

## Lesson 9 -Intro to HTML continued.

### Text formatting

We will soon learn about style sheets, which will allow us to control our text format in a much more efficient manner, but it is important to understand the basic HTML code first. We'll go through a few text formatting tricks now but remember, when we start with style sheets next time, you will want to control your font styles *exclusively* through those. But for now, here's the basic html code that will allow you to control your font size, font style, and font color.

```
<font size="4" face="Arial" color="red">
```

As you can see, you can easily switch out the size, font, and color here for your text. Keep it simple with the fonts, because if you use a fancy one and your user does not have that font installed, their browser will default to a font you may not like. We'll talk about how to use fancy fonts soon.

### Centering text

```
<center>This text will be centered</center>
```

We'll talk about when it is a good idea to use this center command-contrary to what most people think, we don't want to center everything on the web.

### Inserting Images

Once you have picked out an image that you want to insert and have saved it in the same folder as your index.html file, you can insert the image by using the following tag in your code:

```

```

For the most part, photos are usually jpgs and illustrations and graphics are gifs. If you're inserting a gif, the tag is simply:

```

```

Make sure all images you use are in the same folder as your html files otherwise the tag won't work.

### Inserting background images

```
<body background="imagename.gif">
```

Use this tag wisely. It's not considered good design to use images for backgrounds as they can be distracting and take away from the page content. Have fun with this tag if you'd like, but for the portfolio, choose a look that's professional and easy on the eyes.

## Inserting Links

There are many types of links but we will discuss 2 of the most common ones.

### Links to external sites:

```
<a href="http://www.girlstart.org">Girlstart</a>
```

The text between the quotes must include the full `http://` otherwise it may not work. The word Girlstart that appears after the link is the part that your user will see. It will appear as a blue active link.

If you wanted to have a link that said "click here to go to the girlstart website" and you just wanted the word **here** to be the link, you'd do the following in your code:

```
<a href="http://www.girlstart.org">here</a>
```

### Links to other pages on your website

EX. You have a website with the following pages: home, about me, hobbies, contact.

You want to create a navigation that will have links to all these pages on each page. You do this by linking internally to pages within your website folder (remember, this folder contains all photos, all pages, anything that has to do with that particular website).

The code for this would be:

```
<a href="aboutme.html">About Me</a>
```

Remember, the second "About Me" is what the user will see on the browser and the `aboutme.html` is what the underlying link is. Notice how there's no `http://` in this type of link. This is because all your pages are in the same folder and browsers intuitively know to search within a folder for all its contents.

\*\*\*Important\*\*\* Your home page, that is, the first page you want everyone to see when they type your website address, will **ALWAYS** be called `index.html`. So your home link will be:

```
<a href="index.html">Home</a>
```

\*\*\*To **keep things simple**, remember to name all your files in lower case, without symbols or punctuation and in a logical way that makes sense for you.

## Some extra fun stuff you can do with links:

### Using an image as an icon for a link

`<a href="http://www.girlstart.org"></a>` This inserts a picture of the Girlstart logo as the icon for the link. You can use this feature to use your own icons for links.

### Creating a mailto: link

`<a href="mailto:dee@girlstart.org">Email Dee</a>`

### Some extra tricks (if time permits)

To change the color of text links, use the following attributes in the BODY tag:

TEXT-establishes the color of text on the page (non-link text)

LINK-establishes the color of links before it is visited

ALINK-establishes the color of link while it is being clicked on by user

VLINK-establishes the color of link after it is visited.

EX. `<body bgcolor="FFFFFF" text="000000" link="9C2994" alink="A1A1A1" vlink="089494">`

These little tricks will be controlled by the style sheet in the future but it is important to understand the code and how to use it.

### Sample HTML with Text Formatting, Inserted Images and Links

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Dee's cool webpage!</title>
</head>
<body background="pinkbg.jpg">
<h1><center>Dee's Web Page</center></h1>
<p><b>Welcome to Dee's Page</b></p>
<p></p>
<h2><Introduction</h2>
<p><font face="Arial" size="4" color="red">This is my place on the Web to let you
know what is going on with me!</font></p>
<h2>Education</h2>
<p>This is where I will insert information about education.</p>
<a href="http://www.utexas.edu">University of Texas</a>
<h2>Hobbies</h2>
<p>This is where I will insert information about hobbies.</p>
<a href="fun.html">My fun page</a>
<h2>Contact Info</h2>
<p>For more information, you can <a href="mailto:clroyal@mail.utexas.edu">email
me.</a></p>
</body>
</html>
```

**Background Image  
Heading Centered**

**Image Inserted**

**Font Style, Size and Color**

**External link**

**Internal page link**

**Email link**