

Exercise 1 – Introduction to HTML

1. What does the term HTML stand for?
2. Who invented the HTML language?
3. In which country was the HTML language invented?
4. What does HTML allow you to do?
5. What programs can you use to create HTML web pages?
6. What do we use to view HTML web pages?
Name the two most popular programs used to view web pages.
7. Name 3 limitations of the HTML language.

Exercise 2 – HTML Building Blocks

1. What is the smallest element of HTML code?
2. Provide one example of an HTML formatting command.
3. What are values and attributes?
Provide an example of both attributes and values used with HTML commands.
4. What are the two important rules, which should be followed when mixing tags?
5. How is any spacing between the tags treated in HTML?
6. How are special symbols displayed in HTML?
7. What is an alternative term for an Internet address?
8. How many parts does an address consist of?
List these parts and provide an explanation for each part.
9. How many types of addresses are there?
10. Write out the basic structure of an HTML web page.
How many sections does a web page have?
Name these sections and explain in turn what information they provide.

Exercise 3 – A Basic Web Page

Instructions:

- 1 Create a simple web page containing the following text. Use the following title for the page: **My First Web Page**

Welcome to my first web page. I have only just started a HTML course and aim to become proficient in writing web pages by the end of it.

I will make sure that I cannot lose my work by saving it on a regular basis, at least after every major change.

[Type your name here]

- 2 Save your file as **first.html** on your floppy drive (3 ½ Floppy A).
- 3 Open the page in your browser and check if the text is displayed properly and the browser displays the title in the title bar at the top of the screen.

Exercise 4 – Another Basic Page

Instructions:

- 1 Create a simple web page containing the text shown below.
Follow the layout shown for paragraphs and line breaks.
Use the following title for the page: **Gnomes**

My Gnome Page

Hello and Welcome

Below are listed some common Gnomic sayings.

**Every gnome should have one.
There's gno place like Gnome.
Gnome is where the heart is.**

[Type your name here]

- 2 Save your file as **gnomes.html** on your floppy drive (3 ½ Floppy A).
- 3 Open the page in your browser and check if the text is displayed properly and the browser displays the title in the title bar at the top of the screen.

Exercise 5 – Making Text Bold & Italic

Instructions:

- 1 Open your page **first.html** and make the text bold and italic as shown below.

Welcome to my first web page. I have only just started a *HTML course* and aim to become proficient in writing web pages by the end of it.

I will make sure that I cannot lose my work by saving it on a regular basis, at least *after every major change*.

[Type your name here]

- 2 Save the changes in a new file called **second.html**

Exercise 6 – Making Text Bold, Italic & Underlined

Instructions:

- 1 Open your page **gnomes.html** and make the text bold, italic and underlined as shown below.

My Gnome Page

Hello and Welcome

Below are listed some common *Gnomic* sayings.

**Every gnome should have one.
There's gno place like Gnome.
Gnome is where the heart is.**

[Type your name here]

- 2 Save the changes in a new file called **gnomes2.html**

Exercise 7 – Lake Baikal

Instructions:

- 1 Create a web page containing the text shown below following the same formatting and text emphasis as shown.

Choose the following title for the web page: **Lake Baikal**

Lake Baikal

The Largest Freshwater Lake on Earth

Lake Baikal's vital statistics are on a scale appropriate for the vast wilderness of **Siberia**. It nestles in a continental rift, a yawning slit in the Earth's crust more than **8 kilometres deep**.

Much of this is buried in sediment, but the lake itself is still the world's deepest, its crystal clear waters bottoming out at more than **1,620 metres**. It's the largest freshwater lake on Earth and at perhaps more than 25 million years old, the oldest as well. Its **23,000 cubic kilometres of water**, which cover an area the size of Belgium, constitute one fifth of the world's reserves of surface fresh water. It is said that it would take all the rivers of the world nearly a year to fill it. Of course, it's also one of the world's most diverse lakes with **1,085 species of plant** and **1,550 species of animal**. Eighty per cent of the animals are found nowhere else on Earth. They include the *Baikal seal*, one of the world's only two freshwater species.

In winter, up to a metre of its surface waters freeze, enabling vehicles to drive over the ice. During the **Russo-Japanese war**, when the trans-Siberian railway used ships to traverse Lake Baikal, the crossing became impossible in the particularly severe winter of 1904 because the ferries were ice-bound. Desperate to get reinforcements to the Far Eastern front, the authorities organized huge teams of men and horses to drag more than **2,000 munitions carriages** and **65 locomotives** across ice that was more than *150 centimetres thick*.

Before dragging this lot they had tried laying track across the icy surface, using especially long sleepers to spread the load. But the first engine to test the rails came to a weak spot and plunged into the icy depths to leave a gaping hole more than **22 kilometers** long.

Extract from '*Going To Extremes: Mud, Sweat and Frozen Tears*',
Nick Middleton

- 2 Save your page as **lake.html** and open it in your browser to check that it is displayed properly.

Exercise 8 – Changing Fonts & Font Sizes

Instructions:

- 1 Open your page **lake.html** and change the fonts and font sizes as instructed below.

Lake Baikal [font size 5, Times New Roman]

The Largest Freshwater Lake on Earth [font size 4, Arial]

Lake Baikal's vital statistics are on a scale appropriate for the vast wilderness of **Siberia**. It nestles in a continental rift, a yawning slit in the Earth's crust more than 8 *kilometres deep*. [font size 3, Courier New]

Much of this is buried in sediment, but the lake itself is still the world's deepest, its crystal clear waters bottoming out at more than **1,620 metres**. It's the largest freshwater lake on Earth and at perhaps more than 25 million years old, the oldest as well. Its **23,000 cubic kilometres of water**, which cover an area the size of Belgium, constitute one fifth of the world's reserves of surface fresh water. It is said that it would take all the rivers of the world nearly a year to fill it. Of course, it's also one of the world's most diverse lakes with **1,085 species of plant** and **1,550 species of animal**. Eighty per cent of the animals are found nowhere else on Earth. They include the *Baikal seal*, one of the world's only two freshwater species.

[font size 3, Arial]

In winter, up to a metre of its surface waters freeze, enabling vehicles to drive over the ice. During the **Russo-Japanese war**, when the trans-Siberian railway used ships to traverse Lake Baikal, the crossing became impossible in the particularly severe winter of 1904 because the ferries were ice-bound. Desperate to get reinforcements to the Far Eastern front, the authorities organized huge teams of men and horses to drag more than **2,000 munitions carriages** and **65 locomotives** across ice that was more than *150 centimetres thick*.

[font size 3, Times New Roman]

Before dragging this lot they had tried laying track across the icy surface, using especially long sleepers to spread the load. But the first engine to test the rails came to a weak spot and plunged into the icy depths to leave a gaping hole more than **22 kilometers** long. [font size 3, Verdana]

Extract from '*Going To Extremes: Mud, Sweat and Frozen Tears*',
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- 2 Save the changes in a new file called **lake2.html** and open it in your browser to check that it is displayed properly.

Exercise 9 – Setting Default Size for Body Text/Changing Default Colour for Text

Instructions:

1. Open your page **lake2.html** and change the default size for body text to size point 5.
2. Change the default colour for body text to blue.
3. Save the changes in a new file called **lake3.html** and open it in your browser to check that it is displayed properly.

Exercise 10 – Changing the Text Colour

Instructions:

1. Open your page **lake3.html** and change the text colour of the paragraphs as instructed below.

Lake Baikal [red]
The Largest Freshwater Lake on Earth [purple]

Lake Baikal's vital statistics are on a scale appropriate for the vast wilderness of **Siberia**. It nestles in a continental rift, a yawning slit in the Earth's crust more than 8 *kilometres deep*. [olive]

Much of this is buried in sediment, but the lake itself is still the world's deepest, its crystal clear waters bottoming out at more than **1,620 metres**. It's the largest freshwater lake on Earth and at perhaps more than 25 million years old, the oldest as well. Its **23,000 cubic kilometres of water**, which cover an area the size of Belgium, constitute one fifth of the world's reserves of surface fresh water. It is said that it would take all the rivers of the world nearly a year to fill it. Of course, it's also one of the world's most diverse lakes with **1,085 species of plant** and **1,550 species of animal**. Eighty per cent of the animals are found nowhere else on Earth. They include the *Baikal seal*, one of the world's only two freshwater species. [magenta]

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Before dragging this lot they had tried laying track across the icy surface, using especially long sleepers to spread the load. But the first engine to test the rails came to a weak spot and plunged into the icy depths to leave a gaping hole more than **22 kilometers** long. [magenta]

Extract from '*Going To Extremes: Mud, Sweat and Frozen Tears*',
Nick Middleton
[blue]

3. Save the changes in a new file called **lake4.html** and open it in your browser to check that it is displayed properly.