```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Web Page Activity 1</title>

<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">


</head>


<body>


<h1>The World Wide Web</h1>


<p>The World Wide Web, abbreviated as WWW and

commonly known as the web, is a system of

interlinked hypertext documents accessed via the

Internet.</p>
<p>With a web browser, one can view web pages

that may contain text, images, videos, and other

multimedia and navigate between them by using hyperlinks.</p>


<p>There are many different types of web sites,

including:</p>
<ul>

<li>Social networking</li>

<li>Publishing</li>

<li>Wikis</li>

<li>Shopping and catalog</li>

<li>Search portal</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
</body>

</html>
```

```
<html>

<head>

<title>Web Page Activity 2</title>

<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html;

charset=UTF-8">

<style type="text/css">

body {font-family: arial, sans-serif;}

h1 {border-bottom: solid thin;}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Social Media</h1>
```

<p>Social media refers to the means of interactions among people in which they create, share, and exchange information and ideas in virtual communities and networks.</p>

<p>There are many effects that stem from Internet usage. According to Nielsen, Internet users continue to spend more time with social media sites than any other type of site. At the same time, the total time spent on social media in the U.S. across PC and mobile devices increased by 37 percent to 121 billion minutes in July 2012 compared to 88 billion minutes in July 2011.</p>

<p>Social media differentiates from traditional/industrial media in many aspects such as:</p>

Quality

Reach

Frequency

Usability

Immediacy

</body>

</html>

<!-- Web page activity #2 by Your Name -->

<!-- source http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_media-->

<html>

<head>

<title>Web Page Project 1-5</title>

<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html;

charset=UTF-8">

</head>

```html
<body>
```

```html
<h1>Web Browser</h1>
```

```html
<p>A web browser (commonly referred to as a browser) is a software application for retrieving,
presenting, and traversing information resources on the World Wide Web. An information resource is
identified by a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) and may be a web page, image, video or other piece of
content. Hyperlinks present in resources enable users easily to navigate their browsers to related
resources.</p>
```

```html
<p>Although browsers are primarily intended to use the World Wide Web, they can also be used to
access information provided by web servers in private networks or files in file systems.</p>
```

```html
<p>The major web browsers are:</p>
```

```html
<ul>
```

```html
<li>Google Chrome</li>
```

```html
<li>Mozilla Firefox</li>
```

```html
<li>Internet Explorer</li>
```

```html
<li>Opera</li>
```

```html
<li>Safari</li>
```

```html
</ul>
```

```html
<h2>History</h2>
```

```html
<p>The first web browser was invented in 1990 by Sir Tim Berners-Lee. It was called WorldWideWeb
and was later renamed Nexus.</p>
```

```html
<p>In 1993, browser software was further innovated by Marc Andreessen with the release of Mosaic
(later Netscape), "the world's first popular browser," which made the World Wide Web system easy to
use and more accessible to the average person. Andreesen's browser sparked the Internet boom of the
1990s. The introduction of Mosaic in 1993 - one of the first graphical web browsers - led to an explosion
in web use. Andreessen, the leader of the Mosaic team at NCSA, soon started his own company, named
Netscape, and released the Mosaic-influenced Netscape Navigator in 1994, which quickly became the
world's most popular browser, accounting for 90% of all web use at its peak (see usage share of web
browsers).</p>
```

<!-- Web page project 1-5 by Your Name -->

</body>

</html>

<!-- source http://en.wikipedia.org/Web_browser-->

<html>

<head>

<title>Web Page Project 1-6</title>

<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html;

charset=UTF-8">

<style type="text/css">

h1 {color:blue; font-family: verdana; border-bottom: thin solid;}

p {font-family: arial;)

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Cascading Style Sheets</h1>

<p>Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation semantics (the look and formatting) of a document written in a markup language. Its most common application is

to style web pages written in HTML and XHTML, but the language can also be applied to any kind of XML document.</p>

<p>CSS is designed primarily to enable the separation of document content (written in HTML or a similar markup language) from document presentation, including elements such as the layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple pages to share formatting, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content (such as by allowing for tableless web design). CSS can also allow the same markup page to be presented in different styles for different rendering methods, such as onscreen, in print, by voice (when read out by a speech-based browser or screen reader) and on Braille-based, tactile devices. It can also be used to display the web page differently depending on the screen size or device on which it is being viewed. While the author of a document typically links that document to a CSS file, readers can use a different style sheet, perhaps one on their own computer, to override the one the author has specified.</p>

<!-- Web page project 1-6 by Your Name -->

</body>

</html>

<!-- source http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets-->