Format pages and text

Change fonts

1. In front of the words "Dogs Home Page," insert a \texttt{<FONT>} tag with the attribute \texttt{FACE="arial"}:

\texttt{<FONT FACE="arial">Dogs Home Page</FONT>}

2. After the words, close the \texttt{<FONT>} tag:

\texttt{<FONT FACE="arial">Dogs Home Page</FONT>}

\textbf{Tip:} Think of an attribute as a sub-instruction to the browser. In this case, the \texttt{<FONT>} tag tells the browser that text will be changed, and the \texttt{FACE} attribute tells it how to change, specifying the Arial typeface.
3. View the page in the browser. Click the browser’s Refresh button, and the page should look like this:

![A Home Page About Dogs - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by
Dogs Home Page](image)

**Web fonts**

When text is viewed on a computer, only fonts installed on the computer can be seen. For instance, if someone created a page that specified the Tekton font, almost no one viewing it would see it in Tekton because very few computers have that font installed. Computers without Tekton would display text in the default font: Times New Roman.

All Windows computers have the Arial font installed. Windows 95 and later computers have Verdana. Macintoshes have Helvetica, the font that Arial is based upon.

To cover all bases, specify multiple fonts:

```html
<FONT FACE="verdana,arial,helvetica">
```

**Tip:** If a page doesn’t look like it’s supposed to—or nothing shows up at all—check the HTML code you’ve written. You might have left out a quote or made some other small mistake. Something that seems insignificant can wreck a page:

```html
<FONT FACE="arial">
```

![Missing end quote ("]
Change text size

1. In Notepad, add the SIZE="+4" attribute to the <FONT> tag:

   <FONT FACE="arial" SIZE="+4">Dogs Home Page</FONT>

2. Save the page and view it in the browser. It should look like this:
Change text weight

1. In Notepad, add the `<B>` tag in front of the words “Dogs Home Page” and close it after them:

```
<FONT FACE="arial" SIZE="+4"><B>Dogs Home Page</B></FONT>
```

**Tip:** When inserting multiple tags, arrange them in mirror-image order. The tags and text above are a good example: since it starts with the `<FONT>` tag, it ends with the `</FONT>` tag. Tags that aren’t arranged in mirror-image order can cause display problems in some browsers.

2. Save the page and view it in the browser. It should look like this:

```
Dogs Home Page
```
Change text color

1. In the `<FONT>` tag, add the attribute `COLOR=“red”`:

```html
<FONT FACE=“arial” SIZE=“+4” COLOR=“red”>
```

2. Save the page. View it in the browser, and the text should show up red.

3. Change the text color to black, then save the page.

```html
<FONT FACE=“arial” SIZE=“+4” COLOR=“black”>
```
Align text

1. Beneath the present text and tags, insert a `<P>` tag to begin a new paragraph.

2. Beneath the `<P>` tag, insert the tag `<FONT FACE="arial" SIZE="-1">` and the words “These are my favorite breeds of dog:”

   ![HTML code example]

3. Within the `<P>` tag, add the attribute `ALIGN="right"`:

   ```html
   <P ALIGN="right">
   <FONT FACE="arial" SIZE="-1">These are my favorite breeds of dog:
   </P>
   ```

4. Add a closing `</P>` tag after the new paragraph.

   ```html
   <P ALIGN="right">
   <FONT FACE="arial" SIZE="-1">These are my favorite breeds of dog:
   </P>
   ```
Tip: Usually a `<p>` tag requires no closing `</p>` tag in HTML, but in this case the `ALIGN=“right”` attribute is used. The closing `</p>` tag after the paragraph keeps the browser from right-aligning whatever is beneath it.

5. Save the page, then view it in the browser. It should look like this:

![Image](image1.png)

6. Remove the `ALIGN=“right”` attribute from the `<p>` tag.

Tip: To generate a single-line break rather than the double-space a `<p>` tag generates, use the `<br>` tag. Putting a `<br>` or “Break” tag between two lines of text will bump the second line down to the next line:

![Image](image2.png)

```html
<FONT FACE="arial" SIZE="+4"><B>Dogs Home Page</B></FONT>
<br>
<FONT FACE="arial" SIZE="-1">These are my favorite breeds of dog:
```
Indent text

1. Below the text, “These are my favorite breeds of dog,” insert three new paragraphs:

   <p>Chesapeake Bay Retriever</p>
   <p>German Shepherd</p>
   <p>Yorkshire Terrier</p>

2. Enclose these paragraphs in Unordered List tags to indent them:

   <ul>
   <li>Chesapeake Bay Retriever</li>
   <li>German Shepherd</li>
   <li>Yorkshire Terrier</li>
   </ul>
3. Save the page and view it in the browser. It should look like this:

![Dogs Home Page](image)

**Tip:** Notice how all the text below the `<FONT FACE="arial" SIZE="-1">` tag looks the same. It will stay that way until the closing `</FONT>` tag is inserted.
Create lists

1. With the three breeds of dog, replace the `<p>` and `</p>` tags with `<li>` tags to generate bullets in front of the text that follows:

   `<ul>`

   `<li>`Chesapeake Bay Retriever
   `<li>`German Shepherd
   `<li>`Yorkshire Terrier

   `</ul>`

2. Save the page and view it in the browser. It should look like this:

   ![Dogs Home Page](image)

   These are my favorite breeds of dog:
   - Chesapeake Bay Retriever
   - German Shepherd
   - Yorkshire Terrier
Practice: Format pages and text

A. Why are the most common font choices Arial, Verdana, and Helvetica?

B. What kinds of computers have the font Arial installed? Which have Helvetica instead?

1. Change the title of the home page to “My Favorite Dogs.”

2. Change the bulleted list to a numbered list.

   **Tip:** Use `<OL>` instead of `<UL>` to generate a numbered list.

3. Change the numbered list back to a bulleted list.

4. Make the list items bold. When you view it in the browser, the page should look like this:

   ![Dogs Home Page](image)

   **These are my favorite breeds of dog:**
   - Chesapeake Bay Retriever
   - German Shepherd
   - Yorkshire Terrier

Answers

A. Those are the fonts that most Windows computers have installed.
B. Windows computers have Arial, Macs have Helvetica.