Before you start learning HTML tags, you must know some of the terms and concepts associated with HTML. As a learner you might have come across the terms Internet and World Wide Web (WWW) many times. In the following few paragraphs you will learn more about these terms.

**Internet**
Internet was first developed by Advanced Research Project Agency, a United States government organization. When two or more computers are connected together to exchange information, it is called a network. Figure 1.1 gives a diagrammatic representation of a network of six computers. Internet is a global network connecting millions of computers. More than 100 countries are linked into exchanges of data, news and opinions. As all the networks and hence computers are connected, it gives the computers the capability to exchange information.

![Fig 1.1 - Network](image)

**World Wide Web**
Today information can be exchanged across vast distances within the twinkling of an eye. Center European Research Nuclear (CERN), a center for high-energy physics in Geneva, Switzerland, devised a technology known as World Wide Web (WWW) to exchange information across computers worldwide.

The *World Wide Web (Web)* is a network of information resources. It is a system of Internet servers that support specially formatted documents. The documents are formatted in a script called HTML (*HyperText Markup Language*) that supports links to other documents, as well as graphics, audio, and video files. This means
you can jump from one document to another simply by clicking on hot spots. Not all Internet servers are part of the World Wide Web.

**Uniform Resource Locator**

Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is the primary naming scheme, which is used to recognize resources over the Internet.

The components of a URL are service type, hostname and directory-path. Service type indicates the name of the protocol used to access data present on the other end of the link. Hostname indicates the domain name for the Web server where the Web page resides. The Directory path specifies the name of the HTML file.

Example: http://www.asu.edu/index.html

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>http</td>
<td>The service is identified as HTTP, it is a protocol through which Web documents are transferred across the Internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.asu.edu">www.asu.edu</a></td>
<td>Name of the web server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index.html</td>
<td>File name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Web Site and Web Page**

Web site is a collection of Web pages. A Web page is a single computer file that is part of a web site. The web page typically calls other computer files, such as pictures that are then combined with text to form the complete page. It is usually written in the computer language called hypertext markup language (html), so the file extension is ‘.html’ or ‘.htm’. These web pages can contain hyperlinks to link other Web pages. A hyperlink can be any text or image which when clicked would display another Web page. There may be one or more pages in the Home page, which is the initial Web page present in a Web site. Figure 1.2 shows the picture of a web page.

![Fig 1.2 Web page](image-url)
Web Browsers
Web browser is a software application used to locate and display Web pages. The two most popular browsers are Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer. Both of these are graphical browsers, which means that they can display graphics as well as text. In addition, most modern browsers can present multimedia information, including sound and video.

Microsoft Internet Explorer
Internet Explorer was developed by Microsoft Corporation. Internet Explorer enables you to view Web pages and can be used to acquire information on the Internet. The Microsoft Internet Explorer’s main window appears as shown in figure 1.3

Netscape Navigator
Netscape Navigator is an Internet browser developed by Netscape Communication. It is designed for people to browse, use e-mail and instant message on the Internet. It is used to acquire information on the Internet. The Netscape Navigator Browser appears as shown in figure 1.4
Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML)

**HTML** stands for **Hyper Text Markup Language**. It is a simple language used to define and describe the structure and layout of a Web page and is commonly used to mark up documents for publication on the World Wide Web.

HTML consists of special codes which when embedded in text, adds formatting. The special characters, which separate HTML from ordinary text, are the left and right brackets (&lt; &gt;). These brackets contain instructions known as TAGS. These tags are not case sensitive.

HTML is a **content-based** or **structural** markup language, where the codes describe what the contents of the document are. This means that the codes are used to indicate the various parts of the document, such as headings, paragraphs, lists, etc.
A well-designed web page displays four major elements, which gives a well-structured look for the web page. Some of these elements are optional yet their usage assures a better structure. The four elements are

- Title
- Head
- Body
- Footer

The Body of a web page can be further divided into headings, paragraphs with line breaks to enhance appearance. We will be studying how to do this later in this Unit.

WEB PAGE LAYOUT
Before you start designing a web page, you must decide about the layout.

- The first and foremost aspect to be considered before fabricating Web pages is the content that has to be written in the page.
- The document should contain a title to identify the Web page with page wise heading.
- For better presentation all basic elements namely title, head, body and footer should be included.

Figure 1.2 shows a simple web page with a Title, Heading and a paragraph
This web page was created using HTML tags. The tags that were written to create the web page as shown in Figure 2.1 were as follows

```html
<HTML>
<HEAD>
    <TITLE>A Brief History of Baseball</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
    <h1><center>A Brief History of Baseball</center></h1>
<p>Unlike professional basketball and American football, interest in baseball has not been sweeping the globe. Declining participation at the amateur level and protracted labor problems at the professional level have thrust “America’s Pastime” into an era of uncertainty. Despite this current adversity, baseball will always occupy an important place in American culture.
</p>
</BODY>
```

In this unit we will be studying about these basic tags that were used to design this web page.

The ideal layout for a Web page is shown below in Fig 2.2

![Fig 2.2 Web page Layout](image)

Thus an Ideal web page has a Title, Heading, Body with paragraphs and footer. We saw an example for an ideal web page in Figure 2.1 having a title, heading, paragraph created using HTML tags.
HTML TAGS

Tags are special codes which when embedded in text, adds formatting. The special characters, which separate HTML from ordinary text, are the left and right brackets (< >). These brackets contain instructions known as TAGS. Tags are not case sensitive.

The basic tags that are required to build a HTML document are outlined.

HTML
The first and last tags in a HTML document should always be the “HTML” tags. These are the tags that tell a Web browser where the HTML in your document begins and ends. The absolute most basic of all possible Web documents is:

```html
<HTML>
</HTML>
```

<HTML> is used at the beginning of the document and </HTML> is used at the end of the document.

HEAD
The HEAD tags contain all of the document's header information. Every HTML page must have a header. Header contains important information about the page. Different tags are used for different sections of a header. Header of an HTML page is specified by <HEAD> and </HEAD> tags.

The HTML document looks like:

```html
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE> Document Title </TITLE>
</HEAD>
</HTML>
```

Header information is entered between <HEAD> and </HEAD>. Both <HTML> and <HEAD> tags are optional.

TITLE
This container is placed within the HEAD structure. The Title should be found between the Title tags <TITLE> and </TITLE>. This will appear at the top of the browser's title bar. There should be only one TITLE container per document. The HTML document looks like:

```html
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE> Document Title </TITLE>
</HEAD>
</HTML>
```
BODY
The next element namely, the Body will contain the entire content for a Web page. The content is enclosed within <BODY> and </BODY> tags. Almost 80% of HTML tags will occur within a document’s body. Between the BODY tags, all the text, graphics and the links that get displayed in a browser window is found.

The structure of the HTML tags studied so far looks like this:

```html
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE>Document Title</TITLE>
  </HEAD>

  <BODY>Welcome to our homepage</BODY>
</HTML>
```

**Figure 2.3**

LINE BREAK
If we break lines in HTML code by simply inserting enter keys, lines will not break in output result browser. They will be printed in a single line in a browser. Therefore when we want to end a line after a certain word, but don't want to start a new paragraph then we use a line break, which is invoked by using the <BR> tag. This forces a line break wherever you place it in the content. Whatever is after the <BR> tag will start from the left margin of the next line on the screen.

*And there is no </BR> tag.*

PARAGRAPH
Paragraphs are quite common in Web pages. They are one of the most basic structures in HTML and are used to divide text. A paragraph starts on a new line with one blank line after previous line.

To Begin a New Paragraph the <p> opening tag and </p> ending tags are used. These Paragraph tags also have parameters as part of the tag. These parameters allow you to Left Justify, Center, or Right Justify the text on the web. If the parameter is omitted, it will be defaulted to left justification.

```html
<P ALIGN="left">…</P>
<P ALIGN="center">…</P>
<P ALIGN="right">…</P>
```
Example 2.1

```html
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Example 1, Lesson 2</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<P ALIGN="left">You can align text in left</P>
<P ALIGN="center">You can align text in center</P>
<P ALIGN="right">You can align text in right</P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Figure 2.4 shows the web page created using the HTML code from the example 2.1

**HEADINGS**

The heading structures are most commonly used to set apart document or section titles. These heading structures go into the body of the document. There are six levels of headings, from Heading 1 through Heading 6. Heading 1 (H1) is "most important" and Heading 6 (H6) is "least important." The six HTML pairs are in descending order of importance:

```html
<H1>Heading 1</H1>
<H2>Heading 2</H2>
<H3>Heading 3</H3>
<H4>Heading 4</H4>
<H5>Heading 5</H5>
<H6>Heading 6</H6>
```

HTML proposed an ALIGN attribute to the heading element. The possible values are ALIGN="left" (the default) to left-align the heading, ALIGN="center" to center the heading, and ALIGN="right" to right-align the heading.
Example 2.2

```html
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>restaurant</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1>Alice’s Restaurant</H1>
<H2>Alice’s Restaurant</H2>
<H3>Alice’s Restaurant</H3>
<H4>Alice’s Restaurant</H4>
<H5>Alice’s Restaurant</H5>
<H6>Alice’s Restaurant</H6>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Figure 2.5 shows the web page created using the HTML code from the example 2.2
C. EXAMPLE ACTIVITY FOR UNIT 2 – DOCUMENT TAGS
Let us apply what we have learned so far to create a Web page.

Given the following text file, baseball.txt in a floppy, add the HTML document tags (Html, Title, Head, Body) and create a Web page as per the given criteria and save the text file as baseball.txt and the created web page as baseball1.html

Criteria
Title: A Brief History of Baseball: Origins of the Game.
Divide the text into two paragraphs after the word “American culture” in the text.
Heading 1: A Brief history of baseball
Heading 2: Origins of the Game
Heading 3: by Sean Lahman, December 1996
All the three headings are to be placed in the center of the page

The content of the text file baseball.txt as follows:
Unlike professional basketball and American football, interest in baseball has not been sweeping the globe. Declining participation at the amateur level and protracted labor problems at the professional level have thrust "America's Pastime" into an era of uncertainty. Despite this current adversity, baseball will always occupy an important place in American culture. Most cultures have some sort of stick and ball game, cricket being the most well known. While the exact origins of baseball are unknown, most historians agree that it is based on the English game of rounders. It began to become quite popular in this country in the early 19th century, and many sources report the growing popularity of a game called "townball", "base", or "baseball".

Open the notepad basball.txt from the floppy given to you.
In the notepad write the tags in the appropriate places as per the web layout
1. Write <HTML> tag at the beginning of the text and followed by the <HEAD> tag
2. Now write the title in between the title tags <TITLE>A Brief History of Baseball: Origins of the Game</TITLE>
3. Now close the header tag </HEAD>
4. Now write the tags for the three heading levels <h1>..</h1>, <h2>....</h2> and <h3>... </h3> for the three headings that are given <h1>A Brief History of Baseball</h1> <h2>Origins of the Game</h2> <h3>by Sean Lahman, December 1996</h3>
5. Write the <Body>Tag now and then write the opening paragraph tag <p> and at the end of the paragraph after the word American culture write the closing paragraph tag </p>
6. Now write the closing Body tag </BODY> and the closing HTML tag </HTML>
Verify the tags with the answer key and make the changes.

ANSWER FOR EXAMPLE ACTIVITY – UNIT 2

<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>A Brief History of Baseball: Origins of the Game</TITLE>
</HEAD>

<BODY>

<h1>A Brief History of Baseball</h1>
<h2>Origins of the Game</h2>
<h3>by Sean Lahman, December 1996</h3>

<p>Unlike professional basketball and American football, interest in baseball has not been sweeping the globe. Declining participation at the amateur level and protracted labor problems at the professional level have thrust “America’s Pastime” into an era of uncertainty. Despite this current adversity, baseball will always occupy an important place in American culture.</p>

<p>Most cultures have some sort of stick and ball game, cricket being the most well known. While the exact origins of baseball are unknown, most historians agree that it is based on the English game of rounders. It began to become quote popular in this country in the early 19th century, and many sources report the growing popularity of a game called “townball”, “base”, or “baseball”.</p>

</BODY>

</HTML>

7. Save the file as baseball1.html (with a html extension)
8. Now open it in an Internet explorer/Netscape navigator browser

Figure 2.6 shows the Web page that was created.
## D.REVIEW

### BASIC DOCUMENT TAGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;HTML&gt;...&lt;/HTML&gt;</code></td>
<td>Indicates the beginning of HTML document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;HEAD&gt;...&lt;/HEAD&gt;</code></td>
<td>Indicates the beginning of document header</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;BODY&gt;...&lt;/BODY&gt;</code></td>
<td>Indicates beginning of HTML text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;TITLE&gt;...&lt;/TITLE&gt;</code></td>
<td>Indicates title for the Web page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;P&gt;</code></td>
<td>Indicates paragraph break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;BR&gt;</code></td>
<td>Indicates line break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;H1&gt;..&lt;/H1&gt;</code></td>
<td>First Level Heading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;H2&gt;..&lt;/H2&gt;</code></td>
<td>Second Level Heading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;H3&gt;..&lt;/H3&gt;</code></td>
<td>Third Level Heading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;H4&gt;..&lt;/H4&gt;</code></td>
<td>Fourth Level Heading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;H5&gt;..&lt;/H5&gt;</code></td>
<td>Fifth Level Heading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;H6&gt;..&lt;/H6&gt;</code></td>
<td>Sixth Level Heading</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E. PRACTICE ACTIVITY FOR UNIT 2- DOCUMENT TAGS

Given the following text file, snowboarding.txt, add the HTML document tags (Html, Title, Head, Body) and create a Web page as per the given criteria by filling in the blanks provided with the appropriate HTML tags.

Criteria
Title: Snow Boarding
Heading 1: Snow Boarding
Heading 2: By Todd Wilbury
Both the headings are to be placed in the center of the page.

Heading 3: How to buy a Snow Board? and Your riding ability?
Divide the text into two paragraphs after the word “festive ceremonies”.

Write the answers in your learner guide by filling in the space provided with the appropriate tags.

_____ Buying a Snowboard isn't as easy as it used to be. There are about 50-100 different Snowboard companies out there competing for your hard earned cash, (or your parents). With so many great choices, the snowboarder of today needs to be informed, so we put this segment together in hopes that How to Buy a Snowboard will be an exciting and pleasurable experience. _____

_____ Your riding ability?

_____ Beginner- first time, newbie, taking a lesson, snowboarded 1-3 times.
Intermediate- board 3-5 times a year, ride fakie, catch some air, turns no prob.
Advanced- you know who you are! _____

_____
Unit III- Formatting Tags

Tags that are used for the formatting of the web page are called as Formatting Tags

HEXADECIMAL COLOR CODE

When you're adding a color to your Web page with HTML, sometimes you can just type in the name of the color. But more often than not, you'll need to use what's called the hex code, which is something that the browser will be able to understand. Each color has 6 hexadecimal digits. You can choose hexadecimal color codes from [http://html-color-codes.com/](http://html-color-codes.com/)

Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RED</th>
<th>GREEN</th>
<th>BLUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FF0000</td>
<td>00FF00</td>
<td>0000FF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BACKGROUND COLOR FOR THE BODY OF A WEBPAGE

The background color of the body of the web page can be changed as desired by extending the body tag as shown below in the example

Example 3.1

```html
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Page with Background Color</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BGCOLOR="#00FF00">
Page with Background Color
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Figure 3.1
INSERTING IMAGES IN YOUR WEBPAGE
We just learnt how to set the background color for the body of a web page. Here we are going to learn how to add an image in a web page. The tag that is used for this purpose is <IMG> tag.
We can also add parameters to this tag to specify the:

- Location of the image on the web page
- Changing the size of the image.
- Alternate text for the image

**Location of the image on the web page:** The image can be aligned on the web page by enclosing it in a paragraph that is aligned to left, right or center.

**Changing the size of the image:** If we want to show the image in a different size than its real size, we can specify the different width and height as shown in the example code.

**Alternate text of the image:** If we desire to enter an alternative text for the image on the web page, which helps users who surf with browsers such as lynx browsers, which does not graphics, we add an ALT parameter to the <IMG>tag.

<IMG SRC="abanner.gif" ALT="Learning Online">

**Example 3.2**

```html
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Example 2,Lesson 3</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<P ALIGN= "Center">
<IMG SRC="image1.gif" WIDTH=400 HEIGHT=300>
</P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Figure 3.2 shows the web page created with the HTML code from Example 3.2.

![Figure 3.2](image-url)
TEXT FORMATTING

CHANGING TEXT STYLE
The text can be made bold, italic or underlined.
In order to format the character the following tags are used.

Bold
   <B></B>

Italic
   <I></I>

Underline
   <U></U>

Font Size
   <FONT SIZE=?></FONT>

Font Color
   <FONT COLOR="#$$$$$$"></FONT>

Select Font
   <FONT FACE="***"></FONT>

Example 3.3

<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Example 3,Lesson 3 </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<B>This text is bold</B><BR>
<i>This text is Italic</i><BR>
<U>This text is underlined</U><BR>
<B><I>This is both bold and Italic</I></B><BR>
</BODY>
</HTML>

In the above 3.3 we see how we can make the text Bold, Italic and Underlined or a combination of both

Figure 3.3 shows the web page created with the HTML code from Example 3.3
**CHANGING SIZE AND FACE OF FONTS**

The size and face of fonts is changed using `<FONT>` ..`</FONT>` tags. Using these tags alone will not change the text of the font, but font can be changed by using these tags along with parameters.

**SIZE OF FONT**

To change the size of the font we enclose it with a `<FONT>` tag as below.

```
<FONTSIZE=n>….</FONT>
```

The size of the font must be a number between 1 and 7. If text is inserted without determining its size the default size will be 3.

**Example 3.4**

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Example 4, Lesson 3 </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<FONT SIZE=1>1This text is bold</FONT><BR>
<FONT SIZE=2>1This text is bold</FONT><BR>
<FONT SIZE=3>1This text is bold</FONT><BR>
<FONT SIZE=4>1This text is bold</FONT><BR>
<FONT SIZE=5>1This text is bold</FONT><BR>
<FONT SIZE=6>1This text is bold</FONT><BR>
<FONT SIZE=7>1This text is bold</FONT><BR>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Figure 3.4 shows the web page created with the HTML code from Example 3.4

![Figure 3.4](image_url)
FACE OF FONT
A particular font is used for a part of a text. This is done by specifying its name
\texttt{<FONTFACE= "Font Name Here">…</FONT>}
The font name has to be inserted in double quotes in the above tag.

Example 3.5
\texttt{<HTML>}
\texttt{<HEAD>}
\texttt{<TITLE> Example 5,Lesson 3 </TITLE>}
\texttt{</HEAD>}
\texttt{<BODY>}
\texttt{<FONT FACE= "ARIAL">This text is in Arial font</FONT><BR>}
\texttt{<FONT FACE= "IMPACT">This text is in Impact font</FONT><BR>}
\texttt{</BODY>}
\texttt{</HTML>}

In the above example we have used Arial, and Impact. We can use any font that we want.

Figure 3.5 shows the web page created with the HTML code from Example 3.5

![Figure 3.5](image)

CHANGING FONT COLORS
A particular color is used for a part of a text. This is done by specifying the color
\texttt{<FONT COLOR="Font Color Here">…</FONT>}

The font color in hexadecimal code has to be inserted in double quotes in the above tag.
Example 3.6

<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Example 6,Lesson 3 </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<FONT COLOR="#FF0000">This text is in red color</FONT>
<FONT COLOR="#00FF00">This text is in green color</FONT>
<FONT COLOR="#0000FF">This text is in blue color</FONT>
</BODY>
</HTML>

Figure 3.6 shows the web page created with the HTML code from Example 3.6

COMBINING FONT ATTRIBUTES

The font parameters can be combined as we wish, so we can have text with different colors, font faces and font sizes.

<FONT SIZE= "5" FACE= "IMPACT" COLOR= "#0000FF"
C. EXAMPLE ACTIVITY FOR UNIT 3 – FORMATTING TAGS

Let us apply what we have learnt so far to create a Web page using the formatting tags and the directions given below.

Given the following text file, baseball1.txt in a floppy, add the HTML formatting tags and create a Web page according to the given criteria and save the text file as baseball2.txt and also save it as baseball2.html

Criteria
Title: A Brief history of baseball : Origins of the Game
Body Background Color : #999999

Heading 1: A Brief history of baseball
Bold Heading 1

Heading 2: Origins of the Game
Italicize Heading 2

Heading 3: by Sean Lahman, December 1996
Underline Heading 3
All the three headings are to be placed in the center of the page

The text in both the paragraphs have to be of font color= #800000, font size=4, font face=Arial

The content of the text file baseball.txt follows:

Unlike professional basketball and American football, interest in baseball has not been sweeping the globe. Declining participation at the amateur level and protracted labor problems at the professional level have thrust "America's Pastime" into an era of uncertainty. Despite this current adversity, baseball will always occupy an important place in American culture.

Most cultures have some sort of stick and ball game, cricket being the most well known. While the exact origins of baseball are unknown, most historians agree that it is based on the English game of rounders. It began to become quite popular in this country in the early 19th century, and many sources report the growing popularity of a game called "townball", "base", or "baseball".
Open the notepad “baseball1.txt”, that you saved in the floppy after you added
tags from last units activity.

The formatting tags have to be written according to the given criteria.

1. The background color of the web page has to be set to the hexadecimal color
code #999999. So extend the BODY tag that you wrote earlier by rewriting it
as <BODY BGCOLOR="#999999”>

2. Now modifications have to be made to the headings. Heading 1 has to be
made bold, heading 2 italicized and heading 3 underlined. Therefore, include
the bold tag <b>…</b> in heading 1, Italicize tag <i>…</i> in heading 2 and
underline tag <u>…</u> in heading 3.

All the three tags have to be center aligned. Therefore include the opening and
closing center tag <center>..</center> all the three headings.

<h1><b><center>A Brief History of Baseball</center></b></h1>
<h2><center><i>Origins of the Game</i></h2>
<h3><u>by Sean Lahman, December 1996</u></center></h3>

3. Now the font color has to be set for the text in the paragraph, all the three font
attributes can be combined and can be written as <font color="#800000"
face="Arial size="4"> Include this tag inside both the paragraphs. This will be
placed after the opening paragraph tag <p>

4. Don’t forget to close the font tag </font> before the </p> tag

Now save the txt file as baseball2.txt

You can verify the tags that you have written with the answer key
ANSWER FOR EXAMPLE ACTIVITY in UNIT 3

<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>A Brief History of Baseball: </TITLE>
</HEAD><BODY BGCOLOR="#999999">
<h1><center>A Brief History of Baseball</center></h1>
<h2><center><i>Origins of the Game</i></center></h2>
<h3><u>by Sean Lahman, December 1996</u></h3>

<p><font color="#800000" face="Arial" size="4">Unlike professional basketball and American football, interest in baseball has not been sweeping the globe. Declining participation at the amateur level and protracted labor problems at the professional level have thrust "America's Pastime" into an era of uncertainty. Despite this current adversity, baseball will always occupy an important place in American culture. </font></p>

<p ALIGN="left">
<font color="#800000" face="Arial" size="4">Most cultures have some sort of stick and ball game, cricket being the most well known. While the exact origins of baseball are unknown, most historians agree that it is based on the English game of rounders. It began to become quote popular in this country in the early 19th century, and many sources report the growing popularity of a game called "townball", "base", or "baseball". </font></p>
</BODY>
</HTML>

5. Save the file as baseball.html (with a html extension)

6. Now open it in an Internet explorer/Netscape navigator browser

Figure 3.7 shows the Web page that was created.

5.

6. Now open it in an Internet explorer/Netscape navigator browser

Figure 3.7
## D. REVIEW

### FORMATTING TAGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Tags</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Character</td>
<td><code>&lt;I&gt;..&lt;&lt;/I&gt;</code></td>
<td>Indicates Italics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;U&gt;..&lt;&lt;/U&gt;</code></td>
<td>Underlines the Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;B&gt;..&lt;&lt;/B&gt;</code></td>
<td>Indicates Bold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;FONT SIZE=?&gt; &lt;/FONT&gt;</code></td>
<td>Indicates font size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;FONT COLOR=&quot;#$$$$$$&quot;&gt;&lt;/FONT&gt;</code></td>
<td>Indicates font color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;FONT FACE=&quot;***&quot;&gt;&lt;/FONT&gt;</code></td>
<td>Indicates font face</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E. PRACTICE ACTIVITY for UNIT 3
Given the following text file, snowboarding1.txt add the HTML formatting tags as per the given criteria and create a Web page by filling in the blanks provided with the appropriate HTML tags

Criteria
Title: Snow Boarding
Heading 1: Snow Boarding
Bolden heading 1

Heading 2: By Todd Wilbury
Italicize heading 2
Both the headings 1 and 2 are to be placed in the center of the page

Heading 3: How to buy a Snow Board? and Your riding ability?
Underline heading 3

Divide the text into two paragraphs after the word “festive ceremonies”.
The body has to be set to a background color of #FFCC66
The text in both the paragraphs have to be of font color= #800000, font size=4, font face=Arial

Write the answers in your learner guide by filling in the space provided with the appropriate tags.

<Html>
<Head>
    <Title>Snow Boarding</Title>
</Head>

<BODY>
<h1>Snow Boarding</h1>
<h2>By Todd Wilbury</h2>
<h3>How to buy a Snow Board?</h3>
<p>Buying a Snowboard isn't as easy as it used to be. There are about 50-100 different Snowboard companies out there competing for your hard earned cash, (or your parents). With so many great choices, the snowboarder of today needs to be informed, so we put this segment together in hopes that How to Buy a Snowboard will be an exciting and pleasurable experience.</p>
<h3>Your riding ability</h3>
<p>Beginner- first time, newbie, taking a lesson, snowboarded 1-3 times. Intermediate- board 3-5 times a year, ride fakie, catch some air, turns no prob. Advanced- you know who you are!</p>
</BODY>
</Html>
HTML provides several styles for building lists. The list elements can be arranged using numbers or bullets. This improves readability to a certain extent while organizing list elements.

There are three main types of lists.

- Unordered Lists
- Ordered Lists
- Definition Lists

**UNORDERED LIST**
An unordered list typically is a bulleted list of items. We can list items horizontally or vertically for multicolumn lists.

- `<UL> </UL>` Beginning and ending tags for an unordered list
- `<LI> </LI>` Beginning and ending (optional) tags for each list item

The opening list tag `<UL>` can be followed by an optional list header `<LH>caption</LH>`. It is then followed by the first list item `<LI>`.

**Example 4.1**
```html
<UL>
  <LH>Days of the Week</LH>
  <LI>Sunday</LI>
  <LI>Monday</LI>
  <LI>Tuesday</LI>
  <LI>Wednesday</LI>
  <LI>Thursday</LI>
  <LI>Friday</LI>
  <LI>Saturday</LI>
</UL>
```

The output would appear as follows

Days of the Week

- Sunday
- Monday
- Wednesday
- Thursday
- Friday
- Saturday

Almost anything can be put into a list item- line breaks, entire paragraphs, images, links, or even other lists.
ORDERED LISTS
An ordered list typically is a numbered list of items. It gives you the ability to control the sequence number.

<OL> </OL> Beginning and ending tags for an ordered list

<LI> </LI> Beginning and ending (optional) tags for each list item

The opening list tag <OL> can be followed by an optional list header (<LH>caption</LH>). It is then followed by the first list item (<LI>).</n

Example 4.2
<OL>
  <LH>Days of the Week</LH>
  <LI>Sunday
  <LI>Monday
  <LI>Tuesday
  <LI>Wednesday
  <LI>Thursday
  <LI>Friday
  <LI>Saturday
</OL>

The output would appear as follows

Days of the Week

1. Sunday
2. Monday
3. Tuesday
4. Wednesday
5. Thursday
6. Friday
7. Saturday

DEFINITION LISTS
Definition lists generally consist of a series of term/definition pairs. Definition lists are not based on list items. Definition lists are good for glossaries. They print the term on one line and the indented definition on the next line.

<DL> </DL> Beginning and ending tags for a definition list

<DT> Definition term tag
<DD> Definition tag

A definition list starts with the <DL> tag. Each definition-list term starts with the <DT> tag. Each definition-list definition starts with the <DD> tag.
Example 4.3

<DL>
  <DT>Do
  <DD>a deer, a female deer
  <DT>Re
  <DD>a drop of golden sun
  <DT>Mi
  <DD>a name I call myself
  <DT>Fa
  <DD>a long, long way to run
  <DT>Sol
  <DD>a needle pulling thread
  <DT>La
  <DD>a note to follow so
  <DT>Ti
  <DD>a drink with jam and bread
</DL>

The output would appear as follows:

Do     a deer, a female deer
Re    a drop of golden sun
Mi    a name I call myself
Fa    a long, long way to run
So    a needle pulling thread
La    a note to follow so
Ti    a drink with jam and bread
C. EXAMPLE ACTIVITY FOR UNIT 4 a
Let us apply what we have learnt so far to create a Web page with the lists.

Given a list with the National League baseball teams of America. We shall write HTML code to list these items as unordered lists in the Web page baseball3.html by inserting it below the two paragraphs in the web page baseball3.html which we created last in the last unit and save the web page as baseball4a.html

National League baseball teams of America
St. Louis Cardinals
Arizona Diamondbacks
Pittsburgh Pirates
San Francisco Giants
Colorado Rockies
Los Angeles Dodgers
Atlanta Braves

ANSWER FOR EXAMPLE ACTIVITY FOR UNIT 4 a
The HTML code that we will write in order for the National Teams to be listed, as unordered lists would be

<UL>
  <LH>National League baseball teams of America</LH>
  <LI>St. Louis Cardinals
  <LI>Arizona Diamondbacks
  <LI>Pittsburgh Pirates
  <LI>San Francisco Giants
  <LI>Colorado Rockies
  <LI>Los Angeles Dodgers
  <LI>Atlanta Braves
</UL>

Figure 4.1 shows the web page that will be created using the above code.
LINKS
Any object such as text, a graphic image that leads us to a new page on the web is called a link. Links can point to a page on our site or to a web page on another site. The keyword “HYPERTEXT” is the method for providing links within or across documents.

Using HTML link tags we can provide
- Intra-document linking (Linking within the same document)
- Inter-document linking (Linking one document to another)
- Linking non-text objects (Linking audio, video, image or other multimedia file)

ANCHOR
Anchor tag `<A>`…`</A>`
Anchor tag provides fundamental hypertext link capabilities. It indicates the source or the destination of a document link.

HREF (“file or “URL”)
HREF indicates Hypertext Reference. We can specify the location of another resource or file name using this attribute. If the anchor indicates the source, then it would use this attribute.

NAME (“text”)
The text between `<A>` and `</A>` is link text which user will click on it to go to destination page. It specifies a mark within the document to act as destination.

TEXT LINKS
By using an Anchor Tag we can create a Text Link. Other parameters can also be specified if needed. HREF parameter is used to specify the destination web page.

Example 4.4
```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Example 4, Lesson 4</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<A HREF="http://www.yahoo.com">Click here to visit Yahoo</A>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

The above code will create a link that clicking on it will send the user to Yahoo website.
IMAGE LINKS
In the previous example we used text as a link point. Here we will be using an image instead of the text as the link point. The link text between <A> and </A> is replaced by the <IMG> tag that displays an image file.

Example 4.5
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Example 5,Lesson 4 </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<A HREF="http://www.yahoo.com">
<IMG SRC="me.gif">
</A>
</BODY>
</HTML>

In this example clicking on the picture will take the surfer to the mentioned address.

EMAIL LINKS
While surfing on the web, when we click on an email link, the email program starts a “compose new message” window in which the receiver address is entered from the web page. This is the address that you want your email to be sent to.

Example 4.6
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Example 6,Lesson 4 </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
Click on below to send an email to me
<A HREF="mailto:fm@asu.edu">
</A>
</BODY>
</HTML>
C.EXAMPLE ACTIVITY FOR UNIT 4 b

Let us apply the tags that we learnt on linking in the web page

Insert the picture baseball.jpeg found in the floppy disc into the center of the web page baseball3.html and save the webpage as baseball4b.html. Create an image link from the picture you inserted to the web page baseball.com. Also create a mail link fm@asu.edu, the designer of this webpage.

ANSWER FOR EXAMPLE ACTIVITY FOR UNIT 4 b

This will be the HTML code written for inserting the picture, creating an image link and also an email link. This code will be added to the previously existing code from baseball3.txt

```html
<p ALIGN="center"><font color="#800000" face="Arial" size="4"><a href="http://www.baseball.com"> <img border="0" src="baseball.jpg" width="175" height="150" ></a></font></p>
<p ALIGN="left"><font color="#800000" face="Arial" size="4">mail to: <a href="mailto:fm@asu.edu">Author</a></font></p>
```

Now save the file as an HTML page with the extension .HTML and open it in an Internet explorer/Netscape Navigator browser.

![Figure 4.2](image.png)
## D.REVIEW

### LISTS AND LINKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Tags</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>List</td>
<td>&lt;L1&gt;</td>
<td>Indicates list item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordered List</td>
<td>&lt;OL&gt;..&lt;/OL&gt;</td>
<td>Indicates ordered list item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unordered List</td>
<td>&lt;UL&gt;..&lt;/UL&gt;</td>
<td>Indicates unordered list item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definition list</td>
<td>&lt;DL&gt;..&lt;/DL&gt;</td>
<td>Indicates definition list item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;DT&gt;</td>
<td>Indicates definition term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;DD&gt;</td>
<td>Indicates definition tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link</td>
<td>&lt;A&gt;..&lt;/A&gt;</td>
<td>To create Links. A stands for Anchor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E.PRACTICE ACTIVITY FOR UNIT 4

a. Given a list with the Different type of Snowboards available today. We shall write HTML code to list these items as ordered lists. Fill in the space provided with the appropriate HTML tags.

_____

______Different type of Snowboards available today:______
______Free ride boards
______Freestyle boards
______Backcountry boards
______Park/Pipe boards
______Kids boards
______Women’s boards
______Boarder cross boards
______Signature series boards
_____

b. Write the HTML code to insert the picture snowboarding.jpeg into the center of the web page and create an Image link to the web page snowboarding.com. Also create a mail to link to fm@asu.edu, the designer of this webpage.

Write the HTML code in the space provided.

Congratulations
You have learnt the ABC’s of HTML.