

Class Work Activity 01

Due 09/14/2020 @11:59 pm

Objective:

- Understanding the basic HTML applying basic syntax and uploading to the codd server.
- You can embed all Activity on a same page (all in one) Except for Activity 5
- Please be sure to create a heading for each Activity

How to Submit:

Log into ICOLLEGE select the class to view its drop box folders, select the correct folder for the given assignment and upload the file there.

(Please copy link into a text file submission must be in txt format)

Activity 1: Paragraphs, Line Breaks and Preformatting

In this Activity you will use the <P> and
 tags to create line breaks in text. We will also demonstrate the use of <pre>.

1. Load Notepad/Text editor and begin a new HTML document.
2. Enter the usual structural HTML tags. Set the title to "Formatting text".
3. Within the body type in the following text exactly as it appears below. Not how 'This is cool' has been typed. Do not use any HTML tags to format it at this stage.

Users of HTML are sometimes surprised to find that HTML gives them little control over the way that a page is displayed. It should be remembered that HTML was developed as a means of marking up the structure of a document not as a way of determining its presentation. Formatting text to appear on a Web page is therefore different from formatting text to appear in a printed document.

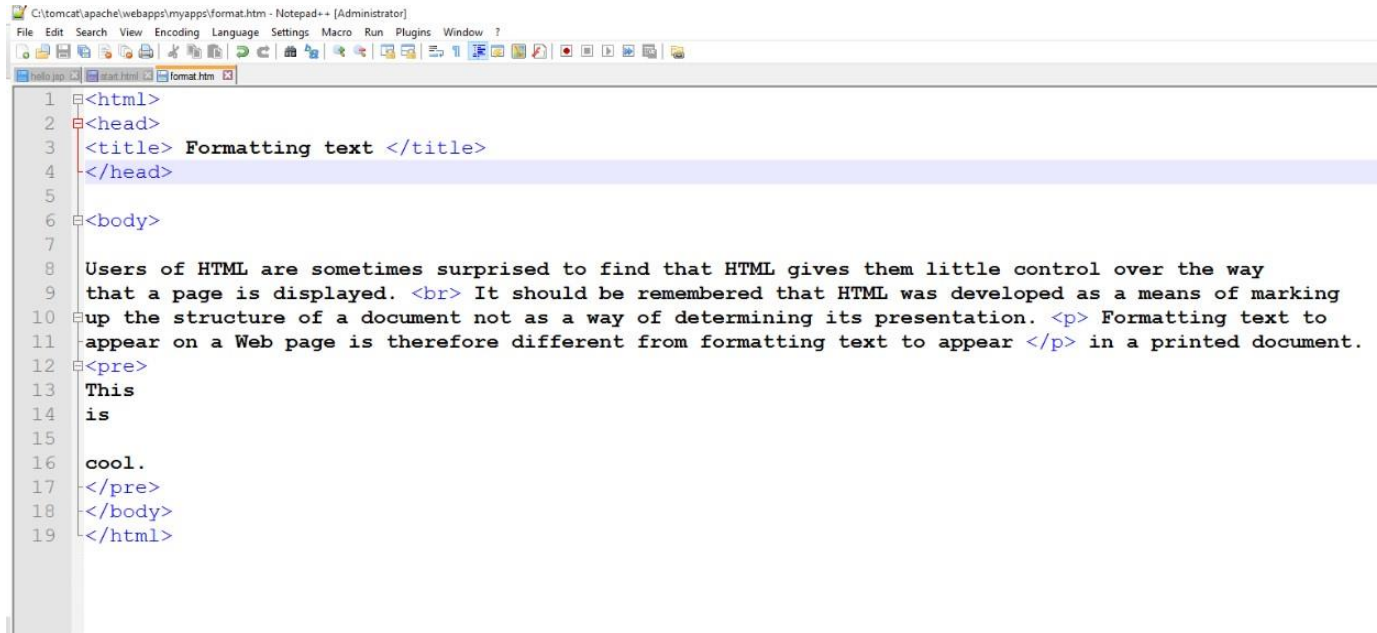
This

is

Cool.

4. Save the document as **format.html** in your myapps folder or folder of your choice and load it in your browser to view it. Note that 'This is cool' is displayed without the line breaks.
5. Resize your browser and watch how the text is reformatted to fit in the resized browser window.
6. Return to Notepad and make the changes as shown in demo above
7. Save the file again and load it in your browser to check your HTML. Resize the browser and watch how the document is reformatted for the resized window.

Demo



```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3   <title> Formatting text </title>
4 </head>
5
6 <body>
7
8   Users of HTML are sometimes surprised to find that HTML gives them little control over the way
9   that a page is displayed. <br> It should be remembered that HTML was developed as a means of marking
10  up the structure of a document not as a way of determining its presentation. <p> Formatting text to
11  appear on a Web page is therefore different from formatting text to appear </p> in a printed document.
12 <pre>
13 This
14 is
15
16 cool.
17 </pre>
18 </body>
19 </html>
```

HTML Tip - How to View HTML Source

Have you ever seen a Web page and wondered "Hey! How did they do that?" To find out, right-click in the page and select "View Page Source" (in Chrome) or "View Source" (in Safari), or similar in another browser. This will open a window containing the HTML code of the page.

Activity 2: Headings

In this Activity you will set up a page heading and sub-heading for the Web page begun in Activity 1 and use the HTML headings tags to implement it.

1. Load Notepad/Text editor format.htm in MS-Notepad.
2. Within the <head> tags, add <meta charset="UTF-8">. It does not matter whether it is below or after the <title> tag.
3. Set up the page heading "Formatting text" and place the <H1> heading tags around it, in other words,
<H1>Formatting text</H1>.
4. Reload format.html in your browser. You will notice that the effect of the <H1> tag is to display the text not only in an enlarged font size but also to include extra space above and below it. So you do not need a
 or <P> tag as well.
5. Return to Notepad and use the <H2> tag to create a sub-heading for the page, "Paragraphs and line breaks".
6. Add <hr> between 'This' and 'is'.
7. Reload the document in your browser to check the HTML

Demo – Create similar lay-out.

Formatting text

Paragraphs and line breaks

Users of HTML are sometimes surprised to find that HTML gives them little control over the way that a page is displayed. It should be remembered that HTML was developed as a means of marking up the structure of a document not as a way of determining its presentation.

Formatting text to appear on a Web page is therefore different from formatting text to appear in a printed document.

This

is

cool.

Activity 3: Lists

In this Activity you will create a series of lists to practice your HTML list-building skills.

1. Load format.html in Notepad.
2. Underneath the text, create three lists as follows:
 - a. List one should be a circled bulleted (i.e. unordered) list, using square bullets, giving the days of the week.
 - b. List two should be a numbered list of the months of the year. Make the numbers lowercase roman numerals.
 - c. List three should be a definition list of the four seasons.
3. Save the file and view it in your Web browser to ensure that it displays as desired.
4. Reload format.html in Notepad and create a new bulleted list showing the four seasons. Within each season create a numbered sub list of the appropriate months of the year.
5. Save the file and load it in your Web browser to examine the document

Activity 4: Comments

In this Activity you will use preformatted text and HTML comments.

1. Load format.html in Notepad.
2. Place an HTML comment before the lists you created.
3. Save the file and load it in a Web browser.

Activity 5: Simple hypertext links

In this Activity you will create **four** small “New” Web pages: index.html, filetwo.html, filethree.html and filefour.html. **You will then link them together using relative URLs.**

1. Open Notepad and type in the HTML code shown below. (You may find it easier to cut and

paste the code from your Web browser into Notepad rather than enter it yourself.)

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>File name</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<h2>File name</h2>
<p>
Test goes here
</P>
```

- 2 Copy the following text twice into the body of the file above the hyperlinks in order to create a long file. Rename section two to section three when copying it for the second time. section two etc be sure to add another p tag with more text.

Now define the location section two by amending the text in the following way.

```
<A NAME="section_two">section two</A>
```

1. Define the location section three in the same way. Save the file.
2. Save this file as filetwo.html, overwriting the previous file.
3. Re-open index.html and add the following hyperlinks to the top of the

<body> section:

- a. Section Two
 - b. Section Three
 - c. File Two: Section Two
 - d. File Two: Section Three
4. Ensure that the links work by reloading index.htm in your Web browser.

Activity 6: Graphics

In this Activity you will use the IMG tag and its attributes to create a Web page that includes graphic elements.

1. Open Notepad etc. and begin a new HTML document by entering the main structural tags add this to the prior page.
2. **Save this file rename it as a new documents such as image.html.**
3. Now find an image or icon to use in your page. You can save one from any Web page by right-clicking the image and selecting Save As. Save the image in the same directory as **image.html**.
4. This image is going to be embed into the document. Save the file after each instruction and view it in your browser to see the affect.
5. Embed the graphic image in the document using the `` tag.
6. Include some alternative text to be used ``
7. If you can find out the width and height dimensions of the image, include these, otherwise try resizing the image as ``.
8. Turn the image into a hyperlink by linking it to a page of your choice:
` `
9. Turn the border that appears around the image off.
``.
10. Enter a short paragraph of text.
11. Align the image so that appears on the right side of the Web page.
``

Final Step - up load to the codd sever (Please see the document (Codd Server Set-UP) on how to set up folders and links) – Please create the link or links to allow us to view your work posted on the codd server.