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## CREATE WEB PAGES USING HTML

### How to create an HTML document

- Create a new document in a text editor,
- Type standard HTML tags:

**<HTML>** Start with **<HTML>** and ends with **</HTML>** indicates that the document is formatted for **</HTML>**

**<HEAD>** The heading usually appears at the top of the browser window.

**<TITLE>** Add text between the **<TITLE>** **</TITLE>** tags that will display in the browser title bar.

**</TITLE>**

**</HEAD>**

**<BODY>** Add text between the **<BODY>** **</BODY>** tags that will display in the browser window.

**</BODY>**

**</HTML>**

- Save the file with the html or htm extension

### View an HTML document in a browser:

- Open the browser
- In the URL address box, type the file name and path, then press the Enter key

### Format paragraphs:

- Type **<P>** at the beginning of a paragraph
- Type **</P>** at the end of a paragraph

*NOTE: The end **</P>** is not always necessary*

### To align paragraph text:

- To left align a paragraph, type **ALIGN=LEFT** within the opening paragraph tag
- To center a paragraph, type **ALIGN=CENTER** within the opening paragraph tag,
- To right align a paragraph, type **ALIGN=RIGHT** within the opening paragraph tag

### Create line breaks:

- Type **<BR>** where you want a line to end

### Format address text:

- Type **<ADDRESS>** before the first line of the address text
- Type **</ADDRESS>** after the last line of the address text.

*NOTE: Use the **<BR>** tag to force line breaks within addresses*

### Create a block of text or a quote:

- Type **<BLOCKQUOTE>** before the first line of the text.
- Type **</BLOCKQUOTE>** after the last line of the text.

**Display text exactly as it is typed in the text editor:**

- Type `<PRE>` before the first line of the text.
- Type `</PRE>` after the last line of the text.

**Bold text:**

- Type `<B>` before the text,
- Type `</B>` after the text

**Italicize text:**

- Type `<I>` before the text
- Type `</I>` after the text

**Use content-based tags:**

- Enclose text in the opening and closing tags

**Increase font size for a document:**

- Type `<BASEFONT SIZE=N>` with n equaling a number greater than 3, the default basefont, size or greater than a previously specified size.

*NOTE: Use the Basefont tag immediately after the opening `<BODY>` tag. There is not a closing Basefont tag.*

**Decrease font size for a document:**

- Type `<BASEFONT SIZE=N>` with n equaling a number less than 3, the default basefont size, or less than a previously specified size.

*NOTE: You also can use the plus or minus sign with a numeral to increase or decrease the basefont size.*

**Increase the font size of text within a document:**

- Type `<FONT SIZE=N>` with n equaling any number greater than 3
- Type `</FONT>` to close the tag.

**Decrease the font size of text within a document:**

- Type `<FONT SIZE=-n>` with n 1 or 2.
- Type `</FONT>` to close the tag.

*NOTE: You also can use the plus or minus sign with a numeral to increase or decrease the basefont size.*

**Create customized headings:**

- Use the `<Hn></Hn>` tags where n equals a number between 1 and 7.
- *Size 1 is the largest.*
- Align headings with the `ALIGN CENTER`, `ALIGN LEFT`, or `ALIGN RIGHT` attributes within the Heading tag.

*NOTE: You can format words or phrases in the headings with text attributes, such as the `<I> </I>` or `<B></B>` tags.*

**Create horizontal rules:**

- Use the `<HR>` tag,

**Customize horizontal rules:**

- Add the **SIZE** attribute to set rule thickness,
- Add the **WIDTH** attribute in pixels or percentages to set width across the browser window.

*NOTE: Use quotation marks around percentages.*

- Add the **ALIGN** attribute to place the rule to left, right, or center in the browser window,
- Align headings with the **ALIGN CENTER**, **ALIGN LEFT**, or **ALIGN RIGHT** attributes within the Heading tag.

*NOTE: You can combine the above rule attributes to further customize horizontal rules.*

**Create unordered lists:**

- Type **<UL>** before the first list item
- Type **<LI>** before each list item.
- Type **</UL>** at the end of the list.

**Create nested unordered lists:**

- Type **<UL>** before the first list item.
- Type **<LI>** before each list item.
- Type **<UL>** before each additional list level.
- Type **</UL>** at the end of each list level.

**Create ordered lists:**

- Type **<OL>** before the first list item.
- Type **<LI>** before each list item
- Type **</OL>** at the end of the list.

**Create nested ordered lists:**

- Type **<OL>** before the first list item.
- Type **<LI>** before each list item.
- Type **<OL>** before each additional list level,
- Type **</OL>** to close each list level.

**Start ordered lists with a numeral other than 1:**

- Type **<OL START=n>** before the first list item where n equals the first numeral of the list.
- Type **<LI>** before each list item,
- Type **</OL>** to close each list level.

**Create ordered lists with uppercase letters:**

- Type **<OL TYPE=A>** before the first list item.
- Type **<LI>** before each list item.
- Type **</OL>** to close each list level.

**Create ordered lists with lowercase letters:**

- Type **<OL TYPE=a>** before the first list item.
- Type **<LI>** before each list item.
- Type **</OL>** to close each list level.

**Create ordered lists with uppercase Roman numerals,**

- Type **<OL TYPE=I>** before the first list item,

- Type **<LI>** before each list item
- Type **</OL>** to close each list level.

**Create ordered lists with lowercase Roman numerals:**

- Type **<OL TYPE=i>** before the first list item
- Type **<LI>** before each list item
- Type **</OL>** to close each list level.

**Create a definition list:**

- Type **<DL>** before the first list item
- Type **<DT>** before each term or control value
- Type **<DD>** before each definition or variable
- Type **</DL>** at the end of the list

**Apply background color:**

- Type **BGCOLOR=n**, where n equals a color name or the 6-character hexadecimal code in the opening **<BODY>** tag.

**Color all of the text in your HTML document with one color:**

- Type **TEXT=n**, where n equals a color name or the 6-character hexadecimal code, in the opening **<BODY>** tag.

**Color a paragraph, word, or phrase:**

- Add the color name or the 6-character hexadecimal code to the opening **<FONT>** tag,
- Type **</FONT>** to end the color,

**Place a graphic on a page:**

- Type **<IMG SRC="file name and path">**.

*NOTE: If the image file is in the same directory as your document, you do not need to include the path.*

**Align graphics:**

- Type **<IMG SRC="file name and path">**.
- Type **ALIGN=LEFF>**, **ALIGN=RIGHT>**, or **ALIGN=CENTER>** within the Image tag.

**Set the width and height of an graphic:**

- Type **<IMG SRC="file name and path">**
- Type **WIDTH=n>** where n equals the width of the graphic in pixels within the angle tag.
- Type **HEIGHT=n>** where n equals the height of the graphic in pixels within the Image tag.

**Apply graphics to a page background:**

- Type **BACKGROUND="filename and path">** within the **Body** tag.

**Link to another Web page**

- Type **<A HREF="n">**, where n is the path and file name, before the link text.
- Type **</A>** tag after the link text.

**Link to another place within the current Web page:**

- Type `<A NAME="n">`, where **n** is the target.
- Type `</A>` tag after the text.
- Type `<A HREF="n#target">`, where **n** is the HTML file name.
- Type `</A>` tag after the link text.

**Create a graphic hyperlink to other Web pages:**

- Click before an graphic reference, then type `<A HREF=HTML file name>`,
- Type `</A>` after the graphic reference

**Create a graphic hyperlink within documents:**

- Click before an image tag or text, then type `<A NAME="n" >` where **n** is the text that will serve as the target.
- Type `</A>` after the link target
- Click before the graphic reference, type `<AHREF="file name.htm#n">` where **n** is the text that will serve as the target.

*NOTE: The hatch mark separates the target area name from the name of the target.*

- Type `</A>` after the graphic reference.

**Create a link from a graphic to itself:**

- Before the Image tag, type `<A HREF="n">` where **n** is the name of the image file.
- Type `</A>` after the Image tag.

**Align images horizontally with text elements:**

- Use the `ALIGN=TOP`, `ALIGN=MIDDLE`, or `ALIGN=BOTTOM` attributes within the `<IMG>` tag.
- Experiment with other alignment attributes, such as: `ALIGN=TEXTTOP`, `ALIGN=ABSMIDDLE`, `ALIGN=BASELINE`, and `ALIGN=ABSBOTTOM`.

**Flow text around an image:**

- Align the image to the right or left of the text, using the `ALIGN=RIGHT` or `ALIGN=LEFT` attributes in your `<IMG>` tag.

**Replace the bullets in your lists with images of your choice:**

- Use the `<DL>...</DL>` tags to define the list as a definition list.
- In front of each list item, type code in this format:  
`<DT><DD><IMG SRC="ImageFileName">`

**Provide viewers with a text alternative to images:**

- Include the `<ALT>` attribute in the `<IMG>` tag for every image, as shown in the following example:
- `<IMG SRC="ManhattanSkyline.gif" ALT="Manhattan skyline at night">`

*NOTE: Do not use <ALT> text with small decorative elements, such as custom bullets.*

**Add transparent images to a Web page:**

- Insert a transparent **GIF** in the `<IMG SRC=n>` tag.
- Set **BORDER=0**.
- Set the image alignment attributes.

**Add animated images:**

- Insert an animated GIF using the `<IMG SRC=n>` tag, where n is the animated **GIF** file name, enclosed in quotes.
- Set the image attributes.

**Create blinking text:**

- Insert the `<BLINK>...</BLINK>` tags around the text to be animated

**Create a scrolling marquee:**

- Insert the `<MARQUEE> ... </MARQUEE>` tags, and then insert the marquee text between them.
- Set the **ALIGN, BGCOLOR, HEIGHT, WIDTH, VSPACE, LOOP, SCROLLAMOUNT, SCROLLDELAY**, and other attributes.

**Create an image map:**

- Use the `<MAP>` and `</MAP>` tags.
- Use the **SHAPE** and **COORDS** attributes to define the hotspot area.
- Use the **HREF** attribute to link the image map `<AREA>` to the target file.
- Use the **NOHREF** attribute to define portions of the image that are not linked.

**Reference an image map:**

- Place the **USEMAP** attribute within an `<IMG>` tag.

**Define an online form:**

- Define an **ACTION** attribute that specifies the **URL** where the form will be processed.
- Define the method (**POST** or **GET**) for transmitting the data in the completed form.

**Add radio buttons to a form:**

- Use the expression `<INPUT TYPE=RADIO` for each button.
- Add a **NAME** attribute to each button to identify it as a member of a related group.
- Add a unique **VALUE** attribute for each button.
- Add a descriptive text label immediately after the **INPUT** tag and its attributes

**Add checkboxes to a form:**

- Use the expression `<INPUT TYPE=CHECKBOX` for each box.

- Add a **NAME** attribute to each checkbox to identify it as a member of a related group.
- Add a unique **VALUE** attribute for each box.
- Add a descriptive text label immediately after the **INPUT** tag and its attributes.

### Add a Submit button:

- Use the expression `<INPUT TYPE=SUBMIT>`.
- To customize the text on the Submit button, add alternate text with a **VALUE** attribute placed before the closing `>` mark.

### Add a Reset button:

- Use the expression `<INPUT TYPE=RESET>`
- To customize the text on the Reset button, add alternate text with a **VALUE** attribute placed before the closing `>` mark.

### Define text boxes:

- Use **TYPE=TEXT** and specify attributes (**SIZE**, **MAXLENGTH**, **NAME**, and **VALUE**).

### Create multi-line text boxes:

- Use the `<TEXTAREA>` and `</TEXTAREA>` tags with attributes (**COLS**, **NAME**, **ROWS**, and **WRAP**).

### Display selection lists:

- Use the `<SELECT>` and `</SELECT>` tags with attributes (**MULTIPLE**, **NAME**, and **SIZE**).

### Add e-mail links:

- Use the **MAILTO** attribute

### Format a basic table, define values for the basic `<TABLE>` attributes:

- **ALIGN** to position the table to the right, left, or center of the browser window.
- **BORDER** to set the width of a border around the table.
- **WIDTH** to set the total width of the table in pixels or percentage of browser window

### Insert a line of explanatory text at the top or bottom of the table:

- Use the `<CAPTION> ... </CAPTION>` tags.

### Define rows and columns:

- Use this basic tag set:

```
<TABLE>
<TR>
<TD>Cell 1</TD>
<TD>Cell 2</TD>
<TD>Cell 3</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

**Add more rows and columns:**

- Repeat the same tag set:

```
<TABLE>
<TR>
<TD>Cell 4</TD>
<TD>Cell 5</TD>
<TD>Cell 6</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

**Format cells in a table, use these attributes in the <TABLE> tag:**

- Use **BGCOLOR** to set the cell background color.
- Use **CELLPADDING** to control the space between cells.
- Use **CELLSPACING** to control the space between the cell content and the cell border,

**Define the format of individual cells:**

- Use **WIDTH="n%"** or **WIDTH=n** within the <TH> ... <TD> cell tags.
- Define a heading cell between <TH> ... </TH> tags.
- Define a data cell between <TD> ... and </TD> tags.
- Use the **COLSPAN=n** attribute to make a cell span more than one column.
- Use the **ROWSPAN=n** attribute to make a side heading span more than one row.

**Add backgrounds to tables:**

- Use **BGCOLOR=n** to add color to the background of all the cells.
- Use **BACKGROUND** to add background images if viewers are using Internet Explorer.

**Create multi-column pages:**

- Create a **first** row made up of one cell that spans the entire page.
- Omit the **BORDER** attribute.
- For the second row, use as many cells as you want to have columns. Place text in the columns.
- Place text in the columns.

**Create a frameset:**

- Determine the number of rows or columns you need.
- Define the relative sizes of the rows or columns.
- Define the framesets you need for the layout you have designed.
- Create the frames in order from left to right and from top to bottom,

**Define the frames in a frameset:**

- Use the **SRC** attribute to designate the file to display in each frame when it first opens.
- Assign a name so that the frame can be referenced in hyperlinks.

**Combine rows and columns on a frame page:**

- Create the row framesets first, and then create column framesets to nest within them.
- Create the framesets in the order a browser will interpret them: left to right first then top to bottom.
- Assign distinctive backgrounds for an interesting layout.

**Link frames to each other for navigation among topics:**

- Create hyperlinks between the frames.
- Within a hyperlink, use the **TARGET** attribute to point to the name of the frame you want to display.

**Allow a viewer to jump to a new page from a frame page:**

- In a frame, create a hyperlink pointing to the new page.
- Include the expression **TARGET="\_TOP"** in the hyperlink.
- Provide a "go back" link to the frame document.

**Define the internal margin of frames:**

- Add the **MARGINHEIGHT=n** attribute to the frameset to set the distance above and below the frame content, in pixels.
- Add the **MARGINWIDTH=n** attribute to the frameset to set the distance to the right and the left of the frame content.

**Designate a frame as a target for links in other frames:**

- Assign a name to the frame with the **NAME=aaa** attribute inside the **<FRAME>** tags

**Limit the changes viewers can make to your frame, you can:**

- Add the **SCROLLING=NO** attribute to a frame to prevent the automatic insertion of scroll bars.
- Add the **NORESIZE** attribute to a frame to prevent users from changing the frame size.

**Suppress frame borders in a frame document that will display in Internet Explorer or Navigator:**

- To suppress all borders, add the **FRAMEBORDER=NO** attribute to the highest-level frameset.
- To mark exceptions to suppressed borders, add the **FRAMEBORDER=YES** to lower-level framesets or to individual frames to make an exception to the **FRAMEBORDER=NO** attribute

**Suppress frame borders in all frame-capable browsers:**

- Add the **FRAMEBORDER=NO** attribute to each frame to be displayed without a border,

**Provide an alternative to frames:**

- Decide whether you will provide these viewers with a) an alternate page design that does not use frames, b) a conventional page that summarizes the content included in the

frames, or c) a simple statement that the document is designed to be viewed in frames and is not available in another format.

- Add the `<NOFRAMES><INOFrames>` tag pair at the end of your frameset descriptions.
- Insert one of the following between these tags, depending on what you decided to provide to the viewer not using frames:
  - Instructions and links directing viewers to the alternate presentation
  - A page that summarizes the information in the frame version
  - A statement that the document is available only in a frame format