

Introduction to

HTML



Headings, Paragraphs, Breaks & Horizontal Rules

In this chapter you will add headings to your page, insert paragraphs, add some breaks, and add horizontal rules.

Objectives

Upon completing this section, you should be able to

1. List and describe the different Heading elements.
2. Use Paragraphs to add text to a document.
3. Insert breaks where necessary.
4. Add a Horizontal Rule.

Headings, `<Hx>` `</Hx>`

- Inside the **BODY** element, heading elements **H1** through **H6** are generally used for major divisions of the document. Headings are permitted to appear in any order, but you will obtain the best results when your documents are displayed in a browser if you follow these guidelines:
 1. **H1**: should be used as the highest level of heading, **H2** as the next highest, and so forth.
 2. You should not skip heading levels: e.g., an **H3** should not appear after an **H1**, unless there is an **H2** between them.

Headings, <Hx> </Hx>

```
<HTML>  
<HEAD>  
<TITLE> Example Page</TITLE>  
</HEAD>  
<BODY>  
<H1> Heading 1 </H1>  
<H2> Heading 2 </H2>  
<H3> Heading 3 </H3>  
<H4> Heading 4 </H4>  
<H5> Heading 5 </H5>  
<H6> Heading 6 </H6>  
</BODY>  
</HTML>
```

Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6

Paragraphs, `<P>` `</P>`

- Paragraphs allow you to add text to a document in such a way that it will automatically adjust the end of line to suite the window size of the browser in which it is being displayed. Each line of text will stretch the entire length of the window.

Paragraphs, <P> </P>

```
<HTML><HEAD>
<TITLE> Example Page</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY></H1> Heading 1 </H1>
<P> Paragraph 1, ....</P>
<H2> Heading 2 </H2>
<P> Paragraph 2, ....</P>
<H3> Heading 3 </H3>
<P> Paragraph 3, ....</P>
<H4> Heading 4 </H4>
<P> Paragraph 4, ....</P>
<H5> Heading 5 </H5>
<P> Paragraph 5, ....</P>
<H6> Heading 6</H6>
<P> Paragraph 6, ....</P>
</BODY></HTML>
```

Heading 1

Paragraph 1,....

Heading 2

Paragraph 2,....

Heading 3

Paragraph 3,....

Heading 4

Paragraph 4,....

Heading 5

Paragraph 5,....

Heading 6

Paragraph 6,....

Break,

- Line breaks allow you to decide where the text will break on a line or continue to the end of the window.
- A
 is an empty Element, meaning that it may contain attributes but it does not contain content.
- The
 element does not have a closing tag.

Break,


```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Example Page</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1> Heading 1 </H1>
<P>Paragraph 1, <BR>
Line 2 <BR> Line 3 <BR>....
</P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Heading 1

Paragraph 1,....

Line 2

Line 3

....

Horizontal Rule, <HR>

- The <HR> element causes the browser to display a horizontal line (rule) in your document.
- <HR> does not use a closing tag, </HR>.

Horizontal Rule, <HR>

Attribute	Description	Default Value
SIZE	Height of the rule in pixels	2 pixels
WIDTH	Width of the rule in pixels or percentage of screen width	100%
NOSHADE	Draw the rule with a flat look instead of a 3D look	Not set (3D look)
ALIGN	Aligns the line (Left, Center, Right)	Center
COLOR	Sets a color for the rule (IE 3.0 or later)	Not set

Character Formatting

In this chapter you will learn how to enhance your page with Bold, Italics, and other character formatting options.

Objectives

Upon completing this section, you should be able to

1. Change the color and size of your text.
2. Use Common Character Formatting Elements.
3. Align your text.
4. Add special characters.
5. Use other character formatting elements.

Bold, Italic and other Character Formatting Elements

- **** Two sizes bigger****
- The size attribute can be set as an absolute value from 1 to 7 or as a relative value using the "+" or "-" sign. Normal text size is 3 (from -2 to +4).
- ** Bold **
- **<I> Italic </I>**
- **<U> Underline </U>**
- Color = "#RRGGBB" The COLOR attribute of the FONT element. E.g., **this text has color**
- **<PRE> Preformatted </PRE>** Text enclosed by PRE tags is displayed in a mono-spaced font. Spaces and line breaks are supported without additional elements or special characters.

Bold, Italic and other Character Formatting Elements

- ** Emphasis ** Browsers usually display this as italics.
- ** STRONG ** Browsers display this as bold.
- **<CITE> Citation </CITE>** represents a document citation (**italics**). **For titles of books, films, etc. Typically displayed in italics.**

Bold, Italic and other Character Formatting Elements

<P> One
Size Larger - Normal

-

 One Size
Smaller

 Bold - <I> italics</I> -
<U> Underlined </U> -

Colored

 Emphasized -
 Strong

One Size Larger - Normal – One
Size Smaller

Bold - *italics* - Underlined -
Colored

Emphasized - **Strong** - Tele
Type

Alignment

- Some elements have attributes for alignment (ALIGN) e.g. **Headings, Paragraphs and Horizontal Rules.**
- The Three alignment values are : LEFT, RIGHT, CENTER.
- **<CENTER></CENTER>** Will center elements.

Alignment

- **<DIV ALIGN="value"></DIV>** Represents a division in the document and can contain most other element type. The alignment attribute of the DIV element is well supported.
- **<TABLE></TABLE>** Inside a TABLE, alignment can be set for each individual cell.

Special Characters & Symbols

- These Characters are recognized in HTML as they begin with an ampersand and end with with a semi-colon e.g. **&value;** The value will either be an entity name or a standard ASCII character number. They are called **escape sequences**.
- The next table represents some of the more commonly used special characters. For a comprehensive listing, visit the W3C's section on special characters at:
http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/HTMLPlus/htmlplus_13.html

Special Characters & Symbols

Special Character	Entity Name	Special Character	Entity Name
Ampersand	&amp; &	Greater-than sign	&gt; >
Asterisk	&lowast; **	Less-than sign	&lt; <
Cent sign	&cent; ¢	Non-breaking space	&nbsp; ;
Copyright	&copy; ©	Quotation mark	&quot; "
Fraction one qtr	&frac14; $\frac{1}{4}$	Registration mark	&reg; ®
Fraction one half	&frac12; $\frac{1}{2}$	Trademark sign	&trade; TM

Special Characters & Symbols

- Additional escape sequences support accented characters, such as:
- **ö**
 - a lowercase o with an umlaut: ö
- **ñ**
 - a lowercase n with a tilde: ñ
- **È**
 - an uppercase E with a grave accent: È

NOTE: Unlike the rest of HTML, the escape sequences are **case sensitive**. You cannot, for instance, use < instead of <.

Additional Character Formatting Elements

- **<STRIKE>** strike-through text**</STRIKE>**
- **<BIG>** places text in a big font**</BIG>**
- **<SMALL>** places text in a small font**</SMALL>**
- **_{** places text in subscript position **}**
- **^{** places text in superscript style position **}**

Example

<P><STRIKE> strike-through text </STRIKE></BR>

<BIG>places text in a big font </BIG>

<SMALL> places text in a small font</SMALL>

_{places text in subscript position}

Normal

<SUP> places text in superscript style position

</SUP>
 </P>