



# Overview 4

## HTML Tags/Links

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## Templates and Links

All hypertext links connect to something, the destination of the link...

another web site (example `http://www.templejc.edu`),

another one of your web pages (example `page2.htm`), or

a named anchor, or bookmark in your current web page (example `#topp`).

```
<a href="destination of link">Text that becomes the underlined, clickable link</a>
```

To begin any new web page, one way to be consistent, and save time, is to use a template. This is the type of template you created after doing My First Web Page (page 28).

```
<html>
<head> <title> Title goes here </title>
</head>
<body>
Stuff to display in the web page goes here
</body>
</html>
```

By now, you may wish to add a few more items, such as those mentioned when discussing HTML tags (page 48). To create a template, enter the following in your text editor, and save the file as **template.htm**, or edit your existing **template.htm**, if you have one, to look like the following.

```
<html>
<head>
    <title> Title goes here </title>
    <!-- your name goes here -->
</head>

<body
  background=" "
  bgcolor=" "
  text=" "
  link=" "
  vlink=" ">
```

Stuff to display in the web page goes here

```
<br>
<a href=" ">clickable text</a>
<br>

</body>
</html>
```

A more comprehensive template with links is below the discussion on the anchor tag; a really extreme template, for use later in the semester, is listed at the end of this section .

Another set of templates, for use later in the semester, will be in Overview 10.

The next time you need to create a web page, open **template.htm**, and use **File/Save as** to create the new file. Add the colors and filenames needed to modify the way the body area displays. For hex numbers / colors, (Overview 6) don't forget the special handling indicator, the # (pound sign).

## Links

To add links to your document, **between the body tags**, enter in the text you wish to become the link and surround that text with the anchor tag structure... such as

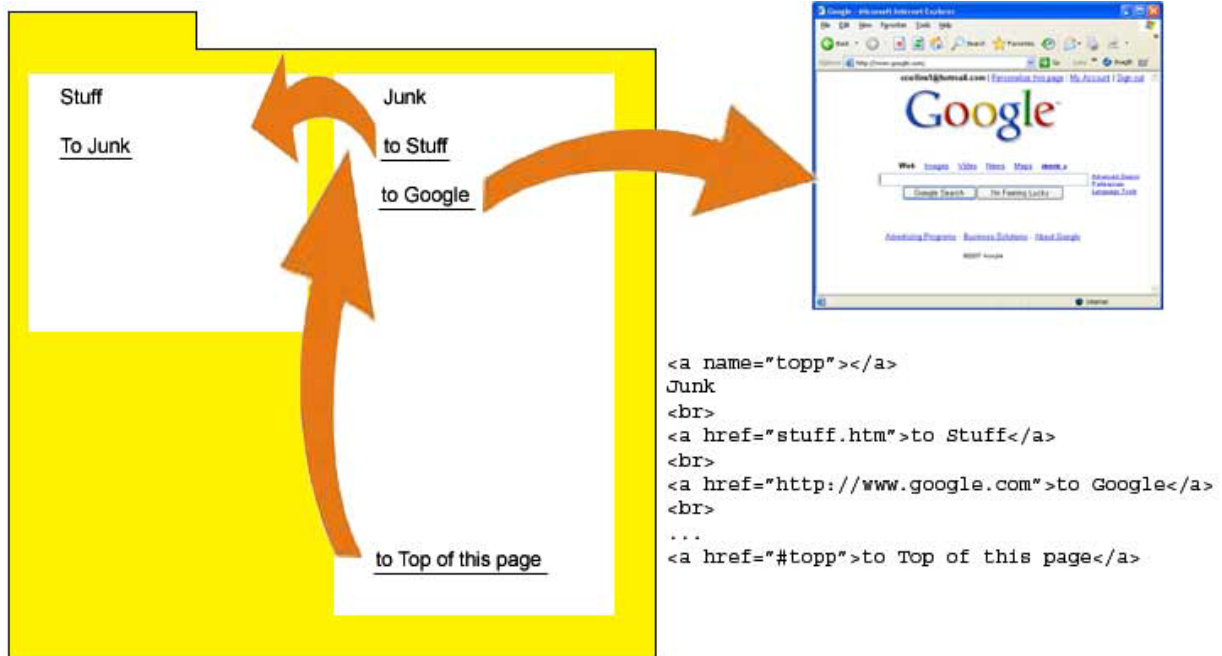
```
<a>
Click here
</a>
```

As with the `img` tag, the `<a>` by itself does not indicate where the link should connect, or refer to, so it is modified using the hypertext reference `href` attribute... making it

```
<a href=" " >
Click here
</a>
```

There are three kinds of links

- local links (links to another one of **your** web pages)
- intrapage links (links to a different spot **within** the same document)
- internet links (links to web pages on the Internet)



The diagram shows a yellow rectangular area representing a web page. Inside, there are three sections: 'Stuff' at the top left, 'Junk' at the top right, and 'to Top of this page' at the bottom right. A link labeled 'To Junk' is positioned between 'Stuff' and 'Junk'. A link labeled 'to Stuff' is positioned between 'Junk' and 'to Top of this page'. A link labeled 'to Google' is positioned between 'to Stuff' and 'to Top of this page'. Three orange arrows indicate the destinations: one from 'To Junk' to the 'Stuff' section, one from 'to Stuff' to the 'Junk' section, and one from 'to Google' to a screenshot of the Google homepage. Below the diagram is a code block showing the HTML for these links.

```
<a name="topp"></a>
Junk
<br>
<a href="stuff.htm">to Stuff</a>
<br>
<a href="http://www.google.com">to Google</a>
<br>
...
<a href="#topp">to Top of this page</a>
```

To make your link open a page on **your** site, simply include the filename.

```
<a href="filename.htm">
Click here
</a>
```

## HTML and the Art of the Web Page

To make your link open a page on *the internet*, start with `http://` and include the URL.

```
<a href="http://www.whatever.com">  
Click here  
</a>
```

To make your link jump to a different part of the *same page*, first create an anchor, also called a bookmark, using

```
<a name="bookmark-name">  
Optional Text  
</a>
```

That is, we have an ANCHOR NAMED that we can link to.

Then, create the link to the bookmark using

```
<a href="#bookmark-name">  
Click here  
</a>
```

Note: the pound sign is again used in the `href=` to indicate special handling... in this case to indicate that the link is on the same page... but the pound sign is NOT part of the bookmark name.

The class website has working examples of bookmarks.

## Links, continued

### Local Link, or linking to another one of *your* pages

If the link simply lists the document,

```
<a href="page2.htm">
```

the browser knows the file is stored in the SAME FOLDER on the machine that it currently is reading.

Web browsers call this a relative address, that is, you describe where to find the file in relationship to the file you are currently reading.

### ***Why shouldn't I use a drive letter when telling the browser where to find the file?***

If your code says `a:\` then the computer reading the file will try to locate it on the only `a:\` drive it can see, which would be mine. This is called an absolute address, specifying exactly where to look. That works fine for you since you can read your own `a:\` drive, but since I don't even have an `a:` drive, the link fails.

So if you leave out the drive letters, when you send me your files it doesn't matter where I save them, as long as you code the link properly without that sort of absolute address, such as

```
<a href="page2.htm"> </a>
```

it will work for us both just fine.

### Internet Link, linking to someone else's web site

If the link is to a document on another web site, `<a href="http://www.dcccd.edu">` the browser knows to go on the internet (`http://`) to locate a certain web site (`www.dcccd.edu`)

### Intrapage Link, or link to a bookmark on the current page

If the link includes a #,

`<a href="#topp">`

the browser knows to look for a bookmark named `topp` in the document it is currently reading.

---

### Extended template with links and bookmarks

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Title goes here </title>
<!-- your name goes here -->
</head>
<body
background=" "
bgcolor=" "
text=" "
link=" "
vlink=" ">
Stuff to display in the web page goes here
<a href="http://url">link to a Internet site</a><br>
<a href="pagename.htm">link to a local web page</a><br>

<a name="bookmark"></a>
<a href="#bookmark">link to a bookmark</a>
</body>
</html>
```

---

### Extended template with links and bookmarks and a simple table

```
<html>
<head> <title> Title goes here </title>
<!-- your name goes here -->
</head>
<body background=" "
bgcolor=" "
text=" "
link=" "
vlink=" "> Stuff to display in the web page goes here

<table>
<tr><td> 1 x 1 Table </td></tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

## HTML and the Art of the Web Page

```
<!--Sample Comprehensive Template-->
<html>
<head>
    <title>
        Your title goes here
    </title>
    <!-- your name goes here -->
</head>

<!--Only .gif or .jpg/jpeg images allowed-->
<body
background="filename.jpg"
bgcolor="#ffffff"
text="#000000"
link="#0000ff"
vlink="#ff00ff"
alink="#00ff00"
>

<!--Bookmark-->
    <a name="topp"></a>

<!-- H1-6 provides bold, size, and line break before/after-->
<h1>Headline text</h1>

<font color="#ff0000" size="+1">Large red words</font>
<br>

<br>

<br>
<a href="filename.htm">Link to local file</a>
<a href="http://URL">Link to default or index on web</a>
<br>
<!--Two by two table-->
    <table border="1" width="95%">
        <tr>
            <td>A1</td><td>A2</td>

            </tr>
            <tr>

                <td>B1</td><td>B2</td>
            </tr>
        </table>
        <br>
<!--Link to jump to top of page-->
    <a href="#topp">To top</a>

</body>
</html>
```

Another set of templates, for use later in the semester, in Overview 10.

## Instructor Notes

One of my big issues with other text books is that one reason people began using the Web, instead of say Gopher, was the fact that Marc Andreesson envisioned web pages as more than just typed documents... they have color, as well as Tim Berners-Lee's idea of links to other documents. Other books ignore both of these aspects, leaving the `<body>` tag too barren, and ignoring the tag to create hypertext links. (However other books can be a good reference, even if I don't like the order in which they address items!)

Lab 2 begins to address the three types of hypertext links, the basic structure of which is

`<a href="location"> </a>`. The tutorial also covers path statements, the ability of your web page to find local files, but files not stored in the same folder as the current web page.

Note:

Please note, you will **not** be turning in the web pages described in other books.

Hypertext links are best explained if you have ever gone fishing; you drop anchor, do a little fishing as the boat drifts, and then you pull on the anchor chain to get back where you were... so hypertext links allow you to drop an anchor, go someplace else, then jump back to where you began; hence the tag is `<a>` for anchor. You modify the tag with an attribute that points to the hypertext reference (href) you wish to jump to, as in

`<a href="location"> </a>`.

When creating booking bookmarks, please refer to **my links page**; the book introduces a different method that is addressed in Web Design II. For now, we will stick with traditional HTML 3.

If you wish to link to a different spot in the same document, you name the section you wish to be able to jump to, similar to a bookmark in MS Word, using `<a name="something"> </a>`, then you may create as many links to that named spot by using `<a href="#something"> </a>`... please note, you only use # with the href if the link is to a named section within your document, not a link to another page, or another web site! Also note, these named areas are case sensitive, so `<a href="#something"> </a>` won't be able to link to `<a name="#SOMETHING"> </a>`

## HTML and the Art of the Web Page

One last step, the user needs words to click on, to follow the link... so whatever word goes between the `<a href="#something">` and the `</a>` becomes underlined in the web page, and the link is activated by the user clicking that underlined word. So you surround the word or words you wish to be links with the `<a href="#something">` and the `</a>`.

### Avoid Notepad Goggles

Too many people start up notepad, and just start typing when making a web page... and are then surprised by how it looks! To prevent this, you need to design your page first, then create the code to bring you idea to life. The same should now apply to how you intend to organize your site, to make jumping from one page to another easier for you to code. The book lists several ways of laying out your structure, such as linear and hierarchical.

Links and Templates (Starting on page 84) covers what I want to add to the book discussion on links, so I won't repeat too much of that info here.

Also, just as a text color is set, even if you don't include `<body text="color">` (the default is black), links can behave in different ways. The default is to open the linked document into the same window; that is, the new document replaces the previous document. To specify this action, you would use `a href="URL" target="_self"`.

But you can also create a new browser window, and open the linked document there... this is done with `a href="URL" target="_blank"`.

# Lab 2

## General Lab Directions

Note: There is not enough time in lecture to cover all the material; read your book BEFORE you begin the lab

Note: Typically labs will require you to invest some time in the lab, outside of class lecture hours

Check with your Instructor for due date, typically Friday, 11:59PM  
(see due dates on web site)

•**NOTE:** Do NOT use CAPITAL letters OR spaces in file names.

•**NOTE:** Do NOT use curly quotation marks, such as ”;

only use straight quotation marks, such as ".

- Note: If you need to stop work on a web page:  
Save your changes in your text editor (Notepad)  
When ready to resume,  
open the file in notepad  
and  
double click web page to open browser

## Overview

### •Document tags introduced in Lab 2

(You will later transfer this information into a D2L quiz)

•Tags to document must include: <ol> and <ul>, <img>, <hr>, <p>, and how to form special characters, such as é

**DOCUMENTATION BEGINS ON PAGE 92**

### •Begin coding and testing Lab 2

(You will later zip and transfer this information into a D2L dropbox)

**THE DIRECTIONS ARE ON PAGE 93**

### •Answer questions concerning topics covered in Lab 2

(You will later transfer this information into a D2L quiz)

**THE EXACT QUESTIONS THAT APPEAR IN THE QUIZ ARE ON PAGE 101**

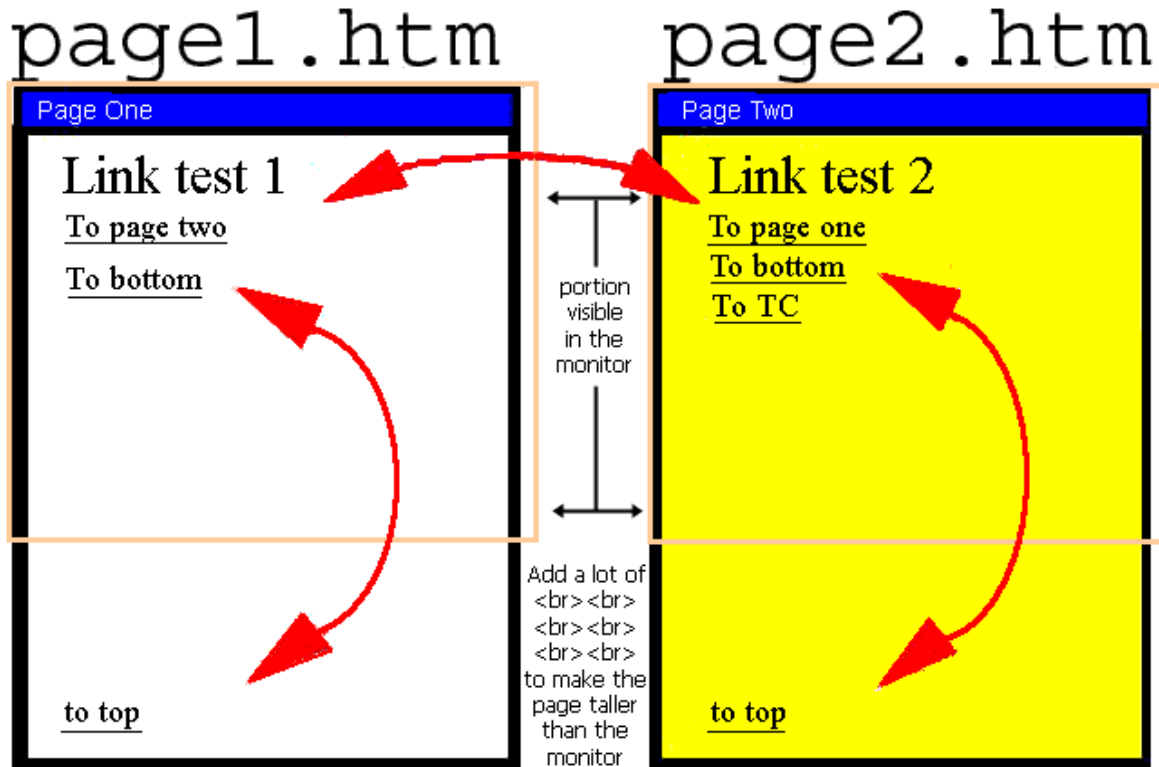
## At the end of this process,

- 1) you will submit the web page files by zipping them, and placing them in the Desire2Learn dropbox area. Instructions on zipping are below.
- 2) you will be 'turning in' your documentation and Q&A by taking the IMED Lab 1: quiz in the Quizzes area of Desire2Learn. So, to get the best score, complete the documentation and Q&A as directed below, first.



**Part 2, Activity (40%):** You will later transfer this information into a D2L dropbox

- Create a folder named lab2
- Using a text editor, create two pages, **page1.htm** and **page2.htm**
- The end result should look similar to the images below.



### Grading Points

(1 point per item, per page, unless otherwise noted)

- Set titles to 'Page One' and 'Page Two' (do not use the *file names* of page1.htm or page2.htm for your *titles*)
- Set page1.htm to bgcolor="white", Set page2.htm to a yellow background
- Set page1.htm to link="black", Set page2.htm to link="black"
- Set page1.htm to vlink="navy", Set page2.htm to vlink="navy"
- Add a heading (head line) size 2 to each page, as shown in the illustration, saying 'Link test 1 (or 2)'
- Link page1.htm to page2.htm and Link page2.htm to page1.htm
- Place each link on a separate line, using <br> (or <br />)
- Add a LOT of <br> (or <br />) to the middle of both pages to put space between the links, and so that the pages are taller than the browser window

## HTML and the Art of the Web Page

- In both pages, add a book mark at the top of the page, name="very-top" (Do not make the book mark visible, that is, place no text between the anchor tags)
- In both pages, add a book mark at the bottom of the page, name="very-bottom" (Do not make the book mark visible, so no text between the anchor tag set. `<a name=".."></a>`)
- In both pages, add a link from the bottom of the page which will jump to the top of the page
- In both pages, add a link from the top of the page which will jump to the bottom of the page
- On page2, add a link to the college web site
- Pages should appear similar to the illustration
- All links work properly
- Correctly coded (10 points)

## Coding Help

Coding help... you html should have similar features as those shown below.  
The `<!--comment: -->` explain the nearby html.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Change this to your title</title>
</head>

<!--comment: Change this to your name -->

<!--comment: replace the word 'change' with the desired values-->

<body bgcolor="change" link="change" vlink="change">

<!--comment: a name sets a book mark, a place to jump to; this is the very top,
give it an appropriate value-->
<a name="change"></a>

<!--comment: H1-H6 are headings/headlines; type any text you wish to be a headline
below, then surround your text with the correct headline tag set-->
change this to your headline

<!--comment: this creates a link; fill in the appropriate URL, and change the
visible link's text value-->
<a href="change">To ???</a>

<!--comment: this creates a line break-->

<br>

<!--comment: this creates a link to a bookmark you have named on the current page;
since this link behaves differently, we use the equal sign followed by a #, then
the URL; change the value to a named bookmark, and make sure the value matches
exactly the bookmark name, then change the visible link's text value-->
<a href="#change">To ??? </a>

<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>
<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>
<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>
<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>

<!--comment: this creates a link to a bookmark you have named on the current page;
since this link behaves differently, we use the equal sign followed by a #, then
the URL; change the value to a named bookmark, and make sure the value matches
exactly the bookmark name, then change the visible link's text value-->
<a href="#change">To ??? </a>

<!--comment: a name sets a book mark, a place to jump to; this is the very bottom,
give it an appropriate value-->
<a name="change"></a>
</body>
</html>
```

## HTML and the Art of the Web Page

### Lab 2 Cheat-sheet (available as pdf on class website)

1. Update your template as discussed in the Links and Templates, **save as template.htm**

```
template.htm
<html>
<head>
    <title> Title goes here </title>
</head>

<body
  bgcolor=" "
  text=" "
  link=" "
  vlink=" ">

Stuff to display in the web page goes here

</body>
</html>
```

2. Save your template with the required names; **save as page1.htm**, then **save as page2.htm**

Notepad-page1.htm	Notepad-page2.htm
<pre>&lt;html&gt; &lt;head&gt;     &lt;title&gt; Title goes here &lt;/title&gt; &lt;/head&gt;  &lt;body   bgcolor=" "   text=" "   link=" "   vlink=" "&gt;  Stuff to display in the web page goes here  &lt;/body&gt; &lt;/html&gt;</pre>	<pre>&lt;html&gt; &lt;head&gt;     &lt;title&gt; Title goes here &lt;/title&gt; &lt;/head&gt;  &lt;body   bgcolor=" "   text=" "   link=" "   vlink=" "&gt;  Stuff to display in the web page goes here  &lt;/body&gt; &lt;/html&gt;</pre>

Make sure page1.htm is open in your text editor, and in your browser.

3. Change the title to Page One (note: the filename is different that the document title)

Save your change, switch to the Browser, and refresh; it should look similar to the following

Notepad-page1.htm	Internet Explorer - Page One
<pre>&lt;html&gt; &lt;head&gt;     &lt;title&gt; Page One &lt;/title&gt; &lt;/head&gt;  &lt;body   bgcolor=" "   text=" "   link=" "   vlink=" "&gt;  Stuff to display in the web page goes here  &lt;/body&gt; &lt;/html&gt;</pre>	<pre>Stuff to display in the web page goes here</pre>

4. Switch back to your editor. Add the body modifications required:

- Bgcolor is white
- Text is black (since not specified in lab)
- Un-used link colors are black
- Visited link colors are navy

Save your changes, switch to the Browser, and refresh (should look the same)

Notepad-page1.htm	Internet Explorer - Page One
<pre>&lt;html&gt; &lt;head&gt;   &lt;title&gt; Page One &lt;/title&gt; &lt;/head&gt;  &lt;body   bgcolor="white"   text="black"   link="black"   vlink="navy"&gt;  Stuff to display in the web page goes here  &lt;/body&gt; &lt;/html&gt;</pre>	Stuff to display in the web page goes here

5. Switch back to your editor. Change the text to that required:

- Link Test 1
- To Page Two
- To Bottom
- To top

Save your changes, switch to the Browser, and refresh (should resemble item below)

Notepad-page1.htm	Internet Explorer - Page One
<pre>&lt;html&gt; &lt;head&gt;   &lt;title&gt; Page One &lt;/title&gt; &lt;/head&gt; &lt;body   bgcolor="white"   text="black"   link="black"   vlink="navy"&gt;  Link Test 1 To Page Two To Bottom  to top  &lt;/body&gt; &lt;/html&gt;</pre>	Link Test 1 To Page Two To Bottom to top

## HTML and the Art of the Web Page

6. Switch back to your editor. Change the Link Test 1 to a headline, size 2, by surrounding it with the `<h2>` set

Save your changes, switch to the Browser, and refresh (should resemble item below)

Notepad-pagel.htm	Internet Explorer - Page One
<pre>&lt;html&gt; &lt;head&gt;   &lt;title&gt; Page One &lt;/title&gt; &lt;/head&gt; &lt;body   bgcolor="white"   text="black"   link="black"   vlink="navy"&gt;  &lt;h2&gt;Link Test 1&lt;/h2&gt; To Page Two To Bottom  to top  &lt;/body&gt; &lt;/html&gt;</pre>	<p><b>Link Test 1</b></p> <p>To Page Two To Bottom to top</p>

7. Switch back to your editor. Add `<br>`s to get everything on different lines

Save your changes, switch to the Browser, and refresh (should resemble item below)

Notepad-pagel.htm	Internet Explorer - Page One
<pre>&lt;html&gt; &lt;head&gt;   &lt;title&gt; Page One &lt;/title&gt; &lt;/head&gt; &lt;body   bgcolor="white"   text="black"   link="black"   vlink="navy"&gt;  &lt;h2&gt;Link Test 1&lt;/h2&gt; To Page Two&lt;br&gt; To Bottom&lt;br&gt; &lt;br&gt; to top  &lt;/body&gt; &lt;/html&gt;</pre>	<p><b>Link Test 1</b></p> <p>To Page Two To Bottom to top</p>

8. Switch back to your editor. Add a lot of `<br>` to make the page taller than can be displayed in the window

Save your changes, switch to the Browser, and refresh (should resemble item below, **with scroll bar**)

If no scroll bar is on the browser, add more `<br>`s.

Scroll down to verify 'to top' is still there

<pre> Notepad-page1.htm &lt;html&gt; &lt;head&gt;     &lt;title&gt; Page One &lt;/title&gt; &lt;/head&gt; &lt;body   bgcolor="white"   text="black"   link="black"   vlink="navy"&gt;  &lt;h2&gt;Link Test 1&lt;/h2&gt; To Page Two&lt;br&gt; To Bottom&lt;br&gt; &lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt; to top  &lt;/body&gt; &lt;/html&gt; </pre>	<p>Internet Explorer - Page One</p> <p><b>Link Test 1</b></p> <p>To Page Two To Bottom</p>
---	--

9. Switch back to your editor. Add a bookmark to the top, and bottom of the page, using `<a name=" " "></a>`

Save your changes, switch to the Browser, and refresh (should resemble item below, no change visible)

<pre> Notepad-page1.htm &lt;html&gt; &lt;head&gt;     &lt;title&gt; Page One &lt;/title&gt; &lt;/head&gt; &lt;body   bgcolor="white"   text="black"   link="black"   vlink="navy"&gt; &lt;a name="very-top"&gt;&lt;/a&gt; &lt;h2&gt;Link Test 1&lt;/h2&gt; To Page Two&lt;br&gt; To Bottom&lt;br&gt; &lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt; to top &lt;a name="very-bottom"&gt;&lt;/a&gt; &lt;/body&gt; &lt;/html&gt; </pre>	<p>Internet Explorer - Page One</p> <p><b>Link Test 1</b></p> <p>To Page Two To Bottom</p>
--	--

10. Switch back to your editor. Turn each item into links as described on the Template and Links web page

Recall, all links start with `<a href=" " "></a>` and surround the text you are turning into the clickable link,

To create a link to one of your pages, simply include the filename, such as

`<a href="page2.htm">To Page Two</a>`

## HTML and the Art of the Web Page

To create a link to one a bookmark, simply include the **#** *and then* the name of the bookmark, such as `<a href="#very-top">to top</a>`

**Don't just copy the code below into Notepad... type it step by step, as shown above.**

Save your changes, switch to the Browser, and refresh  
(should resemble item below, test the links)

Notepad-page1.htm	Internet Explorer - Page One
<pre>&lt;html&gt; &lt;head&gt;   &lt;title&gt; Page One &lt;/title&gt; &lt;/head&gt; &lt;body   bgcolor="white"   text="black"   link="black"   vlink="navy"&gt; &lt;a name="very-top"&gt;&lt;/a&gt; &lt;h2&gt;Link Test 1&lt;/h2&gt; &lt;a href="page2.htm"&gt;To Page Two&lt;/a&gt;&lt;br&gt; &lt;a href="#very-bottom"&gt;To Bottom&lt;/a&gt;&lt;br&gt; &lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt; &lt;a href="#very-top"&gt;to top&lt;/a&gt; &lt;a name="very-bottom"&gt;&lt;/a&gt; &lt;/body&gt; &lt;/html&gt;</pre>	<p><b>Link Test 1</b></p> <p><u>To Page Two</u> <u>To Bottom</u></p>

Now, modify page2.htm to the correct text, background color, etc.

The only additional difference is a link to Temple College.

To create a link to an Internet site, simply include the FULL URL, such as

`<a href="http://www.templejc.edu">To TC</a>`

Save your changes, switch to the Browser, and refresh  
(should resemble item below, test the links)

Notepad-page2.htm	Internet Explorer - Page Two
<pre>&lt;html&gt; &lt;head&gt;   &lt;title&gt; Page Two &lt;/title&gt; &lt;/head&gt; &lt;body   bgcolor="yellow"   text="black"   link="black"   vlink="navy"&gt; &lt;a name="very-top"&gt;&lt;/a&gt; &lt;h2&gt;Link Test 2&lt;/h2&gt; &lt;a href="page1.htm"&gt;To Page One&lt;/a&gt;&lt;br&gt; &lt;a href="#very-bottom"&gt;To Bottom&lt;/a&gt;&lt;br&gt; &lt;a href="http://www.templejc.edu"&gt;To TC&lt;/a&gt; &lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt; &lt;a href="#very-top"&gt;to top&lt;/a&gt; &lt;a name="very-bottom"&gt;&lt;/a&gt; &lt;/body&gt; &lt;/html&gt;</pre>	<p><b>Link Test 2</b></p> <p><u>To Page One</u> <u>To Bottom</u> <u>To TC</u></p>

You should now be able to jump back and forth from page1 and page2, from top to bottom and from bottom to top on each page, and from page2, link to Temple College, then click [Back] to return.

**Part 3: Hands On (30%)** You will later transfer this information into a D2L quiz

Posers, could you answer the following on the test?

1. What attribute changes the color of a web page's background?
2. What attribute changes the color of a web page's text?
3. What attribute changes the color of a web page's link color?
4. What attribute changes the color of a web page's visited link color?
5. What tag creates a break?
6. What tag set surrounds a paragraph?
7. What tag creates a link?
8. What attribute must be used to point to the link's hyper-text reference?  
Describe the three types (how they are similar, how they differ.
9. What tag set creates a bookmark called verytop?
10. What tag set creates the largest headline? The smallest? A line across the page?

**QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN D2L**

1. What is `<a> </a>` used for?  
Pick the single best answer
  - is used to create named bookmarks
  - is used to both create links or create named bookmarks
  - is used to create links
  - is used to contain what displays in the main browser window
  - is used to contain the area of a web page read by the computer, and not displayed
2. What is `<body> </body>` used for?  
Pick the single best answer
  - is used to create links
  - is used to create named bookmarks
  - is used to contain what displays in the main browser window
  - is used to both create links or create named bookmarks
  - is used to contain the area of a web page read by the computer, and not displayed

## HTML and the Art of the Web Page

### 3. Match the following

example of creating an intrapage link to a bookmark

example of creating a bookmark

example of an internet link

example of a local link

the anchor tag attribute to create a link

the anchor tag attribute to create a named bookmark

1. href

2. name

3. `<a href="page2.html">to page 2</a>`

4. `<a href="http://www.templejc.edu">to T C</a>`

5. `<a name="topp"></a>`

6. `<a href="#topp">to Top</a>`

### 4. Which of the following is coded properly?

```
<body>
text="green"
bgcolor="yellow"
link="black"
vlink="gray">
```

```
<body
text="green"
bgcolor="yellow"
link="black"
vlink="gray">
```

```
<body
text="green"
bgcolor="yellow"
link="black"
vlink="gray">
```

```
body
text="green"
bgcolor="yellow"
link="black"
vlink="gray">
```

### 5. Match the following

the body tag attribute used to change the default color of a link that has not been clicked on

the body tag attribute used to change the default color of a link as it is being clicked

the body tag attribute used to change the default color of text

the body tag attribute used to change the default color of the entire web pages background

the body tag attribute used to change the default color of a link that has been previously clicked

1. text

2. bgcolor

3. link

4. vlink

5. alink

6. Match the following

- What tag set surrounds a paragraph?
- What tag creates a break?
- What tag creates a link?

1. `<br> or <br />`
2. `<p>...</p>`
3. `<a ...>...</a>`
4. `<!--break>`
5. `&#233;`
6. `<link ...>...</link>`

7. Match the following

- attribute used to point to the link's hyper-text reference
- form used to make an intrapage link (to a different part of the same page)
- form used to make a local link (one of your web pages)
- form used to make an Internet link

1. `href`
2. `"http://URL"`
3. `"#bookmark"`
4. `"pagename"`
5. `herf`

8. What tag set creates a bookmark called verytop?

- `<a name="#verytop"></a>`
- `<a href="verytop"></a>`
- `<a href="#verytop"></a>`
- `<a name="verytop"></a>`

9. Match the following

- The tag that creates a line across the page?
- The tag set that creates the largest headline
- The tag set that creates the smallest headline

1. `<h1>...</h1>`
2. `<h6>...</h6>`
3. `<hr>`
4. `<h1>...</h2>`
5. `<br>`
6. `<h4>...</h4>`
7. `<h1>...</h1>`
8. `<h6>...</h6>`
9. `<h4>...</h4>`
10. `<line>`

## Completing Overview 4

- Submit by 11:59 pm, Friday, of the current week (see course web site for due dates)
  - Lab 2 as directed

### MUD 4 (My Understanding, Details)

Respond in the class D2L Discussion forum to the following:

What topics, if any, during this time frame do you feel very comfortable with? Why?  
What topics, if any, during this time frame do you not feel comfortable with?

- **Participation Discussion 4** Respond in the class D2L Discussion forum to the following:  
All links use `<a href=" " >Clickable text</a>`;  
Explain how the browser knows to look on the same page for an intrapage link, on your computer for another one of your local files, or to go to the Internet to find someone else's web page

For the next time frame:

- Read Overview 5
- Each test has a review; you may wish to write out pertinent information from the readings and activities
- After completing this overview, you may wish to start preview Lab 3