

Text-formatting and 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: ... in HTML.

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: Type lettering, including *face* and *font size*. Options: *bold, normal, roman, italic.*

Head: First part of an HTML file, containing definitions, with tags <head> and </head>. Information in the head is not displayed by the browser.

Heading: A formatted title, usually boldface, that labels a section or a chapter of text.

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

Hyperlink:

Image tag: Instruction to incorporate an image file into a web page. Tag: with filename. *Example:*

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

Line break: Cause the browser to separate lines found in an HTML file, 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 part of HTML file. *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/*.