Due 06/11/2022 @11:59 pm

Objective:

- **Understanding the applying of basic HTML syntax and uploading to the Codd server.**
- **You can embed all Activity on a same page (all in one) Except for Activity 4 the details are explained in that section.**
- **Please be sure to create a heading for each Activity**

How to Submit:

Log into ICOLLEGE select the class to view its drobox 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)

Tips:
Use Notepad++/Sublime text editor for easy development – save all files separately

Activity 1a: Paragraphs, Line Breaks and Preformatting

In this Activity you will use the <P> tag to create text in paragraph format and <BR> 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 tag enter the following blue highlighted 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.
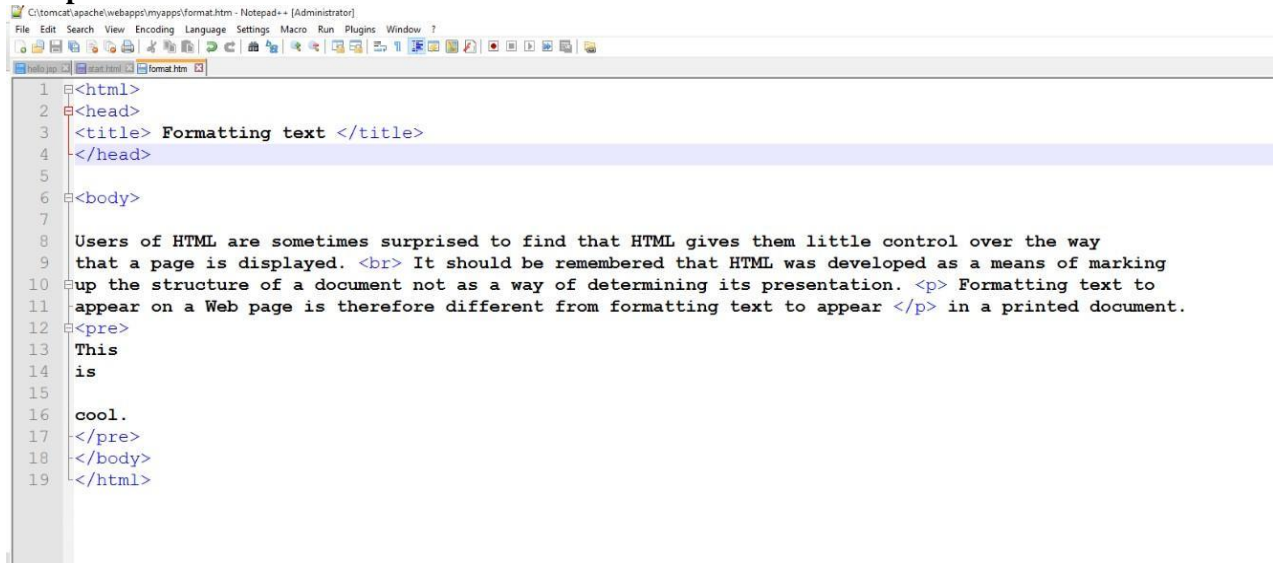
   Users of HTML are sometimes surprised to find that HTML gives them little control over the way that a page is displayed. It should be remembered that HTML was developed as a means of marking up the structure of a document not as a way of determining its presentation. Formatting text to appear on a Web 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 *MyWebPro* 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 re-formatted 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 re-formatted for the resized window.

Blueprint Demo Format.html


```
 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 1b: Headings

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

1. Load Notepad/Text editor format.html 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,
4. `<H1>Formatting text</H1>`.
5. 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 <BR> or <P> tag as well.
6. Return to Notepad and use the <H2> tag to create a sub-heading for the page, "Paragraphs and line breaks".
7. Add <hr> between '***This'*** and '*is*'.
8. Reload the document in your browser to check the HTML

Demo –Objective is to create similar layout as displayed below.

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 2: Lists

In this **Activity** you will create a series *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, or 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 3: Comments

In this **Activity** you will use **preformatted text** and **HTML comments**.
1. Load format.html or the file from activity 2 in Notepad++ or IDE of your Choice.
2. Place an HTML comment before the lists you created. Your comments can be anything such as quick statement about you etc..
3. Save the file and load it in a Web browser.

Activity 4: Simple hypertext links **the key is to have 3 separate files/pages.

In this **Activity** you will create **three** small "New" Web pages: index.html, filetwo.html, filethree.html. <mark>You will then link them using relative URLs.</mark>

Objective: To create two sections in index.html, two sections in filetwo.html and attach these all links at the top the body in index.html.

Steps:
1. Create index.html, filetwo.html and filethree.html. For easy use, **rename** the above *format.html* you created to **index.html**. Open Notepad++ and type in the HTML code shown below in "New" Web pages: (You may find it easier to cut and paste the code from your Web browser into Notepad rather than enter it yourself.) <mark>You can use any code from prior activities to build the content for the filetwo.html, filethree.html.</mark>

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

2. Create two sections in index.html and filetwo.html. Copy the text blue highlighted text from activity-1a before the end of the body with heading "section one" using <p>,<h2> tags. Repeat again with the name "section two".
3. Now define the location of section two by amending the text in the following way.
   ```
   <A NAME="section two">section two</A>
   ```
   add this tag about heading of "section one" and "section two"
4. Do the same in filetwo.html and save all changes in files, overwriting the previous file
5. Re-open index.html and add the following hyperlinks to the top of the <body> section
   a. Section one - ref to section one in index file
   b. Section two - ref to section two in index.html
   c. File Two: Section Two - ref to section two in filetwo.html
   d. File Three - ref to filethree.html
6. Ensure that the links work by reloading index.html in your Web browser.

Note: Refer the html links, <a> tag, links in w3schools to know how to link the pages in html file. Also find how to refer to the sections/fragments of the same page and different page. For more information refer "Link to section of a webpage" in stack overflow.

<mark>***Link this current page index.html to the format.html to avoid having 2 separate links for your final submission.</mark>

Advanced : Add the links in filetwo.html to go to index.html and filethree.html, add links to filethree.html to go to sections in index.html and to go to filetwo.html

Activity 5: 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.** or add this activity at the end of index.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 (Not a bad idea to rename the images to a shorter name). Save the image in the same directory as **image.html**.
4. This image is going to be embedded 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 <IMG SRC="URL"> tag.
6. Include some alternative text to be used <IMG SRC="URL" alt="text">
7. If you can find out the width and height dimensions of the image, include these, otherwise try resizing the image as <IMG SRC="URL" alt="text" width=50 height=50>.
8. Turn the image into a hyperlink by linking it to a page of your choice:
   `<A HREF="URL"> <IMG SRC="URL" alt="text" width=50 height=50></A>`
9. Turn the border that appears around the image off.
   `<IMG SRC="URL" alt="text" width=50 height=50 border=0>.`
10. Enter a short paragraph of text.
11. Align the image so that appears on the right side of the Web page.
    `<IMG SRC="URL" alt="text" width=50 height=50 border=0 align="right">`

***hint you should make separate/individual files and link then to one main page

Final Step - upload to the codd sever (Please see the document (CODD SERVER SET-UP) on how to set up folders and links) – Please create/generate your link(s) to allow us to view your work posted on the codd server.

Remember to test the link in all browsers and then paste the link in a text or word document file and submit to the appropriate folder for work due.