**CCS10 HTML Lectures and Activities for Paragraph Alignments, Headings, Text Formatting, Dividers and Line Breaks**

**Different Paragraph Alignments and Headings**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Paragraph Alignments and Headings</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Different Types of Headings</h1>

<h1>Heading 1</h1>

<h2>Heading 2</h2>

<h3>Heading 3</h3>

<h4>Heading 4</h4>

<h5>Heading 5</h5>

<h6>Heading 6</h6>

<h1>Paragraph</h1>

<p>Paragraph by default is left-align</p>

<p align="left">Paragraph by default is left-align</p>

<p align="right">This paragraph is right-align</p>

<p align="center">This paragraph is center-align</p>

<p align="justify">This is justified paragraph. HTML only recognizes single spaces

between characters. Other than a single tap on the

space bar, HTML has little regard for how you type things.

What it does have regard for is tags. HTML only recognizes single spaces

between characters. Other than a single tap on the

space bar, HTML has little regard for how you type things.

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space bar, HTML has little regard for how you type things.

What it does have regard for is tags</p>

</body>

</html>

**Dividers, Line Breaks and Formatting Text (Font Face, Font Size, Font Color)**

**Div Element** <div> </div>

The div element in HTML is a container element that encapsulates other elements and can be used to group and separate parts of a webpage. A div by itself does not inherently represent anything but is a powerful tool in web design.

The **<div>** element usually has no specific semantic meaning by itself, simply representing a division, and is typically used for grouping and encapsulating other elements within an HTML document and separating those from other groups of content. As such, each **<div>** is best described by its contents.

<div>

<p>This is a paragraph using Div. tag</p>

</div>

The div element is typically a block-level element, meaning that it separates a block of an HTML document and occupying the maximum width of the page.

Div elements can be useful for stylistic purposes or to wrap multiple paragraphs within a section that are all to be annotated in a similar way.

**Line Break** <br>

Equivalent to one carriage return, it is used to start text on a new line Multiple <br> tags in a row will create a large vertical space on a web page.

**Formatting Text (Font Face, Font Size, Font Color)**

**Font Face** <font face=” ”> </font>

To show text in a particular font, use the font name such as “Helvetica” or “Times New Roman” or “Arial”. Be aware that using some fancy font from your computer means that the person viewing that page must also have that font installed on their computer too, otherwise it will look totally different to them. Font is selected sequentially according to priority

<p> <font face=”Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif”>By itself, this tag has no effect on the text you apply it to. You actually specify your chosen fonts as a value of the face attribute. The most important thing to understand about specifying fonts in HTML is that you don’t really determine the font the visitor sees – their computer does. </font></p>

Font is selected sequentially according to priority.

**Font Size**

To specify the font size, use the size attribute of the <font> tag.

The size attribute accepts a numeric value from one of two scales

* Absolute scale – ranges from 1 (the smallest) to 7 (the largest). A size value of 3 is the same as the browser’s current default font size of 12pt. (also called the *base* font size).
  + Other scales are 1 = 7.5pt., 2 = 10pt., 4 = 13.5pt., 5 = 18pt., 6 = 24pt., and 7 = 36pt.

<p> <font size=”2”>All text affected by this font tag is now set to size 2.</font> </p>

* Relative scale - runs from –7 to +7 and sets the font size in relation to the base font of the browser. So setting the font size to +1 makes the text appear one size larger than the base font size.
  + The relative scale is best used in conjunction with the <basefont> tag, with which you can force a font size for an entire document.

<basefont size=”2”>

<p>All text in this document will default to size 2.

<font size=”+3”>T</font>he first letter in this sentence has now been punched up to a size 5 using a +3 size value. </p>

DIV\_LINE BREAK\_FORMATTING FONT\_exercise.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Division, Line Break and Font Formatting</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1 align="center">Division, Line Break and Font Formatting(Face, Size, Color)</h1>

<p> This is how Line Breaks work</p>

<br>

<br>

<br>

<div>

<!Applying Fonts, Font Size, Font Color using <font>

<!Setting the Font Color and Font Size>

<p align="justify">

<font face=”Symbol, Calibri, Garamond”

color="Red" >(text color=RED font size=12pt.)By itself,

this tag has no effect on the text you apply it to.

<font color="Blue" size="+1">(text color=Blue, font size=13.5pt)

You actually specify your chosen fonts as a value of the

face attribute.</font>

</div>

<div>

<font color="Magenta" size="+2">

(text color=MAGENTA font size=24pt.)The most important thing to

understand about specifying fonts in HTML is that you do not

really determine the font the visitor sees - their computer

does.</font></font>

</p>

</div>

<div>

<!Setting the font size using Absolute and Relative Scale>

<p>By default, font size is 3 which is equivalent to 12pt.</p>

<basefont size="2">

<p> This font is set to size 2</p>

<font size="+3">

<p> This font is set to size 5 using a +3 size value</p>

</div>

<div>

<!Setting the Font Size -Step 5>

<p> We’ve made this word three times

<big><big><big>bigger</big></big></big> by nesting it

inside three sets of big tags.</p>

<p> <font size="5">We’ve made this word three times

<small><small><small>smaller</small></small></small> by

nesting it inside three sets of small tags.</font></p>

</div>

</body>

</html>

**PARAGRAPH ALIGNMENT and TEXT FORMATTING**

Save file as: HTML Activity2.html

Output:

**Literary Work of Dr. Jose P. Rizal (H1 Heading)**

**To the Filipino Youth (H2 Heading Left Align)**

**By Dr. Jose P. Rizal (H2 Heading Right Align)**

**(Paragraph Justify Align)**

Rizal wrote this literary poem when he was still studying at the University of Sto. Tomas (UST). Originally written in Spanish (*A la juventud filipina),*Rizal submitted this piece for a poem contest organized for Filipinos by the Manila Lyceum of Art and Literature. At the age of 18, this work is beaming with strong messages to convince readers, the youth in particular, that they are the hope of the nation. He also stresses the importance of education to one’s future. Rizal won the first prize and was rewarded with a feather-shaped silver pen and a diploma.

**Text Formatting (H1 Heading)**

My name is Ray A. Nicolas. I am presently studying at ***Angeles University-Foundation*** taking up Bachelor of Science in Computer Science (BSCS). I am currently in first ~~years~~ year. During my free time, I used to play Axie Infinity but now no more.

\*\*\*Note: Disregard text colored in RED. It is only use for instructional purposes.