

# Web Pages

## About this project

In this lesson you will learn some basics about webpages and writing HTML code. You will work through an HTML example and then you will create your own HTML page and turn in your completed project

## What is a webpage?

A web page (or webpage) is a file that has been designed to be displayed on the World Wide Web. It is accessed through a web browser such as Internet Explorer, Firefox, Google Chrome, etc. Web pages can be designed to be viewed on monitors or mobile devices.

To create a webpage, you either need to write in straight HTML (as we will do for this assignment) or you need to use an HTML editor that will assist you in writing the HTML code.

## HTML Files

Web pages are written in a language called Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML). HTML consists of text that is displayed as part of the web page and HTML tags that are used to "markup" the text. The tags are enclosed in angle brackets < and >. The tags do not appear in the browser window, but are used to format the text.

Quite often the tags appear in pairs. The end tag is similar to the start tag, but contains a "/" character. For example, the markup

`<b>something important</b>`

indicates that the words "something important" should be displayed in bold. The start tag, the end tag, and everything between them is called an element.

Tags can be nested. If we wanted to underline the words "something important" and center them as well as make them bold, we could do it as follows:

`<center> <u> <b>something important</b> </u> </center>`

Spacing is controlled by tags. Any amount of "white space" (spaces, tabs, blank lines) that you include in your document is displayed as a single space by the browser. If you want more space, you have to do it with tags.

Do the following to create a paragraph with blank lines before and after it:

`<p>paragraph contents</p>`

To start a new line without adding blank lines, use `<br>`. Note that no ending tag is needed for a line break.

The overall structure of an HTML document is also controlled by tags. The document starts with an `<html>` tag and ends with a matching `</html>` tag. The header section appears first and is bounded by the `<head>` and `</head>` tags. It contains information about the document, such as its title, that is not displayed in the browser window. The body of your text will be enclosed within the `<body>` and `</body>` tags. Only elements within the body are displayed in the browser.

## HTML Practice/Tutorial Project

We are now going to work through a practice (tutorial) project that will introduce you to some HTML concepts. After completing the steps in the tutorial, students should be able to:

1. Create a folder to save your web page into
2. Create a Home Page using HTML
3. Create headings
4. Place text in an HTML document
5. Inserting images
6. Use attributes such as font color with tags
7. Create links to other places or documents

To create this simple web page you will need to use a text processor (Notepad) and HTML (hypertext markup language). Avoid using Word, Word Pad, Works, etc., which can create some problems by automatically formatting your work as a web page.

## Creating Folders and HTML Files

### Creating a Folder

The first thing you want to do is create a folder on your storage device to save all of the files you are using in your webpage. This folder is where you will save your HTML file, any images you will use on your page, other HTML files (if you are creating a multi page website), and any other files you will need on your webpage.

For the tutorial, create a folder on your flash drive called MyPracticeWeb and save all documents used in your web page in this folder. If you are working on this project on your own computer, you may save this folder to the My Documents folder of your computer.

To create a folder do the following:

1. Right click on your storage device
2. Point to **New** on the short cut menu
3. Select the **Folder** option
4. Name the folder

## Home Page

The home page of a web site is the starting point that usually describes the purpose of the web site and its categories. The page usually includes hyperlinks which will take the viewer to other web sites or other places within the same web site. In planning a home page consider these items

- Title – this text will appear on the blue title bar of your web page
- Headings – usually the first heading is the same as the title; it appears as the first line of your home page
  - Each browser displays headings in a unique way, but they allow several layers of headings from H1 to H6. Heading 1 would be the largest, most noticeable, heading 6 the smallest.

**Heading 1**

**Heading 2**

**Heading 3**

**Heading 4**

**Heading 5**

**Heading 6**

- Content - text that explains your home page or special features of the page

## Basic HTML code

HTML Tags	Notes
<html>	starts your HTML file - tells the browser that this is an HTML file
</html>	ends the HTML file
<head>	holds all head elements - can include scripts, style sheet locations, meta information, etc.  <b>must</b> include the <title> tag
</head>	ends the head element
<title>	defines the title of the document, it is required in all HTML files  the title defines a title in the browser toolbar, provides a title for the page when it is added to favorites, displays a title for the page in search-engine results
</title>	ends the title
<body>	starts the documents body, this contains all of the HTML documents contents (i.e. text, hyperlinks, images, etc.)
</body>	ends the documents body

## Creating your HTML file

Open Notepad (Start, Programs, Accessories, Notepad). Enter the following text (in yellow):

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Lucy's Page</title>
```

```
</head>
```

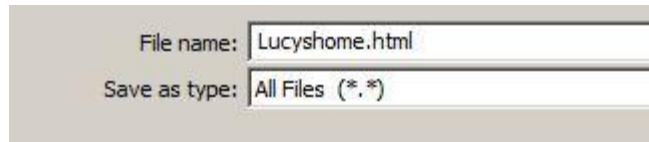
```
<body>
```

```
Lucy's First Page
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

You should now save your file. Choose File, Save As. For the file name, type **Lucyshome.html**. In the Save As Type, choose **All Files** (see image below). This is necessary because the filename extension must be either .htm or .html, rather than .txt, which is the default extension for a Notepad file. Make sure you save the file into the **MyPracticeWeb** folder that you created for this project.



## Opening your HTML file in the browser

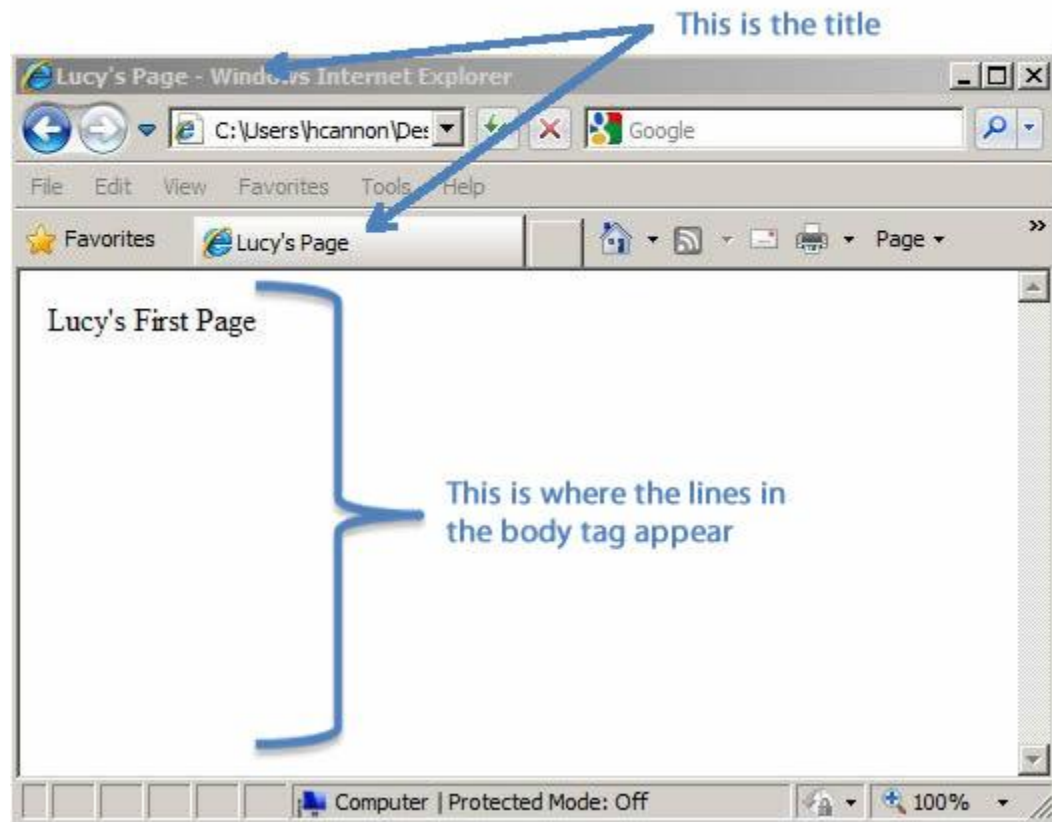
Start your browser (ex: Internet Explorer). It is not necessary to be online.

From the menu bar, choose **File, Open**. If the menu bar is not showing, you can right click and select it to make it visible.



Browse for the file you just saved.

Click on Lucyshome.html then click the **Open** button. You should see "Lucy's Page" in the title of the newly created homepage. Your page should look similar to the image below. Notice where Lucy's Page and Lucy's First Page appear.



## Viewing HTML source code

You can view the source code of a webpage. This allows you to see what HTML code was used to make the page appear the way it does. You can view the code of any page posted online.

From the menu bar, choose View, Source. A window should appear with your HTML coded text. Some browsers will let you edit the source code in the window that opens; others will require that you save the file and open it in Notepad.

If the browser allows you to edit the source code, you can make changes, save the file and then refresh your browser to see the changes you made.

We already have our source code saved so we will use that file to make changes to our HTML file.

## Opening an HTML file in Notepad

To open a saved HTML file in Notepad, you do the following:

1. Open Notepad (Start, Programs, Accessories, Notepad)
2. Click on **File** and select the **Open** option

3. Change the file type to All files (\*.\*) -- the default is Text Documents (\*.txt)
4. Browse to find where your file is saved (in our example this would be the MyPracticeWeb folder)
5. Select your file
6. Click the **Open** button

You will now see the HTML source code for the file that you had saved.

## Creating Headings

I want to:	Tags	Notes
make a VERY big heading	<h1> </h1>	A blank line will automatically be added after the close tag in headings
make a big heading	<h2> </h2>	
make a not so big heading	<h3> </h3>	
		Most browsers will support heading tags down to <h6>.

## Adding Headings

In our example Lucy's Home page, we will change Lucy's First Page to a Level 1 heading and create Level 2 headings for: My Favorites, Headline News, and Quote of the Day.

Here is what your code should now look like. You should add the code that is in yellow. Make sure you are typing the code and not copying and pasting it.

```

<html>

<head>

<title>Lucy's Page</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Lucy's First Page </h1>

<h2> My Favorites </h2><p>

<h2> News Flash </h2> <p>

<h2> Quote of the Day </h2>

```

</body>

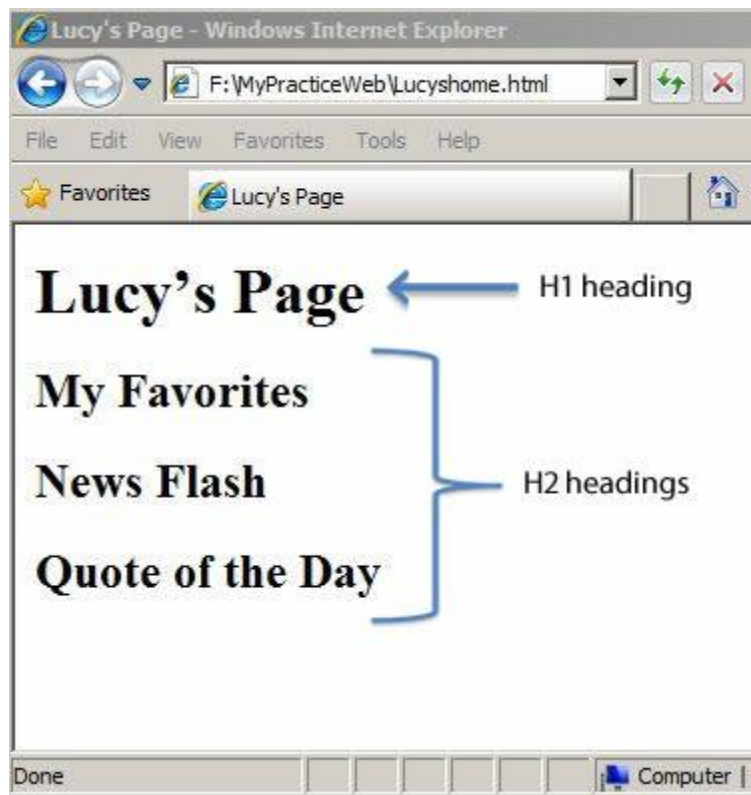
</html>

## Saving and Viewing Headings

Save the changes you have made to the Lucyshome.html file. Use **File --> Save** to do this. This will save the changes to the file that you already created.

If you already have the Lucyshome.html file open in a browser window, you can click the **Refresh** button on the browser. This will cause the page to be reloaded in the browser and you will be able to see the updates you made.

Your page should now look like this:





# Formatting Text in HTML file

We use HTML tags to add formatting to text in an HTML file. The following table shows you some of the common HTML tags.

I want to:	Tags	Notes
leave blank lines at the end of a paragraph, use the tags	<p>	(Note: no ending tag is needed for a line break)
start a new line without adding blank lines, use	 	(Note: no ending tag is needed for a line break)
bold text	<b> </b>	
center text	<center> </center>	
Italicize text	<i> </i>	
underline text	<u> </u>	

Now we are going to add some text and formatting tags to our Lucyshome.html file. The code that you need to add is in yellow below. Notice where the <br> code is used to go to a new line.

```
<html>

<head>

<title>Lucy's Page</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1><center>Lucy's Page</center></h1>

<h2> My Favorites </h2>

Food: chocolate <br>

Sport: football <br>

Color: green <br>

Movie: Shrek

<h2> News Flash </h2>

My sister is getting married in September
```

<h2> Quote of the Day </h2>

The best things in life are free, but it costs a lot of time and money before you find this out

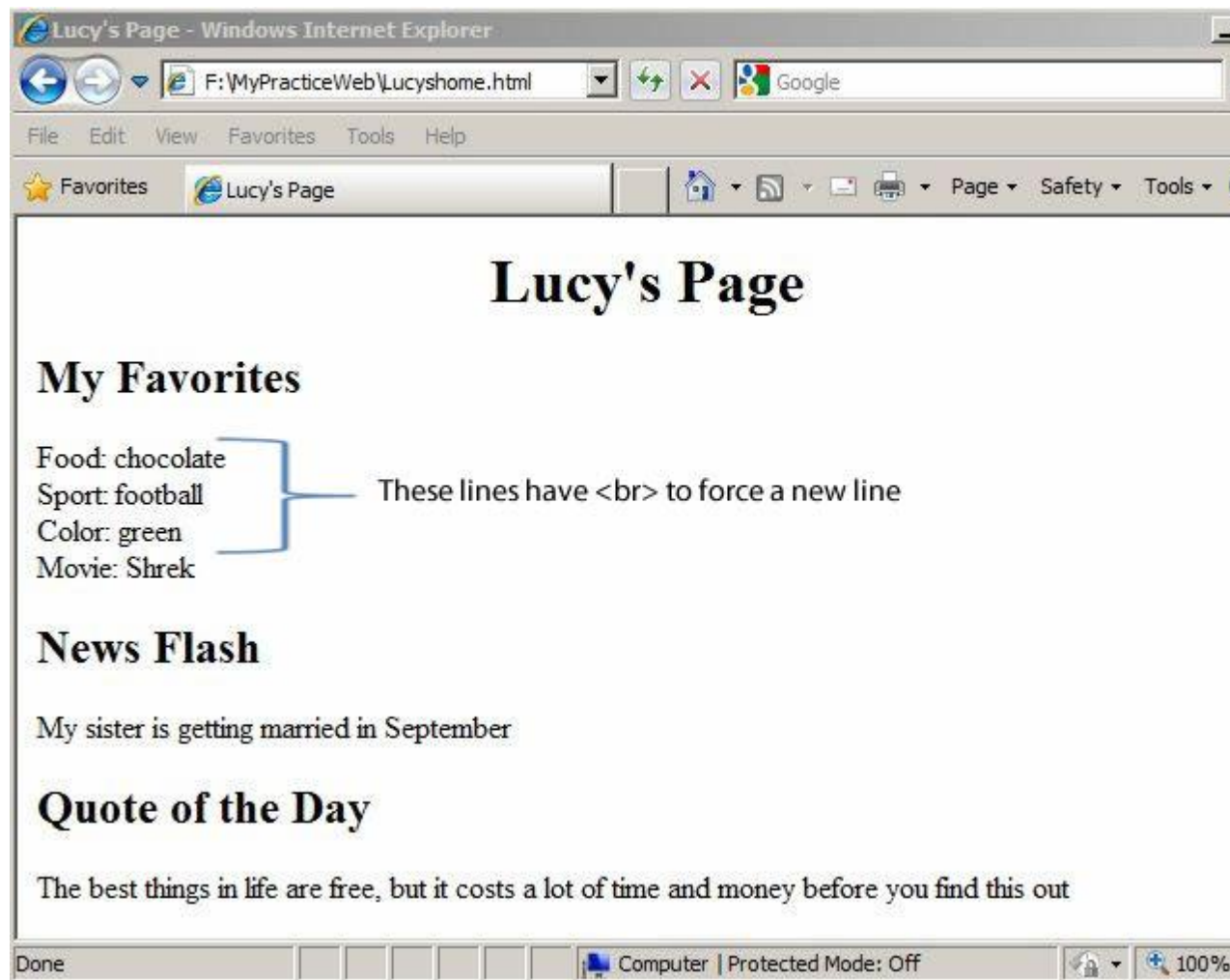
</body>

</html>

**Save** the changes you made to the HTML file in Notepad (the source file -- Lucyshome.html).

Click the **Refresh** button on your browser to see the changes.

Your page should look like this:

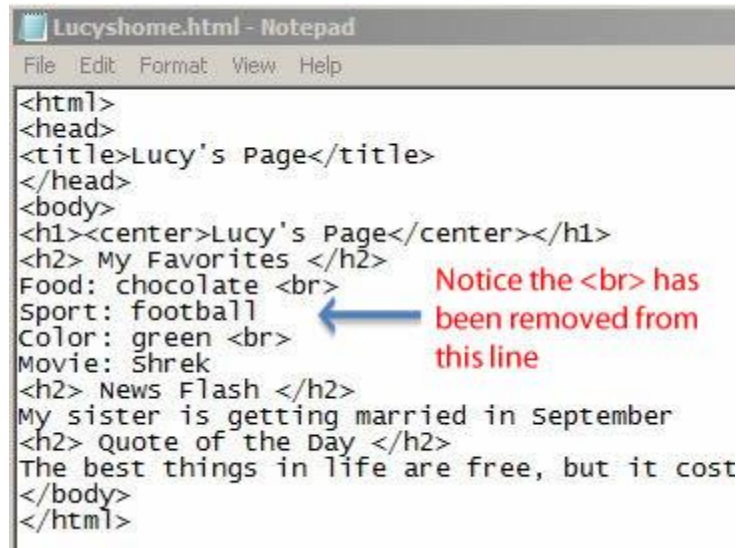


## What happens if ....

We mentioned that the `<br>` in the lines we just added causes the browser to move to a new line when displaying the page content, but are we sure this is really what it is doing?

Let's see what happens when you delete the `<br>` after football.

In your HTML file, your code in your My Favorites heading should now look like this:

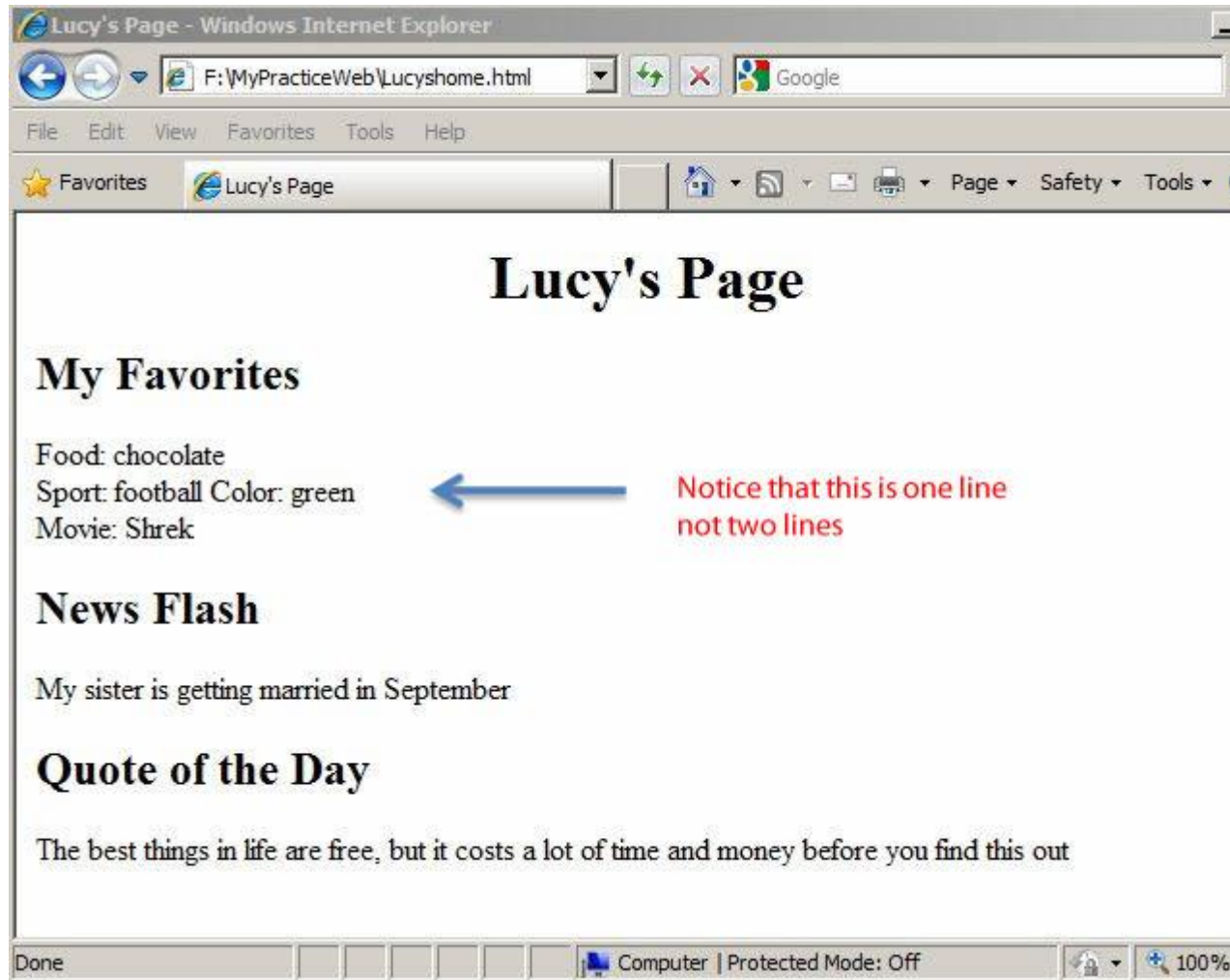


```
<html>
<head>
<title>Lucy's Page</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1><center>Lucy's Page</center></h1>
<h2> My Favorites </h2>
Food: chocolate <br>
Sport: football
Color: green <br>
Movie: Shrek
<h2> News Flash </h2>
My sister is getting married in September
<h2> Quote of the Day </h2>
The best things in life are free, but it cost
</body>
</html>
```

**Save** the changes you made to the HTML file in Notepad (the source file -- Lucyshome.html).

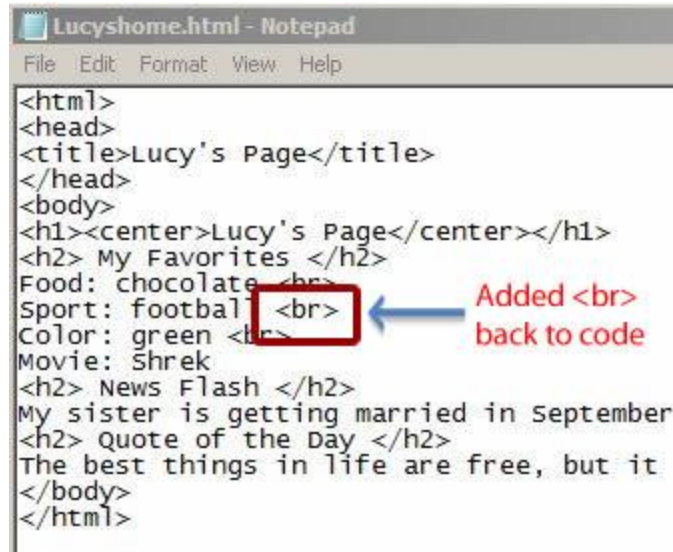
Click the **Refresh** button on your browser to see the changes.

Your page should look like this:



Add the <br> back to the end of the Sport: football line so that your code looks like it originally did before we played "what if".

Save the changes and refresh your browser window.



```
<html>
<head>
<title>Lucy's Page</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1><center>Lucy's Page</center></h1>
<h2> My Favorites </h2>
Food: chocolate <br>
Sport: football <br>
Color: green <br>
Movie: Shrek
<h2> News Flash </h2>
My sister is getting married in September
<h2> Quote of the Day </h2>
The best things in life are free, but it
</body>
</html>
```

## Inserting Images

Now we want to practice adding an image to your HTML file. Images can be used to help explain something, add character to a page, reinforce ideas or concepts or other reasons.

When you want to insert an image into your HTML file, you need to first make sure the image is saved into the same folder where your HTML file is saved. By having both files in the same folder, I do not have to put a folder name in the image tag code.

It is best to use a picture with the file extension .gif or .jpg to maintain the quality of the picture. When typing the code for inserting a picture you must type the name of the picture EXACTLY as it is saved (including the correct file extension).

## Saving the Image

You can find images for your webpages by doing searches online. Be sure to check the copyright status of the image and give credit to where you found the image.

We are going to use the image that appears below in our webpage.

This image was found at: <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&qbv=2&tbn=isch&sa=X&ei=NHP2TfnaGgTc0QH4-YntDA&ved=0CDkQvwUoAQ&q=penguin+waiter&spell=1&biw=1660&bih=894>



1. Use your mouse and right-click on the above image
2. A menu will appear, select the option that lets you save the file to your computer. This may be Save Image As, Save Image, Save Picture As, etc.
3. Change the save location of the image to your **MyPracticeWeb** folder (this is the same folder where your HTML file is saved).
4. Use an appropriate file name and note the image type (you can't change the file type here or it will cause problems). In this practice tutorial, we want to save the file with the name PenguinWaiter and the file extension .jpg (see image below).

File name:	PenguinWaiter.jpg
Save as type:	JPEG (*.jpg)

**NOTE:** It is recommended that you do not have spaces in your image names. This can sometimes cause problems either in the HTML file or when you upload to a server. For example, instead of Penguin Waiter use PenguinWaiter or Penguin\_Waiter

The image is now saved in your MyPracticeWeb folder along with the Lucyshome.html file.



## HTML Image Code

The HTML tag (code) for inserting an image is `` where "filename.ext" is the **actual file name and extension** of the image you are using (file name examples: MyPicture.gif or MyCat.jpg).

It is important to use the straight quotation marks ("..."), not the curved quotation marks ("...") used by most word processing programs. Also, since HTML files are used with many different operating systems, some of which are case sensitive, make sure that the casing of all letters in the tag filename matches that of the actual filename.

In our tutorial, the code to add the penguin image that we just saved would be:

```

```

## Adding the Image

Now we are going to add the PenguinWaiter.jpg image to our Lucyshome.html file. The code that you need to add is in yellow below. Notice that there are additional HTML tags on the image tag line. What do you think they do? When you view your updated page, see if you were correct.

```
<html>

<head>

<title>Lucy's Page</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1><center>Lucy's Page</center></h1>

<p> <center> <img src= "PenguinWaiter.jpg"> </center>

<h2> My Favorites </h2>

Food: chocolate<br>

Sport: football<br>

Color: green<br>

Movie: Shrek
```

```
<h2> News Flash </h2>
```

My sister is getting married in September

```
<h2> Quote of the Day </h2>
```

The best things in life are free, but it costs a lot of time and money before you find this out

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

**NOTE:** Make sure you use the image's ACTUAL filename and ACTUAL extension.

**Save** the changes you made to the HTML file in Notepad (the source file -- Lucyshome.html).

Click the **Refresh** button on your browser to see the changes.

Your page should look like this:





## Common Errors in Image Tag

If your image looks like a little box with a red "X" in the middle, the browser is unable find your image. Check the following:

- Is the image tag entered correctly? Did you remember to put quotes around the image name? Did you remember to close the image tag after the image name?  

```
<img src=pic1.jpg> <-- missing " " around image name
```

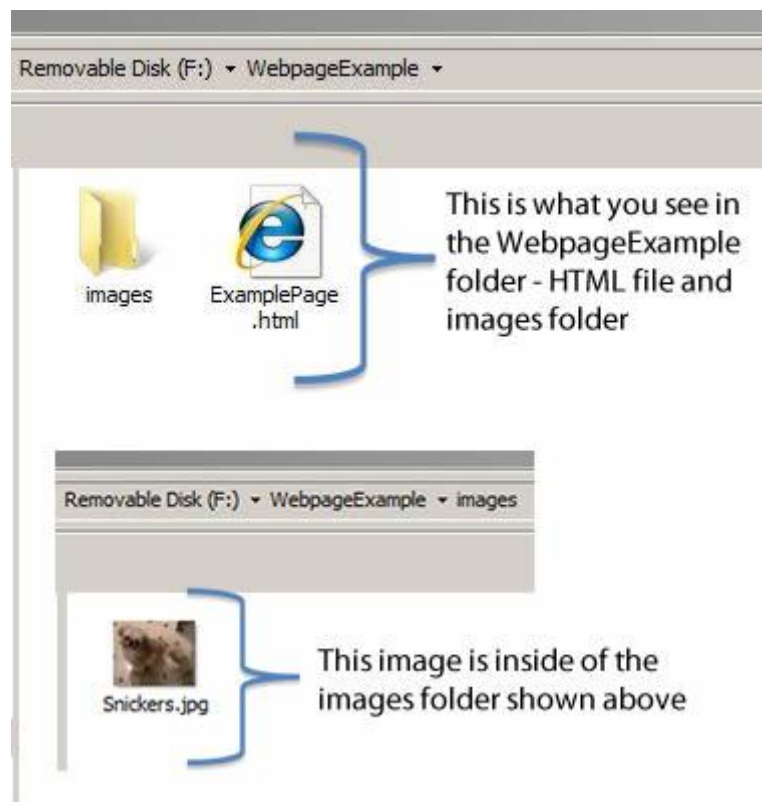
```
 to close the HTML image tag
```
- Is the filename and extension correct? Did you capitalize the same? Did you use the correct image extension?  

```
 <-- the file name is actually pic1.jpg, capitalizing the P
```

will cause problems

`` <-- the image is actually a .jpg file, using the wrong file extension will cause problems

- Is the path to the file correct? If you saved the image in the same folder as the HTML file, then you do not have to specify the folder name. If you saved the image in a different folder, you must specify the folder name (and turn that folder in with the HTML file or the image will not appear).



Using the above example, the image will not appear if you have this code:

```
<img src= "Snickers.jpg">
```

You must include the folder name in the image path because the image is not saved in the same location as the HTML file. The image tag should look like this (note the folder name is included in the path):

```
<img src= "images\Snickers.jpg">
```

# Using Color

Colors can add (or detract) from your web page. Colors can be referred to by their names or by their code.

Colors codes consist of hexadecimal digits from 0 through F. The first two digits represent the amount of red, the next two digits represent the amount of green, and the remaining two digits represent the amount of blue. All colors are formed by mixing various amounts of red, green and blue.

There are hundreds of colors to choose from. Here are some examples of colors and their color code:

Green	#00FF00
Red	#FF0000
Tan	#DEB887
Magenta	#FF00FF
Yellow	#FFFF00
Blue	#0000FF
Turquoise	#19CCDF

Additional colors and their codes can be found by doing a search online for "HTML Color codes".

## Writing HTML Code to Add Color

I want to:	Tag	Note
change the background color of your webpage	<body bgcolor = <i>color</i> >	This is a modification of the <Body> tag
change the color of all the text in your webpage	<body text = <i>color</i> >	This is a modification of the <Body> tag
change the color of just part of the text in your webpage	<font color = <i>color</i> >text here </font>	This is a "font" tag. Note, it has to be closed with the </font> tag.

## Changing Colors

Now we are going to change the background color of our Lucyhome.html file to turquoise. We are also going to change the word football to the color red. The code you need to add is in yellow.

```
<html>

<head>

<title>Lucy's Page</title>

</head>

<body bgcolor = turquoise>

<h1><center>Lucy's Page</center></h1>

<p> <center> <img src= "PenguinWaiter.jpg"> </center>

<h2> My Favorites </h2>

Food: chocolate<br>

Sport: <font color = red> football </font>

<br>

Color: green <br>

Movie: Shrek

<h2> News Flash </h2>

My sister is getting married in September

<h2> Quote of the Day </h2>

The best things in life are free, but it costs a lot of time and money before you find
this out

</body>

</html>
```

**Save** the changes you made to the HTML file in Notepad (the source file -- Lucyshome.html).

Click the **Refresh** button on your browser to see the changes.

Your page should look like this:



# Hyperlinks

Hyperlinks allow the viewer to quickly move to other places in your document or on the web.

I want to:	Tag	Note
Add a link to my web site	<code>&lt;a href="URL"&gt; Text displayed for the link &lt;/a&gt;</code>	This is called an "a href" tag. Note, it has to be closed with the <code>&lt;/a&gt;</code> tag.
A link to a file	<code>&lt;a href="file path"&gt; Text displayed for the link &lt;/a&gt;</code>	You use the same href code, but the file name used instead of a URL (ex: <code>&lt;a href="WordFile.docx"&gt;My Word File &lt;/a&gt;</code>
Link to another location on this same webpage	Anchor tag:  <code>&lt;a name = "nameHere"&gt;&lt;/a&gt;</code>  link to anchor:  <code>&lt;a href = #nameHere"&gt; text displayed for the link &lt;/a&gt;</code>	This is an anchor tag. There are 2 lines of code for this. You need to create a name for where you want to link to (the anchor) and you need to write the code to link to that location.

## HTML Hyperlink Code

To create a hyperlink (or link), enclose the URL of the web page in `<a href="URL">text displayed for the link</a>`

Include all characters of the URL, including `http://`

An example is:

```
<a href="http://www.lonestar.edu/">Lone Star College System</a>
```

## Adding Hyperlinks

Now we are going to add some hyperlinks to our Lucyhome.html file. The code you need to add is in yellow.

```
<html>
```

```

<head>

<title>Lucy's Page</title>

</head>

<body bgcolor = turquoise>

<h1><center>Lucy's Page</center></h1>

<p> <center> <img src= "PenguinWaiter.jpg"> </center>

<h2> <a name="favorites"> My Favorites </a></h2>

Food: chocolate<br>

Sport: <font color = red>football </font><br>

Color: green <br>

Movie: Shrek <br>

Web sites: <a href = "http://lonestar.edu/"> Lone Star College </a>

<h2> News Flash </h2>

My sister is getting married in September

<h2> Quote of the Day </h2>

The best things in life are free, but it costs a lot of time and money before you find
this out

<p>Go to my <a href = "#favorites"> list </a>

</body>

</html>

```

**Save** the changes you made to the HTML file in Notepad (the source file -- Lucyshome.html).

Click the **Refresh** button on your browser to see the changes.

Your page should look like this:



In order for you to see the link to the favorites list work, you will need to resize your browser window so that you can not see the list when you click the word "list" (see image below).





## Tables

Many designers like to use tables to organize the information on a web page.

Tables are made up of rows and columns; where a row and column meet is called a cell. Each row and each column has a set of tags to define it.

The `<table>` tag is used to begin a table. Within a table element we use the `<tr>` (table rows) and `<td>` (table columns) tags.

You can also add borders around tables.

I want to:	Tags	Notes
Begin a table	<table>	These are the first and last tags used for a table.
Close a table	</table>	
Start a new row	<tr>	These are the first and last tags used for a row.
End a row	</tr>	
Start a cell	<td>	
End a cell	</td>	
Sub Tags		
Place a border around the table	<table border = #>	Where "#" is an actual numeral. The larger the number the thicker the border
Changing the size of the table	<table size = #%>	Where "#" is an actual numeral. The larger the number the wider the table.

## Adding a Table

We are going to add a table under a new heading at the end of our webpage. The table will have 3 rows and 4 columns. The code you need to add is in yellow.

```
<html>

<head>

<title>Lucy's Page</title>

</head>

<body bgcolor = turquoise>

<h1><center>Lucy's Page</center></h1>

<p> <center> <img src= "PenguinWaiter.jpg"> </center>

<h2><a name="favorites"></a> My Favorites </h2>

Food: chocolate<br>

Sport: <font color = red>football </font><br>

Color: green <br>

Movie: Shrek <br>

Web sites: <a href = "http://lonestar.edu/"> Lone Star College </a>

<h2> News Flash </h2>

My sister is getting married in September

<h2> Quote of the Day </h2>

The best things in life are free, but it costs a lot of time and money before you find
this out

<p>Go to my <a href = "#favorites"> list </a>

<p>
```

```
<h2> My Schedule</h2>
```

```
<table border="3" width = 75%>
```

```
<tr><td>Mon</td><td>Tue</td><td>Wed</td><td>Thu</td></tr>
```

```
<tr><td> Class at 10 </td><td> Class at 9</td><td> Class at 10</td><td> Class at  
9</td></tr>
```

```
<tr><td>Work</td><td>Study</td><td>Work</td><td>Study</td></tr>
```

```
</table><p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

**Save** the changes you made to the HTML file in Notepad (the source file -- Lucyshome.html).

Click the **Refresh** button on your browser to see the changes.

Your page should look like this:

## Lucy's Page



### My Favorites

Food: chocolate  
 Sport: football  
 Color: green  
 Movie: Shrek  
 Web sites: [Lone Star College](#)

### News Flash

My sister is getting married in September

### Quote of the Day

The best things in life are free, but it costs a lot of time and money before you find this out

Go to my [list](#)

### My Schedule

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu
Class at 10	Class at 9	Class at 10	Class at 9
Work	Study	Work	Study

## What if ....

What if we wanted the background color of the top row in the table to be white? Our table code would look like this (changes are marked in yellow).

```
<table border="3" width = 75%>
```

```
<tr bgcolor="white"><td>Mon</td><td>Tue</td><td>Wed</td><td>Thu</td></tr>
```

```
<tr><td> Class at 10 </td><td> Class at 9</td><td> Class at 10</td><td> Class at 9</td></tr>
```

```
<tr><td>Work</td><td>Study</td><td>Work</td><td>Study</td></tr>
```

```
</table><p>
```

The table would now look like this:

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu
Class at 10	Class at 9	Class at 10	Class at 9
Work	Study	Work	Study

What if we wanted the background color of the cells that say "Work" to be blue? Our table code would look like this (changes are marked in yellow).

```
<table border="3" width = 75%>

<tr bgcolor="white"><td>Mon</td><td>Tue</td><td>Wed</td><td>Thu</td></tr>

<tr><td> Class at 10 </td><td> Class at 9</td><td> Class at 10</td><td> Class at
9</td></tr>

<tr><td bgcolor="blue">Work</td><td>Study</td><td
bgcolor="blue">Work</td><td>Study</td></tr>

</table><p>
```

The table would now look like this:

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu
Class at 10	Class at 9	Class at 10	Class at 9
Work	Study	Work	Study

What if we wanted to change the font color of the first word "Work" to white? Our table code would look like this (changes are marked in yellow).

```
<table border="3" width = 75%>

<tr bgcolor="white"><td>Mon</td><td>Tue</td><td>Wed</td><td>Thu</td></tr>

<tr><td> Class at 10 </td><td> Class at 9</td><td> Class at 10</td><td> Class at
9</td></tr>
```

```

<tr><td bgcolor="blue"> <font color="white">Work</td><td>Study</td><td
bgcolor="blue"> Work</td><td>Study</td></tr>

</table><p>

```

The table would now look like this:

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu
Class at 10	Class at 9	Class at 10	Class at 9
Work	Study	Work	Study

## Lists

There are two types of lists available in HTML, ordered list and unordered list. An ordered list will place a number at the beginning of each line and an unordered list will place a bullet point at the beginning of each line.

Ordered list:

1. Read the chapter
2. Work the exercises
3. Work the assignments

Unordered list:

- Purchase your books
- Purchase school supplies
- Find a good place to study

## HTML List Code

I want to:	Tags	Notes
Start a Numbered list	<ol>	These are the first and last tags used for the list.
End a Numbered list	</ol>	
Start a bullet point list	<ul>	These are the first and last tags used for the list.
End a bullet point list	</ul>	
Put a line in the list	<li>	

## Adding Lists

We are going to add 2 lists to your Lucyshome.html file. One will be an ordered list and one will be an unordered list. The code that you need to add is in yellow.

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Lucy's Page</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body bgcolor = turquoise>
```

```
<h1><center>Lucy's Page</center></h1>
```

```
<p> <center> <img src= "PenguinWaiter.jpg"> </center>
```

```
<h2><a name="favorites"></a> My Favorites </h2>
```

```
Food: chocolate<br>
```

```
Sport: <font color = red>football </font><br>
```

```
Color: green <br>
```

```
Movie: Shrek <br>
```

```
Web sites: <a href = "http://lonestar.edu/"> Lone Star College </a>
```

```
<h2> News Flash </h2>
```

```
My sister is getting married in September
```

```
<h2> Quote of the Day </h2>
```

```
The best things in life are free, but it costs a lot of time and money before you find  
this out
```

```
<p>Go to my <a href = "#favorites"> list </a>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<h2> My Schedule</h2>
```

```
<table border="3" width = 75%>
```

```
<tr bgcolor="white"><td>Mon</td><td>Tue</td><td>Wed</td><td>Thu</td></tr>
```

```
<tr><td> Class at 10 </td><td> Class at 9</td><td> Class at 10</td><td> Class at 9</td></tr>
```

```
<tr><td bgcolor="blue"> <font color="white">Work</td><td>Study</td><td bgcolor="blue">Work</td><td>Study</td></tr>
```

```
</table><p>
```

```
<h2>Hints for making good grades in class</h2>
```

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>Read the chapter
```

```
<li>Work the exercises
```

```
<li>Work the assignments
```

```
</ol><p>
```

```
<h2>Some things I have found helpful for school</h2>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>Purchase your books by the first day of class
```

```
<li>Purchase school supplies as soon as possible
```

```
<li>Find a good place to study
```

```
</ul>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

**Save** the changes you made to the HTML file in Notepad (the source file -- Lucyshome.html).



Click the **Refresh** button on your browser to see the changes.

The lists on your page should look like this:

### **Hints for making good grades in class**

1. Read the chapter
2. Work the exercises
3. Work the assignments

### **Some things I have found helpful for school**

- Purchase your books by the first day of class
- Purchase school supplies as soon as possible
- Find a good place to study

## **Publishing a Webpage**

You have finished creating the Lucyshome.html webpage. What does that really mean though? Can your friends go online right now and see what you created? Can someone search online and file the "Lucy's First Page"? The answer to both of these questions is no.

If you want your webpage to be available online for others to see, you have to publish (or post) your webpage online. If you do not post your page online, the only way others can see it is if they have access to where you saved your files (i.e. your flash drive or your computer).

Publishing a webpage requires that you have access to a web server.

Some services like AOL reserve space for subscribers to post their personal web pages. You will need to follow the instructions from your internet service provider to upload an HTML file you create with Notepad to the web server.

Some sites offer free webpage (website) hosting. You can do a search online to see what offers are currently available.

## **Webpage Assignment**

Create a webpage about yourself.

Do not turn in the Lucyshome.html tutorial that you just went through as your web page project. You may use the tutorial as a guide for creating your own page.

## Minimum Requirements

At a minimum, your webpage should include:

- Title (use your name)
- Heading and at least 3 subheadings (Include some items that are of interest to you (e.g., sports, personal events, organizations, careers, entertainment, philosophy, etc.)
- At least one graphic
- At least one hyperlink
- A background color that is easy on the eyes
- At least one font color (other than black and the blue that hyperlinks automatically change to)

The content may be as creative as you want to make it.

Make sure you start by creating a folder for your webpage assignment so that you can save all of the files you will use in that one folder.

## Submitting Your Assignment

When you are finished, turn in the completed webpage and your image(s) through the Web Project Assignment Drop Box.

Attach both your .html and your image(s) files.

You can zip your WebpageAssignment folder and turn in all of your files that way if you prefer (make sure all files used on the webpage are in the WebpageAssignment folder).