

# THIS PAGE FOR PARENTS IN CASE KIDS NEED HELP

---

- The goal of the home work is to allow the children to build their own confidence with the “language” of the Internet.
- I provided them a very quick overview of what can be done in class – but like everything practice makes perfect.
- This document provides the written instructions.
- Like all languages (French, Spanish, English etc) syntax is important.
- I have designed this tutorial so the children can “SELECT, COPY & PASTE” each example.
- Any questions email Tamara or myself at [dankershaw@gmail.com](mailto:dankershaw@gmail.com)
  
- Here is the method of instruction this workshop follows. You can try it yourself with your child:

Parents Example:

- 1) Copy the HTML below... (Select the HTML, Hit CTRL+C) (all the stuff in **BOLD** below)

```
<html>
<head>
<title> My Mom & Dad Are Learning HTML </title>
</head>
<body>
<body bgcolor="#2E9AFE">
Woo-Hoo! <font size="6" face="Comic Sans MS" color="#FF9900" > MY
PARENTS ARE </font>learning HTML!
</body>
</html>
```

- 2) Go to <http://htmledit.squarefree.com/>
- 3) Now Paste the HTML in the top window ... the HTML language will be translated in the window on the bottom.

# LEARNING HOW TO MAKE A WEBSITE

---

## HOME WORK ASSIGNMENT....

- 1) Walk through the tutorials included on following pages. When you reach an example copy and paste the example into the window at <http://htmledit.squarefree.com/>
- 2) When complete your assignment is to design your own website – talking about whatever is important to you.
  - a. Try to include 4 video links from YouTube (parent approved please)
  - b. Try to include 2 links to your favourite websites.
  - c. Try to use different colours, font, formatting HTML tags we discussed.
  - d. Please add a short description of each link with each one.
- 3) When finished you can email the full HTML to [pinkandbluezoo@yahoo.com](mailto:pinkandbluezoo@yahoo.com) and I will have them loaded up on my computer for you to present to the class. Think of it as virtual show and tell!
- 4) Don't worry if you can't make the best website out there... like learning any language it takes time. I will be available to help you improve your website next week.
- 5) There is a handy “cheat sheet” on the **second** LAST PAGE as well.
- 6) **I HAVE PROVIDED AN EXAMPLE WEBSITE HTML AT THE END OF THIS DOCUMENT (MY OWN WEBSITE) THAT THE KIDS CAN WORK FROM IF THEY GET TOO FRUSTRATED.**
- 7) **SAME PROCESS... COPY PASTES THE EXAMPLE TO <http://htmledit.squarefree.com/> AND THEN FINE TUNE TO SUIT YOUR INTERESTS.**

**If everyone can try and make it through this then we can move forward to the next lesson.**

## Tools and Rules

---

### Saving your document:

To write HTML, it's best to use a simple text-editing program. For Mac users, see if you can find a program called **TextEdit** or **SimpleText**. For PC users, try looking for **Notepad** or **WordPad**. **When you are happy with your website you built on <http://htmledit.squarefree.com/> copy and paste the entire contents to a text file.** While learning HTML, I suggest that you save all your documents in one folder and on your machine's hard drive. Perhaps the simplest way to do this is to make the new folder on your desktop, allowing you quick and easy access to your documents.

### Naming your document:

To name your document, you can choose any filename that you want. But, you need to be sure to **add the ending of .html**. For example, if you want to name your document "Fred", you would type in the name as: **Fred.html**.

### Viewing your document:

When you are ready to see your new web pages, all you have to do is double click on the filename and it will appear on your computer just like a web page. This way, you don't need to have space on a web service provider to start learning how to write HTML.

## Tags

---

As you have learned, tags are the instructions that tell the web browser where to put things and how to make them look. Each tag begins with a left angle bracket ( < ) and end with a right angle bracket ( > ) Inbetween the angle brackets, place the tag name like this:

left angle bracket → **<html>** ← right angle bracket



tag name

That tag is called a starting tag, and usually each starting tag has a closing tag like this:

**</html>**

Notice that all you had to do to make the ending tag is add a backslash ( / ) to the starting tag.

Are you wondering what this pair of tags will tell your browser to do? It is pretty simple. The starting tag, **<html>**, tells your Web browser that "Hey, here is the start of a file that contains HTML coded information."

And the ending tag, **</html>**, tells your Web browser that "Okay, here is the end of my HTML file."

There are many different tags that you can use to tell your browser what to do. Just remember that tags are always enclosed in angle brackets.

**Keep this in mind!** All the letters in tag names should be lower case.

## Basic Tags

---

Wondering what else goes into your HTML document? Every HTML document needs a certain amount of tags in order for it to work. You already know that the first and last tags your file needs are the HTML tags to tell your web browser where the HTML in your document begins and ends:

**<html>**

**</html>**

Now you need to put in a pair of head tags. These tags hold all of the document's header information, such as the title of the document and such. But, you don't have to worry about that. Just know that you need to put in a pair of head tags, and know that any information put here is not seen by the web browser:

```
<html>
<head>
</head>
</html>
```

Speaking of a title, let's go ahead and put in the title tags, as well as the name you want to give to your document. Whatever falls between the title tags will be the title of the document. Then, when anyone views your web page, people will see the title displayed in the title bar located in the upper left hand corner of the web browser. For instance, look up in your browser window now and you'll see that the title of this web page is called Basic Tags. Let's show you an example of how to write the tag. In this instance I am going to use "My First Web Page" as the title:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Learning HTML </title>
</head>
</html>
```

Now, here is the absolute last pair of basic tags that an HTML document needs - the body tags. This pair of tags is the most important because in-between these two tags is where you will put the all the stuff (text, links, graphics, etc.) that you want to be displayed in the window by the web browser:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Learning HTML</title>
</head>
<body>
all your stuff will go here
</body>
</html>
```

Copy and paste this example to <http://htmledit.squarefree.com/> to see what this looks like.

Pretty blah looking, isn't it! Don't worry, you are on your way to learning about all the things that can go between the body tags. This is just your bare-bones HTML document. It contains nothing but the required minimum tags. But, hey, you *are* going to learn some more. Let's keep going

## Line Breaks and Spaces

---

Now that you know the four basic tags (HTML, head, title, body) that go into your document, let's look at all the stuff that you can put between the body tags.

Of course you are going to want some text displayed on your web page. As you saw from a previous example that all you need to do is type the words that you want displayed between the<body>and</body>tags. So try something like this...

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Learning HTML</title>
```

```
</head>
<body>
Woo-Hoo! I'm learning HTML!
</body>
</html>
```

Copy and paste this example to <http://htmledit.squarefree.com/> to see what this looks like.

Did you notice that I put in some extra blank lines when typing the tags for the example above? You can do the same thing with your tags, as well as your text. Don't worry about how many blank lines or blank spaces you use because the web browser will take all of it and simply display it as one single space. Here is an example of what I'm talking about:

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Learning HTML </title>
</head>
<body>
Woo-Hoo!
I'm
learning
HTML!
</body>
</html>
```

Copy and paste this example to <http://htmledit.squarefree.com/> to see what this looks like.

Notice how the web browser just ignored all the blank lines between my words. That means you can go ahead and add as many blank lines and spaces as you want. Do whatever helps you to read your code. Oh, and if you are wondering how to make extra spaces and line breaks show up in your web page, I will show you how to do just that next.

## Format Tags

---

You can center your words on a line:

```
<center>Woo-Hoo! I'm Learning HTML!</center>
```

Copy and paste this example to <http://htmledit.squarefree.com/> to see what this looks like.

You can make words **bold** or **strong**:

```
<strong>Woo-Hoo!</strong> I'm learning HTML!
```

Copy and paste this example to <http://htmledit.squarefree.com/> to see what this looks like.

Notice that I placed the start bold tag, `<strong>`, just before the word that I wanted to make bold, as well as placing the end bold tag, `</strong>`, right after the word I wanted to make bold. This way I am giving specific instructions to the web browser, telling where to start making things bold and where to end. If I had forgotten to put the `</strong>` tag, it would have totally changed the display in the web browser. Check it out:

**<strong>Woo-Hoo! I'm learning HTML!**

Copy and paste this example to <http://htmledit.squarefree.com/> to see what this looks like.

You can make words *italicized* or *emphasized*:

Woo-Hoo! I'm **<em> learning </em> HTML!**

Copy and paste this example to <http://htmledit.squarefree.com/> to see what this looks like.

You can even use tags in combination. Want something bold and in italics? No problem:

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title> Learning HTML </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<strong><em>Woo-Hoo! I'm learning HTML!</em></strong>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Copy and paste this example to <http://htmledit.squarefree.com/> to see what this looks like.

When you use more than one pair of tags, as I did in the above example, you need to do something called nesting so that you won't confuse the web browser. Let me explain...

## Nesting Tags

Okay, now that you know how to use several different tags, I need to tell you about **nesting**. Nesting means that when you put several pairs of tags into a document, you must balance each pair of tags, making sure they do not overlap. It is easiest to understand with an example. So here is an example using the emphasis or italics tags, **<em></em>**, and the strong or bold tags, **<strong></strong>**:

**Incorrect:**

```
<strong> <em>WILL THIS WORK? </strong> </em> ← this end tag is misplaced
```

**Correct:**

```
<strong> <em> WILL THIS WORK? </em> </strong>
```

If you have overlapping tags, then your document will be displayed by the web browser in ways you didn't expect.

## Fonts and Text Styles

As you know, when writing HTML tags, you are giving instructions to the web browser on just how you want your web page to look. If you don't give specific instructions, the web browser will assume a few things. To explain, when you type in your text between the body tags, the web browser assumes that you want that text to be displayed a certain size because you haven't told it any differently. In other words, the web browser will assume a **default value** of 3, which is the size of the text that you are reading right now. However, you can make your words bigger or smaller by just giving more specific instructions to the web browser.

So, to change the font size, first of all, you are going to need a pair of **font tags**: `<font>` and `</font>`. Next, you will need an **attribute**, which will give the web browser some additional instructions. In this case, you want to change the font size. So, to tell the web browser just what size you want, you must use the **SIZE** attribute. Also, you need to tell the web browser one more thing - what size to make the font. To do this, you simply tell the web browser a **value**.

Now, to put it all together, you need to put both the attribute and the value inside the start font tag:

```
<font size="6"> I'm </font>
Woo-Hoo! ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ learning HTML!
      start tag attribute value end tag
```

Here is what it will look like when you type it out:

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Learning HTML </title>
</head>
<body>
Woo-Hoo! <font size="6"> I'm </font>learning HTML!
</body>
</html>
```

Copy and paste this example to <http://htmledit.squarefree.com/> to see what this looks like.

In this example, the tags, attribute, and value are simply telling the web browser that "I want the font to be size 6."

Wondering just what size is 6 anyways? Good question. Here is the different sizes that you can use:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Also, looking back at the examples, notice that I put the value in quotation marks ("6"). So, be careful when you are typing.

## More Fonts and Text Styles

---

As you just learned, the web browser assumes a default value for the font size. Well, the web browser also assumes a default value for the font face, which is Times New Roman, and the font color, which is black. But, I am going to show you how to change them by writing attributes and values...just like we did with the font size! To change the value for the font face, you need to use the font tags once again. Also, you need to include a **face** attribute, which is simply the name of the font you want to use. For example:

```
<font face="Arial">
↑ ↑ ↑ Woo-Hoo! I'm learning HTML! ↑
start tag attribute value end tag
```

Here is a quick list of just some of the faces that you can use:

- Arial
- **Arial Black**
- Arial Narrow
- Book Antiqua
- Bookman Old Style
- Century Gothic
- Century Schoolbook
- Courier New
- Garamond
- Times New Roman
- Verdana

To change the value for the font color, you need to use...can you guess what it is? ...yep, the font tags. Also, you need to include a **color** attribute and value:

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Learning HTML </title>
</head>
<body>
<font color="orange"> Woo-Hoo! I'm learning HTML! </font>
</body>
</html>
```

Copy and paste this example to <http://htmledit.squarefree.com/> to see what this looks like.

As for giving a value, you can do as I did and type in the name of a color. Or, instead of typing in a [color name](#), you can place a [code](#) which will allow you to specify the exact color you want. For instance, in the example above, I used the word Orange. But, instead, I could of typed this:

```
<font color="#FF9900"> Woo-Hoo! I'm learning HTML! </font>
```

Just keep in mind that using a color code is safer since color names only work with Netscape web browsers. Wondering if you can put more than one attribute in a tag? Say, for instance, you want to change the size, face and color. No problem! Just put all the attributes into the start tag:

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Learning HTML </title>
</head>
<body>
<font size="6" face="Comic Sans MS" color="#FF9900">
Woo-Hoo! I'm learning HTML! </font>
</body>
</html>
```

Copy and paste this example to <http://htmledit.squarefree.com/> to see what this looks like.

Well, you have just learned the basics on Fonts and Text Styles. Yeah! Now, let's move on to the real fun...making links to other web pages.

## Links

---

Hyperlinks, or simply links, are all those underlined words or images that you see in web pages that will take you from one web page to another web page when you click on them. And, making links in HTML is really very simple once you get the hang of it. So let's just jump right in and make a link to the [Internet Public Library](#). To start, you need a pair of anchor tags, `<a` and `</a>`, which tell the browser that "Hey, here is a the beginning and ending of a link." Between the anchor tags you want to put the text that will be your link. In this example, I am have used the words "Internet Public Library":

```
<a>Internet Public Library </a>
```

But wait, that's not all. The web browser doesn't know what web page you want to link to. So, in order to tell the web browser what page you want to link to, you need to use a **hypertext reference** attribute, **href**, as well as a **URL** for the value. The URL, which stands for **Uniformed Resource Locator**, is nothing more than the web address that is displayed in the location bar of the web browser.

I know, it sounds a bit confusing, but looking at the example might help:

```
<a href="URL goes here"> write some text to identify the link </a>
```

↑ start tag    ↑ attribute    ↑ value    ↑ end tag    ↑ this will be your link

Still confused? Well, here is the HTML for making a link to the Youtube:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Learning HTML</title>
</head>
<body>
<a href="http://www.youtube.com/">This Link Goes to Youtube</a>
</body>
</html>
```

Copy and paste this example to <http://htmledit.squarefree.com/> to see what this looks like.

Got the hang of it? It is pretty simple once you get the hang of it. Just make sure that the URL is enclosed in quotation marks, or your link won't take you anywhere.

## Advanced Links

---

You will probably have more than one page to your website. And, most likely you will want to make a homepage and then create links to all the other pages of your website. To do this, you use the same pair of anchor tags, `<a>``</a>`, and the href attribute, as we did in the previous example where we made a link to the Internet Public Library:

```
<a href="http://www.ipl.org/" >Internet Public Library </a>
```

What's different this time is that you do not need to use the URL for the value. Instead, you will use the **filename** for the page that you want to link to. Remember that the filename is simply what you named your HTML document when you saved it to your computer's harddrive. For example, Fred.html.

Now, say for instance, that you want to make a link to Fred.html from your homepage. All you would have to do is type the following HTML into your homepage document:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Homepage</title>
</head>
<body>
<a href="Fred.html">Go to Fred.html</a>
</body>
</html>
```

Copy and paste this example to <http://htmledit.squarefree.com/> to see what this looks like.

Just keep experimenting with the tags and you will get the hang of it.

## Background Attributes

---

Now that you know how to do cool things with your text, as well as how to make links and add images and graphics, I will show you how to put some finishing touches onto your web page.

To change the background color of your webpage, you need to place a background color attribute **bgcolor**, and a color value, which will be one of the [color codes](#) that you learned about earlier, inside the start body tag:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Learning HTML</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#3cb371">
</body>
</html>
```

Copy and paste this example to <http://htmledit.squarefree.com/> to see what this looks like.

WANT MORE COLOURS... GO HERE <http://html-color-codes.info/>

# CHEAT SHEET TO HTML

## HOW TO READ THE GUIDE

**URL** URL of an external file (or just file name if in the same directory)  
**?** Arbitrary number (i.e. <H?> means <H1>, <H2>, <H3>, <H4>, <H5>, or <H6>)  
**\*\*\*** Arbitrary text (i.e. ALT="\*\*\*" means fill in with text)  
**\$\$\$\$\$\$** Arbitrary hex (i.e. BGCOLOR="#\$\$\$\$\$\$" means BGCOLOR="#00FF1C", etc.)  
**|** Alternatives (i.e. ALIGN=LEFT|RIGHT|CENTER means pick one of these)

GENERAL (all HTML documents should have these)

Document Type <HTML></HTML> (at the beginning and at the end of file)  
Title <TITLE></TITLE> (must be in header)  
Header <HEAD></HEAD> (descriptive info, such as title)  
Body <BODY></BODY> (bulk of the page)

STRUCTURAL DEFINITION (appearance controlled by the browser's preferences)

Heading <H?></H?> (the spec. defines 6 levels)  
Quote <Q></Q> (for short quotations)  
Emphasis <EM></EM> (usually displayed as italic)  
Strong Emphasis <STRONG></STRONG> (usually displayed as bold)  
Large Font Size <BIG></BIG>  
Small Font Size <SMALL></SMALL>

PRESENTATION FORMATTING (author specifies text appearance)

Bold <B></B>  
Italic <I></I>  
Underline <U></U>  
Subscript <SUB></SUB>  
Superscript <SUP></SUP>  
Center <CENTER></CENTER> (for both text and images)  
Font Size <FONT SIZE=?></FONT> (ranges from 1-7)  
Change Font Size <FONT SIZE="+|-?"></FONT>  
Font Color <FONT COLOR="#\$\$\$\$\$\$"></FONT>  
Select Font <FONT FACE="\*\*\*"></FONT>

LINKS, GRAPHICS, AND SOUNDS

Link Something <A HREF="URL"></A>  
Link to Location <A HREF="URL#\*\*\*"></A> (if in another document)  
<A HREF="\*\*\*"></A> (if in current document)  
Display Image <IMG SRC="URL">  
Alignment <IMG SRC="URL" ALIGN=TOP|BOTTOM|MIDDLE|LEFT|RIGHT>  
Dimensions <IMG SRC="URL" WIDTH=? HEIGHT=?> (in pixels)  
Border <IMG SRC="URL" BORDER=?> (in pixels)

DIVIDERS

Paragraph <P></P> (closing tag often unnecessary)  
Horizontal Rule <HR>

BACKGROUNDS AND COLORS

Bkground Color <BODY BGCOLOR="#\$\$\$\$\$\$">  
Text Color <BODY TEXT="#\$\$\$\$\$\$">  
Link Color <BODY LINK="#\$\$\$\$\$\$">  
Visited Link <BODY VLINK="#\$\$\$\$\$\$">  
Active Link <BODY ALINK="#\$\$\$\$\$\$">

(WANT MORE COLOURS.... GO HERE <http://html-color-codes.info/> )

# HERE IS AN EXAMPLE OF MY WEBSITE THAT I MADE USING THE SAME HTML LESSON

---

<p>MY FIRST WEBSITE</p>

<p></p>

<h1>My Favourite Websites</h1>

<p><a href="http://www.apple.com " target="\_blank">http://www.apple.com </a></p>

<p><strong><font color="#ff0000">Because they make neat computers.</font></strong></p>

<p><a href="http://www.marketwatch.com" target="\_blank">MarketWatch</a></p>

<p><font size="4" face="Comic Sans MS"><strong>Because they provide really fast financial news.</strong></font></p>

<p></p>

<h2>My Favourite Videos </h2>

<p>Did You Know Series! – Very neat video showing how big the world is!</p>

<div style="padding-bottom: 0px; margin: 0px; padding-left: 0px; padding-right: 0px; display: inline; float: none; padding-top: 0px" id="scid:5737277B-5D6D-4f48-ABFC-DD9C333F4C5D:a078b591-ed91-487a-9cbd-c9a4337e6622" class="wlWriterEditableSmartContent"><embed src="http://www.youtube.com/v/PHmwZ96\_Gos&hl=en&fs=1&" type="application/x-shockwave-flash" wmode="transparent" width="425" height="355"></embed></div>

<p></p>

<p>Animaniacs – Great way to learn the countries of the world!</p>

<div style="padding-bottom: 0px; margin: 0px; padding-left: 0px; padding-right: 0px; display: inline; float: none; padding-top: 0px" id="scid:5737277B-5D6D-4f48-ABFC-DD9C333F4C5D:5d1b2f83-517f-4380-9835-3e33ecd6cac8" class="wlWriterEditableSmartContent"><embed src="http://www.youtube.com/v/kFQG4094qrs&hl=en&fs=1&" type="application/x-shockwave-flash" wmode="transparent" width="425" height="355"></embed></div>

<p></p>

<p></p>

<p></p>

<p></p>

<p>Cloudy With a Chance of Meatballs – Because its SUPER FUNNY!</p>

<div style="padding-bottom: 0px; margin: 0px; padding-left: 0px; padding-right: 0px; display: inline; float: none; padding-top: 0px" id="scid:5737277B-5D6D-4f48-ABFC-DD9C333F4C5D:fc6e8b59-8692-44c7-aeb9-1365e2fde8b5" class="wlWriterEditableSmartContent"><embed src="http://www.youtube.com/v/OP9wtdwgeok" type="application/x-shockwave-flash" wmode="transparent" width="425" height="355"></embed></div>