

- HTML code is like math – it builds on itself.
- The code/page will not do something that you don't tell it to do.
- Codes may take up multiple lines, but that doesn't mean it will appear on multiple lines.
- Codes may be case sensitive, and are always uniform between the opening and the end tags.

About HTML:

All code is contained in tags, which look like this:

```
<code>
```

These are referred to “open tag” or “bracket” and “close tag” or “bracket.” Anything outside of these tags is text.

For every tag, there is an “end tag.” End tags tell the code where to stop. They look exactly like the code tag, but contain “/”.

It will look like this:

```
</code>
```

A complete set of tags, with text, looks like this:

```
<code>This is the text.</code>
```

Sometimes, codes can be combined, and sometimes multiple code tags will appear together. When they appear together, you must end them from the last code to the first code (in reverse from the opening tags). For example:

```
<code one><code two>This is the text </code two>.</code one>
```

Do not edit:

Anything below:

```
</body> or <head> or </html>
```

Anything above:

```
<body> or </head> or <html>
```

Anything that appears as:

```
<!-- --- code here --- !> or <script>
```

Basic HTML Codes:

`` **Bold**

`<center>` Center the line

`<i>` *Italic*

`<hr>` Horizontal line

`<u>` Underline

`<div>` A division of the page

`
` Line Break (for single lines)

` ` A one character space

These elements need to be closest to the text it is enhancing as possible.

`<p>` New Line or alignment code.

If defined alignment, it will be followed by `align=` and one of these:

“Center” -- center

“Left” -- left justify

“Right” -- right justify

For example:

`<p align="center">` The quotation makes are important!`</p>`

`<table>` This a table. It will be followed by:

`<tr>` the beginning of a table row

`<td>` the beginning of a table cell

Each cell and row has to be defined individually.

For example, this table:

This is cell one.	And this is cell two.
This is cell one, but in the second row.	And this one is also cell two in the second row.

Looks like this:

`<table><tr><td>`This is cell one.`</td><td>` And this is cell two.`</td></tr><tr><td>`This is cell one, but in the second row.`</td></td>`And this one is also cell two in the second row.`</td></tr></table>`

Some people, to make it easier to keep up with rows and cells, do this:

```
<table>
<tr>
<td>This is cell one.</td>
<td> And this is cell two.</td></tr>
<tr>
<td>This is cell one, but in the second row.</td>
<td>And this one is also cell two in the second row.</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Also, sometimes they are tabbed for easier recognition.

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>This is cell one.</td>
    <td> And this is cell two.</td></tr>
  <tr>
    <td>This is cell one, but in the second row.</td>
    <td>And this one is also cell two in the second row.</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

However they are done, they look the same in the end.

`<a>` -- this is a defining element. It can be used for many things. However, you will most often see it as:

```
<a href="alinkgoeshere.com">
```

This is a hyperlink (Hyperlink REFerence). The “href=” points to the page it links to. The link follows, and has to be in quotations. It is important that you use the exact link, with “http://www.” if the link requires it. It’s end tag is just `` .

If the tag contains “`<_blank>`” anywhere in that tag, it means that the hyperlink opens in a new window.

If the link contains “`#`” followed by a word, then it is called an anchor, and it points to a place in that file, or in another file on the website. It looks like this:

```
<a href="alinkgoeshere.com#andhereistheanchor"> or <a href="#anchor">
```

Hyperlinks come before text or pictures.

A picture is defined as this:

```

```

This is like a hyperlink, but points to a IMAge SouRCe.

If an image is being substituted for a character, or another format element, then it looks like: <other code plus *imagesrc*="thelinkwherethepicutreis.jpg">

If an image is also a hyperlink, such as buttons, then it will look like this:

```
<a href="thelinkhere.com"></a>
```

You can change the size of the picture by adjusting the height and width. You should place these code elements after the *img src* code.

It will look like this:

```

```

Please note that the numbers are in quotations, and there is no punctuation.

Since there is nothing after the numbers, it is automatically assumed to be pixel definition. Sometimes, it is represented as:

```
Width="300px" -- where "px" means pixels.
```

Size can also be represented as percent, by placing "%" after the number instead of "px".

This can also be used to define tables.

 and are ordered line elements (bulleted lists).

 starts and defines the list, this is only used once per line. is the beginning of the line. This is also sometimes tabbed or spaced to make the code easier to read.

If you want to change from normal bullets to picture bullets, you would use this code:

```
<ul imagesrc="wherethepictureis.jpg">  
<li>
```

`` This is a font tag. Usually, it will be included with another code. It will be followed by several design elements.

It will also have these codes with it:

face= -- Style/type of font size= -- font size color= -- font color

After the “=” you will need to put the defining element in “quotation” marks. It does not matter which order the elements are in inside a font tag.

All colors are 6 digits, and usually have a “#” in front of it.

Common Sizes:

1 =8pt
2 =10pt
3 =12pt
4 =14pt
5 = 18pt
6 =24pt
7 = 36pt

Common Colors:

#FFFFFF – white
#000000 – Black
#EE0000 – Red
#FFFF33 or #FFFF00 – Yellow
#0000CC – Blue
#009900 – Green

So this:

This is what Comic San MS font looks like, size 12.

Looks like this:

```
<font face="comic sans ms" color="#EE0000" size="3"> This is what Comic San MS font looks like, size 12.</font>
```

Adding additional codes, like the ones above, if I were to center that line, it would look like this:

```
<p align="center"> <font face="comic sans ms" color="#EE0000" size="3"> This is what Comic San MS font looks like, size 12.</font></p>
```

To get this:

This is what Comic San MS font looks like, size 12.

And another, such as bold:

```
<p align="center"> <font face="comic sans ms" color="#EE0000" size="3"> <b>This is what Comic San MS font looks like, size 12.</b></font></p>
```

This is what Comic San MS font looks like, size 12.

And with multiple elements:

```
<p align="center"> <font face="comic sans ms" color="#EE0000" size="3"> <b>This is what Comic San MS</b><i> font looks like, size 12.</i></font></p>
```

This is what Comic San MS font looks like, size 12.

Or:

```
<p align="center"> <font face="comic sans ms" color="#EE0000" size="3"> <b>This is what Comic San MS</b></font><font face="times New Roman" color="#0000CC" size="6"><i>font looks like, size 12.</i></font></p>
```

This is what Comic San MS font looks like, size 12.