

# Basic HTML

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# Part 1: Basic Web Page Production

## Basic Web page creation

- Basic HTML tags
- Heading tags
- Paragraph and break tags
- Text alignment
- Background color
- Text color
- Horizontal rules
- Bold and italic

## Basic HTML tags

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

## Heading tags

- Used to denote main headings and subheadings; go from 1 to 6
- Show relative importance of information

```
<H1>This is H1</H1>   This is H1  
<H2>This is H2</H2>   This is H2  
<H3>This is H3</H3>   This is H3  
<H4>This is H4</H4>   This is H4
```

## Paragraph and break tags

- `<P></P>` surround a paragraph of info
- Skips a line and starts a new paragraph
- `<BR>` (single-sided tag)
- Starts the next word on the next line
- No space left between lines

## Text alignment

- The default is that all text is left-aligned
- To align paragraphs, you can add to the paragraph tag `<P align=center> </P>`
- To center whole blocks of text, just use `<CENTER> </CENTER>`

## Background color

- Attribute added to the `<BODY>` tag
- There are 16 color names you can add (red, blue, yellow, etc.) or you have to know the hexadecimal code
- Examples  
`<BODY BGCOLOR="red">`  
`<BODY BGCOLOR="#00FFFF">`

## Changing the text color

- Same codes as for background color
- Attribute of the body tag, too
- Example would lead to a light blue page with dark purple text

```
<BODY BGCOLOR="#00FFFF" TEXT="#800000">
```

## The horizontal rule

- Used to separate portions of a page
- A one-sided tag
- Can include a % attribute
- Example

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

## Bold and italic

- Used to emphasize text
- Two-sided tags
- Examples

```
<B>This is bold</B>      This is bold  
<I>This is italic</I>    This is italic
```

## Part 2: Creating Lists

## Lists

- Bulleted lists
- Numbered lists
- Definition list

## Bulleted (unordered) list

- Good for drawing attention to items that are in no particular order

```
<UL>  
<LI>Dogs          * Dogs  
<LI>Cats          * Cats  
</UL>
```

## Numbered (ordered) lists

- Great for describing sequential tasks or step-by-step procedures

```
<OL>  
<LI>Phase 1      1. Phase 1  
<LI>Phase 2      2. Phase 2  
</OL>
```

## Definition list

- Includes a statement of the word and followed by the definition

```
<DL>  
<DT>Cirrus      Cirrus  
<DD>high wispy  high wispy  
<DT>Nimbus      Nimbus  
<DD>dark        dark  
</DL>
```

## Part 3 : Links and Navigation

## Links and navigation

- Relative links
  - Links in your own directory
- Absolute links
  - Links located on another server
- Changing link color

## Relative links

- Give you the name of the file you want to access in relation to the page you are on
- If index.htm and page2.htm are in the same directory, the link on the index page to page 2 would look like this
- `<A HREF="page2.htm">Go to page 2</A>`

## Absolute links

- Specify the entire URL to go to
- `<A HREF="http://cnn.com">Go to CNN</A>`

## Changing the link color

- If you change the background color, you may need to change the link color, too
- `<BODY BGCOLOR="#00FFFF" text="#000000" link="#FF0000" VLINK="#000000">`
- Link is the color before choosing
- Vlink is the color of the visited link

## Part 4: Adding Graphics

## Graphics for your page

- Adding graphics to your page
- Aligning graphics
- Using graphics as links
- Insert a background package

## Adding graphics to your page

- Two file formats
  - GIF for icons and line drawings
  - JPEG for photographs
- Try to keep graphic files under 30k
- Example of adding an apple picture
- `<IMG SRC="apple.gif" alt="apple">`
- The alt tag shows up in text browsers



## Adding a border

- Becomes an attribute of the TABLE tag
- `<TABLE BORDER=2>`
- Gives your table a 2 pixel border
- With a border=0, you can easily create columns that are lined up and leave as much space as you wish

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## Changing the size of a table

- By default, tables take up as much room as they need to hold the text
- To make it a certain size, add the attribute to the TABLE tag
- `<TABLE height=100 width=200>`
- You can also use these in the <TD> tag to change the size of a particular cell

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## Adding a caption

- Used to tell someone what the table means
- Comes after the TABLE tag
- `<CAPTION></CAPTION>`
- Appears at the top of the table

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## Cell padding and spacing

- Attributes of the TABLE tag
- Cell spacing adds space between the cells without making the cells bigger
- Cell padding adds space around the contents of a cell, pushing the walls of the cell outward
- `<TABLE cellspacing=2 cellpadding=2>`

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## Table Headings

- Used to put column headings in the table

```
<TR>  
<TH></TH><TH></TH>  
</TR>
```

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## Spanning across columns or cells

- `<TD colspan=2>` would have data cover two columns



- `<TD rowspan=2>` would have data cover two rows



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The End

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