HTML TAGS OF IMPORTANCE

General Formatting and Page Structure Tags:

- `<html>` tells the browser that the file extension of the document is HTML
- `<title>` becomes the title of the Web page, and is inserted into the blue title bar at the top of the browser
- `<head>` defines the header of the document
- `<body>` defines the body of the document
- `<body text="######">` defines the color of the text in the body
- `<body link="######">` defines the color of the link that hasn’t been viewed
- `<body vlink="######">` defines the color of a viewed link
- `<body alink="######">` defines the color of a link that is active (currently in use)
- `<body …="######">` Hexadecimal (Hex) code. This alphanumeric code defines colors

Tags for Hyperlinks:

- `<a href=" "> Activates a hyperlink
- `</a>` Marks the end of a hyperlink

Text Formatting Tags:

- `<center>` Centers the text that follows
- `<h1>` indicates the size of the text that follows [1 is largest, 6 is smallest]
- `<b>` marks text as bold
- `<i>` italicizes text
- `<br>` indicates a line break NOTE: no end tag needed with this
- `<p>` denotes the start of a new paragraph
**Tags for Images and Bullets:**

- `<img src=" ""> inserts an image into the page; no end tag required
- `<img ... align="left">` justifies text and/or images to the left or right hand margins; for example, to position an inserted image along the left margin, the tag command would be: `<img src="book.gif" align="left">`
- `<hr>` inserts a horizontal line (“horizontal rule”)
- `<ol>` marks the beginning of an ordered list
- `<ol type=I>` tells the browser how to order the list (here, in Roman numerals)
- `<ul>` marks the beginning of an unordered list
- `<ul type=round>` tells the browser to use a round bullet
- `<li>` indicates a line item in any type of list
- `<li type=i>` tells the browser how to order each line (here, in lower case Roman numerals)
- `<sub>` subscript
- `<sup>` superscript

*For additional information on tags, visit this HTML coding tutorial site: http://www.w3schools.com. You will find further details under the section “Learn HTML*

**Hexadecimal Codes**

Hexadecimal codes are universal codes for the various colors in HTML documents. Some of these six-place alphanumeric combinations are specified below. Also, some sites that illustrate the complete color spectrum – with their accompanying codes – are provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#FF0000</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#FF8429</td>
<td>Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#FFFF10</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#299C39</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#00A5C6</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#8C007B</td>
<td>Purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#FFFFFF</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#000000</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#808080</td>
<td>Grey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- [http://www.hypersolutions.org/pages/rgbhex.html](http://www.hypersolutions.org/pages/rgbhex.html)