



HTML 101

Course Handbook Supplement

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Welcome

Welcome to the 599CD **HTML 101** Handbook.

This handbook is designed to be a **supplement** to the full 599CD video course for **HTML 101**. We recommend you use this handbook to follow along with the class videos. This handbook is not meant as a stand-alone study guide.

We do recommend that you watch the course videos one time through, paying attention to the lessons covered. Follow a/long with the course videos using this guide. Take notes on the pages where needed. Then, watch the videos a second time, practicing the examples yourself on your computer.

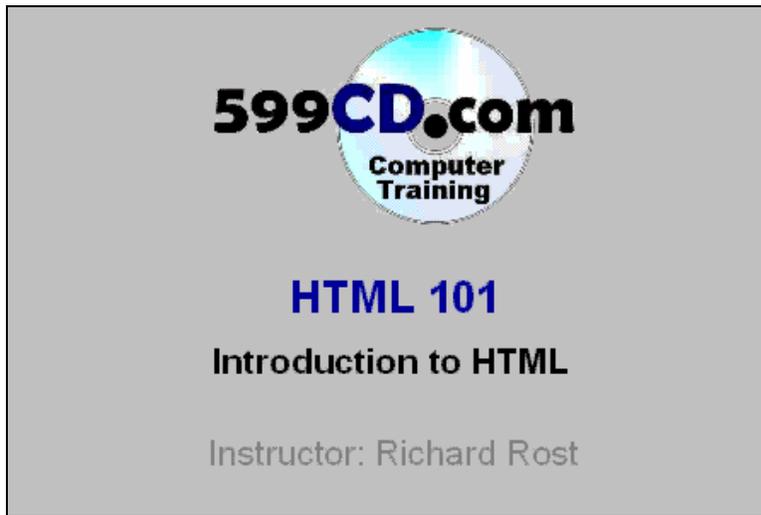
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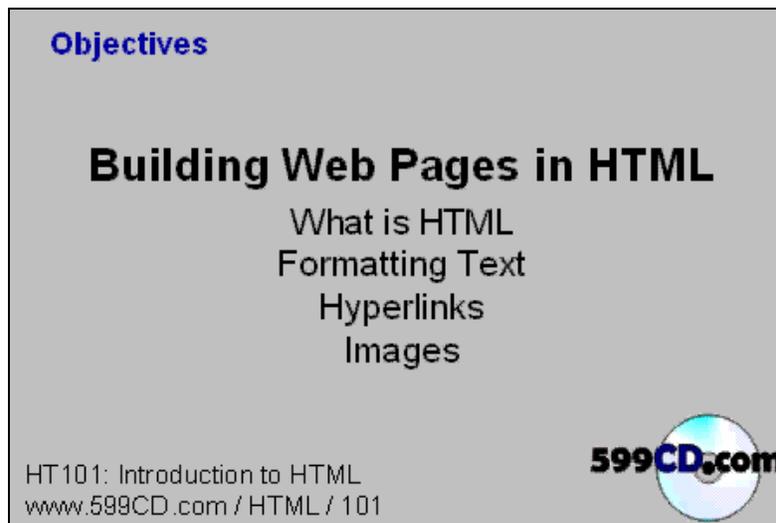


Introduction

Welcome to **HTML 101**, brought to you by **599CD.com**. I am your instructor, Richard Rost.



Objectives for today's class:





It is recommended that you take our **Internet 101** course before taking this course. We also recommend you take FrontPage 101 if you are planning to use Microsoft FrontPage to design your web site. Word 101 and Windows 101 are also helpful classes to take previous to this one.

In this class we will be using **HTML** version 4. The good thing about HTML is that it's universal. You can use just about any operating system, and web browser, and any text editor you want. There is no special software required to build a web page.

We will be using Windows XP in this class, along with the Notepad accessory to edit our pages. We will use the Microsoft Internet Explorer browser to view our pages. Again, however, it does not matter what operating system, editor, or browser you use.

There is updated information for this class available on our web site at www.599cd.com / **HTML / 101**.

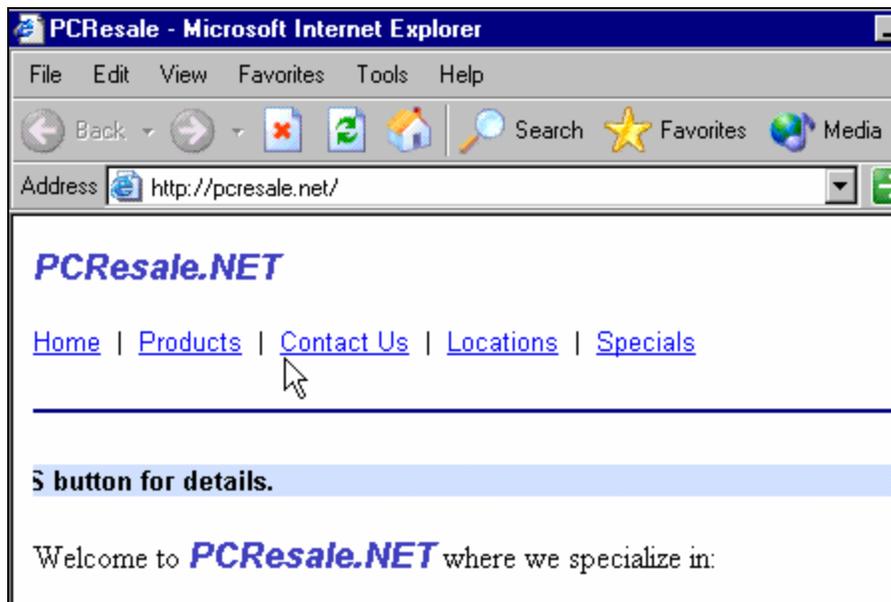
Lesson 1. What is HTML?

In **Internet 101** we learned about many of the key concepts behind the Internet, and what makes it work. We learned about computers, local area networks, peer-to-peer and client/server networks, wide area networks, and the World Wide Web. We learned about web pages, web browsers, hyperlinks, web sites, web servers, URLs, http protocol, and domain names.

Hypertext is a computer-based text retrieval system that enables a user to access particular locations in web pages or other electronic documents by clicking on links within specific web pages or documents.

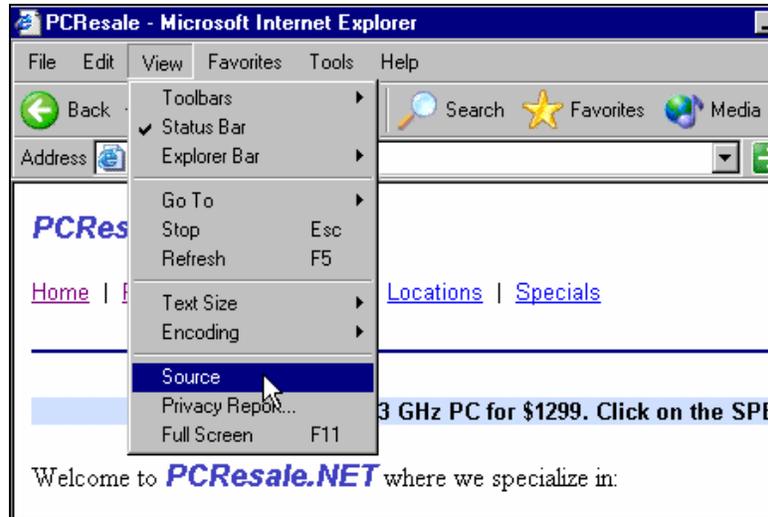
HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is a language used to structure text and multimedia documents and to set up hypertext links between documents, used extensively on the World Wide Web.

Begin today by opening up your web browser and visiting a web page. We'll visit a sample web site we have set up at **www.pcrsale.net**, a fictitious company.

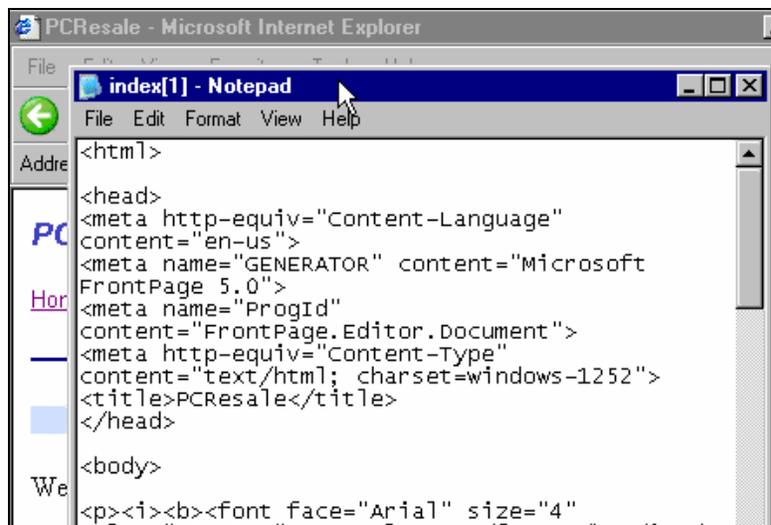


You can see the text formatting, links between different pages, and other features like the horizontal line. These are all basic HTML components.

How do you view the **HTML code** behind the page, in **Microsoft Internet Explorer**, click on **View > Source**.



You will then notice a text editor called **Notepad** opens. Notepad will show you the HTML source behind the web page.



You can see some of the basic tags in the page, such as the **<HTML>** tag, the **<BODY>** tag, and so on. We'll discuss these tags shortly.

Lesson 2. Creating a Web Page

When editing your web pages, you have several different options for editors.

Lesson 2	
Editors	
Text Editors	Notepad
Word Processors	Word, WordPad, WordPerfect
HTML Editors	FrontPage

HT101: Introduction to HTML
[www.599CD.com / HTML / 101](http://www.599CD.com/HTML/101)



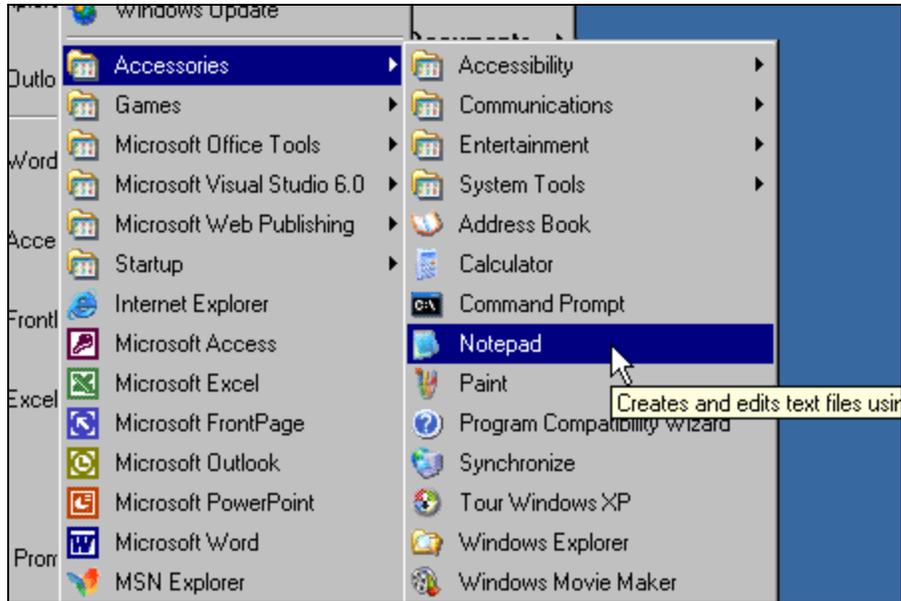
You can use simple, basic **text editors** like Notepad. It's free – it comes with Windows. You can also use any normal text editor you wish.

You can also use **word processors** like Word or WordPerfect, however when you save your document, make sure you save your file in plain text format.

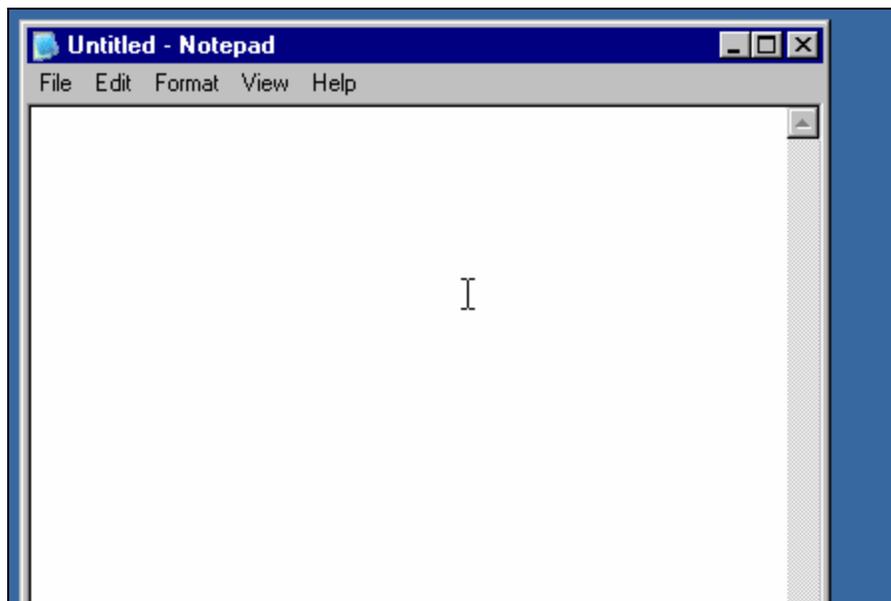
You can also use **HTML editors** like FrontPage which are specifically designed to edit web pages.

Visit our web site at [www.599cd.com / HTML / 101](http://www.599cd.com/HTML/101) for a list of HTML editors.

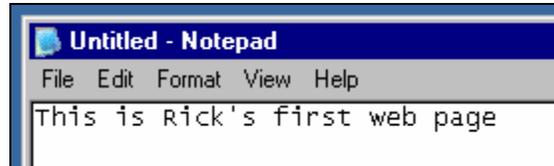
Begin by opening **Notepad**. In **Windows XP**, you will find it under **Start > All Programs > Accessories > Notepad**. You should find it in the Accessories folder in all versions of Windows.



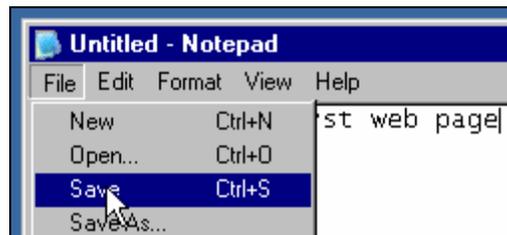
Notepad opens. Notice it is a simple text editor with few bells and whistles.



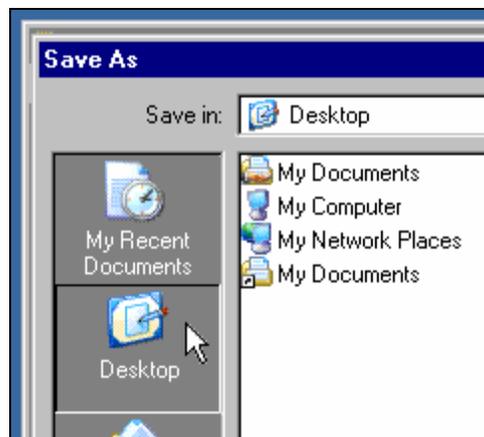
Let's begin by **typing** in some real simple text.



Let's **save** our page by clicking on **File > Save**.



Notepad wants to save this file in our My Documents folder. Normally that's not a problem, but for the purposes of class, let's save the document on our desktop – so we can easily get to it. Click on the Desktop button.



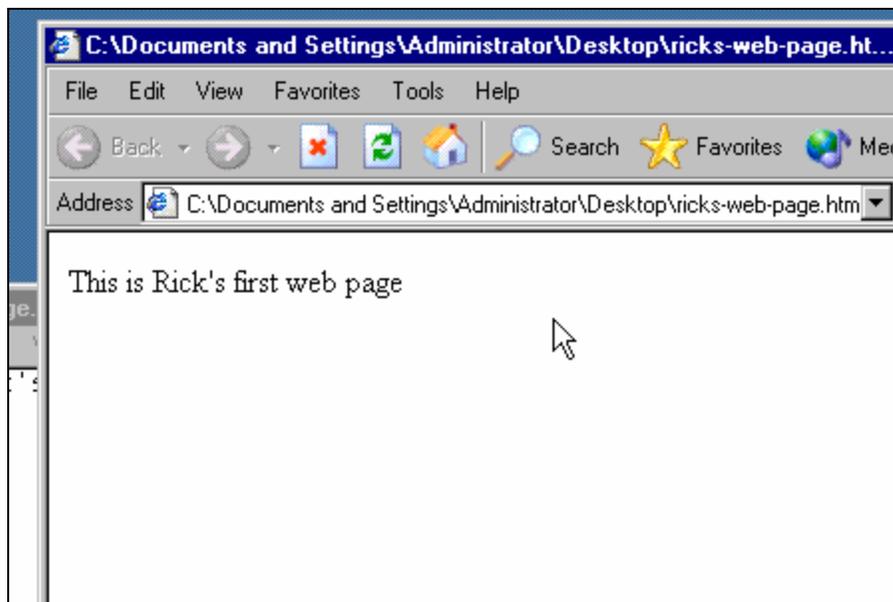
Now, let's give the file a name. Let's call it **ricks-web-page.htm**.

File name:	<input type="text" value="ricks-web-page.htm"/>	<input type="button" value="Save"/>
Save as type:	<input type="text" value="Text Documents (*.txt)"/>	<input type="button" value="Cancel"/>

We want to make sure to save your file with the **.htm** file extension. This is so Windows knows it's a web page file. Click **save**. Now, notice the file sitting on your desktop.

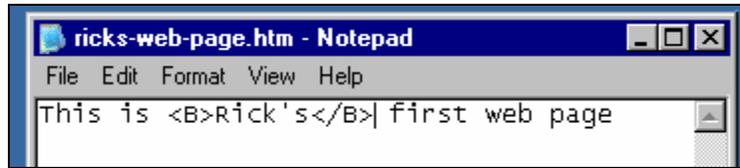


Double-click on this icon to open your web page in your browser.

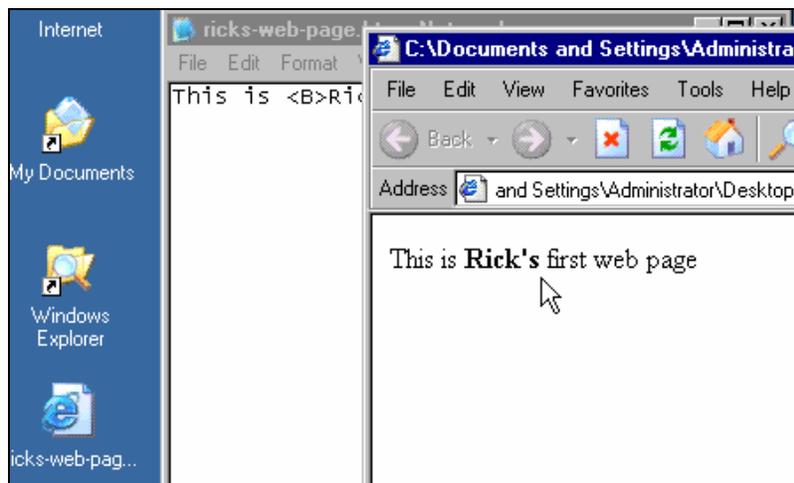


And there we go. Your web page opens in Internet Explorer. There's nothing fancy in it, but it's your first web page nonetheless. Go ahead and close the browser window and return to Notepad.

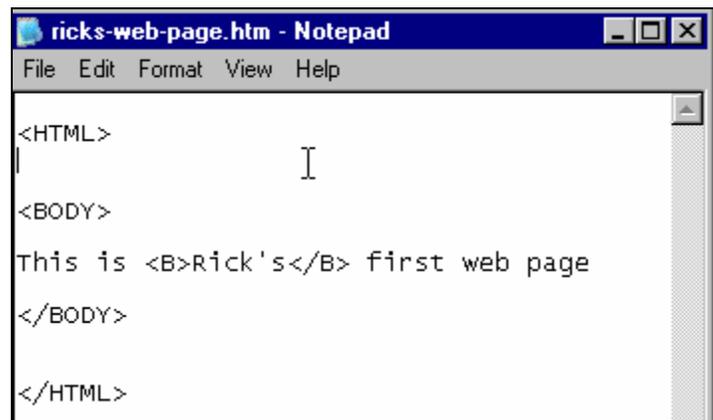
Now, use the `` and `` tags to **bold** the word “Rick’s.” The `` tag indicates where the bold should begin, and the `` tag indicates where the bolding should end.



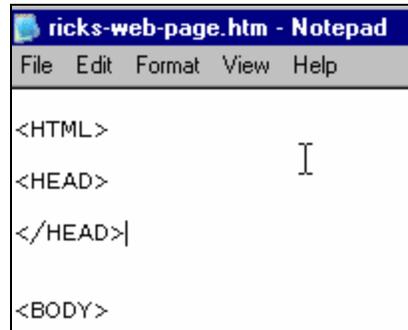
Open the file in your web browser, and notice the bolded text.



Properly formatted web pages will have a few tags that are “supposed” to be in them. The open and close `<HTML>` tags are used to note the start and end of the `HTML` document. The body of the page should go between two `<BODY>` tags.

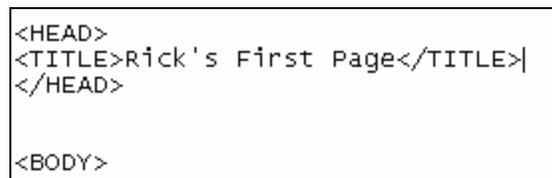


In front of the body section, you can also have an optional **Header** section, denoted with open and close **<HEAD>** tags.



```
rick's-web-page.htm - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<HTML>
<HEAD>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
```

You can use the header section to put a **TITLE** on your web pages.



```
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Rick's First Page</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
```

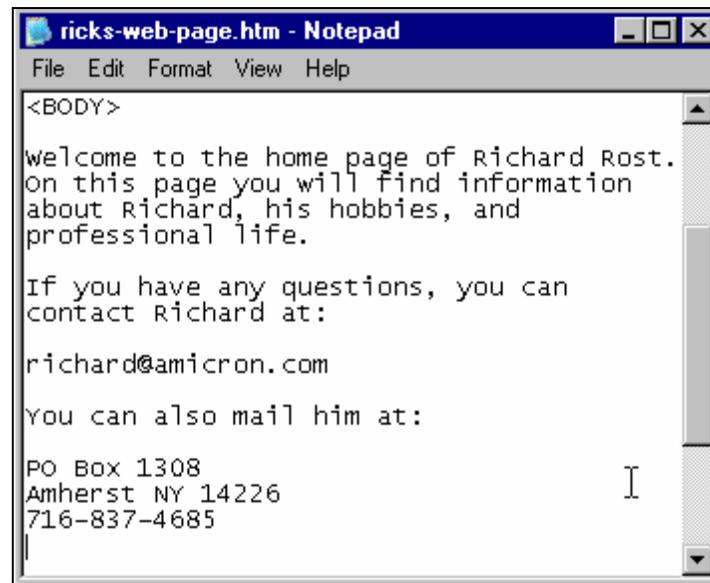
Save your page and open it up in the browser. Notice the title on the **Title Bar** of the window.



TIP: Web search engines like Google and Yahoo will often use this page title when they list your site in search results. Make sure all of your pages have good titles.

Lesson 3. Formatting HTML Text

Let's begin by changing the page as follows. Delete all of the text in the **BODY** of the page, and replace it with:



```
rick's-web-page.htm - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<BODY>

welcome to the home page of Richard Rost.
On this page you will find information
about Richard, his hobbies, and
professional life.

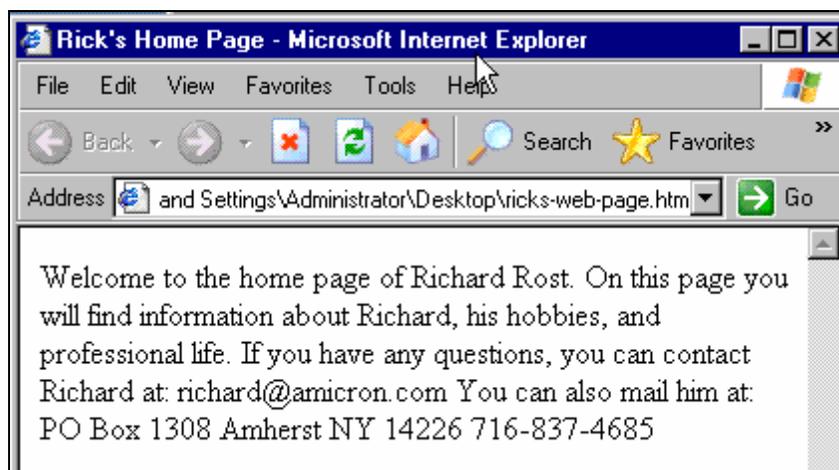
If you have any questions, you can
contact Richard at:

richard@amicron.com

You can also mail him at:

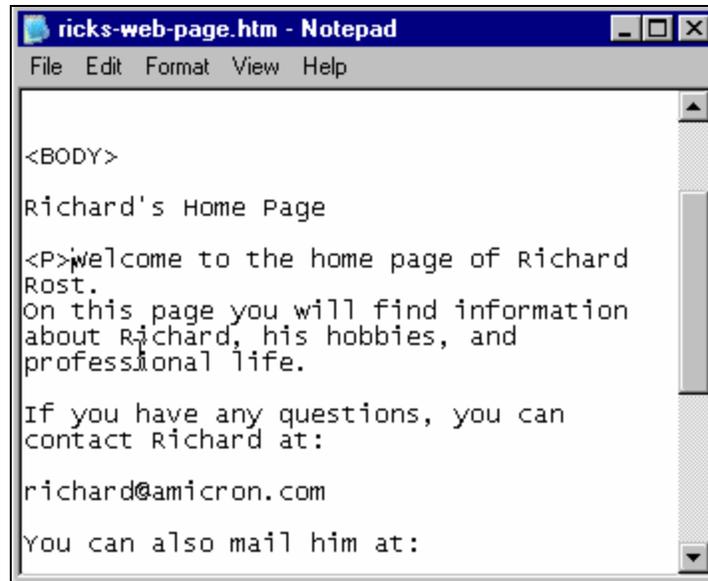
PO Box 1308
Amherst NY 14226
716-837-4685
```

Save your work and preview it in your browser.



Notice that the web browser ignores the blank lines in our HTML.

Change your page slightly. Add a headline to it, and place a <P> tag in front of the first paragraph.

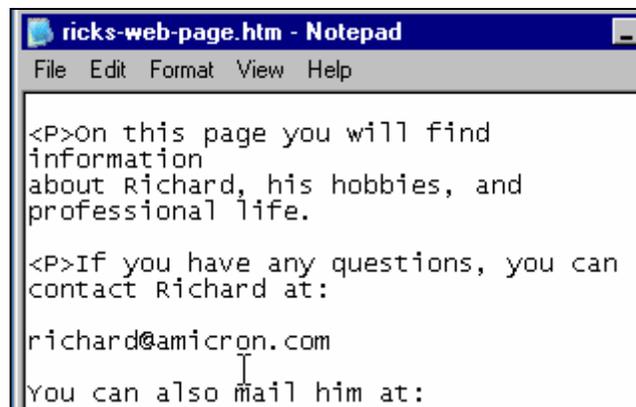


```
ricks-web-page.htm - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help

<BODY>
Richard's Home Page
<P>welcome to the home page of Richard
Rost.
On this page you will find information
about Richard, his hobbies, and
professional life.

If you have any questions, you can
contact Richard at:
richard@amicron.com
You can also mail him at:
```

Place <P> tags as shown – or wherever you want a paragraph break to occur.

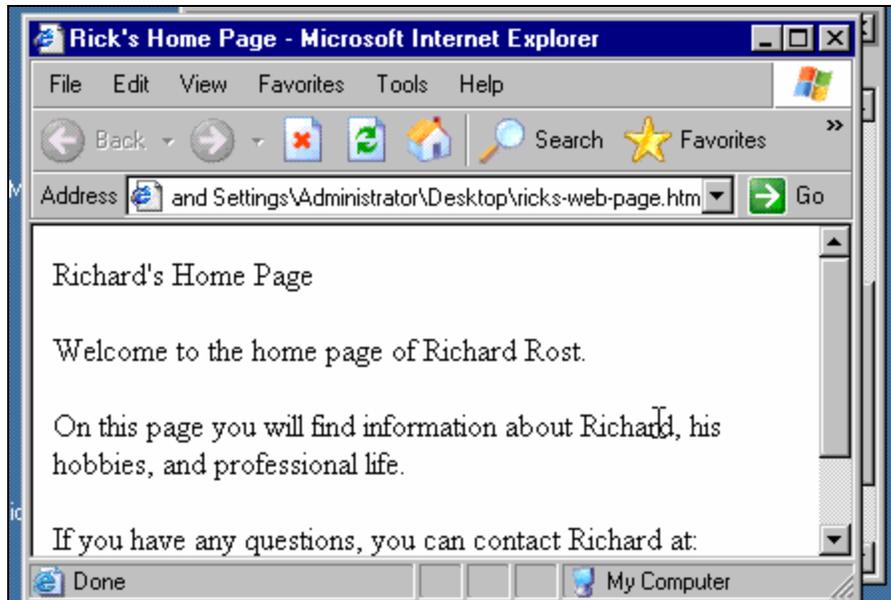


```
ricks-web-page.htm - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help

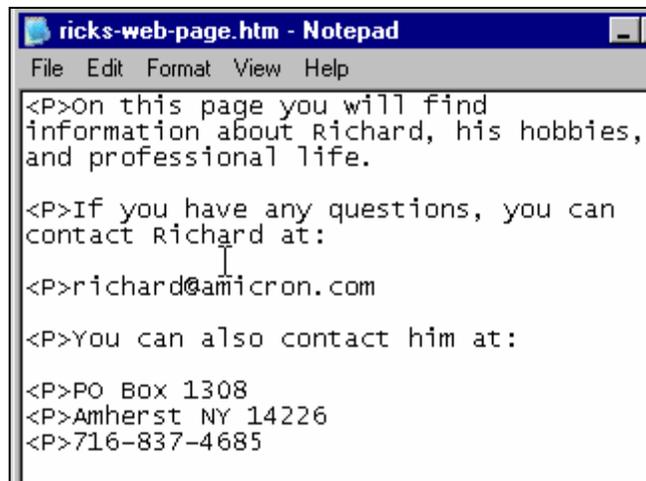
<P>On this page you will find
information
about Richard, his hobbies, and
professional life.

<P>If you have any questions, you can
contact Richard at:
richard@amicron.com
You can also mail him at:
```

Save your work. Preview it in your browser. Notice the paragraph breaks,

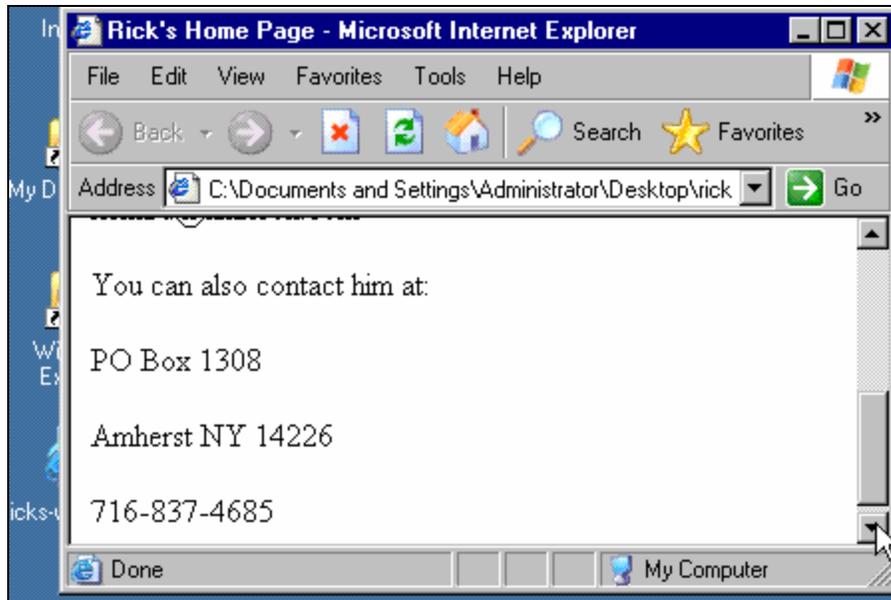


Try placing paragraph breaks in front of the address lines like this:

A screenshot of a Notepad window titled "ricks-web-page.htm - Notepad". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Format", "View", and "Help". The text content is as follows:

```
<P>on this page you will find  
information about Richard, his hobbies,  
and professional life.  
  
<P>If you have any questions, you can  
contact Richard at:  
  
<P>richard@amicon.com  
  
<P>You can also contact him at:  
  
<P>PO Box 1308  
<P>Amherst NY 14226  
<P>716-837-4685
```

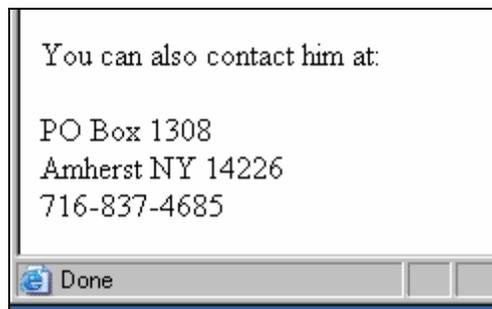
Notice how it produces text that's too spaced out.



For this, we would use a line break
 tag. Change the HTML as follows:

```
<P>richard@amicrof.com  
<P>You can also contact him at:  
<P>PO Box 1308<BR>  
Amherst NY 14226<BR>  
716-837-4685
```

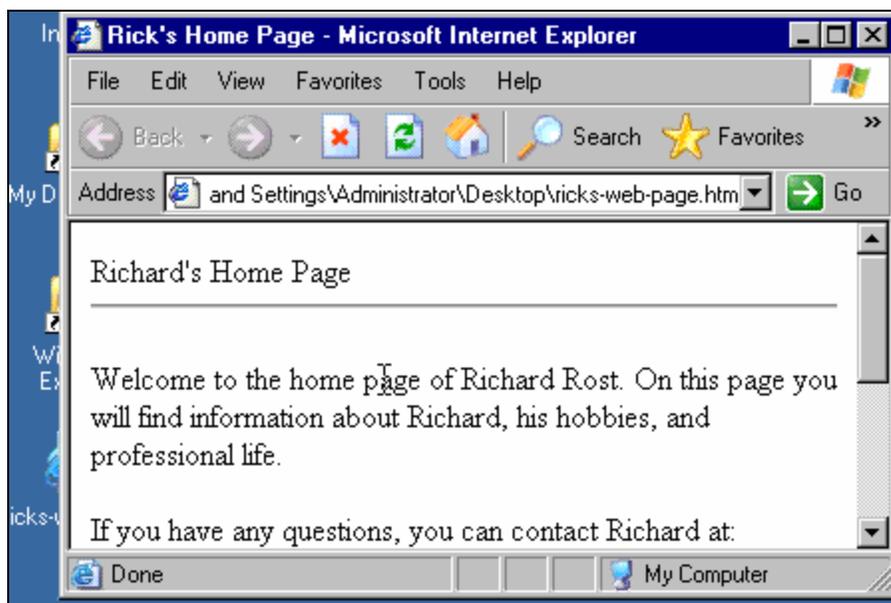
Notice how that produces a more desirable effect:



Here's another new tag. Insert an **<HR>** tag after the headline.

```
<BODY>
Richard's Home Page<HR>
<P>welcome to the home page of Richard
Rost. On this page you will find
information about Richard, his hobbies,
and professional life.
<P>If you have any questions, you can
contact Richard at:
<P>richard@amicron.com
<P>You can also contact him at:
```

This will produce a **horizontal line**.



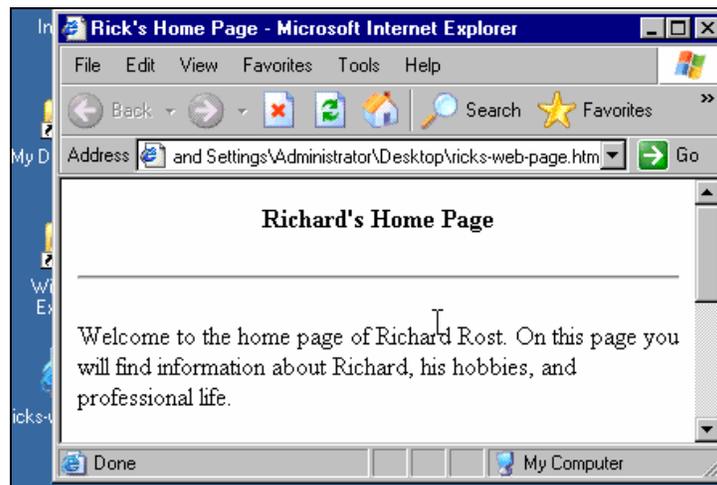
Earlier we learned how to bold text. You can bold the headline with the `` and `` tags.

```
<BODY>
<B>Richard's Home Page</B><HR>
<P>welcome to the home page of R
Rost. On this page you will find
```

If you want to center a paragraph on the page horizontally, you use the `<P ALIGN=center>` and `</P>` tags.

```
<BODY>
<P ALIGN=center><B>Richard's Home
Page</B></P><HR>
<P>welcome to the home page of Richar
Rost. On this page you will find
information about Richard, his hobbies
```

Which will produce...



You can also specify `ALIGN=left` or `ALIGN=right`. The default is browser specified, which is usually **left**. You might also sometimes see these parameters inside of quotes, such as:

```
<P ALIGN='center'>           or           <P ALIGN="center">
```

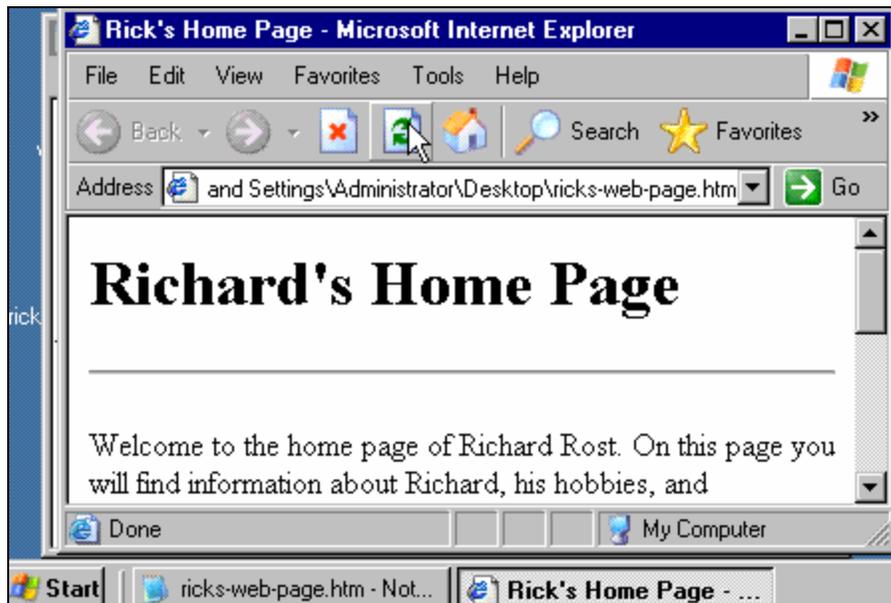
Most browsers do not care which way you format these.

HTML supports the use of an actual Header tag which used to be important for properly displaying documents, however few people use them anymore. You can specify headers using the <Hx> and </Hx> tags, where “x” is a number – usually 1, 2 or 3, but could go higher.

For example, the first main header on your page could be indicated by <H1> as shown:

```
<BODY>
<H1>Richard's Home Page</H1>
<HR>
<P>welcome to the home page of Ri
this page you will find informati
```

Which will display as:



You can also specify an H2 header, which usually would be for a subtitle, or the second level of an outline (for example).

```
<BODY>
<H2>Richard's Home Page</H2>
<HR>
```

H2 normally looks like this. It's a little smaller.



Usually, I personally only use H1, unless I'm making an outline. The main benefit of using headers is that search engines utilize them. If you've got search terms in your header as well as your page title and the text of the page, it will be beneficial for your site in search engine rank.

You can also place certain parameters inside the header tag, such as `<H1 ALIGN=center>` to center the header on the page horizontally.



Lesson 4. Hyperlinks

Come down to the bottom of your body text and type in:

```
<P>PO BOX 1308<BR>
Amherst NY 14226<BR>
716-837-4685
<P>Richard is the president of 599CD.
</BODY>
```

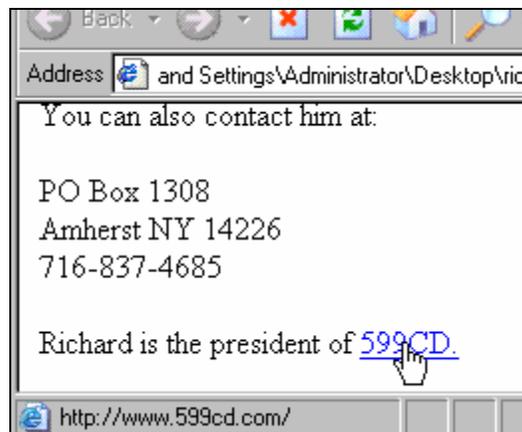
We want that 599CD to link to our company web page at [599cd.com](http://www.599cd.com). We can do this with the `<A HREF>` tag as shown:

```
<P>Richard is the president of <A
HREF="http://www.599cd.com">599CD.</A>
```

A hyperlink tag consists of:

```
<A HREF="http://www.website.com"> Text To Display </A>
```

Notice my hyperlink is now formed in the browser. If I click on it, it will jump to that page.



You can also try variations such as:

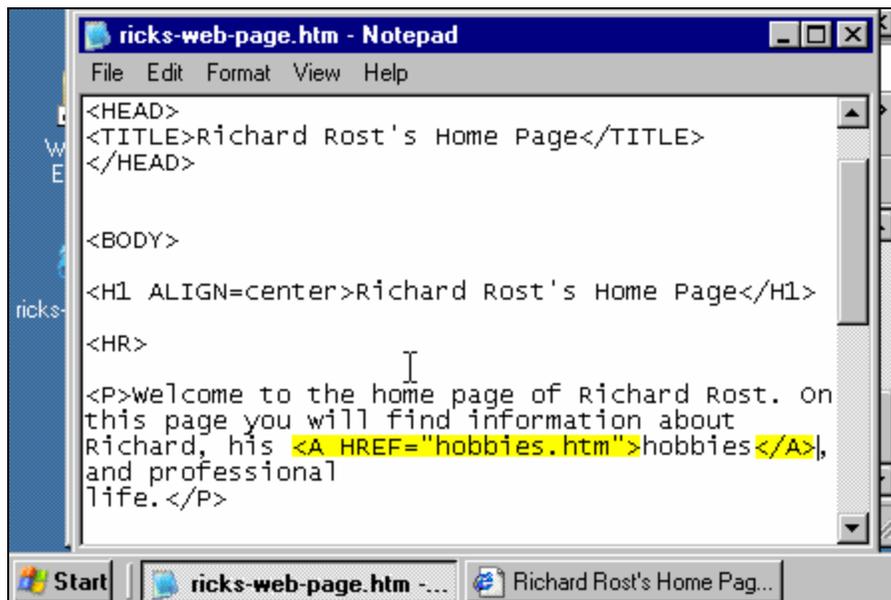
```
<P>Richard is the president of 599CD. <A  
HREF="http://www.599cd.com">Click here to  
visit their web site.</A>
```

Which yields:

Richard is the president of 599CD. [Click here to visit their web site.](http://www.599cd.com)

Personally, I recommend you keep relevant keywords in your hyperlinks. “599CD” in this case would be better than “click here.” Why? Again, search engines!

Next, let’s create a new link to a page about my hobbies. The page doesn’t exist yet. That’s OK. We’ll create it in a minute. For now, let’s just create the link:



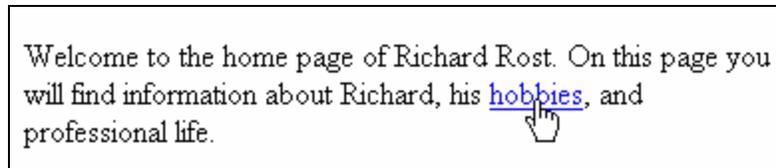
```
ricks-web-page.htm - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Richard Rost's Home Page</TITLE>
</HEAD>

<BODY>

<H1 ALIGN=center>Richard Rost's Home Page</H1>
<HR>
<P>welcome to the home page of Richard Rost. On
this page you will find information about
Richard, his <A HREF="hobbies.htm">hobbies</A>,
and professional
life.</P>
```

Notice how I don’t need all that “http://” stuff. This is a link to a file in the same folder as the current page.

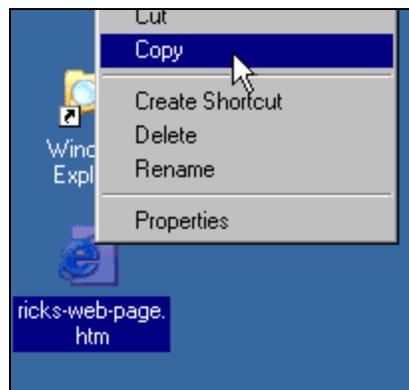
Notice how I have a hyperlink all set:



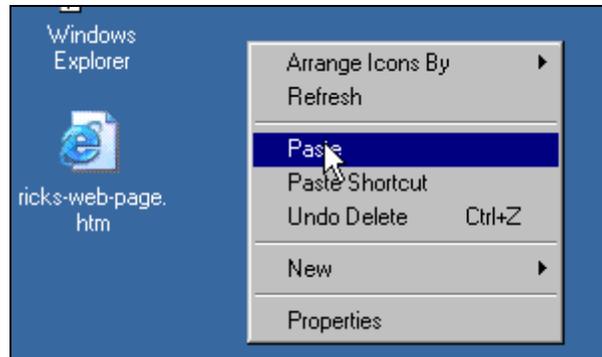
If I click on it, I'll get an error, because the page doesn't exist.



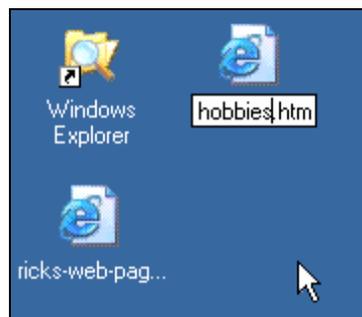
Let's now make that page. Let's make a copy of the page we've been working with on our desktop. Right-click on it and select **copy**.



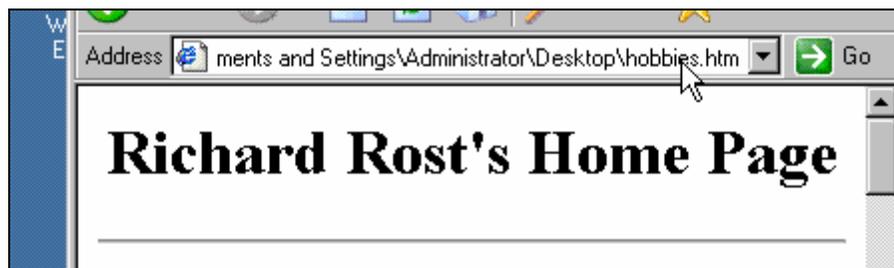
And then right-click on your desktop and select **Paste**.



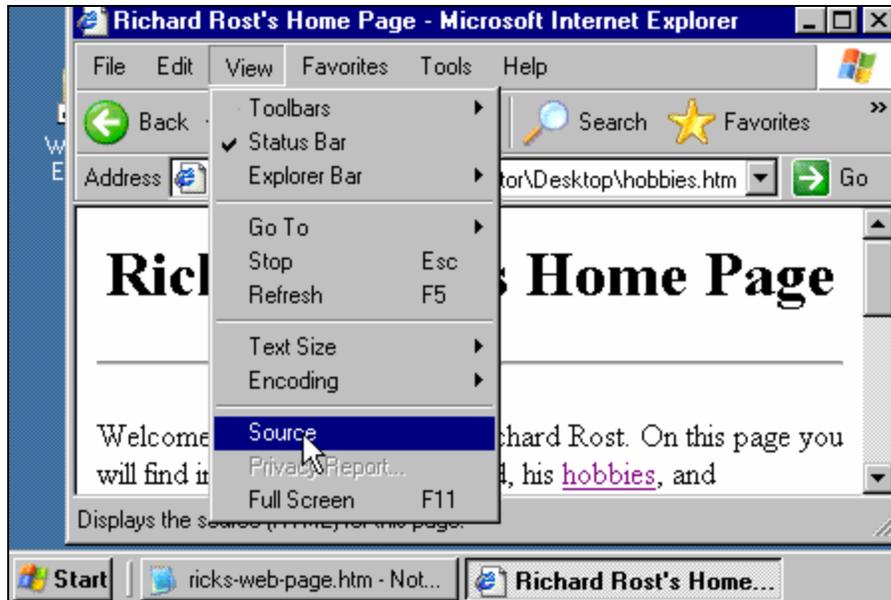
Now, simply rename that page **hobbies.htm**



Now go back to your web browser and click on that link we created to the hobbies page. The page opens up – and it's an exact duplicate of the other one.



With our **hobbies** page open, let's edit it. Click on **View > Source**.



Change the **TITLE** and header tag to say “Richard Rost’s Hobbies.”

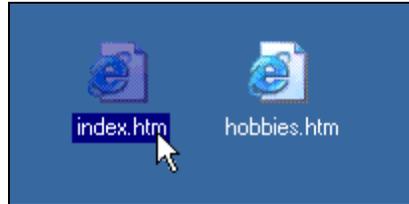
```
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Richard Rost's Hobbies</TITLE>
</HEAD>
```

Delete the remainder of the body text. Replace it with...

```
<BODY>
<H1 ALIGN=center>Richard Rost's Hobbies</H1>
<HR>
<P>Richard Rost Enjoys...|
</BODY>
```

TIP: You can delete all of the text between two spots by clicking at the beginning of the section, hold down the **SHIFT** key, and click at the bottom. Hit **Delete**.

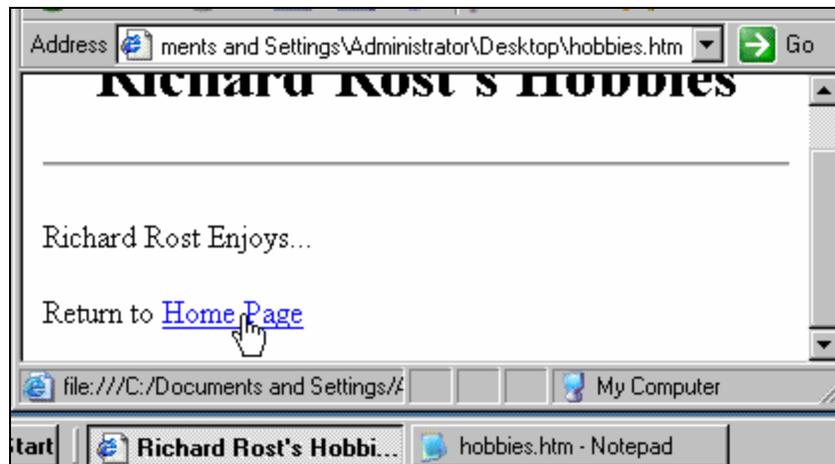
Close all of your pages, and notepad. Rename your **ricks-web-page.htm** file to **index.htm**. This is a special file name that web servers will use to indicate the start (home) page.



Let's put a link in the Hobbies page back to the home page.

```
<HR>
<P>Richard Rost Enjoys...
<P>Return to <A HREF="index.htm">Home Page</A>
```

Load the page in your browser, and you should have:



Let's take the email address on our home page and make it a **mailto** link, which will open up the visitor's email program when they click on it. Open the source for your home page again. Edit it as follows:

```

RICHARD, HIS <A HREF= "HOBBSIES.HTML" >HOBBSIES</A>,
and professional life.</P>

<P>If you have any questions, you can contact
Richard at:

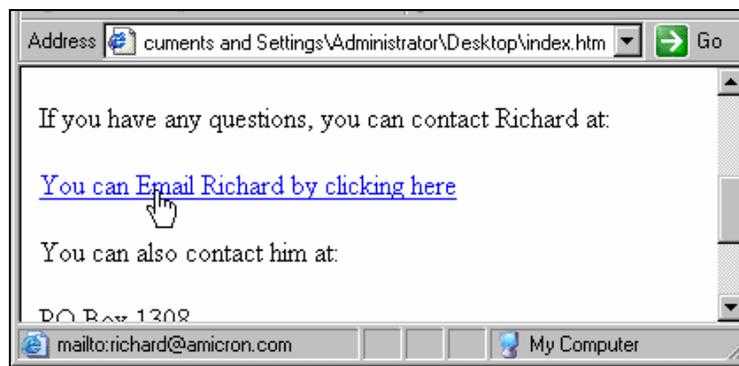
<P><A HREF="mailto:richard@amicron.com">You can
Email Richard by clicking here</A>

<P>You can also contact him at:

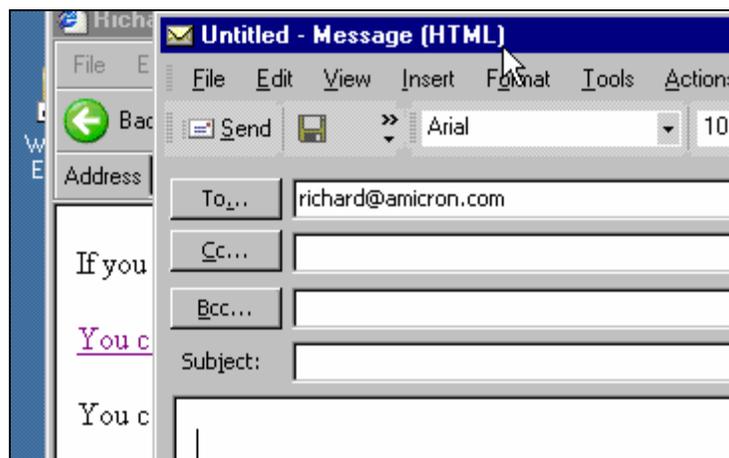
<P>PO Box 1308<BR>
Amherst NY 14226<BR>
716-837-4685

```

This will produce:

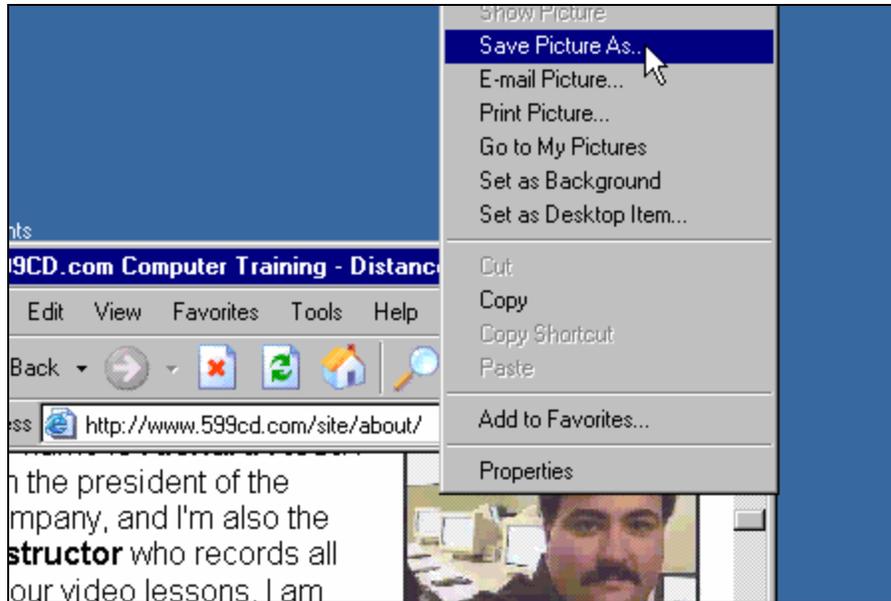


If you click on the link, your mail program loads.

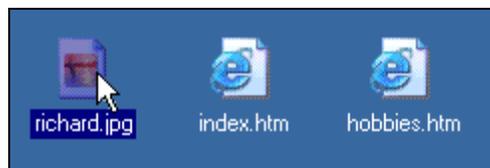


Lesson 5. Images

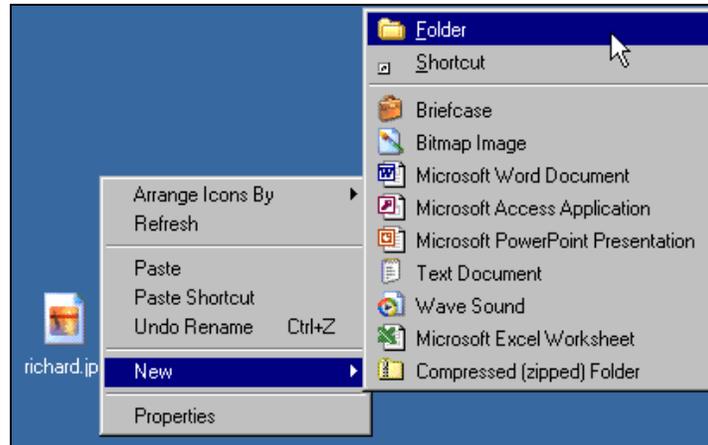
We need to copy an image from an existing web page. I'm going to grab my picture from my www.599cd.com/site/about page. Navigate to a page that has a picture you want. Right-click on the picture, and select **Save Picture As...**



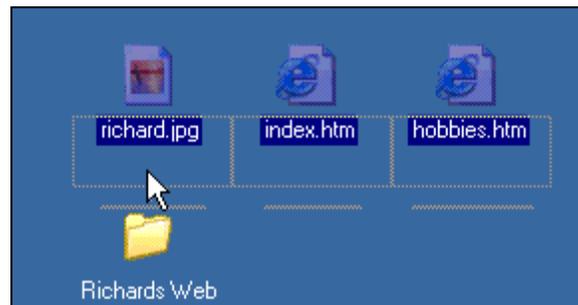
Save the picture on your desktop. This one is called **richard.jpg**. That's fine.



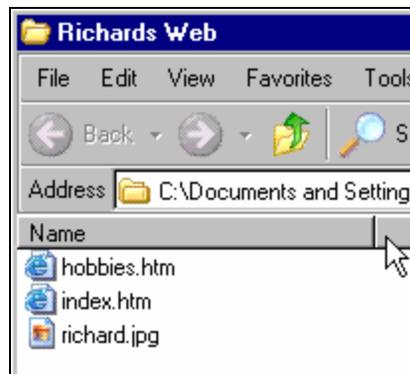
All of these files are starting to make a mess on my desktop. Let's organize them into a folder of their own. Right-click anywhere on your Windows **desktop** and select **New > Folder**.



Name this folder anything you want. I'll call it **Richards Web**. Now, draw a box around all three of your files to select them. Then drag and drop them onto this folder.



If you open this folder up now, you should see your three files in it. This is your **Web**.

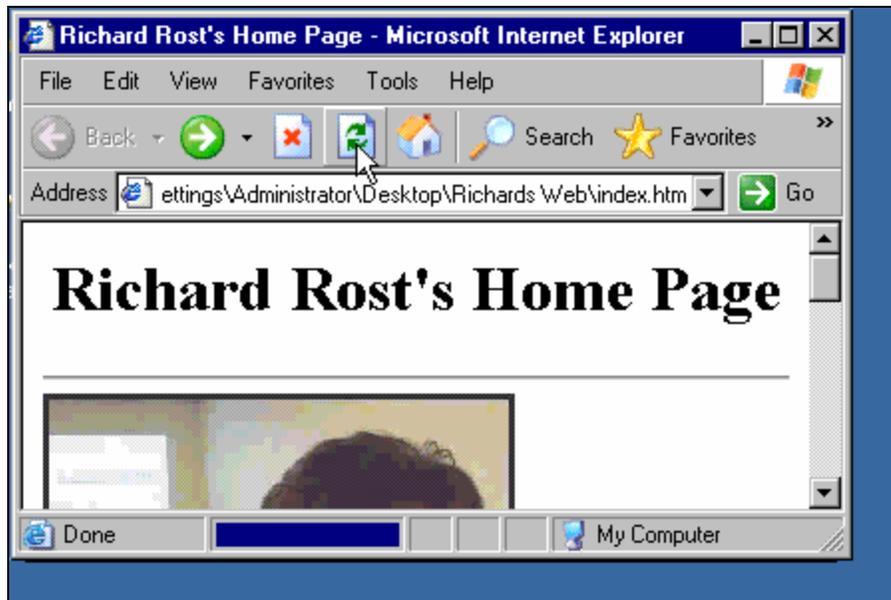


HANDBOOK-ONLY TIP: Notice now that you can still navigate around your web. This is because the hyperlinks inside your web only point to files... not folder locations. These are **relative** hyperlinks. They're relative to the current folder; unlike **absolute** hyperlinks like www.599cd.com/about/index.htm which points to an exact location.

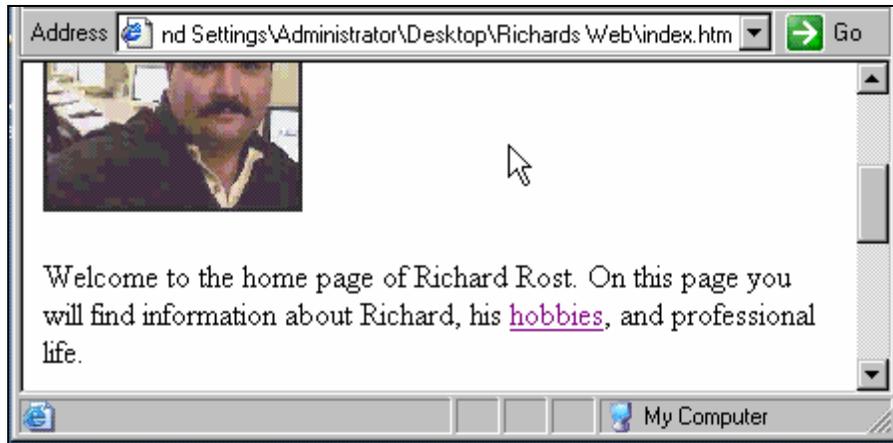
Now, let's put that **image** in our home page. Edit your home page source as follows:

```
<BODY>
<H1 ALIGN=center>Richard Rost's Home Page</H1>
<HR>
<IMG SRC="richard.jpg">
<P>welcome to the home page of Richard Rost.
this page you will find information about
```

View the page in your browser. The picture shows up.



Notice how the picture pushes the text down out of the way.



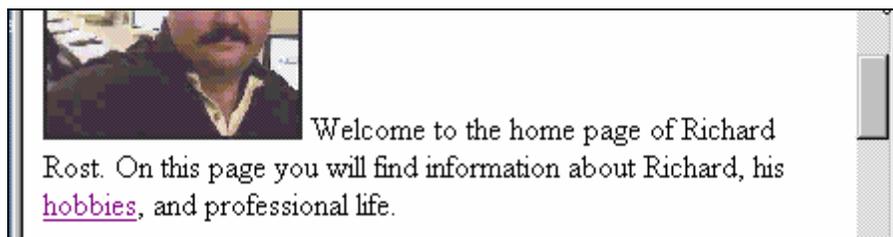
We want the text to wrap around the picture and sit next to it. Notice I have <P> tags around the following paragraph. That will set the picture and paragraph apart right there, so let's remove them.

```

<IMG SRC="richard.jpg" WIDTH="130">
<P>welcome to the home page of Richard Rost. On
this page you will find information about
Richard, his <A HREF="hobbies.htm">hobbies</A>,
and professional life.</P>
<P>If you have any questions, you can contact

```

This will produce:

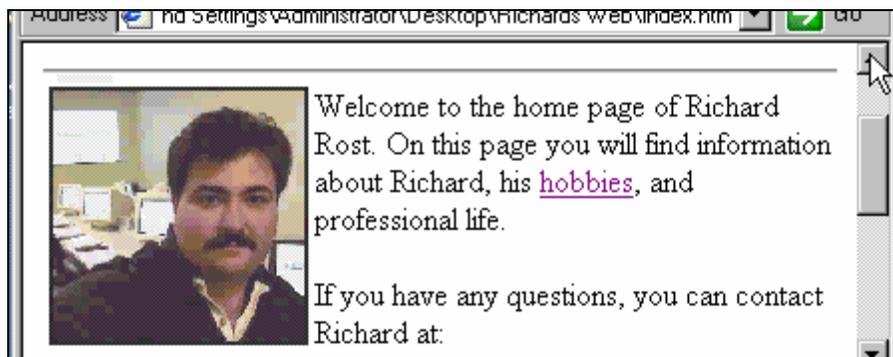


Notice how the text is now next to the picture, but it's still not wrapping around it.

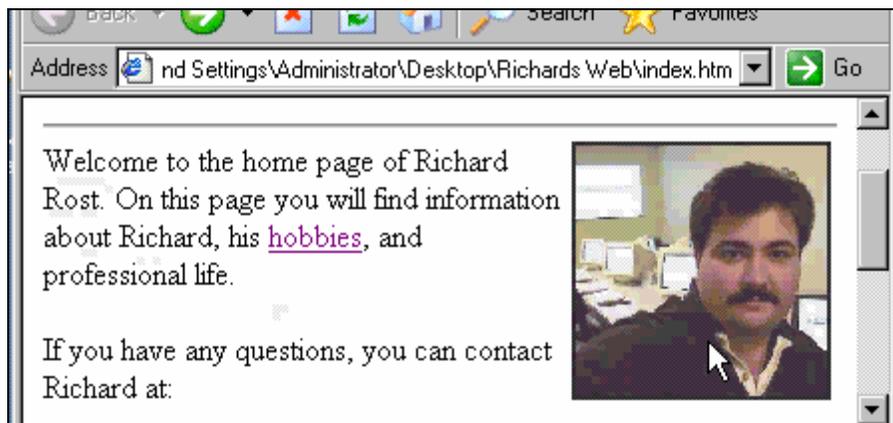
Try this. Add the following text to the IMG tag: **ALIGN=Left**

```
<HR>  
<IMG SRC="richard.jpg" WIDTH="130" ALIGN=left>  
welcome to the home page of Richard Rost. On  
this page you will find information about  
Richard, his <A HREF="hobbies.htm">hobbies</A>
```

This will yield:



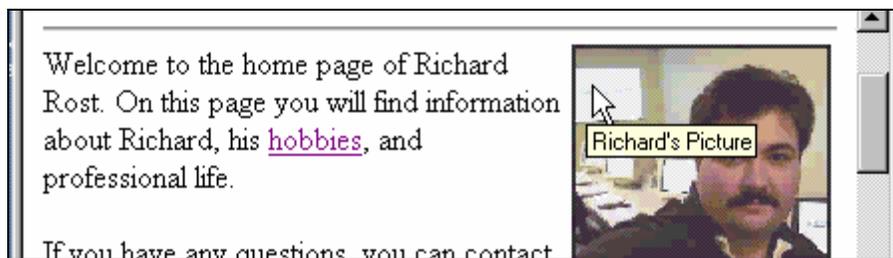
That produces the desired effect. The picture is now aligned to the LEFT of the text. You can also align RIGHT.



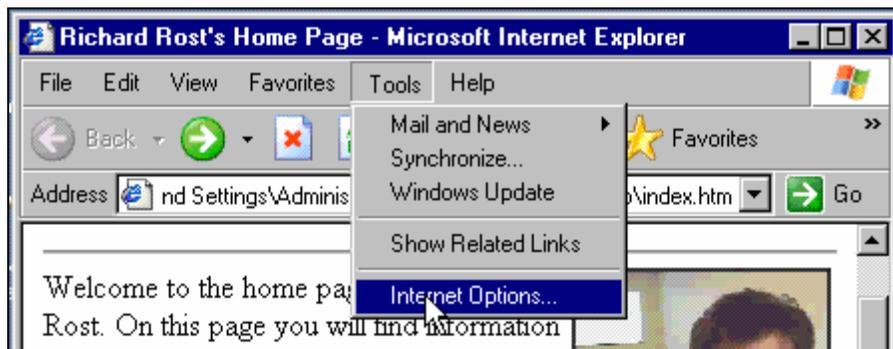
One more thing you should do with images is to specify a text description of the picture. Again, it's good for search engines, but it's also good for people who have images turned off in their browser.

```
<HR>
<IMG ALT="Richard's Picture" SRC="richard.jpg"
WIDTH="130" ALIGN=right>
welcome to the home page of Richard Rost. On
this page you will find information about
```

If you look at the image now in your browser, nothing appears different. However, if you move your mouse over it, you'll see a little popup with the description.



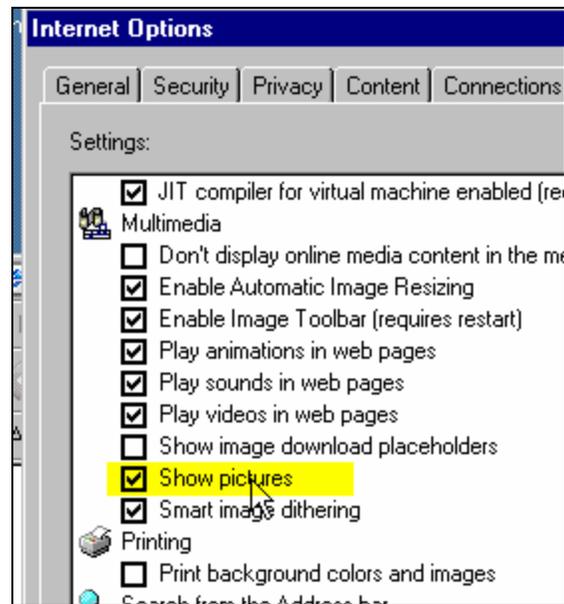
If you want to see what the page will look like with images turned off, here's how: using Microsoft Internet Explorer, click on **Tools > Internet Options**.



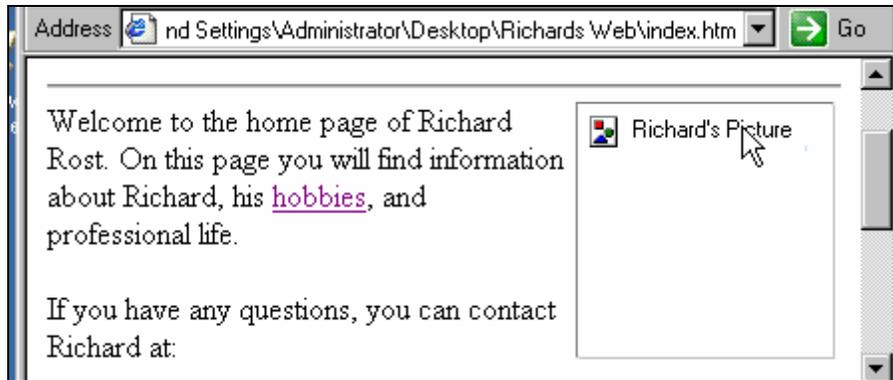
Click on the **Advanced** tab.



In the Multimedia section, click off the **Show Pictures** box.



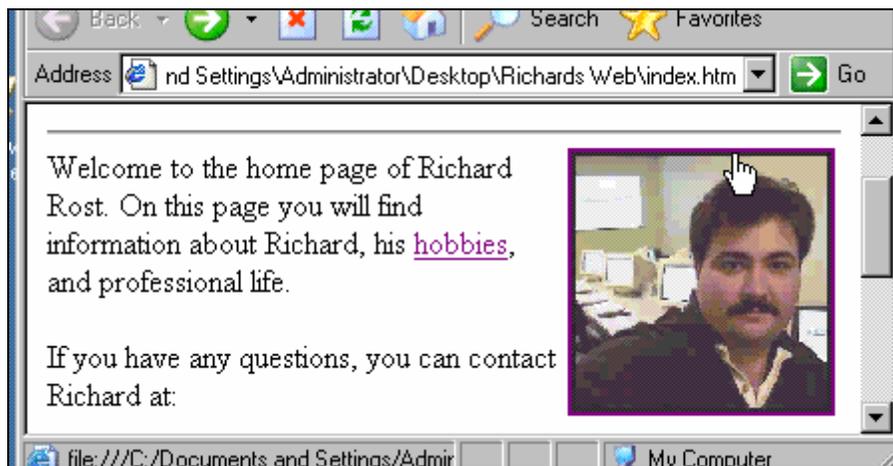
Reload the page, and this is what you see:



Turn pictures back on. You can turn pictures into hyperlinks. Edit the page as shown to make the picture a link to the hobbies page. Notice the **IMG** tag is now nested inside of the **A HREF** tag.

```
<A HREF="hobbies.htm"><IMG ALT="Richard's  
Picture" SRC="richard.jpg"  
WIDTH="130" ALIGN=right></A>
```

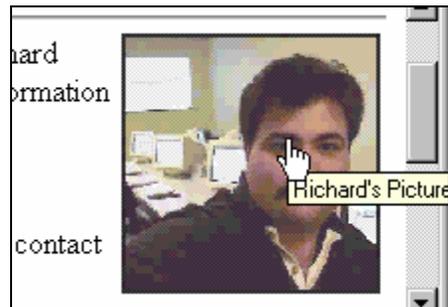
View the page in your browser. Notice the hyperlink finger appears if I move over it. Also, notice the funny border around the picture now. This is caused by the hyperlink.



To get rid of the border, edit the HTML as follows:

```
<A HREF="hobbies.htm"><IMG ALT="Richard's  
Picture" SRC="richard.jpg" WIDTH="130"  
ALIGN=right BORDER=0></A>
```

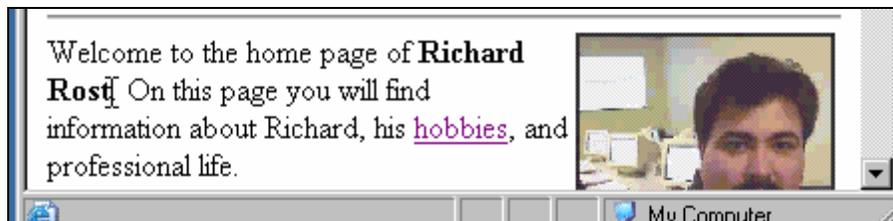
Notice how the border is now gone.



Lesson 6. More Text Formatting

We've already learned how to **Bold** text.

```
welcome to the home page of <B>Richard Rost</B>.
On
this page you will find information about
Richard, his <A HREF="hobbies.htm">hobbies</A>,
and professional life.
```



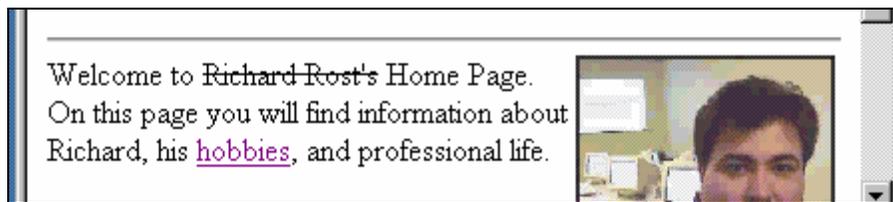
You can also use `<U>` `</U>` and `<I>` `</I>` to underline and italicize text, respectively. These can also be combined.

```
welcome to <B><I>Richard Rost's</I></B> Home
Page.
On this page you will find information about
Richard, his <A HREF="hobbies.htm">hobbies</A>,
and professional life.
```



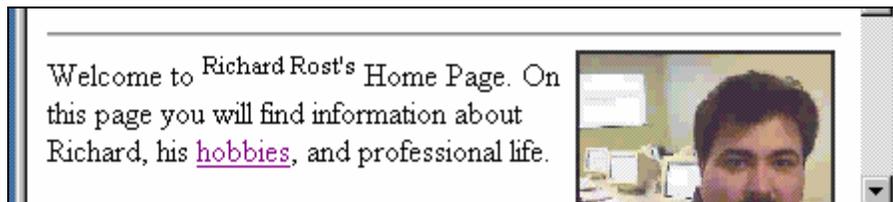
The **<STRIKE>** tag can be used to strikeout text.

```
welcome to Richard Rost's Home  
Page. On this page you will find information  
about Richard, his hobbies, and professional  
life.
```



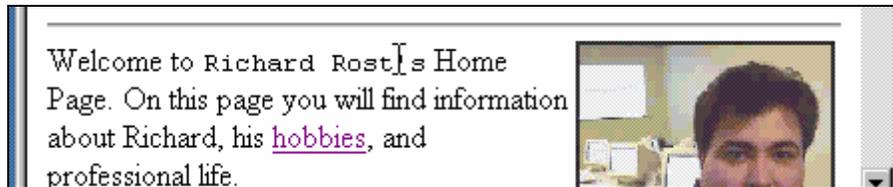
There is also **<SUP>** and **<SUB>** for superscript and subscript text, respectively.

```
welcome to Richard Rost's Home Page.  
On  
this page you will find information about  
Richard, his hobbies,  
and professional life.
```



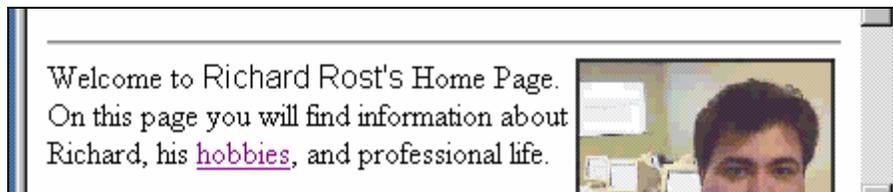
There is also the <TT> tag which produces “typewriter text.” This looks like a courier font.

```
welcome to <TT>Richard Rost's</TT> Home Page.  
On this page you will find information about  
Richard, his <A HREF="hobbies.htm">hobbies</A>,  
and professional life.
```



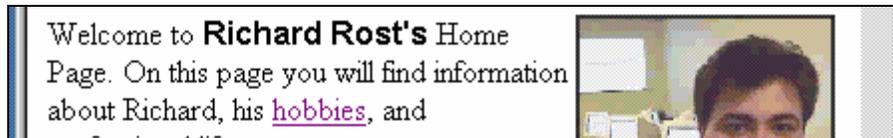
You can change font faces with the tag as shown:

```
welcome to <FONT FACE="Arial">Richard  
Rost's</FONT> Home Page. On  
this page you will find information about  
Richard, his <A HREF="hobbies.htm">hobbies</A>,  
and professional life.
```



And, of course, you can **bold** it...

```
welcome to <B><FONT FACE="Arial">Richard
Rost's</FONT></B> Home Page. On this page you
will
find information about Richard, his <A
```



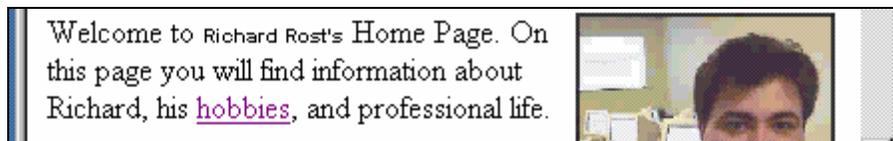
If you type in a font that the user doesn't have, the browser will **substitute** a different font for it – usually the default font of Times New Roman. Fonts that most users have are Times New Roman, Arial, and Courier New. These fonts are pretty much universal.

You can specify **two fonts** separated by commas. If the browser doesn't have the first one, it will use the second one.

```
welcome to <B><FONT FACE="Cursive Monotype
M, Arial">Richard Rost's</FONT></B> Home Page.
On this
page you will find information about Richard,
his <A HREF="hobbies.htm">hobbies</A> and
```

Return the font to Arial. You can change the **size** of the font:

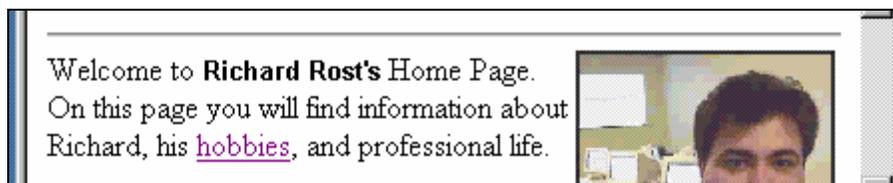
```
welcome to <B><FONT FACE="Arial" SIZE=1>Richard
Rost's</FONT></B> Home Page. On
this page you will find information about
Richard, his <A HREF="hobbies.htm">hobbies</A>,
```



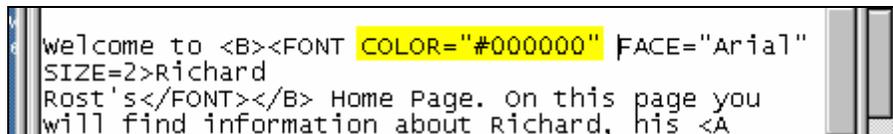
Size one is the smallest font. Size 7 is the largest font.



You don't get an exact point size like you do with word processors like Microsoft Word. HTML only allows for these 7 point sizes. Let's set the font size to 2.



To set the color of the text, use the following syntax:

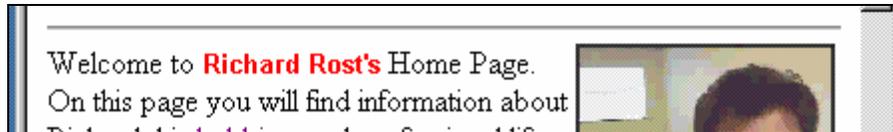


Nothing appears to change. That's because the color **000000** is black. The number consists of three components. The first two digits represent **RED**, the second two **GREEN**, and the last two **BLUE**. The numbers are hexadecimal, so you can go from 00 to FF.

HANDBOOK-ONLY TIP: Hexadecimal numbers basically are base-16 numbers. That means if you were counting in hexadecimal, you'd count like this: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F, 10, 11, 12, 13... There are sixteen digits in a hexadecimal number. So A=10 in decimal, B=11 decimal, and so on. Why do programmers use Hex numbers? It's a long story, but basically computers understand things better in multiples of 2... so 16 (which is a perfect square) works well.

If I set the value to **FF0000**, I get all red, no green, and no blue.

```
welcome to <B><FONT COLOR="#FF0000" FACE="Arial"
SIZE=2>Richard Rost's</FONT></B> Home Page. On
this page you will find information about
Richard his <A href="hobbies.htm">hobbies</A>
```



Likewise, I would get all **green** with **00FF00** and all **blue** with **0000FF**. By adjusting these three values you can work through all of the colors in the rainbow. **FFFFFF** is black. **000000** is white.

Here is a list of common colors. This chart is also found on our class web site at:
[www.599cd.com / html / 101](http://www.599cd.com/html/101).

Aqua	#00FFFF	
Black	#000000	
Blue	#0000FF	
Gray	#808080	
Green	#00FF00	
Maroon	#800000	
Navy	#000080	
Purple	#800080	
Red	#FF0000	
Silver	#C0C0C0	
Teal	#008080	
White	#FFFFFF	
Yellow	#FFFF00	

You can specify a background color for the entire page in the **BODY** tag as shown:

```
<BODY BGCOLOR="#00FFFF">  
<H1 ALIGN=center>Richard Rost's Home Page</H1>  
<HR>
```



The color I selected here is Aqua. To make it lighter, move the color **BLUE** closer to white (FF). Try **CCFFFF**.

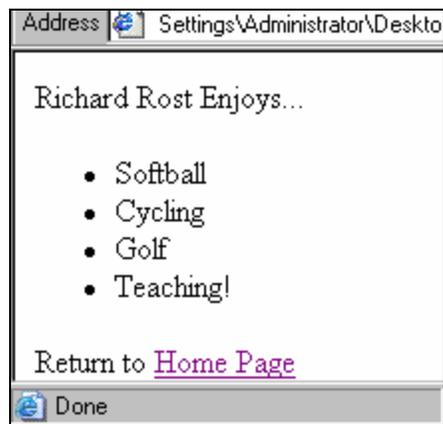


That looks good.

Let's go back to our Hobbies page now and list some of my hobbies. I want to use a bulleted list, otherwise called an Unordered List. We use the `` tag for that.

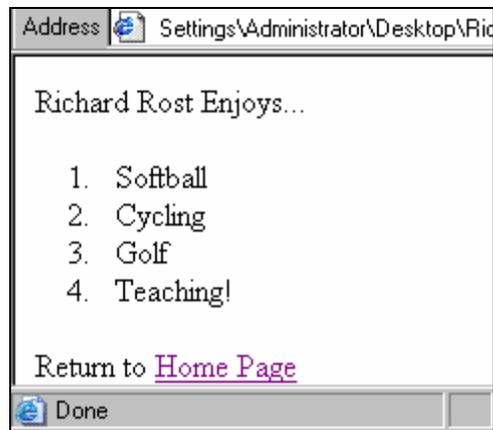
```
<H1 ALIGN=center>Richard Rost's  
<HR>  
<P>Richard Rost Enjoys...  
<UL>  
<LI>Softball  
<LI>Cycling  
<LI>Golf  
<LI>Teaching!  
</UL>
```

The `` and `` tags denote the start and end of your list. Inside the list, use the `` tag to denote each **List Item**.



Do make this a Numbered List (also called an Ordered List) just change the list tags to .

```
<P>Richard Rost Enjoys...  
<OL>  
<LI>Softball  
<LI>Cycling  
<LI>Golf  
<LI>Teaching!  
</OL>
```

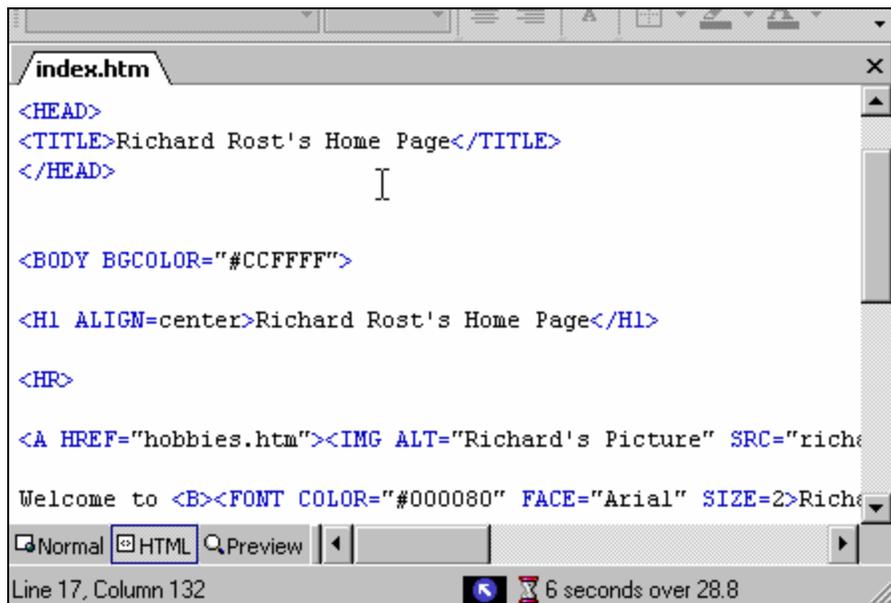


Lesson 7. Miscellaneous Tips

If you are going to put your web pages on the Internet, you will need to use a program, such as an FTP program (File Transfer Protocol) to copy your pages up to your web server. You will need to contact your web service provider for instructions on how to FTP your pages to your account. Visit our class web site at [www.599cd.com / HTML / 101](http://www.599cd.com/HTML/101) for a list of FTP programs that we recommend.

Microsoft FrontPage users can use FrontPage itself to publish your web pages up. Just click on **File > Publish Web** to send your pages up to your web server. We cover this in depth in our **FrontPage 101** class.

Notice that FrontPage gives you an HTML tab at the bottom of the editor window that allows you to easily switch between the normal editing view and the HTML view of your page. Also notice that FrontPage nicely colors the HTML tags for you.



```
index.htm
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Richard Rost's Home Page</TITLE>
</HEAD>

<BODY BGCOLOR="#CCFFFF">

<H1 ALIGN=center>Richard Rost's Home Page</H1>

<HR>

<A HREF="hobbies.htm"><IMG ALT="Richard's Picture" SRC="richa

Welcome to <B><FONT COLOR="#000080" FACE="Arial" SIZE=2>Richa

Normal HTML Preview
Line 17, Column 132 6 seconds over 28.8
```

I strongly recommend Microsoft FrontPage as an HTML editor. It's designed to make editing your pages and your entire web very easy. You edit your page in a word-processor-like environment, and FrontPage makes the HTML changes for you.

Review

Review of topics covered in today's class.



Review

What is HTML
First Web Page
Format Text
Hyperlinks
Images
Lists

HT101: Introduction to HTML
[www.599CD.com / HTML / 101](http://www.599CD.com/HTML/101)



Tell us what you think. Log on to www.599cd.com/Survey and take a short survey about this course.

Take your **skills check** quiz at www.599cd.com/Test. If you pass, you can print out a Certificate of Completion.

What's next? Visit www.599cd.com/HTML for our complete list of Microsoft FrontPage courses.

Need Help? Visit www.599cd.com/TechHelp for Microsoft FrontPage assistance.

Make sure you're on our **Mailing List**. Go to www.599cd.com/MailingList for details.

Contact Us. If you have any questions, go to www.599cd.com/Contact for information on how you can contact us by phone, email, or live online chat.



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