

```
<body>
```

```
Hello World!<br><br>
```

```
My name is Joe.<br><br>
```

```
My friend is Sally.
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

And now we see:

Hello World!

My name is Joe.

My friend is Sally.

Remember for line breaks you don't need a closing tag. To add more line breaks, just add more tags. Suppose we want:

Hello World!

My name is Joe.

My friend is Sally.

To get this result our HTML looks like this:

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Header Tags

Header tags enable us to easily create nice bold text to spruce up the appearance of our web pages. Header tags use the format `<hx>` where x is an integer 1,2,3,4... The smaller the number, the larger the header. The truth is you already know about this since you've probably used different levels of headers in your word processing program.

Header tags have an opening and closing tag. The general syntax is:

```
<hx> Your text here </hx>
```

Working on our previous example, we can make the phrase "Hello World!" a header by using the `<h1>` tag:

```
<h1>Hello World!</h1>
```

If our entire html looks like this:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Hello World!</h1><br>
```

```
My name is Joe.<br>
```

```
My friend is Sally.
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

The result we see is:

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```
<a href="http://nytimes.com">New York Times</a>
```

```
<br>
```

This looks like so:

Hello World!

[New York Times](http://nytimes.com)

If we wanted to just display the actual link to the user, we could write:

```
<body>
```

Hello World!

```
<br>
```

```
<a href="http://nytimes.com">http://nytimes.com</a>
```

```
<br>
```

Then we would get:

Hello World!

<http://nytimes.com>

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Now suppose you want to open a file on your own server. Consider the case of a web page named about.html in your same directory. Then you would write:

```
<body>
```

Hello World!

```
<br>
```

```
<a href="about.html">About Us</a>
```

```
<br>
```

If the file was in a folder called "Info" you'd write:

```
<body>
```

Displaying Images

Images are displayed in a web page using the `img` tag. The syntax is:

```

```

You can link to images on your own server or to any image on the web if you know the URL. To give a specific example I have obtained a link to a picture of the actress Selma Hayek. We can display the image in our web page as follows:

```
<body>  
<h1>Selma Hayek!</h1>  
<br>  
<br>  
  
<br>  
<br>  
</body>
```

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If the image doesn't render, the text "Selma Hayek Not Here" will be displayed in its place. Here is how the web page looks:

Selma Hayek!

- Sally
- Jose
- Paul

Using `` in place of `` produces a numbered list. The tag `` means ordered listing. For example:

```
<p>Countries:</p>
```

```
<ol>
```

```
  <li>China</li>
```

```
  <li>United States</li>
```

```
  <li>United Kingdom</li>
```

```
  <li>France</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

Gives us:

Countries:

1. China
2. United States
3. United Kingdom
4. France

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<td> Michigan 75 </td>

<td> Kentucky 73 </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> Game Two </td>

<td> Arizona 68 </td>

<td> Duke 61 </td>

</tr>

</table>

</center>

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Drawing Lines on Web Pages

In this lesson we are going to learn how to draw horizontal and vertical lines. Drawing horizontal lines with html is very easy using the <hr> tag. All you need to do is place an <hr> tag where you want the line to appear. For example, our html looks like this:

```
<body>
<center>
<h1>Basketball Scores from Final Four</h1>
</center>
<hr>
<br>
<br>
<center>
<table summary="Example" border="1" cellpadding="16" width="100%">
<tbody>
<tr>
<th bgcolor="#ccffcc" width="50%"> Game One </th>
<td bgcolor="#ffffcc" width="25%"> Michigan 75 </td>
<td width="25%"> Kentucky 73 </td>
</tr>
<tr>
<th> Game Two </th>
<td> Arizona 68 </td>
<td> Duke 61 </td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
</center>
</body>
```

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This is done using the <select> tag. You enclose the choices you want to present to the user in between and opening and closing select tag, using the <option> tag for each item. The format used for the option tag is to present the value and text displayed to the user. For example:

```
<option value="Alaska">Alaska</option>
```

The entire code for the page shown above, including header, horizontal line and drop down list with the code relevant for the drop down list highlighted in red is as follows:

```
<body>  
<h1>My Great Header</h1>  
<p>Some text for my great webpage.</p>  
<hr>  
<br>  
<br>  
<select>  
<option value="Alaska">Alaska</option>  
<option value="California">California</option>  
<option value="Delaware">Delaware</option>
```



</head>

In the body section of the html file we use <div> tags to set up each section. There will be a <div> for the sidebar and main part of the page. We also need an extra <div> within which these are nested. This is shown here:

```
<div id="content">  
</div>
```

In between the opening and closing tags, we put the <div> tags for each section. First here is the sidebar. We have to tell the browser what style to use. This is done by setting the id to left:

```
<div id="left">  
<h2>sidebar</h2>  
<p>Some sample text</p>  
</div>
```

We do the same for the main part of the page:



We can tell the browser that we want all h1 headers to be

rendered in white text using:

```
h1{  
  color: white;  
}
```

To tell the browser that you want h2 headers to be red, centered and underlined you would write:

```
h2{  
  text-decoration: underline;  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

Make sure to include the complete path to your image. In the example here, the image has been placed in the same folder as the web page. With this change, the web page now loads as:



Classes in CSS

In this lesson we're going to take a step towards more advanced CSS by introducing the notion of classes. We will use this to build a web page like this:



A class is just another way to