

HTML



The sky is the limit.....

Welcome to HTML



Welcome to the HTML module. This module will teach you to create and design Web pages using codes called **Hypertext Mark-up Language (HTML)**. HTML is a computer language and is the most popular method of programming Web pages. Web pages are HTML documents that consist of text and HTML tags. A Web browser interprets the tags in an HTML document and displays the document as a Web page. Once you become familiar with HTML (and it may be a little confusing at first) you'll be creating great looking Web pages with ease!

When you finish this module, you'll be able to do the following:

- ✓ set up a basic web page
- ✓ add headings of different levels
- ✓ add background colour and images
- ✓ add hypertext links
- ✓ align images on your web page
- ✓ change link colours
- ✓ create nested lists
- ✓ change the font color and size
- ✓ add images
- ✓ change the background color
- ✓ change the font style
- ✓ add borders to your images
- ✓ create ordered/unordered lists
- ✓ add horizontal rule

Creating Personal Web Pages

The two basic categories of Web pages are *commercial* and *personal*. Commercial web pages provide information about companies, which often include product, services, shopping, contact, and job listing information. Professional web page designers often design them for companies.

There are many different reasons for creating personal Web pages. Many people create Web pages to share information about their families, pets, vacations, or favorite hobbies. Some people create Web pages to present a résumé to potential employers or to display joke collections or humorous stories. You can also create Web pages to display information, pictures, sound clips, and videos about a favorite celebrity, sports team, or TV show. Web pages can be used to give information about an organization or club to which you belong - you can include a schedule of upcoming events and detailed information about the goals of the organization.

In this module, your final project will be a web site on a topic of your choice, with your teacher's approval, of course. It will not be available for viewing anywhere else but on the computers you work on at school.

Getting Started

HTML is a very precise language. Everything must be entered on the programming page exactly as you read it in this module or else it will not display properly on your Web page. As you work your way through the activities in this module, **be sure to enter everything very carefully.**

HTML uses codes, or **Tags** to work. The tags are specific instructions or commands for the text, images, links, etc. It is very useful to use all capitals letters for the tags so that they stand out from the text. This way, when you want to change things on your Web page, the tags are easier to find. Each tag is surrounded by angle brackets <>. Most tags have an opening tag and a closing tag that affect the text in between them. The closing tag has a forward slash (/) in it. For example, if you want the word *red* in the following sentence to appear in bold on your web page, you would enter: The apple is red and juicy. On your Web page, the sentence would look like this: The apple is **red** and juicy.

The programming for your Web page will be done in **Notepad**. Notepad is a simple text editor program that is used to create and edit documents that contain only text.

The program that decodes the tags is called the browser. The browser used on your computer is called **Internet Explorer**. Internet Explorer reads the tags and text you enter in the Notepad. The browser decodes the tags and displays the text and images you entered in your Notepad document in a Web page format.

REMEMBER!!

Work through each activity carefully, being sure to enter the tags exactly as they are shown. Remember, in HTML programming, typing errors cause the most problems.

Lots of information! But it will all make perfectly wonderful sense to you once you begin actually programming in HTML. So, let's get you started right away!

Activity 1 - Setting Up Your Practice Web Page

Before you begin, you should create a folder called HTML in you or your partner's network folder. (Whoever is logged in is where the files will be kept)

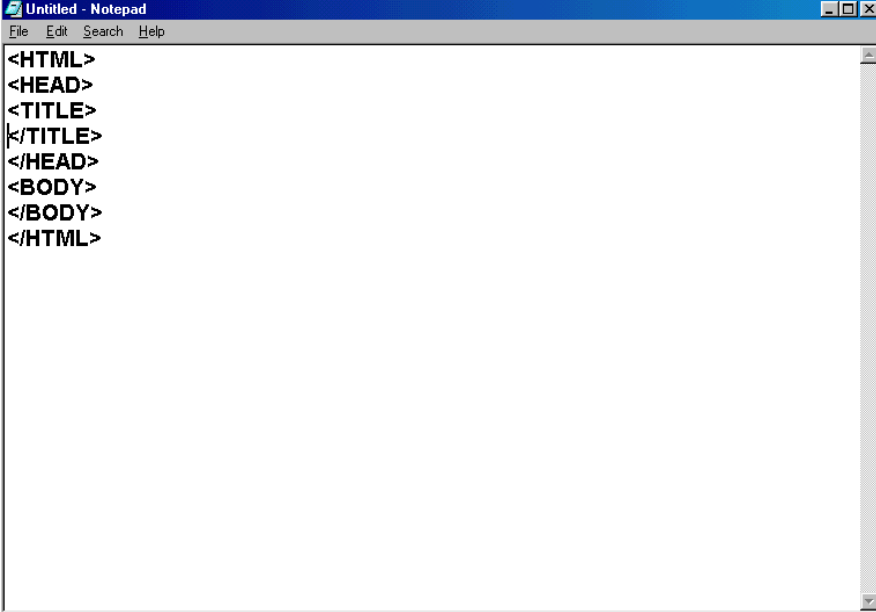
To do this, locate the network folder from My Computer. (The name of the person who logged in.) Right click inside the folder anywhere in a blank space and select New. From here, go to Folder. You should be able to name your folder immediately as HTML. IF not, you can right click the folder you have created and rename it to HTML. *All files during this module will be saved to this folder (Please remember this)*

Now you are ready to begin your creations:

- ✓ Double click on the Notepad icon located on the desktop (shown on the right) to open the program or *go to Start/Programs/Accessories/Notepad if you don't see the icon on the desktop.*
- ✓ Enter the information exactly as it is shown on the screen below.



This is the cursor
when we took a
picture of the
screen

A screenshot of the Notepad application window. The title bar says 'Untitled - Notepad'. The menu bar has 'File', 'Edit', 'Search', and 'Help'. The text area contains the following HTML boilerplate code:

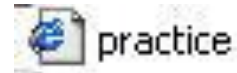
```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>
</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

An arrow points from the text 'This is the cursor when we took a picture of the screen' to the cursor position at the end of the first line of code, '<HTML>'.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>
</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

- ✓ Click on *File, Save As* and save the page as **practice.html** in the folder you created in you or your partner's network folder. The ".html" part of the file name is called an **extension**. This extension lets the computer know what type of file it is.

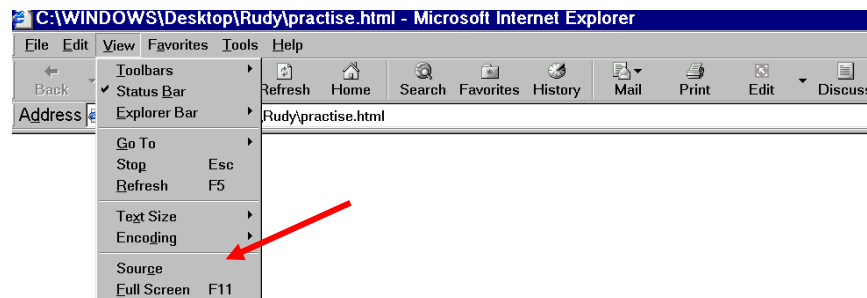
- ✓ Close the Notepad. Now we'll see if the browser can recognize your Notepad document as a Web page. Open your network folder using My Computer and double click on your folder (HTML) to open it. You should see an icon like the one shown below. Double click on the icon to view your Web page. So far, so good but it's a pretty boring Web page, huh?!! Don't worry. You'll soon get to add lots of stuff. You will continue to add to this page as you complete the different activities in the module.



TAGS

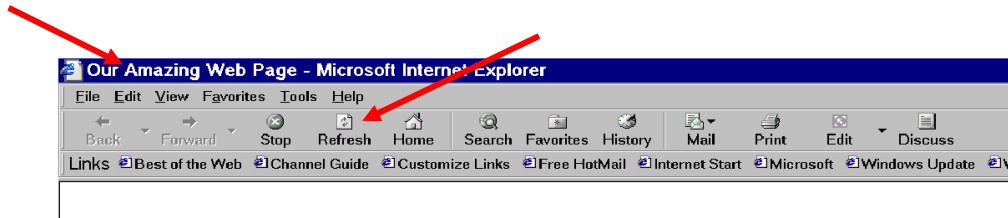
The tags you entered all have a specific purpose. The `<HTML>` and `</HTML>` tags identify the start and end of your HTML programming. Between the `<HEAD>` and `</HEAD>` tags are where tags that contain instructions that are common to the entire Web page are placed. Did you notice that the `<TITLE>` and `</TITLE>` tags are enclosed within the `<HEAD>` tags? Good for you! It is within these tags that you enter the title of your Web page. Finally, between the `<BODY>` and `</BODY>` tags is where all of your text, pictures, and other stuff goes. **These eight tags are the basics for every HTML Web page.**

- ✓ With the web page you created already open, Click on *View* and then *Source*.



- ✓ Your screen will now display the source of your Web page - your Notepad document with the HTML programming tags you entered earlier. (The source is another name for your notepad document you work and you're your page in)
- ✓ Now let's give your Web page a title. After the `<TITLE>` tag and before the `</TITLE>` tag, enter ***Our Amazing Web Page***. Then click *Save* and close the Notepad program.

- ✓ Next click on *Refresh* to update your screen with the change you just made. Check out your new title! *Notice that the title isn't in the actual web page, but rather at the top of your screen.*



As you work through all of the following activities, you will be adding information to your Web page by changing information in the Notepad source. Remember to **Save** your changes in Notepad and **Refresh** your Web page after each change. To do this you will have both your web page and Notepad document open.

Here's a little tip to make switching between the Notepad and the browser a little faster: While holding down the **Alt** key, hit the **Tab** key. You'll switch back and forth between the two screens.

Activity 1 – Review Questions

Now it's time to review what you've learned in this activity. Enter the letter of the correct answer on your Activity Sheet.

1. What does HTML stand for?
 - A. Hot Mail
 - B. Hypertext Mark-up Language
 - C. Hypertext Made-up Language
 - D. Hypertext Mail Language

2. What is another name for HTML codes?
 - A. Hypertexts
 - B. Browsers
 - C. Tags
 - D. Links

3. The opening and closing tags for the title of a web page, in order, are:
 - A. <TITLE> and </TITLE>
 - B. </TITLE> and <TITLE>
 - C. TITLE and /TITLE
 - D. <TITLE> and </HEAD>

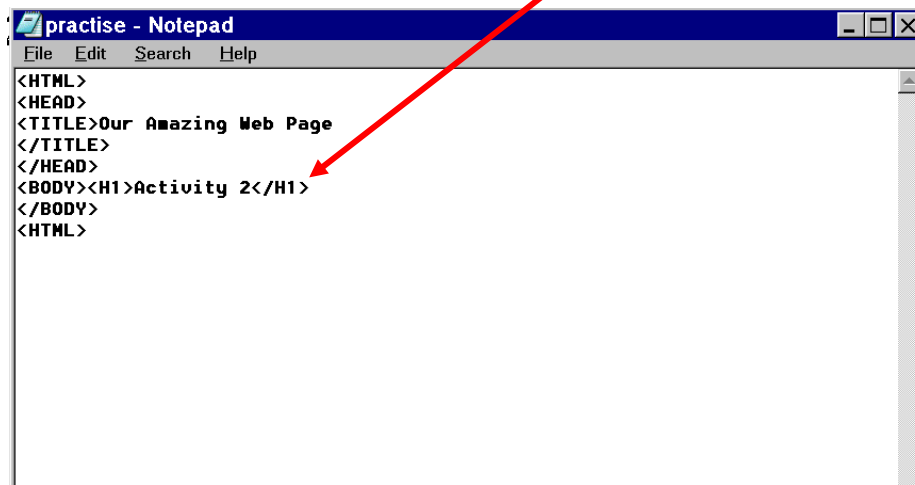
4. In the correct order and format, the eight tags that are the basics for an HTML Web page are:
 - A. HTML <HEAD> </HEAD> <TITLE> </TITLE> <BODY> </BODY> </HTML>
 - B. <HTML> <BODY> <HEAD> <TITLE> </TITLE> </HEAD> </BODY> </HTML>
 - C. <HTML> <HEAD> <TITLE> </TITLE> </HEAD> </HTML> <BODY> </BODY>
 - D. <HTML> <HEAD> <TITLE> </TITLE> </HEAD> <BODY> </BODY> </HTML>

5. What is a file extension?
 - A. A period and letters added to the end of a file name to identify what type of file it is.
 - B. The name of a folder.
 - C. The name of a text editor program.
 - D. An addition to the name of a file so that it is different from another file of the same name.

Activity 2 - Working with Headers


Now that you have your Web page set up, let's add some text headings. Headings are used to separate the information on your Web page so that it is organized and easier to read.

- ✓ If your web page and source isn't already open, open your Web page and then your source, and **add** the following between the <BODY> and </BODY> tags:



```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Our Amazing Web Page
</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY><H1>Activity 2</H1>
</BODY>
<HTML>
```

- ✓ *Save and Refresh.* Your Web page will now show the heading you entered. Headers are available in six different sizes or levels - H1 to H6.
- ✓ In your source, enter the following information shown here in bold. **
You will see "**enter the following in bold**" many times throughout the activities. It is because you are always working on the same page, therefore adding and making changes to it as you go. You do not have to put the text in BOLD STYLE in your source..saying this means that the bold text is something new you are adding.
- ✓ (You might want use copy and paste features in Notepad to reduce the amount of typing.)



```
<BODY><H1> Activity 2 </H1>
<H1>Welcome to our Web page!</H1>
<H2>Welcome to our Web page!</H2>
<H3>Welcome to our Web page!</H3>
<H4>Welcome to our Web page!</H4>
<H5>Welcome to our Web page!</H5>
<H6>Welcome to our Web page!</H6>
</BODY>
```


Save and Refresh. Your Web page will now show the headings you entered.

- ✓ Headings can be centered on the page for better visual appeal. To do this, you must add centering tags. Enter these tags shown in bold below:

```
<BODY><H1> <CENTER> Activity 2 </CENTER></H1>
<H1>Welcome to our Web page!</H1>
<H2>Welcome to our Web page!</H2>
<H3>Welcome to our Web page!</H3>
<H4>Welcome to our Web page!</H4>
<H5>Welcome to our Web page!</H5>
<H6>Welcome to our Web page!</H6>
</BODY>
```

Save and Refresh. The Activity 2 heading is centered.

- ✓ Choose one of your other headings from activity 2 and center it in the same way.

Activity 2 – Review Questions

Enter the letter of the correct answer on your Activity Sheet.

1. The heading level that is the biggest is:
A. H1 B. H3 C. H5 D. H6
2. The heading level that is the smallest is:
A. H1 B. H3 C. H5 D. H6
3. The line of code that you would use to center a level 5 heading of *Things To Do Today* would be:
A. <H5> <CENTER> Things To Do Today </H5>
B. <H5> <CENTER> Things To Do Today <CENTER>
C. <H5> <CENTER> Things To Do Today </CENTER> </H5>
D. <H3> <CENTER> Things To Do Today </CENTER> </H3>
4. Headings are used to:
A. make the Web page longer.
B. confuse the user by making information harder to find.
C. help organize text and images on the Web page.
D. create Web pages.

Activity 3 - Working with Text

In this activity you will learn how to add text to your Web page, and how to change its appearance, size, color and style.

- ✓ Add the following new tags (**in bold**) in the order in which they are shown:

```
<H6>Welcome to our Web page!</H6>  
<H1> <CENTER> Activity 3 </CENTER></H1>  
</BODY>
```

- ✓ Now add the following text (**remember new text in bold**):

```
<H1> <CENTER> Activity 3 </CENTER></H1>  
In this activity we will learn how to add text and change its  
size, color, and appearance.  
</BODY>
```

Save and Refresh. Your Web page should now look like this:



- ✓ Go back to your source and add the following new tags as they are shown here in bold:

In this activity we will learn **** how to add text **** and change its size, color, and appearance.

Save and Refresh. The text enclosed within the new tags should be shown in bold when you refresh your page.

- ✓ Add the following new tags in the order in which they are shown: (I is the capital letter I)

In this activity we will learn how to add text and change its <I> size, color, and appearance.</I>

Save and Refresh. The text enclosed within the new tags should be shown in italics when you refresh your page.

- ✓ Add the following new tags in the order in which they are shown in bold:

<TT> In this activity </TT> we will learn how to add text and change its <I> size, color, and appearance.</I>

Save and Refresh. The text enclosed within the new tags should be shown in typewriter text when you refresh your page. Typewriter text is often used to display instructions.

- ✓ Now let's work on changing the font size. Add the following (**shown in bold**) to your source:

In this activity we will learn how to add text and change its <I> size, color, and appearance.</I>

This is font size one.

This is font size two.

This is font size three.

This is font size four.

This is font size five.

This is font size six.

This is font size seven.

</BODY>

Save and Refresh. Each line of your text is a different size depending upon which pre-formatted font size you used.

- ✓ All of the tags you learned previously can be inserted to change the appearance of your text, regardless of its size. Add the following (**shown in bold**) to your source:

This is font size one.

<CENTER>This is font size two.</CENTER>

This is font size three.

 <I>This is </I>font size four.

<CENTER><I>This is font size five.</CENTER> </I> /FONT>


<I>This is </I>font size six.

This is<TT> font size </TT>seven.

Save and Refresh. Check out how your text appearance has changed!

- ✓ Now let's change the text color. Add the following to your source (in bold). ***Note that the O's are zeros and not letters:***

*Note how
they spell
colour*



```
<FONT SIZE="7">This is<|> font size </|>seven.</FONT><BR>
<BR><BR>
<FONT COLOR="#FF0000">This text is red.</FONT><BR>
<FONT COLOR="#0000FF">This text is blue.</FONT><BR>
<FONT COLOR="#008000">This text is green.</FONT><BR>
<FONT COLOR="#800080">This text is purple.</FONT><BR>
<FONT COLOR="#FFFF00">This text is yellow.</FONT><BR>
</BODY>
```

Save and Refresh. Check out how your text colors have changed!

- ✓ You can use either the code or the color name inside the " " in your tags. Using the list of the colors and their codes shown here, experiment with changing your text colors. Enter your tags in the following format:
` Your text here. `

HTML Color Codes

Aqua	#00FFFF	Navy	#000080
Black	#000000	Olive	#808000
Blue	#0000FF	Purple	#800080
Fuchsia	#FF00FF	Red	#FF0000
Gray	#808080	Silver	#C0C0C0
Green	#008000	Teal	#008080
Lime	#00FF00	White	#FFFFFF
Maroon	#800000	Yellow	#FFFF00

These are the only colors you can specify by name.
For a complete listing of codes and to see the colors,
visit www.maran.com/colorchart.

- ✓ Font size, color, and appearance tags can be combined to improve the design and layout of your Web page. Enter the following combination:

**<CENTER> <I>Welcome to Our Web Page</I></CENTER> **

Save and Refresh. Review all the codes you learned in this activity, experiment with some different combinations before you complete the review questions.

Changing the Font Style

You can customize your web page and make sections of your text stand out by changing the font style.

- ✓ Add the following text to your source:

**<H2>Activity 3B</H2><HR>

Ludwig van Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany in 1770. He spent most of his life in Vienna where he earned a living giving concerts, teaching piano, and selling his compositions. One of the most fascinating aspects of Beethoven's life was his triumph over the deafness that struck him during adulthood. In fact, he composed some of his most powerful works after losing his hearing.**

- ✓ Below use at least three different font styles in your web pages. Remember, changing the font style puts emphasis on sections of your text.

(Note: You can find the names of different font styles in the pull down menu Edit in Notepad, and then select Set Font.)

Add the appropriate tags to your source to display:

Your Name

Your partner's name

Your teacher's name

- ✓ *Save and refresh your web page*

Activity 3 – Review Questions

Enter the letter of the correct answer on your Activity Sheet.

1. The smallest pre-formatted font size is:
A. 1 B. 2 C. 5 D. 7
2. The biggest pre-formatted font size is:
A. 1 B. 2 C. 5 D. 7
3. The HTML you would use to center *This is fun!* in size 5, red text is:
A. <CENTER> This is fun! </CENTER>

B. This is fun! <CENTER> </CENTER>

C. <CENTER> This is fun! </CENTER>

D. <CENTER> This is fun! </CENTER>

4. What is the HTML that would create the following line of text?
*This is our **amazing** web site!! (Blue print)*
A. This is our <I> amazing web site!! </I>
B. This is our <I> amazing </I> web site!!
C. This is our <I> amazing </I> web site!!
D. <FONT="BLUE"> This is our <I> amazing </I> web site!!
5. <I> BBT is lots of fun. </I>
will create a line of text that looks like:
A. *BBT is lots of fun.*
B. **BBT is lots of fun.**
C. *BBT is lots of fun.*
D. **BBT is lots of fun.**

Activity 4 - Line Breaks, Spaces, and Horizontal Rules

In this activity, you will learn how to insert line breaks and horizontal rules into your Web page. Line breaks and horizontal rules are used to help organize the information on your Web page.

- ✓ Add the following to your Web page source:

Activity 4

There are many different reasons for creating personal Web pages. Many people create Web pages to share information about their families, pets, vacations, or favorite hobbies. Some people create Web pages to present a résumé to potential employers or to display joke collections or humorous stories. You can also create Web pages to display information, pictures, sound clips, and videos about a favorite celebrity, sports team, or TV show. Web pages can be used to give information about an organization or club to which you belong – you can include a schedule of upcoming events and detailed information about the goals of the organization.

</BODY>

Save and Refresh. The paragraph should be displayed on your Web page.

- ✓ Now copy and paste the paragraph immediately below the first one, and insert the following codes in the copy (shown in bold):

detailed information about the goals of the organization.

There are many different reasons for creating personal Web pages. **
** Many people create Web pages to share information about their families, pets, vacations, or favorite hobbies. **
** Some people create Web pages to present a résumé to potential employers or to display joke collections or humorous stories. **
** You can also create Web pages to display information, pictures, sound clips, and videos about a favorite celebrity, sports team, or TV show. **
** Web pages can be used to give information about an organization or club to which you belong – **
**you can include a schedule of upcoming events and detailed information about the goals of the organization. **

**

</BODY>

Save and Refresh. The second paragraph should now be also displayed on your Web page, but now you have controlled where the line breaks are in the paragraph text. This is useful for starting a new paragraph, for example.

- ✓ Speaking of paragraphs, the first line of a paragraph is always indented by five spaces. To insert a space in HTML, a special tag is used. Go back to the first of the paragraphs and add the following tags seen here in bold:

Activity 4

There are many different reasons for creating personal Web pages.

Save and Refresh. The first line of your paragraph is now indented.
Note that for this tag, the < and > are not used.

- ✓ And now for horizontal rules. Horizontal rules are simply dividing lines. Insert the following tag between the two paragraphs as shown:

detailed information about the goals of the organization.

<HR>
There are many different reasons for creating personal Web pages.

Save and Refresh. You should now have a horizontal line (or rule) separating the two paragraphs.

- ✓ Add horizontal rules to separate each activity on your Web page.

Activity 4 – Review Questions

Enter the letter of the correct answer on your Activity Sheet.

1. The tag used to insert a line break is:
A. B. <HR> C. D.

2. The tag used to insert a blank space is:
A. < > B. C. D.

3. The tag used to insert a horizontal rule is:
A. HR B. <HR> C. D.

4. To start a new second paragraph of text, the following HTML should be used immediately following the last word of the first paragraph:
A.

B.

C.

D.

 < >
5. Line breaks, horizontal rules, headers, and blank spaces are used to:
A. make the Web page longer.
B. create links to other Web pages.
C. help organize the information on the Web page.
D. confuse the designer of the Web page.

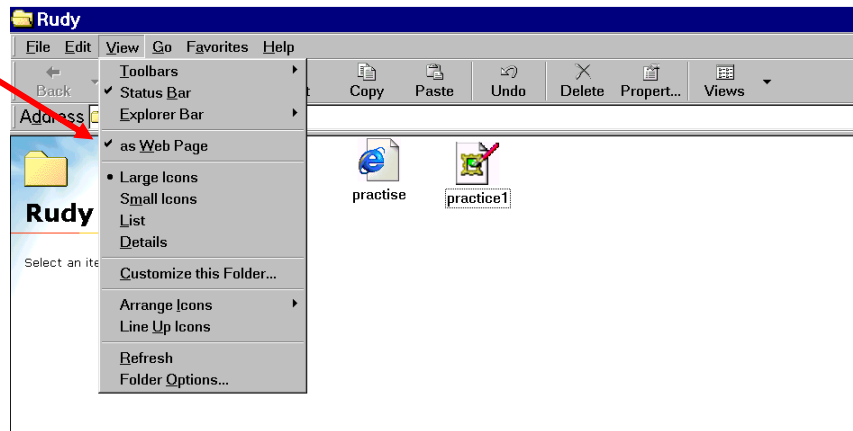
Activity 5 – Inserting Images

In this activity, you will learn how to insert images into your Web page. But first, a word of caution: unless an image is actually yours (you took the photo, you drew the art, etc.), you must acknowledge the rightful owner of the image if you copy it for your Web page. Not to do so is a form of theft called plagiarism. You may have noticed the Google credit on the title page of the module. Google.ca is a well known web search engine you can visit to find images for your web page. It is important that you acknowledge where the images come from by placing their logo on your page as well as the website (URL) of the site where you got the images from.

For this module's project, you will have to do a bibliography (or credits list) of all the Web sites you copied information or images from. For this practice page, you will use images that are saved in the 2640Stushare drive in the BBT9 folder under called **HTML Images**.

Images can be photographs or drawings (like clip-art). They are stored in files that are identified as images by the extensions **.jpg** or **.gif** depending upon what type of program was used to store the image data.

- ✓ Open the **HTML Images** folder in the 2640 Stushare drive/BBT9 folder.
- ✓ You can preview the images by one left-mouse click on their icon, and also view the correct file name with its extension, if you select **View** and **as Web Page**. You should also set up this view in your own folder.



- ✓ Select the image *Practice1.jpg*. Right-mouse click on it and *Copy*.
- ✓ Open your folder, right-mouse click, and *Paste*. The image file is now copied to your folder. Everything that you copy to use in your Web page should be saved in your network folder called HTML using the same method.
- ✓ Double-click on your Web page icon to open it and then *View* and *Source*.
- ✓ Enter the following (in bold):

```
<H1> <CENTER> Activity 5 </CENTER></H1>
<IMG SRC="Practice1.jpg"> <BR>
</BODY>
```

Save and *Refresh*. The image should now appear on your Web page.

- ✓ Enter the following (in bold):

```
<H1> <CENTER> Activity 5 </CENTER></H1>
<IMG SRC="Practice1.jpg"><BR>
<CENTER> <IMG SRC="Practice1.jpg"> </CENTER>
</BODY>
```

Save and *Refresh*. The image should now appear centered on your Web page.

- ✓ Go to Google.ca. Do a search for some images and copy a few images to your folder, or you can copy images from the *HTML Images* folder on the network drive as well.
- ✓ Practice placing these images on your Web page. Remember to ensure that your file name and extension are correct.

Activity 5 - Review Questions

Enter the letter of the correct answer on your Activity Sheet.

1. Plagiarism is:
 - A. allowed by copyright laws.
 - B. when you do not state where unoriginal text and images come from.
 - C. using HTML to place images on a Web page.
 - D. the extension used to shown that a file is an image.
2. Two examples of image file extensions are:
 - A. .gif and .jpg
 - B. .html and .gif
 - C. .doc and .jpg
 - D. .html and .jpg
3. The image contained in Santa.gif is to be centered on the Web page. The correct HTML is:
 - A. <CENTER> </CENTER>
 - B. <CENTER> </CENTER>
 - C.
 - D. <CENTER> </CENTER>

More..... About Aligning Images

You can use image alignment to wrap text around the left or right side of an image. You can also wrap text between two images. Text wrapping gives web pages a professional look.

- ✓ Add the following to your source using a file name of an image in your HTML folder to replace the ?:

```
<H2>Activity 5B</H2><HR><BR><BR>
<CENTER><IMG SRC="?"></CENTER>
```

- ✓ *Save and Refresh.* View the results on your web page.

- ✓ Next, enter the following:

**
Ludwig van Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany in 1770. He spent most of his life in Vienna where he earned a living giving concerts, teaching piano, and selling his compositions. One of the most fascinating aspects of Beethoven's life was his triumph over the deafness that struck him during adulthood. In fact, he composed some of his most powerful works after losing his hearing.
<HR>**

**
Ludwig van Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany in 1770. He spent most of his life in Vienna where he earned a living giving concerts, teaching piano, and selling his compositions. One of the most fascinating aspects of Beethoven's life was his triumph over the deafness that struck him during adulthood. In fact, he composed some of his most powerful works after losing his hearing.
<HR>**

- ✓ Save and Refresh. View the results on your web page.
- ✓ Add the following to your source using a file name of an image in your HTML folder to replace the ?:

**
 Ludwig van Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany in 1770. He spent most of his life in Vienna where he earned a living giving concerts, teaching piano, and selling his compositions. One of the most fascinating aspects of Beethoven's life was his triumph over the deafness that struck him during adulthood. In fact, he composed some of his most powerful works after losing his hearing.
<HR>**

- ✓ *Save and Refresh.* View the results on your web page.

AND EVEN MORE>>> Bordering Images

To make your images stand out, particularly if you are using another image or design for your page background, you can add a border to the images in varying widths. The border should be wide enough to be visible, but not so wide that it draws attention away from your image.

- ✓ Add the following to your source using a file name of an image in your HTML folder to replace the ?:

```
<H2>Activity 5C</H2><HR><BR><BR>
<CENTER><BR><IMG SRC="?" BORDER=15><HR>
<BR><IMG SRC="?" BORDER=10><HR>
<BR><IMG SRC="?" BORDER=5><HR>
<BR><IMG SRC="?" BORDER=2><HR></CENTER>
```

- ✓ *Save and Refresh.* View the results on your web page.
- ✓ **Please Remember:** If a border already exists around the image, you will not be able to alter it with these tags.

Activity 6 - Adding Backgrounds

So now you know how to set-up a Web page, add text of different sizes and colors, and add images. But your page is still plain, boring white. In this activity, you will learn how to change that by coloring your background or by adding an image for your background.

- ✓ Near the top of your source as shown, enter the following tag (in bold):

```
<BODY>
<BODY BGCOLOR="YELLOW">
```

Save and Refresh. The background of your Web page is now yellow.

Any of the colors from the table on page 12 can be used for a solid color background. Experiment with a few using either the color name or the color code. Note that some text colors stand out better than others on different colored backgrounds. This is a very important consideration when designing a Web page.

- ✓ Next we'll use an image as a background. Copy *Practice2.jpg* from the **HTML Images** folder on the Stushare drive/BBT9 into your own folder.
- ✓ Delete the tag you used earlier for a solid color background and insert in its place:

<BODY BACKGROUND="Practice2.jpg">

Save and Refresh. The background of your Web page is the image you specified.

- ✓ Go to Google.ca. Do a search and copy a few background images to your HTML folder, or you can copy background images from the **HTML Images** folder. **(Which ever images you select, be careful not to pick one that's too busy)**
- ✓ Practice putting different images on your Web page as a background. Note that some of them make the text very difficult to read unless the color of the text is changed so that it stands out.

Activity 6 – Review Questions

Enter the letter of the correct answer on your Activity Sheet.

1. To make the background color red, the correct tag is:
 - A. <BODY BACKGROUND="RED">
 - B. <BODY BGCOLOR= RED>
 - C. <BACKGROUND="RED">
 - D. <BODY BGCOLOR="RED">
2. To insert the image *pastels.jpg* as a background, the correct tag is:
 - A. <BODY BACKGROUND="pastels.jpg">
 - B. <BODY BGCOLOR= "pastels.jpg">
 - C. <BODY IMG SRC="pastels.jpg">
 - D. <BODY BGIMAGE="pastels.jpg">

3. When using colored backgrounds, an important consideration is:
- A. to ensure that the image or color is pretty.
 - B. to ensure that the image is colorful.
 - C. to ensure that the image makes a statement.
 - D. to ensure that the text information can be easily read.

Activity 7 – Adding Links

You can link a word, phrase, or image on your Web page to another page on the Web or to another page in your Web site by using devices known as **hyperlinks** (or link for short). When the user clicks on the hyperlink, the other Web page appears. Links are usually to other related Web sites that contain extra information about your Web page topic. Links should be easy to find on your Web page and should always let users know where they will go when they click on the link.



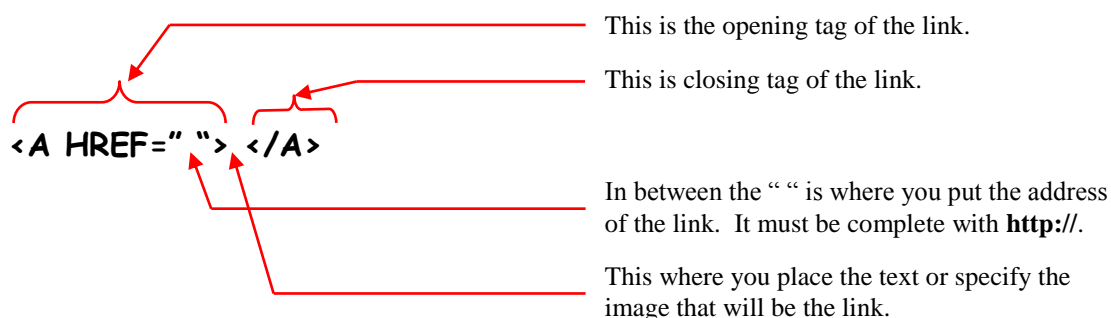
- ✓ In your source, add the following (in bold):

```
<H1> <CENTER> Activity 7 </CENTER></H1>  
<A HREF="http://leohayeshigh.nbed.nb.ca"> Click Here </A> <BR>  
</BODY>
```

Save and Refresh. Click on the words *Click Here* and the school's Web site should appear.

If you have difficulty finding the words, change the color of your background. If your background color is the same color as the link's text, it will be almost impossible to find! This is another important consideration for choosing a background color or image.

Now let's analyze the parts of this tag:



- ✓ Go back to your source and change the link text to read *Let's go to school*.

Save and Refresh. Your link text will have changed.

- ✓ Here's how to use an image for link. The image link is inserted in the same place as the text link was. Delete your text link and insert the following (in bold):

```
<H1> <CENTER> Activity 7 </CENTER></H1>
<A HREF="http://leohayeshigh.nbed.nb.ca"><IMG SRC="practice1.jpg"> </A>
<BR>
</BODY>
```

Save and Refresh. Your link is now an image.

- ✓ Next you will center the link. Add the following tags to your source:

```
<CENTER> <A HREF="http://leohayeshigh.nbed.nb.ca"><IMG
SRC=practice1.jpg"> </A> </CENTER> <BR>
```

Save and Refresh. Your image link is now centered.

And finally, you need to know how to make a link to another page within the same Web site. It's a piece of cake, as long as the second page is in the same folder!

- ✓ Create a second page in Notepad. (If you forget how to start a new HTML Web page, go back to Activity 1, and re-read the instructions.)
- ✓ Name the second page *Page2.html*. Don't forget the **.html** extension. Be sure to save it in your HTML folder. Make sure your page set-up programming is correct by double-clicking in the icon in your folder and displaying your second page.
- ✓ Open the source for your **first page**. Enter the following (in bold):

**CAREFUL!!
THIS CAN
GET
CONFUSING.**

```
<CENTER> <A HREF="http://leohayeshigh.nbed.nb.ca">
<IMG SRC="practice1.jpg"> </A> <CENTER> <BR>
<A HREF="Page2.html"> Go to second page </A> <BR>
</BODY>
```


Save and Refresh. You should now have a link that reads ***Go to second page***. Try your link!

You'll also need to put a link on your second page to bring you back to your first.

- ✓ Open the source for your **second** page. Enter the following (in bold):

```
<BODY> <A HREF="practice.html"> Back to Home Page </A>
</BODY>
```

Save and Refresh. You should now have a link that reads *Back to Home Page*. Try your link. You should now have links to and from both of your Web pages. Hey, you have a Web site!

MORE ABOUT LINK..... Changing the Link Color

You can change the color of visited and unvisited links on your web page. An unvisited link is a link the user has not previously selected. A visited link is one that has been selected. This is very useful for two reasons. First, if your page has many links, using different colors allows users to keep track of which links they've used. Second, depending upon your choice of background, the default link color may make it difficult (or impossible!) to see your link. Select a link color to make it stand out on your page and remember to choose different colors for visited and unvisited links.

- ✓ Add this to your source of your first page, in the **<BODY>** tag (In Bold)

```
<BODY LINK="#00FF33" VLINK="#FF00CC">
```

- ✓ *Safe and Refresh.* View the results on your web page.
- ✓ Practice changing you link colours. Remember to choose the colors so that the links stand out clearly against your background selection. You may choose any of the colors listed on the next page using either the color name or the code.

HTML Color Codes

Aqua	#00FFFF	Navy	#000080
Black	#000000	Olive	#808000
Blue	#0000FF	Purple	#800080
Fuchsia	#FF00FF	Red	#FF0000
Gray	#808080	Silver	#C0C0C0
Green	#008000	Teal	#008080
Lime	#00FF00	White	#FFFFFF
Maroon	#800000	Yellow	#FFFF00

These are the only colors you can specify by name. For a complete listing of codes and to see the colors, visit www.maran.com/colorchart

Activity 7 - Review Questions

Enter the letter of the correct answer on your Activity Sheet.

1. A hyperlink is:
 - A. a way to change text colors on a Web page.
 - B. a device to take the user to another Web page or site.
 - C. a way to insert images on a Web page.
 - D. a device to create more Web pages.

2. To use the words *Click Here* as a link to take you to *www.snowboarders.com*, the correct HTML is:
 - A. ` Click here `
 - B. ` Click here `
 - C. ` Click here `
 - D. ` Click here <A>`

3. To use the image *icecream.gif* as a link to take you to *icecreamshoppe.com*, the correct HTML is:
 - A. ` `
 - B. ` `
 - C. ` `
 - D. ` `

4. To link to a second page within a Web site, *second.html*, that is in the same folder as the home page, using *Page 2* as the text link, the correct HTML is:
- A. ` Page 2 `
 - B. ` Page 2 `
 - C. ` Page 2 `
 - D. ` Page 2 `
5. A hyperlink should always:
- A. work!
 - B. be easy to find.
 - C. let the user know where they're going.
 - D. all of the above.

Activity 8: Creating an Ordered List

An ordered list displays items such as a Table of Contents or a list of instructions in a specific order. When you use this tag, you can change the numbering style for the list, or you can add or delete items without having to re-number individual items.

For the following activities you will use the source of your second page. Open your source and the web page page 2 before you continue.

- ✓ In the source of your second web page, enter the following:

```
<H2>Activity 8</H2><HR><BR><BR>
<H3>Table of Contents</H3>
<OL>
<LI>Introduction
<LI>Company History
<LI>Products Offered
<LI>Services Offered
<LI>Conclusion</OL><BR>
```

- ✓ *Save and Refresh.* View the results on your web.

1. Between *Company History* and *Products Offered*, insert `Order Information`. What happens to the list?

2. In the `` tag, type `TYPE=A`. (ie. `<OL TYPE=A>`). What happens to the list?
3. Replace the *A* with *a*. What happens?
4. Next try *I*, *i*, and *1* in turn. What happens with each change?
5. If the type is not specified, what is the default?

Activity 9: Creating an Unordered List

An unordered list is a bulleted list with items displayed in no particular order. You can change the bullet style for the items in the list. You can also use small images as bullets. The image should be small enough to fit neatly beside each item in the list. Check out Google.ca and see if you can get images that are small enough to be used as bullet images. Save these to your HTML folder.

- ✓ In the source of your page 2 web page, enter the following:
`<H2>Activity 9</H2><HR>

`
`<H3>My Favorite Foods</H3>`
``
`Pizza`
`Hot Dogs`
`Chocolate Cake`
`Cheeseburgers`
`Apple Pie`
`
`
- ✓ *Save and Refresh*. View the results on your web page and answer the following questions:
 1. In the `` tag, type `TYPE=circle`. (i.e. `<UL TYPE=circle>`). What happens to the list?
 2. Replace *circle* with *square* and then *disc*. What happens each time?

✓ To add an image as a bullet, the image must first be saved in your folder. Remember it should be small enough to fit neatly beside your text. Enter the following tags replacing the ? with the file name of the image you're using as the bullet.

```
<BR><H3>BBT Modules</H3>
<UL>
<BR><IMG SRC="?" ALIGN=middle HSPACE=20>HTML
<BR><IMG SRC="?" ALIGN=middle HSPACE=20>HyperStudio
<BR><IMG SRC="?" ALIGN=middle HSPACE=20>Digital Photography
<BR><IMG SRC="?" ALIGN=middle HSPACE=20>The Incredible Machine
</UL><BR>
```

Note: The **ALIGN=middle** tag aligns each list item in the middle of the image. The **HSPACE=20** tag places 20 pixels of space between the image and the text.

Activity 10: Creating a Nested List

A nested list is a list within a list. It is used to display additional sub-headings about an item in the main list. A nested list can be ordered or unordered regardless of the type of main list used.

✓ In the source of your second web page, enter the following:

```
<H2>Activity 10</H2><HR><BR><BR>
<H3>Table of Contents</H3>
<OL>
<LI>Introduction
<OL TYPE=a>
<LI>Who are we?
<LI>What do we do?
<LI>How can we help you?
</OL>
<LI>Company History
<LI>Products Offered
<LI>Services Offered
<LI>Conclusion
</OL><BR>
```



✓ *Save and Refresh.* View the results on your web page.



Activity11: Changing the Horizontal Rule Appearance **(Try it if you would like..it can be challenging for some!!)**



Horizontal rules are used to visually separate sections of web pages. You may want to use a horizontal rule to separate paragraphs or to set off headings. However, you should try not to place more than one horizontal rule per screen since too many are distracting to users. You can also use special images, as shown below, as horizontal rules.

- ✓ In the source of your second web page, enter the following:

```
<H2>Activity 11</H2><HR><BR><BR>
```

This text appears above the horizontal rule.<HR>

This text appears below the horizontal rule.

- ✓ *Save and Refresh.* View the results on your web page.



- ✓ Switch back to your source and enter the following:

```
<BR>This horizontal rule is 1 pixel.
```

```
<HR SIZE=1>
```

This horizontal rule is 5 pixels.

```
<HR SIZE=5>
```

This horizontal rule is 10 pixels.

```
<HR SIZE=10>
```

- ✓ *Save and Refresh.* View the results on your web page.

- ✓ Return to the source your practice web page source, enter the following:

```
<BR>This horizontal rule extends across half of the page.
```

```
<HR WIDTH="50%">
```

This horizontal rule extends across three-quarters of the page.

```
<HR WIDTH="75%">
```

This horizontal rule extends across the entire page.

```
<HR WIDTH="100%">
```

✓ *Save and Refresh.* View the results on your web page.

✓ In your source, enter the following:

```
<BR> This horizontal rule is left aligned.  
<HR WIDTH="50%" ALIGN=left> <BR>  
This horizontal rule is right aligned.  
<HR WIDTH="50%" ALIGN=right> <BR>  
This horizontal rule is centered.  
<HR WIDTH="50%" ALIGN=center> <BR>
```

✓ *Save and Refresh.* View your web pages.

Good Job!!

HTML Project

Congratulations! You have now finished all of the activities in this module. This means that you now have the basic skills needed to design your own Web site. Here's your chance to let your creativity and knowledge shine!

Your assignment is to design a two page Web site on the topic of your choice (with your teacher's approval, of course). Your Web site must contain the following:

Page 1

- ❖ Main title and headings.
- ❖ Information on your topic - at least two original paragraphs of text.
- ❖ A background selection.
- ❖ At least one horizontal rule
- ❖ A section titled *Links* with a minimum of five working links to Web sites related to your topic.
- ❖ At least one image with Borders and ONE without borders.
- ❖ One of your images centered on the page
- ❖ A link to your second page.

Page 2

- ❖ Main title and headings.
- ❖ A picture and a paragraph about each of the Web page designers.
- ❖ A background selection.
- ❖ A bibliography for your project.(Where you got your images or info)
- ❖ At least one horizontal rule
- ❖ One list..one of the three types seen in the activities.
- ❖ A link back to your Main Page (1st Page)

Review the The Basics of Good Design before you get started on your pages. Also, it would be a good idea to brain storm and get your ideas down on paper before creating your pages. Having your ideas drawn out on paper makes it easier to organize your thoughts once you begin creating your pages.

Good Luck!

The Basics of Good Design

1. Emphasize Important Information. Always display the most important information at the top of each Web page since some users will not take the time to scroll all the way through. These users will most likely miss your important information if it is not at the top of the page.

Including a Table of Contents that contains links to important areas of a Web page can help users access important information that appears further down the page.

Headings can also help to emphasize important information since users can quickly scroll through the page and find information of interest.

2. Page Length. Web pages should not be too short or too long. If a Web page is shorter than half a screen, try to combine it with another page. If a Web page is longer than five screens, try to break up the page into shorter pages. Users become frustrated if they have to scroll through a lot of information.

3. Plan Your Layout. There are two main types of layouts - *linear* and *hierarchical*. A linear layout reads like a book with each page providing a link forward and back, just like turning pages in a book. A hierarchical layout has all pages linking off of the home or main page. The home page usually contains a summary of the information contained in each link so that users can choose the order in which to view each page. Combining both types gives the most flexibility.

4. Plan for Visual Appeal. To make your web page easier to read and more visually appealing, remember these basics:

- Use a consistent color scheme throughout.
- Use a change in font color, style, and size to draw attention to what is most important.
- Make sure that your choice of background doesn't overpower the text making it difficult to read, or clash with any images on your page.
- Use headings and horizontal rules to organize your information by dividing it into easy to follow sections.
- Use links that are alike and are placed consistently throughout your pages.
- Ensure that each page has a link back to the home page/your first page.