p>
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# Introduction to HTML

HTML means Hyper Text Markup Language.

The HTML allow us to define the structure of a document or a website.

HTML is **NOT** a programming language, it's a markup language, which means its purpose is to give structure to the content of the website, not to define an algorithm.

It is a series of nested tags (it is a subset of XML) that contain all the website information (like texts, images and videos). Here is an example of tags:

```
<title>This is a title</title>
```

The HTML defines the page structure. A website can have several HTMLs to different pages.

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) uses a markup system composed of elements which represent specific content. Markup means that with HTML you declare what is presented to a viewer, not how it is presented.

Visual representations are defined by Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and realized by browsers. Still existing elements that allow for such, like e.g. font, "are entirely obsolete, and must not be used by authors".

HTML is sometimes called a programming language but it has no logic, so is a markup language. HTML tags provide semantic meaning and machine-readability to the content in the page.

An element usually consists of an opening tag (`<`), a closing tag (`>`), which contain the element's name surrounded by angle brackets, and the content in between: `...content...`

There are some HTML elements that don't have a closing tag or any contents. These are called void elements. Void element. Element names can be thought of as descriptive keywords for the content they contain, such as video, audio, table, footer.

A HTML page may consist of potentially hundreds of elements which are then read by a web browser, interpreted and rendered into human readable or audible content on the screen.