

# HTML Formatting

---

Save a copy of the folder **basichtml** in your user area

- All your webpages must be saved in your basichtml folder.
- Make sure filenames are all one word, all lower case and end with .html (e.g. homepage.html)
- Make sure code that is stuck in books is annotated to help you understand how it works

## **Basic HTML formatting**

1. Open the **basic.html** document in a web browser to check what it looks like. Then open it using Notepad.
2. Edit the document using notepad to:
  - a) Make the page heading the largest possible heading. Use `<h1>` tags for this.
  - b) Make the other headings on the page `<h2>`. It's usual for the top level heading to be `<h1>` and then the next level `<h2>` etc... It is possible to change the way that header tags look.
  - c) Use paragraph tags (`<p>`) to display the text as paragraphs
  - d) Use `<b>` tags to make the phrase "HyperText Markup Language" bold
  - e) Use `<i>` tags to make the words "mark up" in the second sentence italic
  - f) Use `<u>` tags to make the word tags in the list of points underlined. Beware of using underlined text on webpages as it looks like hyperlinks.
3. Make the list of items an obvious list. To do this:
  - a) above the first item in the list type `<ul>`. This sets up an Unordered List (or a bulleted list)
  - b) before the first list item type the tag `<li>`. At the end of the item add a closing tag `</li>`
  - c) continue this for all the other items in the list
  - d) At the end of the list you need to show that the list has ended by adding a closing `</ul>` tag
4. Try changing the `<ul>` tags to `<ol>` to see what happens

## Formatting fonts

Format every occurrence of the term HTML to be red and in the font Verdana (a good web safe font).

1. Find the first time HTML is used other than in a heading.
2. Add the tag `<font color="#ff0000">` before the term. Add a closing `</font>` tag after the term. **Make sure you spell color in the American way.**

Colour **hexcodes** are made up of 3 sets of hexadecimal numbers going from 00 to FF (255). The first pair represents red – so FF is fully red. The second pair is Green and the third pair is Blue. In total 255 x 255 x 255 colours are available (16.7 million plus)

The font tag has **attributes** – or things we can add to it. One of those is the attribute color.

3. Now change the font as well by adding to the tag - `<font face="verdana" color="#ff0000">`.

It makes no difference which way round you put the attributes.

4. Now make the History header green and in the font courier

## A second page

1. Open the history.html webpage in Notepad.
2. Format it using header and `<p>` tags

## **Linking pages**

1. In your **basic.html** document find the last line of text. We need to make some of this into a link to Wikipedia.
2. The way to do this is to use **anchor** tags – using the tag `<a>`. We then need to add a hyperlink to the tag as an attribute. To do this type: `<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML">` before the words you want to make the link. Close the `<a>` tag afterwards using `</a>`. This should create a hyperlink to the page.
  - Capital letters and spelling are crucial with hyperlinks.
3. Now link part of the line above that to your new document. This time the hyperlink needs to be `<a href="history.html">...</a>`
  - Links to your own pages don't need the `http://www...` parts of the hyperlink, just the filename if the file is in the same folder. Files in different folders add a little more complexity.

## **Changing the font on the whole page.**

This is best done using CSS, but a simple HTML version can be achieved. Add the tag `<font face="verdana">` immediately after the `<body>` tag

1. Before the `</body>` tag add a `</font>` tag

## **Changing the background colour**

1. Add an attribute to the `<body>` tag to read `<body bgcolor=#cccccc>`

## **Adding images**

You should have an image called `firefox.jpg` in the `images` folder.

1. Add this image to your `history.html` page. To do this we need to use an `<img>` tag. Images are more complex, so do this carefully:

`` will insert the image. This tells the browser to expect an image with a source of `images/firefox.jpg`. The `/` tells the browser that the image is inside the folder

2. Add the following to the tag.
  - `alt="Firefox browser in use"` – this adds alt text for users who are visually impaired
  - `height="224"` – sets the height of the image
  - `width="320"` – sets the width of the image
  - `align="right"`

3. The whole tag will then look like:

```

```

Note the `/` at the end of the line. `img` tags are "self closing". There is no `</img>` tag – the details of the image are all contained inside the tag so there's no need to close it with a new tag. Instead we use `.../>` at the end of the tag.

4. Try moving the code for the image up and down the page to see what happens to the position the image is displayed in.
5. Change the `align` to `"left"`
6. Try changing the sizes to see what happens
7. Now add the `code.jpg` image to one of your pages