

HTML BASICS Lecture 1 By Robert Berdan 2004 ©

Why it is valuable for you to know HTML

The World Wide Web (WWW) is a component of the Internet that connects more than 30 million people and this network of computers is growing exponentially. This vast telecommunications network is a powerful commercial and educational resource. What differentiates the WWW from the Internet is that the WWW supports embedded multimedia. For many years the Internet and then the WWW was used primarily to exchange electronic mail (e-mail). The WWW is now transforming the way we do business, learn and have fun. Many companies provide information, sell their products or recruit employees via the WWW. Many educational institutions are experimenting with the delivery of educational content via the WWW. On the WWW in the future we may take virtual vacations. At the present the WWW is the only way we can visit the planet Mars.

Hyper Text Markup Language, or **HTML**, is the skeleton on which content for the world wide web is constructed. HTML requires no previous programming experience and is easy to learn. Mastering HTML gives you the power to create content for the WWW. Knowing HTML will allow you to publish your own book, music, poetry, art work or setup a virtual business. Many folks share their creative talents or offer their skills by presenting their resume or portfolio on the WWW. A web site can consist of a single page or multiple pages that in turn may include multimedia: animation, sound, graphics, movies and even virtual environments. These features can be used to produce a marketing brochure that generates business or helps your company provide better customer service. In fact there is no cheaper way to produce a color catalog of your products than to put it on the WWW. Furthermore, since information changes rapidly today, it is necessary for organizations to have people that can update the information they place on the WWW on a regular basis. Many organizations also use HTML documents to distribute information internally on their internal computer networks called Intranets. Creating material for the WWW can also be fun. Some folks engage in it simply because it allows them to share their interests and talents with others on this global network. The Internet and WWW have made it possible for any individual to communicate or broadcast information on a global scale and HTML is the "pen" that allows you to do this.

The material contained here is a pre-cursor to the development of a full interactive on-line course. In the future we plan to add animation, video, sound, and interactive tests. We also plan to extend the lessons to include the insertion of images, frames, forms etc into HTML documents. If you are following the along the tutorial and can not figure out where you might have made a mistake in HTML, just copy and paste the code from these pages into Notepad, save and then view it in your browser. We welcome your comments or suggestions, feel free to contact us rberdan@scienceandart.org.

Learning Objectives

Here is what you will be able to do when you complete each objective.

Recognize the structure of HTML tags

Insert four basic HTML tags

Insert paragraph tags

Save and organize HTML files

View a web page using a browser

Insert common text formatting tags

Add horizontal rules

INTRODUCTION

1. What is HTML?

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is a scripting language used to create documents for presentation on the World Wide Web. Unlike other programming languages, scripting languages are interpreted directly and are not compiled into machine code in order for the computer to understand them. Scripting languages are easier to learn than most programming languages. HTML was also designed to be computer platform independent. HTML was invented by Tim Berners-Lee while working in the European laboratory of Particle Physics. The first version of HTML was released in June of 1993. HTML features hyper-linking, which can be underlined text or an image which when clicked on can automatically transport you to another document, web site multimedia file or e-mail address. Hyperlinks connect related information and make navigating the vast array of information easier. In order for text or images to be displayed on the WWW, the information must be encoded in the form of HTML.

2. Different Versions of HTML

HTML is changing and evolving. The current version, at the time of this writing is 4.0. Each new version supports new features and new HTML TAGS. The good news is that for the most part updated versions of HTML tend to build on previously developed rules. Therefore, understanding how to read and write basic HTML will be useful no matter what version comes along in the future.

3. Viewing HTML Documents in a Web Browser

Viewing HTML documents requires a compatible web browser. The two most popular ones are Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Internet Explorer 4.0. There are other web browsers used on the WWW such as Lynx and Mosaic, but they constitute only a small percentage of web users. It should be noted that HTML documents can look slightly different on different web browsers and some features of HTML are only supported by one company's browser. In this course we endeavor to use HTML that works with both major browsers or we will offer alternative solutions so that you will see or hear the same thing no matter which major browser you choose.

4. Creating HTML documents

HTML documents can be produced using any text editor or word processor, the only stipulation being that the file must be saved as a text only file and must be given the file extension .html or .htm. The file extension identifies the document as one containing HTML to a web browser like Internet Explorer or Netscape Communicator. On an IBM personal computer or compatible running Windows you will use Windows Notepad, and on a Macintosh computer you will use Simple text or Teach text editors, to create HTML documents.

5. WYSIWYG HTML Editors

Recently there has been a proliferation of programs called what you see is what you get or WYSIWYG (pronounced wizzy-wig) HTML editors (e.g. Adobe PageMill, Microsoft Front Page, Macromedia Dreamweaver, Hot Metal Pro, Claris Home Page, GoLive CyberStudio etc.). Netscape 3.0 Gold, Netscape 4.0 and Internet Explorer 4.0 also include WYSIWYG HTML editors, although they have limited abilities. What WYSIWYG HTML editors attempt to do is make the creation of web pages easier by writing the HTML code for you while you use them much like

a word processor or desktop publishing program. They do indeed make creating web pages easier and faster and many professionals use them to save time. However, without a basic understanding of HTML and file paths you might never be able to fix a problem or do more than the HTML editor permits. Furthermore, all HTML editors allow you to modify and edit HTML code directly so knowing how to do this will turn out to be valuable to you in the future and will permit you to choose and use whatever HTML editor you like.

OBJECTIVE ONE

When you complete this objective you will be able to...

Recognize the structure of HTML tags

Identify the basic structural components of an HTML TAG

Describe what an attribute is and where it appears in an HTML TAG

3. Identify several HTML TAGS that do not require an ending TAG

Learning Material

HTML tags are commands that are type written between the greater than < and less than > angle brackets. Most of the time HTML requires a "start" TAG and an "end" TAG. The end TAG is always preceded by a forward slash /.

<TAG>text goes here**</TAG>**

Text typed within the angled brackets <> is not case sensitive, in other words it does not matter whether you use capital letters, lower case letters or a mixture of the two when typing HTML TAGS. **<TAG>**, **<tag>** or **<Tag>** all work fine. In this document TAGS will appear **red** in color for easy identification.

WARNING! Don't forget to type the forward slash or angle brackets when typing in TAGS! If you forget, you may not see anything in your browser when you view your documents, this is a common mistake. And, by the way – spelling counts when it comes to TAGS! File names used within TAGs are case sensitive. Names of images, sounds etc. must be typed exactly as they have been named and saved.

Attributes: Some HTML tags have additional features called attributes that are contained within the angle brackets. Attributes may be used to determine the width and size of an object or whether or not a sound or movie starts automatically or waits for a user to click on it first.

<HR width="50%"> width="50%" is an attribute of the HR TAG

Attributes often include specific parameters. Attributes are contained with straight (") quotations, do not use (") curly quotes.

Positioning TAGS

You will often want to use several TAGS together called "nesting". Pay attention to the order of the TAGS you use. The examples below use fictitious TAGs; **<TAG-1>** and **<TAG-2>** do not really exist they are used here as generic TAG examples.

Correct Positioning (nesting) of TAGS

<TAG-1><TAG-2>Word</TAG-2></TAG-1>

Incorrect Position of TAGS

<TAG-1><TAG-2>Word</TAG-1></TAG-2>

The ending TAG-2 should be on the inside of </TAG-1>, in its current position <TAG-2> would have no effect on the contents "Word" between <TAG-1>.</TAG-1>

Unpaired TAGS

Some HTML tags do not require an ending TAG, for example: <HR> and
 TAGS have no ending tag.

OBJECTIVE TWO

When you complete this objective you will be able to...

2. Insert four basic HTML tags

Learning Activity

Do the following:

Start your basic text editor. To start Notepad, go to the start button on the lower left of your Windows screen, click and drag on the open menu and choose the Programs Menu, accessories submenu and then Notepad. If you do not find Notepad go back to the start menu, choose find and search for "Notepad". When you find the program double click on the icon in the find window to start the program. If you do not find it, you may have to load it from your Windows CD. Alternatively you can also use Windows Word pad. If you are using a Macintosh computer, you must first find and start Teach Text or Simple text.

Type in the following four TAGS in the text editor window in the order they appear (HTML, HEAD, TITLE AND BODY>. Remember it does not matter whether you use all caps, lower case or a mixture. For display and ease of editing we will type tags in all capital letters. Within the TITLE TAG include a title of your document as shown below. These 4 TAGS are found in all HTML documents.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>First Web Document</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Once you have typed this information into Notepad, check it carefully then move onto the next objective.

If you saved the document now you would only see a blank page with a title at the top of the web browser. The TITLE identifies the document by name and if you were to create a bookmark (or favorite site mark) using your web browser, the title would appear in the bookmark menu. Otherwise the title is visible at the very top of your browser.

OBJECTIVE THREE

When you complete this objective you will be able to...

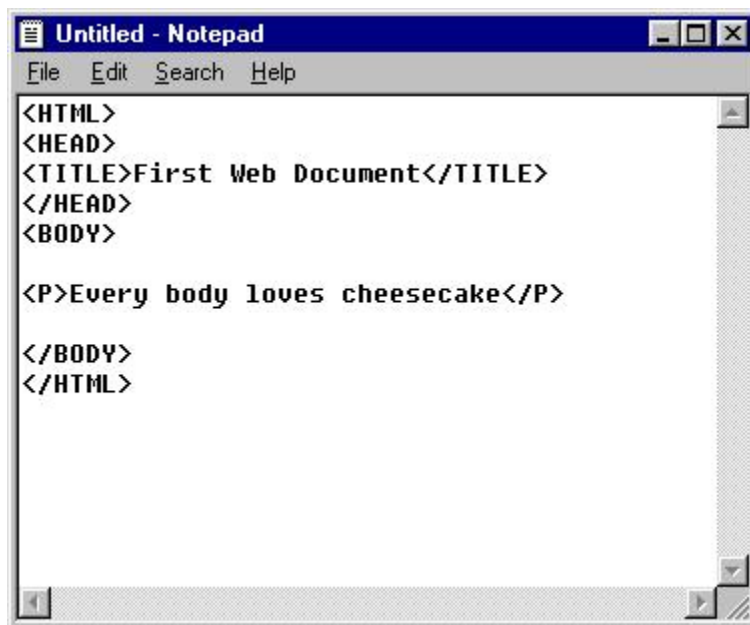
3. Insert paragraph tags

Learning Activity

Complete each of the Learning Activities listed below.

1. Insert a sentence into the document by typing a phrase that will be enclosed within the paragraph TAGs <P>Every body loves cheesecake</P>. To do this you will need to enter several blank spaces between the body tags. You can do this by placing the cursor after the first <BODY> TAG and pushing your Enter or Return key on your keyboard several times.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>First Web Document</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<P>Every body loves cheesecake</P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```



The image shows a screenshot of a Notepad window. The title bar reads "Untitled - Notepad". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Search", and "Help". The text area contains the following HTML code:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>First Web Document</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>

<P>Every body loves cheesecake</P>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

TIP Typing your TAGS all in uppercase makes it easier to find typographic errors. Also placing the TAGS all in one line like that shown below often makes it more difficult to read your code. It is recommended that at least initially you follow **the form we use in our examples**.

```
<HTML><HEAD><TITLE>First Web Document</TITLE><BODY></BODY></HTML>
```

OBJECTIVE FOUR

When you complete this objective you will be able to...

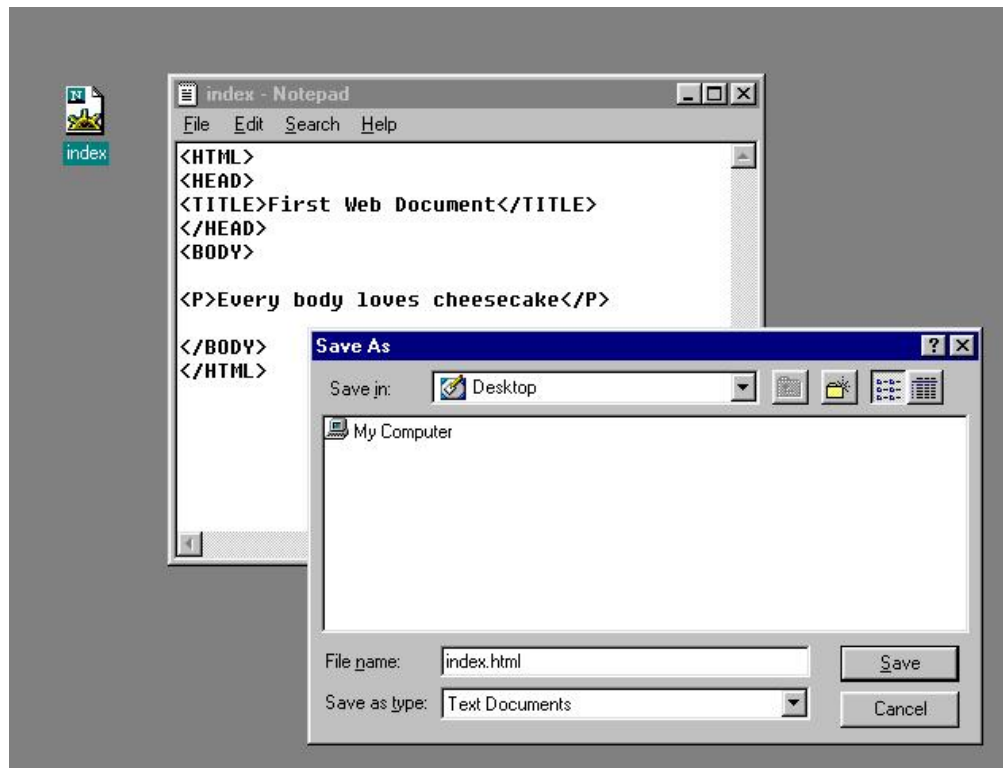
4. Save and organize HTML files

Learning Activity Save your HTML document

1. To save the file, go up to the File Menu in Notepad, choose file > save. Before you name your file, navigate to your desktop so it saved there (see picture below).

2. Name the file

Name the file **index.html** and save it on to your desktop. Minimize Notepad or move the notepad window over on your screen so you can see that the index.html file exists on your desktop. When you type the filename index.html, use all lower case letters.



Learning Material

IMPORTANT if you are creating a new web site, your home page must be called **index.html**. If you do not do this, when you load the page on a remote server via the Internet your home page will not open in the browser, instead you will see a list of your files. Some servers will not support using a capital letter in the file name such as **Index.html**. The only time you would not name your web page **index.html** is if you are creating pages for a pre-existing web site that already has an index.html file or you already have an index.html file in your web site folder. You can only have one index.html file per web site. Other pages on your web site can be given almost any name so long as they conform to the file naming guidelines below and end with .html or .htm extension.

In this example you will save the file to the desktop so it easy to find and easy to discard when you are finished. Normally when you begin to create a web site you first create a folder, then save all files, text, images etc. into one folder. This way when you link the files or move the folder the links will be relative to each other.

FILE PATHS – Relative vs. Absolute

When you create a web site and insert links to other web pages and graphic files, the link includes its' location on your computer. If the file is in the same folder or a subfolder located where the index.html page, its' file path is a relative one.

For instance, if you created a link to an image file called leaf.jpg to your index.html file you would add the TAG and file path ``. The file path is `"leaf.jpg"`. If the file was in a subfolder where the index.html files was stored you would provide the following relative file path ``. When you create a web site you almost always want to use relative path linking. The easiest way to do this is to ensure all your files are in the same folder as the index.html file when you create links to the individual files.

Absolute file paths include links to files on other servers or within a different folder on your computer e.g. ``. This file path is absolute since it specifies the position of the leaf.jpg image on another web site. Absolute file paths require that the entire path be included when you create the link. In general when you create you own web site you will want to avoid absolute file paths unless you are creating a direct link to another site. Having an incorrect file path is the most common source of frustration for students learning HTML especially if they used a WYSIWY HTML editor. These editors allow you drag and drop images onto your pages and they create the links no matter where they are on your computer. The problem comes when you go to move your folder with your web site or upload it to a server, many of the files can no longer be found and you will see blank images in your browser window. To fix this problem, make sure the file you linked to is in the same folder as the index.html file and the file path is a relative one. If the file is in the folder then edit the file path by removing the absolute parts (e.g. E:\Desktop\windows... and leave only the relative information.

TIP when naming files and folders follow these recommendations:

1. always use lower case letters
2. before the file extension, keep your filenames to 7 characters or less
3. never leave a space between the characters of a file name or a folder name
4. If you do use split filenames be sure to include an underscore e.g. file_name.html

5. If you transfer files between the Mac and PC, the filenames may change to capital letters, have an exclamation mark placed in front (e.g. !file.html) or long filenames will be truncated. If this occurs you will have to rename the files before they will work properly.
6. Do not include illegal symbols such as &,\$*\ in a file name.
7. When choosing file names try to pick names that are informative

Browsers will not recognize file names with empty spaces. Since the browser does not recognize empty spaces it will insert special characters into the spaces and the link to that file will not work.

OBJECTIVE FIVE

When you complete this objective you will be able to...

5. View a web page using a browser

Learning Activity

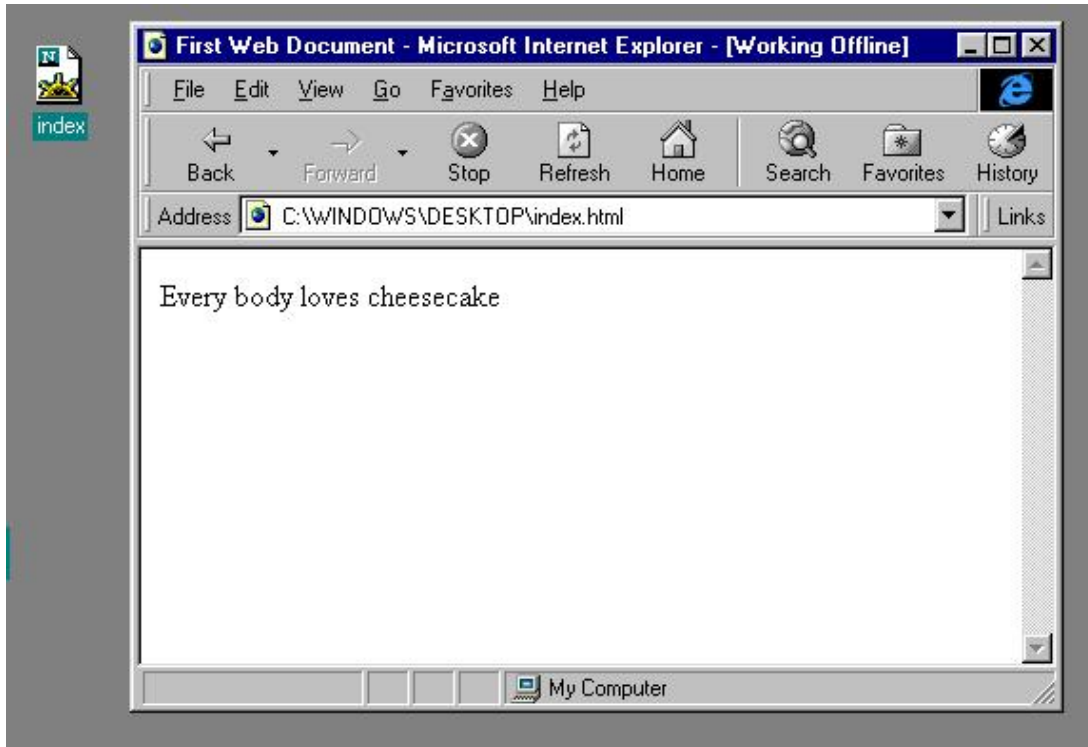
1. Start Your Web Browser

Start the Internet Explorer web browser. Go up to the File menu, choose Open, Browse, navigate to your desktop where your index.html file should be, select the file with your mouse pointer and choose open.

2. View your document in the Browser

If you did all the steps correctly you should see a sentence in your browser saying

Every body loves cheesecake in your web browser window.
Also, look at the top of your browser you should see your title.



If it worked – Congratulations, you wrote your first web page! Proceed to the next objective.

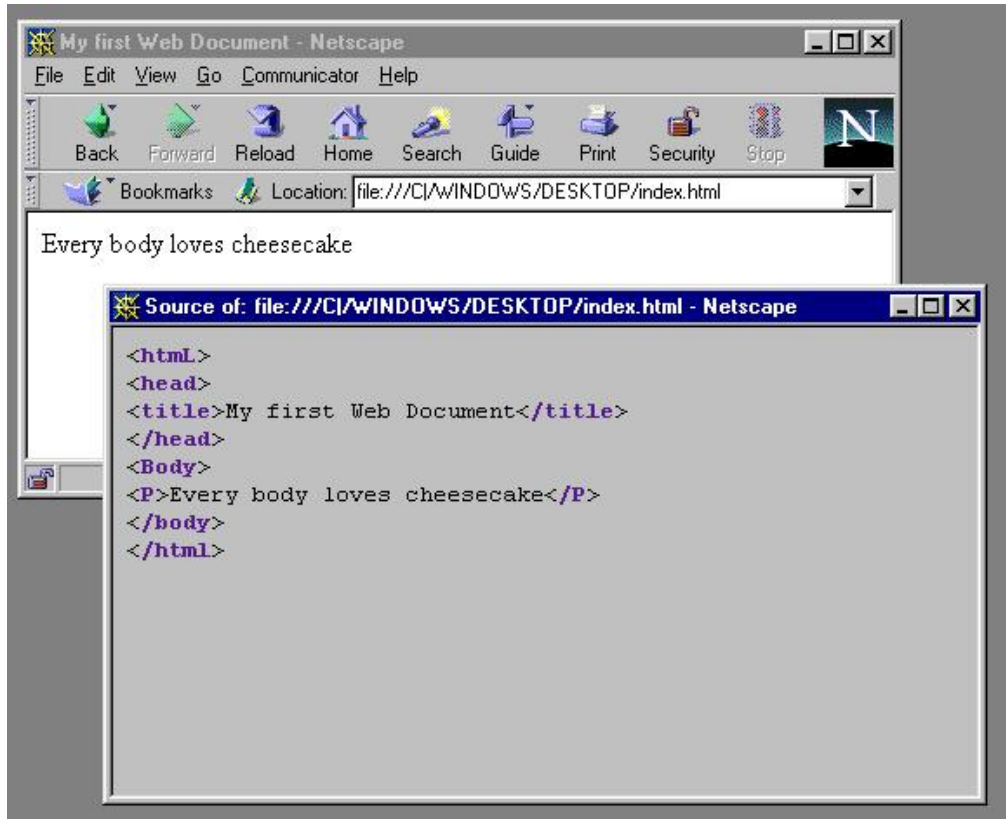
Learning Material

Once you can save your HTML files and view them in your browser from here on making changes is simple matter of editing your html document and re-loading or opening it in your browser to see the changes. The most common problem you are likely to encounter is typographic errors. The other possible problem you may encounter with Notepad, is that when you go to re-open or choose a file, no files are visible on your desktop. When this occurs, make sure you choose view all files in the bottom selection box within Notepad. Notepad defaults to opening *.txt files and in this mode will not display *.html files. Another problem you may encounter when loading modified pages into your browser using the reload or refresh buttons is that sometimes the changes you made will not show up. When this occurs use the menus to re-open the file. Browsers store previous pages in their cache memory and the re-load button sometimes re-loads the same unmodified document held in its cache.

o**Problems?** If you don't see any text in your web browser, go back to Notepad, and if your HTML tags are still visible, check them very carefully against the information in this module. Then save the document again, but choose save as and type **index.html** again. The file extension.html (period-html) must be present without any additional spaces or periods in between. Maximize or restart Internet Explorer and open the index.html file again.

If you still do not see any changes you can do one of two things. In Internet Explorer go to View> Source to view the source HTML code. In Netscape choose View > Page source. This feature permits you to view the code of any HTML document, but you can not edit the code, only view it. Check your code for typographic errors and missing

brackets or slashes. If you find an error return to the file in Notepad, fix and save the document again.



TIP The picture above shows the source code window. You can not edit this code, but you can identify mistakes or learn how someone else did something using HTML or JavaScript. It is possible to copy code from this window by selecting the text with your mouse (click and drag) and in Windows hit your Ctrl-C keys to copy the code into memory. Then open your HTML editor and choose > paste to insert the code into your document.

OBJECTIVE SIX

When you complete this objective you will be able to...

6. Insert common text formatting tags

Learning Activity

TEXT FORMATING TAGS BOLD, ITALICS AND UNDERLINE

To format text in your document you will add additional TAGS.

To do this:

1. Minimize your browser window if still open and return to notepad.
2. If the index.html file is not already loaded, then open it in notepad. You should see the basic tags we had before. Within the paragraph TAG we are going to nest additional TAGS that will make the text Bold, italics, and underlined. Lets do one at a time.
3. Insert the TAG to make text bold `` for the entire sentence as shown below.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>First Web Document</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<P><B>Every body loves cheesecake</B></P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

1. Save the file
2. Re-open index.html and view it in your web browser.

The text should appear bold. Repeat these steps above, but replace `` TAGS with `<I></I>` italics TAG, then the `<U></U>` underline tags. When you completed this we will move onto centering your text. There is also a special tag for putting addresses on your page `<ADDRESS></ADDRESS>`. This tag will also make the text appear in italics.

CENTER TAGS

1. To center your text place the `<CENTER></CENTER>` TAGS outside your paragraph TAGS.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>First Web Document</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<CENTER><P><B>Every body loves cheesecake</B></P></CENTER>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

2. Save and view your document in your web browser.

The text should appear bold and centered if you did this correctly.

The position of the TAGS is important. If you place the `<CENTER>` TAG immediately after the `<BODY>` TAG and then again at the bottom of the document immediately above the `</BODY>` TAG, everything in your document will be centered. If you place TAGS around a single word, only that word will be modified.

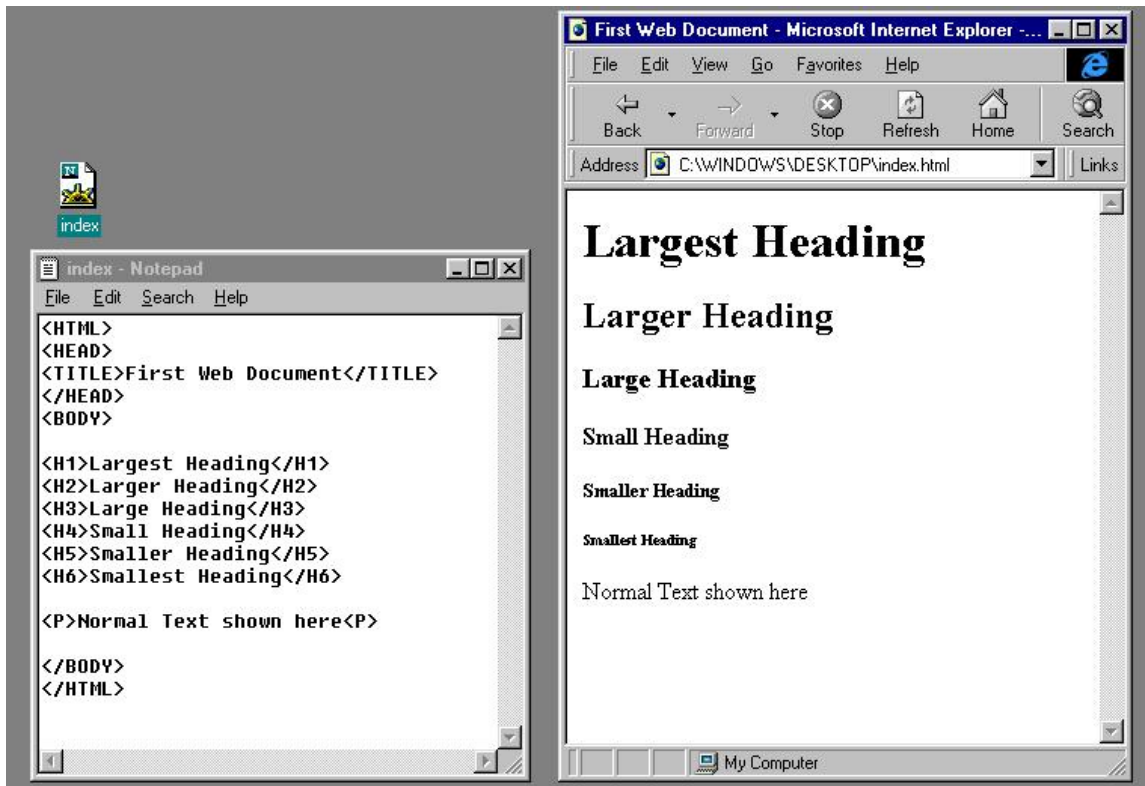
HEADING TAGS

Heading or header TAGS increase the size of the TEXT and make it bold. Headings are used to announce new sections of a document. HTML provides six different sized Headers `<H1></H1>` to `</H6></H6>`

```

<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>First Web Document</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1>Largest Heading</H1>
<H2>Larger Heading </H2>
<H3>Large Heading</H3>
<H4>Small Heading</H4>
<H5>Smaller Heading</H5>
<H6>Smallest Heading</H6>
<P>Normal Text shown here<P>
</BODY>
</HTML>

```



Your screen should look like this screen shot. If your text appears differently, check that you did not forget a forward slash in one of the TAGS and check that you did not put in a wrong number following one of the heading tags. If you can't fix the problem copy and paste the code above directly into Notepad and save the file. If you wanted to center a header TAG – enclose it within the <CENTER></CENTER> TAGS as described earlier. When you use Headings make sure you use them consistently, do not mix different sized headings for similar content. You will learn to change font colours in PageMill later in this course.

SUPERSCRIP AND SUBSCRIPT TAGS

If you would like to put equations in your document you will need to use the superscript and subscript TAGS and

We are going to enter the equation $X^2 + Y^2 = X_1$

1. To begin, open your index.html file.
2. Select and delete the material you have within the body TAGs or start a new page.
3. Type in the Equation with the <SUP> and <SUB> Tags as shown below.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>First Web Document</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<P>X<SUP>2</SUP>+Y<SUP>2</SUP>=X<SUB>1</SUB></P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

1. Save the file and view it in your web browser, it should appear like the equation above.

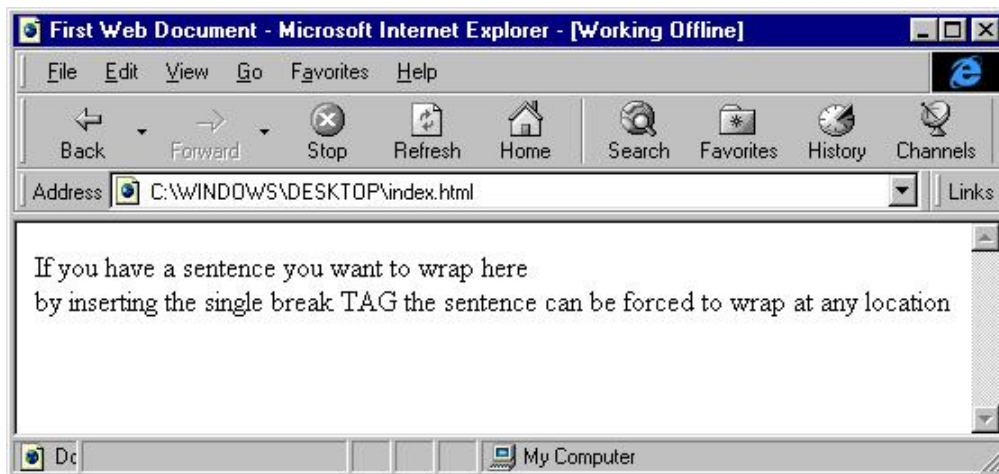
BREAK TAGS

When you type a paragraph of text in a HTML document it starts at the left edge and continues on to the right edge where it automatically wraps to the next line. Exactly where it wraps depends on how the viewer has sized their web browser. If you drag the browser window and make it smaller the text will automatically wrap at the edge. You can force a sentence to wrap anywhere in a line of text by inserting a
 TAG. The break TAG does not require an ending TAG.

1. Insert the
 tag using a long sentence as show below.
2. Start Notepad and type in the HTML TAGS and text shown below

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>First Web Document</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<P>If you have a sentence you want to wrap here<BR>
by inserting the single break TAG the sentence can be forced to wrap at any location</P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

2. Save your file and view in your web browser



Note the sentence wraps right after the word **here**.

BLOCKQUOTE TAGS

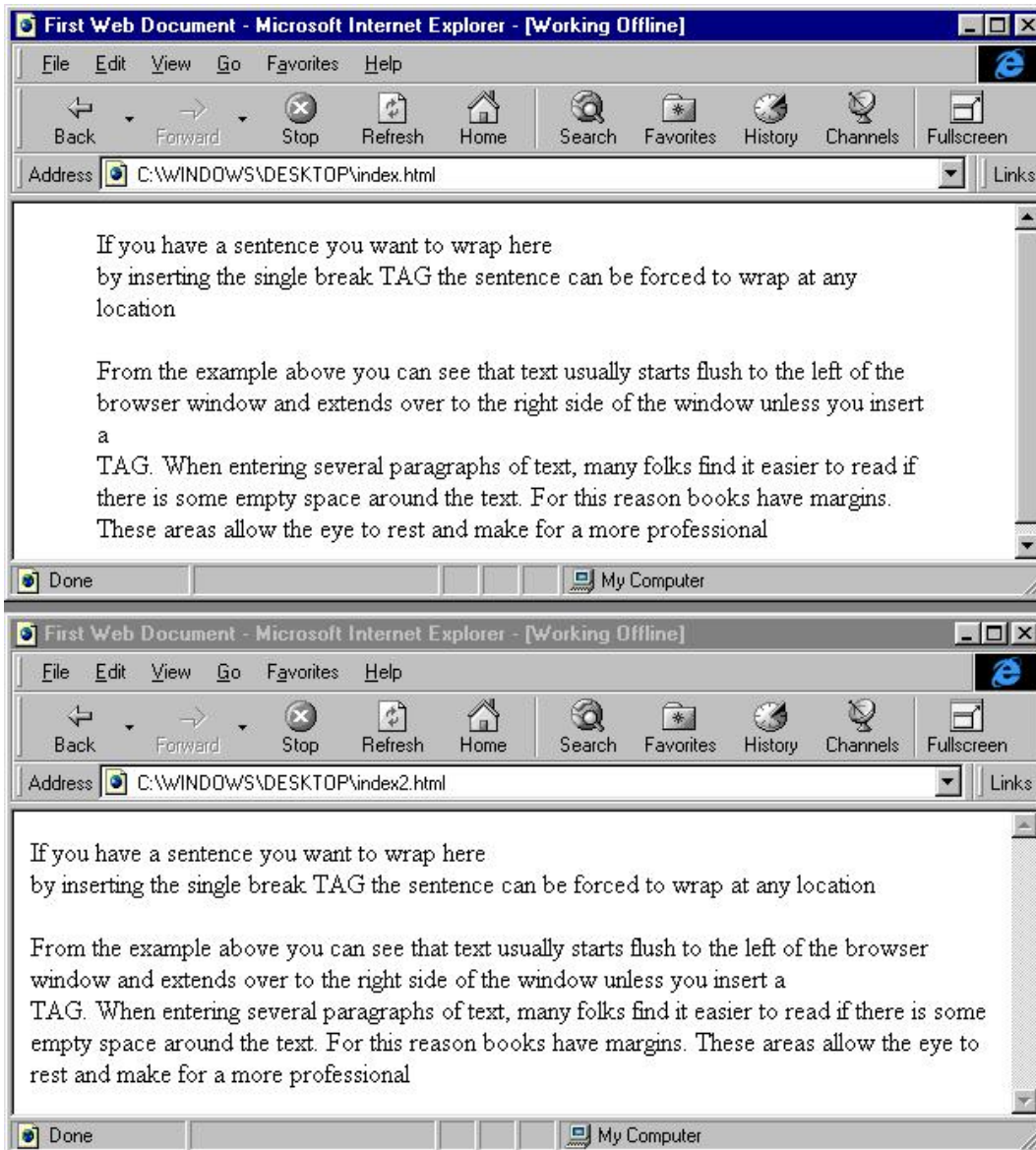
From the example above you can see that text usually starts flush to the left of the browser window and extends over to the right side of the window unless you insert a `
` TAG. When entering several paragraphs of text, many folks find it easier to read if there is some empty space around the text. For this reason books have margins. These areas allow the eye to rest and make for a more professional presentation. The `<BLOCKQUOTE></BLOCKQUOTE>` TAGS produce a margin around the text in your web pages.

1. Open Notepad and type in the following information. Leave the previous sentence and if you want to save time, just copy and past the paragraph above into your document.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>First Web Document</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<BLOCKQUOTE>
<P>If you have a sentence you want to wrap here<BR>
by inserting the single break TAG the sentence can be forced to wrap at any location</P>
<P> From the example above you can see that text usually starts flush to the left of the browser
window and extends over to the right side of the window unless you insert a <BR> TAG. When
entering several paragraphs of text, many folks find it easier to read if there is some empty space
around the text. For this reason books have margins. These areas allow the eye to rest and make
for a more professional</P>
</BLOCKQUOTE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

2. The `<BLOCKQUOTE>` TAGS can be inserted around a single sentence, or paragraph, but often they are placed near the beginning and end `<BODY>` TAGS. This way the entire page will be surrounded by a Margin.

1. View the results in your web browser, then remove the `<BLOCKQUOTE>` TAGS and note the difference in appearance.



Your screen should look like these above with the **<BLOCKQUOTE>** TAGS and below without.

SPECIAL CHARACTERS

In order to display special characters, symbols and diacritical marks on a web page it is necessary to insert specific special codes for each. These usually must be typed directly into the HTML source code although some HTML editors are beginning to offer support for this feature. A list of the special codes for different characters can be found on page 235 of your text book..

To insert a copyright © for instance you need to do the following.

1. Start Notepad and either open a pre-existing index.html file or start a new file.
2. Enter type within the body TAGS

`<CENTER><P>This document is copyright ©</P></CENTER>`

The special code for the © symbol is `©`

1. Save your file, open and view it in your browser. You should see the copyright symbol after the word copyright.
2. Try these additional examples: ® `®`; © `™`; É `É`;

5. Some symbols have two special codes for example for É you could also type `É`

OBJECTIVE SEVEN

When you complete this objective you will be able to...

7. Add horizontal rules

Learning Activity

1. Open your index.html file in Notepad and between the body tags insert `<HR>`, this TAG does not require an ending TAG. You can use your previous index.html file or you can start a new one.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>First Web Document</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<HR>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

1. Save the file, open it and view it in your Browser

Some HTML TAGS support additional features called attributes. Some attributes can control the height, width, and color of objects on a page. Attributes may control when a movie starts playing or whether or not it loops continuously or just once. You will now add several attributes to the `<HR>` TAG

1. Re-open your index.html file with the horizontal rule in Notepad and below it include the following TAGS. You must leave a space between HR and WIDTH.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>First Web Document</TITLE>
</HEAD>
```

```
<BODY>
<HR>
<HR WIDTH="50%">
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

1. Save and view the file in your Browser. You should see two horizontal rules, the lower one should take up 50% of the browser width. The attribute width="50%" makes the horizontal rule half of the browser width even if you change the browser window size. Try it, make your browser window smaller and watch the horizontal rule shrink and grow along with it. Attributes that include % are flexible so that they accommodate different browser widths. Sometimes you will not want the object (e.g. a table) to change size when the browser width changes as this may disturb your page layout. To prevent the horizontal rule from changing in width, you can instead enter a fixed pixel width. Enter width="450" as an attribute. 450 represents the number of pixels wide the horizontal rule will be. Try it.

5. Open your index file in Notepad and type underneath the previous horizontal rule TAGS <HR width="450">, then open and view your document in your web browser.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>First Web Document</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<HR>
<HR WIDTH="50%">
<HR WIDTH="450">
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

1. Once you open your file in the browser, change the size of your browser's width and notice that the bottom horizontal rule does not change in width.
1. It is possible to have more than one attribute within the angle brackets of TAG. Add these TAGS to the previous file. Note size attribute does not support % and must be a fixed pixel height.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>First Web Document</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<HR>
<HR WIDTH="50%">
```


later modules you will learn how to create and use colored rules that are actually graphic files. The <HR> TAG can also include attributes that define additional features such as width, size, appearance and alignment. It is possible to have multiple attributes within a single TAG. The <HR> TAG is also one of the few TAGS that does not require an ending TAG. Finally, some TAGS will appear different in different browsers, <HR NOSHADE> is rectangular in Internet Explorer, but has rounded corners when viewed in Netscape Communicator.

Course Self Test

1. Each HTML document must have 4 paired tags which are:

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

1. What does the abbreviation HTML stand for?
2. What is the current version of HTML?
3. Write the HTML code for inserting the following quotation in an existing HTML document:
"Imagination is more important than knowledge"
The sentence above should be in italics and centered on the page.

1. Write the HTML code for inserting the following equation into a web page:

$$A^2 + B^3 = C_5$$

1. Write the HTML code for a horizontal rule that takes up half of the browser width.
2. Name two WYSIWYG HTML editors
3. The home page of each web site must be called?
4. How do you identify a HTML document?
5. Where does the title of an HTML document appear on the web browser?
6. If you wanted to indent a block of text, what HTML TAG would you use?
7. If you wanted to force a sentence to wrap at a specific point on the page, what HTML TAG would you use?
8. In order to insert a copyright symbol on the page what special character would you need to add to your HTML document.
9. Which of the following file names are illegal or poor form a) running bear.jpg b) slimtonothingfile.html c) jims#2 file d)leaf.jpg e) R_fold

10. Name two HTML TAGS where an ending TAG is not required.
11. Which file path is relative and which is absolute a) "E://folder/image.jpg" b) www.site.com
c) "/images/image.gif" d) "leaf.jpg"

Self Test Answers

1. a) `<HTML></HTML>` b) `<HEAD></HEAD>` c) `<TITLE></TITLE>` d) `<BODY></BODY>`
2. Hypertext Markup Language
3. Version 4.0
4. `<CENTER><P><I>"Imagination is more important than knowledge"</I></P></CENTER>`
5. `<P>A²+B³=C₅</P>`
6. `<HR WIDTH="50%">`
7. PageMill, Dreamweaver, Front Page, Hot Metal Pro, Claris Home Page
8. The home page of a web site is given the name index.html or index.htm
9. You identify an HTML file by its file extension .html or .htm
10. The title appears at the very top of the browser within the colored strip
11. `<BLOCKQUOTE></BLOCKQUOTE>`
12. `
` Break TAG
13. You would enter the special code `©`
14. a) b) and c) are illegal or use poor form
15. `<HR>` and `
` TAGS
16. a) & b) are absolute file paths c) & d) are relative file paths

Assignment

Create a web page with a paragraph or two about your hobbies or interests. Include a title, a heading e.g. Jim's Hobbies. The paragraphs should have margins around them so they do not abut up to the edge of the browser. Use several horizontal rules to break the page up into 3 parts, include your mailing address and phone number. Create a folder with your name and save the HTML file as index.html into your folder.