

**WEBSITE CREATION CAPABILITIES, BASIC CONCEPTS AND SOFTWARE USED IN ITS CREATION.**

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**Abstract:** It is unpredictable whether documents on the WWW are designed for specific computer platforms or stored in a certain format. But a user working on a computer should get a well-formatted document, no matter what terminal they are working on. HTML templating language solves this problem. This article provides information about the possibilities and basic concepts of creating a Web page.

**Keywords:** Hyper Text Markup Language, software tool, hypertext, tags, hyperlink.

HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) is a tool for creating hypertext documents on the WWW. HTML consists of a simple set of commands that describe the structure of a document. Using HTML commands, it is possible to change the form of texts as desired, that is, to extract a certain part of the text and write it in another file, as well as to insert different colored images from another place, to insert audio and video data. It has hypertext links that link it to other documents. Usually, HTML editing doesn't require a software tool, but there are plenty of handy editing tools. Websites created in some software may not be read by some browsers. Therefore, web data is usually entered according to the rules of the HTML language. HTML was created to work in Internet technologies, and its documents (written in ASCII codes) consist of plain text files. They contain specially marked codes. MS FrontPage, Macromedia Dreamweaver, and a number of similar specialized software tools can be used to create and edit HTML documents by the average user. When working in MS Windows Notepad or Wordrad editor, to save HTML documents in text format, you need to use the command «Sokhranit kak». HTML documents differ from plain text files by special character codes (tags).

HTML constructs are called TEGs. In order for the browser to distinguish TEGs from plain text, they are enclosed in angle brackets. The TEG imaging process marks the beginning of the line of motion. If this action applies to the entire document, such a tag will not have its own closing pair. The second of the pair of tags completes the action of the first. For example, every Web page should start with an <html> tag and end with an

<html> tag. If you notice, the closing tag differs from the opening one by the "/" symbol. Tag names can be written in uppercase or lowercase letters, which are treated equally by the browser. HTML has the same commenting capabilities as any other computer language. The comment is written between the following symbols «<- - >» and «- ->». Originally, the World Wide Web was a word processing language-like system for viewing textual data and HTML documents. Currently, HTML is one of the most popular languages on the World Wide Web. Data written in HTML includes text files, graphic data, and more.

Communication between documents and data formatting tools are implemented using a tool called a tag. The text and tags of a web page are placed in a file called an HTML document. Depending on which tag you use, the information will appear differently in the browser window. There are hundreds of tags for inserting and editing data in an HTML document. Each Web page can contain several hypertext or hyperlinks. Hyperlinks are the basis of traffic on websites. When selecting an application, the user "drops" to the address associated with the URL that loads the browser window or launches the utility. Sometimes the result of a hyperlink leads to the opening of a new Web page that redirects to an e-mail or FTP server. In order for the user to select the reference, the Web designer must create it.

The (anchor, yakor) element is used to create a hyperlink. It is filled with the href attribute that indicates the referring URL. Therefore, to create a hyperlink, it is necessary to determine the URL address. The (anchor, yakor) element is used to create a hyperlink. It is filled with the href attribute that indicates the referring URL. Therefore, to create a hyperlink, it is necessary to determine the URL address.

When creating a hyperlink, if we want to use a service or an address on the Internet, it is necessary to specify its full address. If we want to create hyperlinks from the web pages we have, there are some cases that facilitate the work. The tags are enclosed in < > brackets so that they are not visible in the browser, but for convenience. Usually, most tags are repeated twice and given in pairs, that is, "open and close". For example, < BODY>, < / BODYX HTML body tags are capitalized and start with < HTML > and end with < / BODYX . It is not case sensitive. It is also recommended to insert and tags into the document according to the HTML language template. When a browser reads an HTML document, their presence clearly indicates the sections of the document. But even without them, the browser reads the HTML document correctly, but the document sections are not separated from each other.

XML is also considered a language similar to HTML. Unlike HTML, in XML, the programmer creates his own tags and places information between them. XML tags are case sensitive. HTML tags represent how the document will appear on the screen. XML tags are used to describe information in a document. In addition, new tags can be created

using XML. XML stores data in a structured way. XML is mainly used for data exchange because XML is platform independent and is very convenient to work over HTTP.

Today, you can't just get information through websites. In addition to obtaining information on today's modern sites, you can edit the given information (for example, Wikipedia), add new information (for example, comment on sites), transfer one type of information to another type in the online system. you can receive data in the form of data (for example, convert video files to mp3 format in an online system), engage in online communication with an unlimited number of users at the same time (for example, chat) and perform other interactive operations. This, in turn, means that compared to the time when only HTML was used, the creation of sites on the Internet has improved significantly.

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