Introduce the Program

MATERIALS

- Pre Instruction Skill Survey
- Learner Guide
- Computer with an overhead projector for the use of the Instructor
- 31/2 inch floppy disk with power point file ABC.ppt

A. Introduce yourself

- Introduce yourself
- Explain to the learners that they are going to learn to how to create a Web page using HTML in a program called ABC of HTML
- Display the Title slide in the ABC PowerPoint (Slide 1). Tell the learners that this program ABC of HTML is for the beginners in HTML.
- Tell the learners that during the program they will do a Pre Instructional Survey before they start the program in order to find out how much they know about creating a web page using HTML. It is available on page of the Instructor Guide
- Tell the learners that they will first follow along when you are demonstrating the examples and they will practice individually using their learner guides
- Display the PowerPoint (Slide 2) on Objectives and read the five objectives for the students.
  - HTML document tags
  - HTML formatting tags
  - Lists
  - HTML tag for inserting pictures
  - Links

B. Administer the Pre Instructional Skill Survey

- Tell the learners that they will be taking a Pre Instruction Skill Survey to find out what they know about creating a Web page using HTML. It is available on page 48 of Instructor guide.
- Explain to the learners that it consists of ten questions where they will have to rate it in a scale of 1 to 4.
- Give each student a copy of the Pre Instructional Survey
- Tell the learners to read the questions and circle their response.
- Collect the Pre Instructional Survey
• Inform the learners that they will be taking a similar post instructional survey, which will help to measure the performance of the student.
• Inform the learners that they will be also taking a posttest that will cover what they learn in the program.

C. Introduce Learner Guide

• Handout a guide to each learner.
• Tell the learner to briefly review the learner guide by examining the Table of Contents
• Explain to the learners that there are four units in the guide

  Unit –1  Introduction
  Unit –2  HTML Document Tags
  Unit –3  HTML Formatting Tags
  Unit –4  Lists and Links

• Tell the learners that the entire program, including the posttest will take approximately two hours and the surveys will take around 20 minutes.
Unit-I  Introduction

Materials

- Learner Guide
- Computer with an overhead projector for the use of Instructor
- 3 ½ inch floppy disk with PowerPoint presentation –ABC.ppt for the use of the Instructor

A. Introduce the Unit –1 Introduction

- Introduce the lesson by explaining to the learners that they will study the basic information required prior to creating a web page using HTML
- Tell the learners that after completing this lesson, they should be able to understand the following and read the following loud.

- Internet
- World Wide Web
- Uniform Resource Locator
- Web page
- Browsers- Internet explorer and Netscape Navigator
- Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML)

B. Read, Discuss and Demonstrate Unit –1 Introduction

- Tell the learners to turn to page 1 of the learner guide for Unit –1 Introduction

What is Internet?

➢ Display the power point slide 3 on Internet and read to the learner about the Internet from the slide.

Tell the learners to follow the notes on Internet from page 1 of their guide
Tell the learners that the Internet was developed by Advanced Research Project Agency

Show the figure on the slide 3 from the power point presentation and explain about the network.

Ask them to look at the figure 1.1 from their learner guide on page 1, which gives a diagrammatic representation of a network of six computers.
What is World Wide Web?

- Display the power point slide 3 on World Wide Web and read to the learner about the World Wide Web from the slide

  Tell the learners to follow the notes on World Wide Web from page 3 of their guide

  Tell the learners that World Wide Web is a network of information resources.

What is Uniform Resource Locator?

- Display the power point slide 4 on Uniform Resource Locator and explain to the learner about the Uniform Resource Locator

  Tell the learners to follow the notes on Uniform Resource Locator from page 2 of their guide

  Tell the learners that URL is the Primary naming scheme for recognizing resources

<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>

What are a Web site and a Web page?

- Display the power point slide 5 on Web site and Web page and explain to the learner about the Internet

  Tell the learners to follow the notes on Web site and Web page from page 2 of their guide

  Tell the learners that a Web site is a collection of Web pages.

  Ask them to look at the figure 1.2 from their learner guide on page 2, which is an example of a web page.
What are Web browsers?

- Display the power point slide 6 on Web browsers and explain to the learner about Web browsers.

  Tell the learners to follow the notes on Web browsers from page 3 of their guide.

  Tell the learners that web browser is a software application used to locate and display Web pages and the two most popular browsers are Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer.

  Ask them to look at the figure 1.2 and figure 1.3 from their learner guide on page 3, which are examples of Internet explorer and Netscape Navigator.

  Explain the parts of the Menu bar, navigator buttons and status bar as shown in fig 1.2 in the learner guide and also shown below, by opening a Internet explorer browser www.asu.edu. Toggle between the power point presentation and the web browser.

What is Hyper Text Markup Language?

- Display the power point slide 7 on Hyper Text Markup Language and explain to the learner about the Hyper Text Markup Language from the slide.

  Tell the learners to follow the notes on Hyper Text Markup language from page 4 of their guide.

  Tell the learners that HTML is a simple language used to define and describe the structure and layout of a Web page.
Unit-II  HTML Document Tags

Materials

- Learner Guide
- Computer with an overhead projector for the use of Instructor
- 3 ½ inch floppy disk with Power point presentation ABC.ppt for the use of the Instructor
  Text file baseball.txt for the use of both the Instructor and the learners

A. Introduce the Unit – 2 HTML Document Tags

- Introduce the unit by explaining to the learners that they will study the basic HTML Document Tags that are required to create a web page.
- Tell the learners that after completing this unit, they should be able to understand the following HTML Tags

  HTML
  Head
  Title
  Body
  Paragraph
  Line Break

B. Read, Discuss and Demonstrate Unit –2 HTML Document Tags

- Tell the learners to turn to page 5 of the learner guide for Unit –2 HTML Tags

Web page Layout

  ➢ Display the power point slide 8 on Web page layout and explain to the learner about Web page layout from the slide

  Tell the learners to follow the notes on Web page layout from page 5 of their guide

  Tell the learner that the Body of a web page can be further divided into headings, paragraphs with line breaks to enhance appearance.
Simple Web page

- Display the power point slide 9 of the simple web page and explain to the learner about the simple web page
  
  Ask them to look at the figure 2.1 from their learner guide on page 5, which is a Simple web page

  Explain to the learner that HTML tags were written to create this web page and when you view the source we can see the tags that was written.

  Tell the learners to read through the HTML tags that is written below the figure and explain that this was used to create the web page shown in figure 2.1

- Tell the learners to look at the figure 2.2 in their learner guide page 6

  Explain the ideal layout for the web page as shown in Figure 2.2 of the learner guide

Fig 2.2 - Web page Layout
Explain the different parts of the web page from Figure 2.2 as Title, Heading, Body and Footer

- Tell the learner that they are going to study the basic HTML tags now

**TAG**

- Display the power point **slide 10** on Tags and read to the learner about Tags
  
  Tell the learner that TAGS are special codes which when embedded in text, adds formatting.

**HTML**

- Display the power point **slide 11** on HTML Tags and read to the learner from the slide about HTML Tags
  
  Tell the learner that the first and last tags in a HTML document should always be the “HTML” tags.

  Tell the learners that the
  
  `<HTML>` is used at the beginning of the document and
  
  `</HTML>` is used at the end of the document

**HEAD**

- Display the power point **slide 12** on HEAD tag and read to the learner from the slide about HEAD
  
  Tell the learner that the HEAD tags contain all of the document's header information. and that every HTML page must have a header.

  Tell the learner that Header information is entered between `<HEAD>` and `</HEAD>`.

**TITLE**

- Display the power point **slide 13** on TITLE tag and read to the learner about TITLE
  
  Explain to the learner that there should be only one TITLE container per document

  Tell the learner that
The TITLE 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.

**BODY**

- Display the power point slide 14 on BODY tag and read to the learner about TITLE
  
  Tell the learner that the Body will contain the entire content for a Web page.
  
  Tell the learner that the content is enclosed within <BODY> and </BODY> tags.

**Structure of HTML Tags**

- Display the power point slide 15 on the structure of the HTML tags and explain the structure to the learners
  
  Tell the learners to turn to page 8 of their learner guide and look at figure 2.3 to and understand the structure of the tags studied far.

![HTML Structure Diagram](image)

**Fig 2.3**

Tell the learners to read through pages 7 and 8 of their learner guide if they have any doubts on the tags studied so far

Tell the learner that now they will be studying the tags such as

- Line Breaks
- Paragraphs
- Headings
Line breaks

- Display the power point slide 16 on line breaks and explain the line break tag to the learners

  Tell the learner that if we break lines in HTML code by simply inserting enter keys, lines will not break in output result browser. Therefore we use a line break tag <BR>

  Tell the learner that <BR> tag will start from the left margin of the next line on the screen. And that there is no </BR> tag.

Paragraphs

- Display the power point slide 17 on paragraphs and explain the paragraph tag to the learners

  Tell the learner that to begin a new paragraph the <p> opening tag is used and to end a paragraph </p> ending tags are used.
  Tell the learner that the parameters such as Left Justify, Center, or Right Justify can be used with this tag.

    <P ALIGN="left">… </P>
    <P ALIGN="center">… </P>
    <P ALIGN="right">… </P>

- Display the power point slide 18 with the example 2.1 and explain the example to the learner

  Tell the students to turn to page 9 of their learner guide and ask them to follow the example 2.1 from their guide.

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>
```
Explain to the learner that the figure 2.4 on page 9 is the web page created using the HTML code written in Example 2.1. Point out the figure on the displayed slide 18.

![figure 2.4](image)

**Figure 2.4**

### Headings

- Display the power point slide 19 on headings and explain the heading tag to the learners from the slide.

```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>
```

Explain to the learners the alignment parameters of the Heading tag.

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.

- Display the power point slide 20 with the Example 2.2 and explain the example to the learner.
Tell the students to turn to page 10 of their learner guide and ask them to read the example 2.1 and then explain the example to the students.

Example 2.2
<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>

Explain to the learner that the figure 2.5 on page 10 is the web page created using the HTML code written in Example 2.2. Point out the figure on the displayed slide 20.

Figure 2.5
C. Example Activity for Unit 2 – Document Tags

• Explain to the students that they are going to apply all the tags that they learnt so far and create a web page in this example activity.

• Explain to the learner the following is the question given and that they will be creating a web page as per the given criteria

**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**

• Demonstrate the example activity step by step to the learner.

• Tell them that the title of the web page should be
Title: A Brief History of Baseball: Origins of the Game.

• Tell them that they are going to divide the text into two paragraphs after the word “American culture” in the text.

• Explain to them that they would have write heading tags for the three headings.
Heading 1: A Brief History of baseball
Heading 2: Origins of the Game
Heading 3: by Sean Lahman, December 1996

• Explain to them that the headings should be placed in the center of the page.
All the three headings are to be placed in the center of the page

• Open the text file, baseball.txt from the floppy disk given to you ask the learners to open the text file baseball.txt from the floppy disk that is given to them too

The contents of the text file baseball.txt are 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".
Directions for creating the web page

- Explain to the learners that they have to write the HTML document tags at the appropriate places in the text document in order to create the web page as per the given criteria. Explain the procedure to the learners as you keep doing them on the Instructor computer and demonstrating it to the learners. Give them enough time so that they are able to follow you. Make sure that the learners reach the next step when you start doing it.

- Show them step by step how to write the tags at the appropriate places.

Writing Tags
1. Write the `<HTML>` tag in the beginning of the entire text followed by the `<HEAD>` tag.

2. Now the title of the Web page A brief history of Baseball has to be between the tags `<TITLE>` and `</TITLE>`, so insert the TITLE tags before and after the title `<TITLE>A Brief History of Baseball: Origins of the Game</TITLE>.

3. Write the closing header tag now `</HEAD>`.

4. 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 opening body tag `<BODY>`.

6. Now you have to begin the paragraph, so write the opening paragraph tag `<p>` and at the end of the paragraph after the word American culture write the closing paragraph tag `</p>`.

7. Now write the closing Body tag `</BODY>` and the closing HTML tag `</HTML>`.

8. Tell the students to check their answers with the answer key that is provided on the next page and ask them to verify their Document tags and ask them to make the needed modifications.

9. Now save the baseball.txt file as baseball1.txt.

10. Also Save the baseball1.txt as baseball1.html.

11. Open the baseball1.html file using the Internet explorer browser.

12. Tell the learners to go to the next page and compare their web page with the figure 2.6, thus the web page baseball1.html was designed.
Key to Example Activity for Unit 2 – Document Tags

<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>A Brief History of Baseball: Origins of the Game</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<h1>A Brief History of Baseball</h1>
<h2>Origins of the Game</h2>
<h3>by Sean Lahman, December 1996</h3>
<BODY>
<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 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". </p>
</BODY>
</HTML>

• Explain to the learners that the tags studied so far in Unit 2 will be reviewed.
• Tell them to open their student booklets to page 14 and go through the table.
• Review the HTML document tags to the learners
## D. REVIEW

### BASIC DOCUMENT TAGS

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

• Explain to the learners that they will have to do the practice activity

• Tell the learners that for the practice activity that they would be writing the tags on paper and not do it on the computer. They can do the practice activity by referring to the tags from the review table.

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.

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?
Your riding ability?
Divide the text into two paragraphs after the word “festive ceremonies” in the text.

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

____
____
____Snow Boarding____
____
____Snow Boarding _____
____By Todd Wilbury ______

____How to buy a Snow Board?____
____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! ______
____
Key for Practice Activity – Unit 2
Tell the learners that they can verify their answers from the key to practice activity which is provided at the end of their guide on page 35

<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>
Unit III- Formatting Tags

Materials

- Learner Guide
- Computer with an overhead projector for the use of Instructor
- 3 ½ inch floppy disk with Power point file ABC.ppt and Text file baseball1.txt for the Instructor
  Text file baseball1.txt for the learner

A. Introduce the Unit – 3 HTML Formatting Tags

- Introduce the lesson by explaining to the learners that they will study the basic HTML Formatting Tags that are required to create a web page.
- Tell the learners that after completing this lesson, they should be able to understand the following HTML Tags

  Body Bgcolor
  IMG
  Bold
  Italic
  Underline
  Font Size
  Font Face
  Font Color

B. Read, Discuss and Demonstrate Unit –3 HTML Formatting Tags

- Tell the learners to turn to page 15 of the Learner guide for Unit –3 HTML Formatting Tags
- Explain to the learner that tags that are used for the formatting of the web page are called as Formatting Tags

HEXADECIMAL COLOR CODE

Tell the learner that when they add color to their Web page with HTML, sometimes they can just type in the name of the color. But more often they cannot not, they will need to use what's called the hex code, which is something that the browser will be able to understand.

Tell the learner that each color has 6 hexadecimal digits.
Tell the learner that they can choose hexadecimal color codes from http://html-color-codes.com/
Tell the learner that for the following colors the hexadecimal code will be

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

**Background color for the body of a webpage**

Tell the learner that they are going to learn how to change the background color for the body of a web page

- Display the power point slide 21 of ABC.ppt about the background color and tell the learner that the background color of the body of the web page can be changed as desired by extending the body tag as shown in the example 3.1 on the slide

Tell the learner to follow the example, from page 15 of their learner guide.

**Example 3.1**

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

Explain to the learner that the figure 3.1 on page 15 is the web page created using the HTML code written in Example 3.1. Point out the figure on the displayed slide 21

![Figure 3.1](image.png)
**INSERTING IMAGES IN YOUR WEB PAGE**

Explain to the learner that next they are going to study how to insert images into the web page.

- Display the power point slide 22 about inserting images and read to the learner from the slide.
  
  Location of the image on the web page
  Tell the learner that 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
Tell the learner that 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
Tell the learner that 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.

Tell the learner that the example tag for adding alternate text for the image is

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

- Display the power point slide 22 with the example 3.2 about inserting image into a webpage and explain the example to the learners.

Tell the learner to follow the example, from page 16 of their learner guide.

**Example 3.2**

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Example 2,Lesson 3</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<P ALIGN= "Center">
<IMG SRC= "image1.gif" WIDTH=400 HEIGHT=300>
</P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```
Explain to the learner that the figure 3.2 on page 16 of the learner guide is the web page created using the HTML code written in Example 3.2. Point out the figure on the displayed slide 22.

![Figure 3.2](image)

**TEXT FORMATTING**
Explain to the learner that we will now be studying about TEXT formatting.

**CHANGING TEXT STYLE**
Explain to the learner that the text can be made bold, italic or underlined.

- Display the power point slide 23 and read the different tags used in text formatting.

  - **Bold**: `<B></B>`
  - **Italic**: `<I></I>`
  - **Underline**: `<U></U>`
  - **Font Size**: `<FONT SIZE=?> .. </FONT>`
  - **Font Color**: `<FONT COLOR=#$$$$"> .. </FONT>`
  - **Select Font**: `<FONT FACE="***"> </FONT>`

- Display the power point slide 24 with the example 3.3 about formatting text and explain the example to the learners.

  Tell the learner to follow the example, from page 17 of their learner guide.

**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>

Tell the learner that in the above example 3.3 we learn how we can make the text Bold, Italic and Underlined or a combination of both.

Explain to the learner that the figure 3.3 on page 17 of the learner guide is the web page created using the HTML code written in Example 3.3. Point out the figure on the displayed slide 24.

![Figure 3.3](image)

**CHANGING SIZE AND FACE OF FONTS**

Explain to the learner the tag used to change the size and face of fonts.

Tell the learner that the size and face of fonts is changed using `<FONT>`, `</FONT>` tags along with the parameters.

**SIZE OF FONT**

- Display the power point slide 25 with the example 3.4 about changing the size of the font and explain the example to the learners.

Tell the learner to follow the example, from page 18 of their learner guide.

Tell the learner that the tag used here is `<FONT SIZE=n>`…`</FONT>` and that 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.
Explain to the learner to the learner that the example 3.4 teaches the learner how to write HTML code to change the size of the font.

**Example 3.4**

```html
<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>
```

Explain to the learner that the figure 3.4 on page 18 of the learner guide is the web page created using the HTML code written in Example 3.4. Point out the figure on the displayed slide 25.

![Figure 3.4](image)

**FACE OF FONT**

Explain to the learner the tag used to change the face of the font.

- Display the power point slide 26 with the example 3.5 about changing the face of the font.

Tell the learner to follow the example, from page 19 of their learner guide.

Tell the learner that the tag used here is `<FONTFACE="Font Name Here">…</FONT>` and that the font name has to be inserted in double quotes in the above tag.
Explain to the learner that the example 3.5 teaches the learner how to write HTML code to change the face of the font.

**Example 3.5**

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

Explain to the learner that the figure 3.5 on page 19 of the learner guide is the web page created using the HTML code written in Example 3.5. Point out the figure on the displayed slide 26

![Figure 3.5](image)

**CHANGING FONT COLORS**

Explain to the learner the tag used to change the color of the font

- Display the power point slide 27 with the example 3.6 about changing the size of the font and explain the example to the learners.

  Tell the learner to follow the example, from page 20 of their learner guide.

  Tell the learner that the font color is changed by specifying the color and the tag used is `<FONT COLOR="Font Color Here">...</FONT>`

  Tell the learner that the font color in hexadecimal code has to be inserted in double quotes in the above tag.
Explain to the learner that the example 3.8 teaches the learner how to write HTML code to change the color of the font.

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>

Explain to the learner that figure 3.6 shows the web page created with the HTML code Example 3.6

COMBINING FONT ATTRIBUTES
Tell the learner that all the font attributes can be combined so we can have text with different colors, font faces and font sizes.

Tell the learners to turn to page 20 in their learner guide and tell the learner that an example code with all the font attributes would look like

<FONT SIZE= "5" FACE= "IMPACT" COLOR= "#0000FF"

C. Example Activity for Unit 3 – Formatting tags
Tell the learners that now we shall apply what we have learnt so far to create a Web page using the formatting tags as per the criteria 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

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

Heading 1 :A Brief history of baseball
Bolden Heading1

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 has 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 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".

Explain the following procedure to the learners as you keep doing them on the Instructor computer and demonstrating it to the learners. Give them enough time so that they are able to follow you. Make sure that the learners reach the next step when you start doing it

Open the notepad baseball.txt, which 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 \textit{...} in heading 1, italicize tag \textit{...} in heading 2 and underline tag \underline{...} in heading 3.
All the three tags have to be center aligned. Therefore include the opening and closing center tag \texttt{<center>...</center>} all the three headings
\texttt{<h1><b><center>A Brief History of Baseball</center></b></h1>}
\texttt{<h2><center><i>Origins of the Game</i></h2>}
\texttt{<h3><u>by Sean Lahman, December 1996</u></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
\texttt{<font color="#800000" face="Arial size="4"> Include this tag inside both the paragraphs. This will be placed after the opening paragraph tag \texttt{<p>}}

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

Now save the txt file as baseball2.txt

Tell the learners that they can verify the tags that you have written with the answer key that is found on the next page

\texttt{<HTML>}
\texttt{<HEAD>}
\texttt{<TITLE>A Brief History of Baseball: \textit{</TITLE>}
\texttt{</HEAD><BODY  BGCOLOR="#999999">}
\texttt{<h1><b><center>A Brief History of Baseball</center></b></h1>}
\texttt{<h2><center><i>Origins of the Game</i></h2>}
\texttt{<h3><u>by Sean Lahman, December 1996</u></h3>}
\texttt{<BODY>}
\texttt{<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>\texttt{<font>}}
\texttt{</p>}
\texttt{<p ALIGN="left">}
\texttt{<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 quite popular in this country in the early 19th century, and many sources report the growing popularity of a game called "town ball", "base", or "baseball".</font>\texttt{</font>}
\texttt{</p>}
\texttt{</BODY>}
\texttt{</HTML>}

Tell the learners to save the file as baseball.html (with a html extension)
Tell them to open it in an internet explorer/Netscape navigator browser. Explain to the learners that Figure 3.2 shows the Web page that was created.

![A Brief History of Baseball](image)

Figure 3.7

D. Review the HTML tags studied in this unit

**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;/i&gt;</code></td>
<td>Indicates Italics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;u&gt;..&lt;/u&gt;</code></td>
<td>Underlines the Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;b&gt;..&lt;/b&gt;</code></td>
<td>Indicates Bold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;font size=?&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
- Explain to the learners that they will have to do the practice activity
• Tell the learners that for the practice activity that they would be writing the tags on paper and not do it on the computer. They can do the practice activity by referring to the tags from the review table.

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?
Your riding ability?
Underline heading 3

Divide the text into two paragraphs after the word “festive ceremonies” in the text.
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>
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! ____

Key for Practice Activity in Unit 3

How to buy a Snow Board?

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 IV- Lists and Links

Materials

- Learner Guide
- Computer with an overhead projector for the use of Instructor
- 3 ½ inch floppy disk with powerpoint file ABC.ppt and text file baseball2.txt for Instructor
  Text file baseball2.txt for the learner

A. Introduce the Unit –4 Lists and Links

- Introduce the lesson by explaining to the learners that they will study the Lists and Links in HTML
  ➢ Display the slide 28 and read the slide to the learners.

  Tell the learners that after completing this lesson, they should be able to understand the following Lists and Links

  Lists
  - Unordered List
  - Ordered List
  - Definition List

  Link Tags (Anchor, HREF, Name)
  - Text Links
  - Image Links
  - Email Links

B. Read, Discuss and Demonstrate Unit –4 Lists and Links

Tell the learners to turn to page 26 of the student booklet for Unit –4 Lists and Links

  Explain to the learners that there are several styles for building lists and here we will be studying the three main types

  Tell the learner that the list elements can be arranged using numbers or bullets, and this improves readability to a certain extent while organizing list elements.
Explain to the learner that they will be studying about the first main type of listing- Unordered list

**UNORDERED LIST**

Tell the learners that an unordered list typically is a bulleted list of items. We can list items horizontally or vertically for multicolumn lists.

➢ Display the power point slide 29 with the example 4.1 about unordered list.

    Tell the learners that the tag used for unordered lists are
    <UL> </UL> Beginning and ending tags for an unordered list and
    <LI> </LI> Beginning and ending (optional) tags for each list item

    Tell the learner that 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>).

    Explain to the learner to the learner that the example 4.1 teaches the learner how to write HTML code create an unordered list

    Tell the students to turn to page 26 of the learner guide and explain the example to the learners from the slide 29

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

    Explain to the learner that for the code in example 3.1 we will have the following output.

    The output would appear as follows
    **Days of the Week**
    
    - Sunday
    - Monday
    - Wednesday
    - Thursday
    - Friday
    - Saturday
ORDERED LISTS

Explain to the learner that they are now going to study about ordered lists

➢ Display the power point slide 30 with the example 4.2 about unordered list.

Tell the learner that an ordered list typically is a numbered list of items and it gives you the ability to control the sequence number.

Tell the learner that the tag used for an ordered list are

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

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

Tell the learner that 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>).

Explain to the learner to the learner that the example 4.1 teaches the learner how to write HTML code create an unordered list

Tell the students to turn to page 27 of the learner guide and explain the example to the learners from the slide 30

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>

Explain to the learner that for the code in example 4.2 they will have the following output.

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

Explain to the learner that they are going to study about Definition lists

➢ Display the power point slide 31 with the example 4.2 about Definition list.

Tell the learner that

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.

Tell the learner that the tags used for definition lists are

&lt;DL&gt; &lt;/DL&gt; Beginning and ending tags for a definition list
&lt;DT&gt; Definition term tag
&lt;DD&gt; Definition tag

Explain to the learner that the example 4.1 teaches the learner how to write HTML code create an unordered list

Tell the students to turn to page 27 of the learner guide and explain the example to the learners from the slide 31

Example 4.3

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

Explain to the learner that for the code in example 4.3 they will have the following output.
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
Sol      a needle pulling thread
La       a note to follow so
Ti       a drink with jam and bread
EXAMPLE ACTIVITY for Unit 4a - Lists

Demonstrate the Example to the student

Tell the learner that now we shall 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

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>

- Explain to the learners that for the above code written the following would be the output on a web page.

- Tell the learner that the output on a HTML page would be
A Brief History of Baseball

Origins of the Game

by Sean Lahman, December 1996

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".

National League baseball teams of America

- St. Louis Cardinals
- Arizona Diamondbacks
- Pittsburgh Pirates
- San Francisco Giants
- Colorado Rockies
- Los Angeles Dodgers
- Atlanta Braves
LINKS

Tell the learner that they are going to learn about links now.

- Display the slide 32 and read to the learners from the slide about what a link and the three different linking that can be done.

  Any object such as text, a graphic image that leads us to a new page on the web is called a link.

  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)

  Explain the Anchor Tag to the learners

- Display the slide 33 and read to the learners the different tags used for linking.

  Tell the learners to turn to page 30 of the learner guide and follow the tags when you explain.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANCHOR tag &lt;A&gt;…&lt;/A&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anchor tag provides fundamental hypertext link capabilities. It indicates the source or the destination of a document link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFREF indicates Hypertext Reference. We can specify the location of another resource or file name using this attribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME (“text”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The text between &lt;A&gt; and &lt;/A&gt; 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TEXT LINKS

Explain the Text Link to the learners

- Display the slide 34 about Text Links and read it to the learner.

  Tell the learner to turn to page 30 of the learner guide
Explain to the learner that the example 4.4 teaches the learner how to write HTML code that clicking on the text will link their web page to the yahoo 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>
```

**IMAGE LINKS**

Explain to the learner the Image link

- Display the slide 35 about Image Links and read it to the learner.

  Tell the learner to turn to page 31 of the learner guide

  Explain to the learner that the example 4.5 teaches the learner how to write HTML code that clicking on the image will link their web page to the yahoo page.

  Explain to the learner that the example 4.5 teaches the learner how to write HTML code that clicking on the image will link their web page to the yahoo page.

**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>
```

**EMAIL LINKS**

Explain to the learner that they will be studying about Email links

- Display the slide 36 about Email Links and read it to the learner.

  Tell the learner to turn to page 31 of the learner guide
Explain to the learner that the example 4.6 teaches the learner how to write HTML code that clicking on mail address will open a mail browser.

Example 4.6

```html
<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>
```

EXAMPLE ACTIVITY FOR UNIT 4b

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.

- Tell the learners to open the notepad baseball.html and add the code found at the bottom to the previously existing code

```
<p ALIGN="center"><font color="#800000" face="Arial" size="4"><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>
```

- Tell the learners to now save the file as an HTML page, baseball.html with the extension .HTML

- Tell the learners to open the web page baseball.html in an Internet explorer browser.

- Tell them that the created web page will looks like the web page in the following figure.
D. Review Lists and Links to the learner

**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

1. 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.

____
_____ Common types of snowboard _____
_____ Free ride boards
_____ Freestyle boards
_____ Backcountry boards
_____ Park/Pipe boards
_____ Kids boards
_____ Boarder cross boards
_____ Signature series boards
____

Key for practice activity 4a

<OL>
  <LH> Common types of snowboard </LH>
  <LI> Free ride boards
  <LI> Freestyle boards
  <LI> Backcountry boards
  <LI> Park/Pipe boards
  <LI> Kids boards
  <LI> Boarder cross boards
  <LI> Signature series boards
</OL>

2. 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.

<p ALIGN="center"><font color="#800000" face="Arial" size="4"><img border="0" src="snowboarding.jpg" ></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>

This brings us to the end of the program ABC of HTML