

HTML reference

Background color: Specified as an operand to the `<body>` tag. *Example:* `<body bgcolor = yellow>`

Body: An HTML file has a body, with tags `<body>` and `</body>`.

Boldface: ` ... `

Colors: HTML-predefined colors are: *Black, silver, gray, white, maroon, red, purple, fuchsia, green, lime, olive, yellow, navy, blue, teal, aqua.*

Comment: An HTML tag that begins with the exclamation point. A comment has no effect on what is displayed in the browser.

Domain name: Identifier with an extension such as *.com, .net, .edu, .gov, .mil.*

Face: Named style of type lettering, such as *Arial, Times.* *Example:* ``.

Font size: May be any of 1..7. *Example:* ``.

Font: Style of type lettering. See *bold, italic, normal, face, font size.*

Head: An HTML file has a head, with tags `<head>` and `</head>`. Information in the head is not displayed by the browser.

Horizontal rule: To cause the browser to display a horizontal rule, the tag `<hr>` is used.

Hyperlink: ``

Image tag: `` with filename. *Example:* ``

Italics: `<i> ... </i>`

Line break: To cause the browser to separate lines found in an HTML file, the tag `
` is used.

Operands: After tag name, additional information may be specified with a series of operand names, each followed by equal sign and operand value.

Pathname: Identifier of location of a file on a device such as a server. Subdirectories going from the server to the file are named and names are separated by slashes.

Protocol: Name of a communication protocol, such as `http`, or `ftp`, must appear at start of a URL.

Style: Predefined format for tags such as `<h1>`, `<h2>`, etc., definable in header of page. *Example:*

To define `<h1>` as red Arial 20 point:
`<style type="text/css"> h1 {color: red; font-family: arial; font-size: 20px}</style>`

Tag: An HTML tag begins with a less-than character and ends with a greater-than character. It is used for formatting, image inclusion, and hyperlink specification.

Text color: Specified as an operand to the `<body>` tag.

Example: `<body text = blue>`

Title: An HTML file has a title, with tags `<title>` and `</title>`. Text marked by these tags appears in the browser-window's title bar.

URL: Uniform Resource Locator, the address of any resource on the Web. A URL is in three parts: protocol, domain name, pathname of file. *Example:* <http://www.framingham.edu/faculty/dkeil/>.
Protocol: `http://`. Domain name: `framingham.edu`
Pathname: `faculty/dkeil/`.