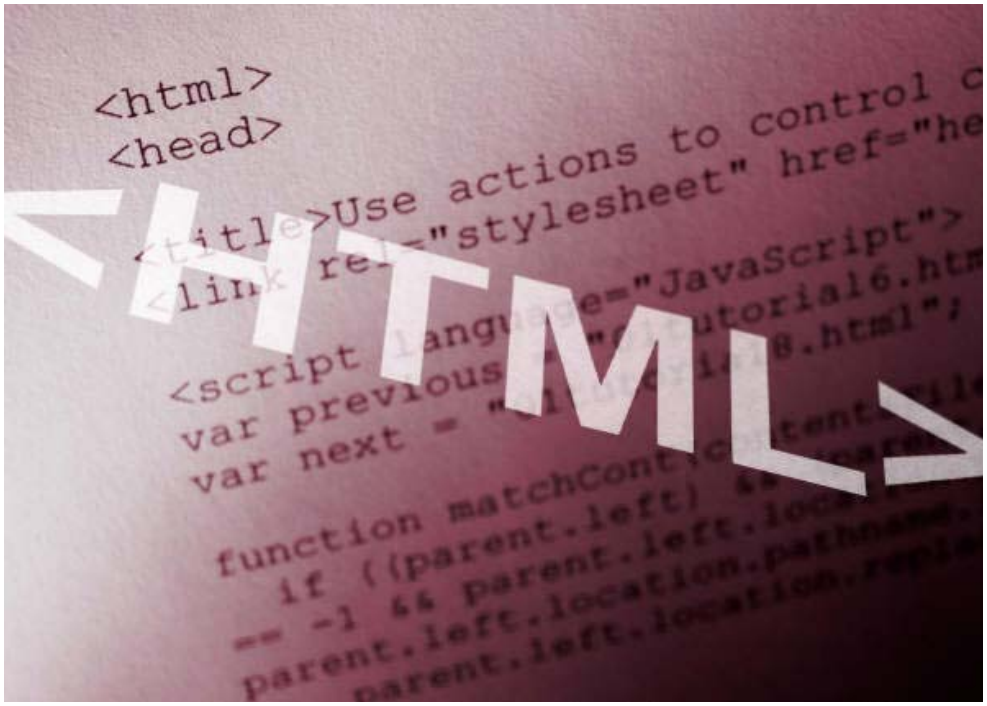
Basic HTML
Module



HTML Webpage Design
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Outcomes

1. HTML-1 Students will explain the value of a webpage as a communication tool (GTO D, GTO E)

2. HTML-2 Students will organize files using proper file management techniques (GTO B)

3. HTML-3 Students will reproduce a basic web page using the given html coding (GTO A)

4. HTML-4 Students will construct a new webpage (GTO A)

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Basic Webpage Design - HTML

Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML) is the language of websites. We use it to tell a browser what a webpage should look like, how the images should be displayed on it and how links and other components should appear. In this tutorial you will learn basic HTML and by the end of it you will have created a simple webpage. A "website" is merely a logical grouping of web pages, so we will first go through what is required to create a single web page and work our way up to a complete site. The easiest way to learn HTML is definitely a hands-on approach.

The main text of the webpage uses special instructions called **tags**. Each tag gives a specific instruction and is surrounded by angle brackets <>.

A Web browser such as Internet Explorer or Firefox reads these tags or instructions and displays the document on the screen as a Webpage.

Types of tags

1. **Document structure tags** these are the basic structure of your Webpages.

   The basic template for every webpage is:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE></TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

   As you may have noticed, most tags work in pairs. One tag functions as an opening and the other is a closing tag. The closing tag is identified with a forward slash (/). For Example:
   <HTML> (opening) </HTML> (Closing)

2. **Formatting tags** these tags let you change the look of your text, adding elements such as bold<B> or Italics<I>.
   To use these tags, you must surround the words you wish to enhance. For example to bold "My Webpage!", the HTML code would be <B>My Webpage!</B>

3. **Link tags** these allow readers to click on a piece of text or an image on your Webpage and instantly go to another page.
   An example of a linking tag is: *Go Search the Net* - This would send a reader to google if they clicked "Go Search the Net."

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4. **Image tags** These tags allow you to add images to your Webpage. These tags may link to other images already posted on the internet, or they may be images you have on your computer. Linking to an image on the internet saves space on your server, but leaves you at the mercy of the host website; If they change their link, your image will not appear. An example of an Image tag would look like:

   **
   This points to google's logo, but will be posted on your page.

In this module, you will create a basic webpage and build it into a website. To learn how these special tags or instructions work, follow the steps outlined below.

Make sure you READ all instructions carefully, have fun and be creative!

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Before You Begin....

Take a minute and survey several web sites. Take note of what fonts and backgrounds are used. Is the font easy to read? Does the page look cluttered or is it well laid out and organized? Are you attacked with auto loading sounds and flashing text? When creating your web pages, keep these in mind as you create a user friendly website.

Activity 1: Creating a basic page

*****Locate the Notepad icon in the student group and double click on it to open. This is where you will type all the HTML code. As you move through the beginning exercises, you will be adding new code to the same file. Any new code to be added is shown in **bold**.

Type the following text into Notepad exactly as shown.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>HTML Module</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
This is my new Webpage!
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Now, go to the FILE menu and select SAVE. In the "Save In" area, change this to the drive specified by your teacher (Student Folder) and find your folder inside. If you do not have a folder already created, ask your teacher to create one.

NOTE: Remember to save your file using the name **index.htm** . Don't forget to add the ".htm" at the end of the file name. This is a very important step as this is how the Web Browser recognizes your file as a webpage.

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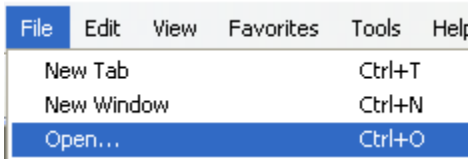
Viewing Your Page

Do not close Notepad. Click on the minimize button in the top right hand corner.

Now that you have the basic tags in your saved document, you can view it in Internet Explorer. To open your file, open Internet Explorer, click in the "file" menu and "open".



Click on BROWSE. find and open **"index.htm".**

Your page should be open in IE. The blue title bar at the very top of the page should say "HTML Module" and you should see the title "This is my new Webpage!" on your webpage.

Now we're going to add some more content to your page and format your text.
Do not close Internet Explorer.

Formatting Text

Using the formatting tags discussed in the introduction, you will be formatting your text. With HTML, you are able to add many of the same features & fonts that are available in word processing programs such as Word or WordPerfect; they just may take a little more effort to insert.

To see a chart of HTML codes for fonts, go to the last page of this guide.

Notepad should still be open on the task bar. Click on it to maximize it. Your HTML code should open in front of you.

We are now going to make your page title larger and centered on the page.
To do this, you will use the Heading tag <H1> which displays test with a size 24 font. This is the largest heading font available. Heading tags range from <H1> to <H6> with <H6> being the smallest heading, equaling a size 8 font.

You will also use the <Center> tag to align your font. Remember to use opening and closing tags. Do not type the HTML over again, Just add what is different (i.e. the text in **bold**)!

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>HTML Module</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<CENTER><H1>This is my New Webpage!</H1></CENTER>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

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This code will make your title bigger, bold, and centered. **Go to FILE and select SAVE**. Now click on Internet Explorer on the Task bar to maximize it again. Your webpage should open on the screen. Now we want to see the changes to your title. Simply click the REFRESH button on the toolbar in Internet Explorer or use the keyboard shortcut F5. If that worked, we're ready to add more text. Click on Notepad again on the taskbar to maximize it and let's move on.

Adding More Text

Now, using the HTML code you have been working on, we're going to add more text. Make the following changes to your HTML code:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>HTML Module</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<CENTER><H1>This is my New Webpage!</H1></CENTER>
<P>
HTML webpage creation really isn't that bad. You have to make sure you don't
make a mistake in your code!
<P>
Here are some common tags and an example of what they do.
<P>
The Bold tag is as follows: <B>Make things Bold</B>
<BR>
To italicize text, use the following tag: <I>Make Things Italics</I>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Ok…let's see the changes that you made. In Notepad, go to **FILE and select SAVE**. Now click on Internet Explorer on the Taskbar to maximize it. Click the REFRESH button or F5 on the keyboard to see your changes! You've probably figured out that the paragraph tag <P> tag skips a line. The line break tag <BR> tag simply moves your text down to the next line without leaving a space. These two tags do not need a closing tag.

If you can see the changes you made in your webpage, we're ready to move ahead.

Changing Text Colour and Font

Back in Notepad…

Now that you have a better understanding of how these tags work, let's add some colour. Make the following changes to your code back in Notepad.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>HTML Module</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<CENTER><H1>This is my New Webpage!</H1></CENTER>
<P>
HTML webpage creation really isn't that bad. You have to make sure you don't make a
mistake in your code!
<P>
Here are some common tags and an example of what they do.
<P>
The Bold tag is as follows: <B>Make things Bold</B>
<BR>
To italicize text, use the following tag: <I>Make Things Italics</I>
<P>
<FONT COLOR= "RED">This is Red Writing</FONT>
<P>
<FONT FACE= "Wide Latin">You can customize your fonts!</FONT>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Hex codes may also be used to change font colors. For hex codes, refer to the second last page of this guide.

Let's take a look at the changes that you just made. **Save your Notepad file** and open it in Internet Explorer, just like you've been doing all along. Remember to REFRESH (F5) the webpage in IE.

If your changes worked, we're ready to move ahead…go back into Notepad.

****NOTE****
If you copy and pasted segments of the HTML into your notepad that have quotation marks, you may find that your page does not appear as you want it to. Retype the quotations in notepad and try again.

Changing your background colour

To change the color of your page's background, make the following changes to your code in Notepad.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>HTML Module</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BGColor= "Yellow">
<CENTER><H1>This is my New Webpage!</H1></CENTER>
<P>
HTML webpage creation really isn't that bad. You have to make sure you don't make a
mistake in your code!
<P>
Here are some common tags and an example of what they do.
<P>
The Bold tag is as follows: <B>Make things Bold</B>
<BR>
To italicize text, use the following tag: <I>Make Things Italics</I>
<P>
<FONT COLOR= "RED">This is Red Writing</FONT>
<P>
<FONT FACE= "Wide Latin">You can customize your fonts!</FONT>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Hex codes may also be used to change background colors. For hex codes, refer to the second last page of this guide.

Save your file and refresh your page in Internet Explorer. The background colour of your webpage should now be yellow.

You should keep your font style and color in mind when choosing colors. Viewers want web pages to be appealing and easy to read. If you choose an orange font on a red background, your page may be difficult to read. There should be a good contrast between your background color and the color of your text.

Ok...now that you have the basics, let's add some pictures

Adding Images to your website

Before we can add the picture to our site, we need to find the image. You can use pictures that have been scanned, taken with a digital camera or taken from the Internet. **If you are planning to use images from the Internet, be aware of copyright issues that may occur.**
For this exercise, we're going to take a picture of the school and insert it to our code.
***Teachers might want to have a picture available for this. Pictures of many Island schools may be found at**
http://www.gov.pe.ca/infopei/index.php3?number=497&lang=E

Important
Images should be stored in the same folder as the html file being created.

Now, go back to Notepad and add the code in bold shown below.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>HTML Module</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BGColor= "Yellow">
<CENTER><H1>This is my New Webpage!</H1></CENTER>
<P>
HTML webpage creation really isn't that bad. You have to make sure you don't make a
mistake in your code!
<P>
Here are some common tags and an example of what they do.
<P>
The Bold tag is as follows: <B>Make things Bold</B>
<BR>
To italicize text, use the following tag: <I>Make Things Italics</I>
<P>
<FONT COLOR= "RED">This is Red Writing</FONT>
<P>
<FONT FACE= "Wide Latin">You can customize your fonts!</FONT>
<CENTER><IMG SRC= "picturename.jpg"></CENTER>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Important
Save your file and then open it in your internet browser. Refresh your page. The picture of the school should now be visible on your page! If it worked…we're ready to add the final touch to your site…some links.

Adding Links to your page

On most websites, you will find links to other websites. The links are the things that make the webpage interactive. Links allow you to move to other pages in your site or to other pages on the Internet. Links can be created with text or with graphics.

To create a link, you will use the <A HREF> Tag. This stands for **Hypertext Reference**.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>HTML Module</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BGColor= "Yellow">
<CENTER><H1>This is my New Webpage!</H1></CENTER>
<P>
HTML webpage creation really isn't that bad. You have to make sure you don't make a
mistake in your code!
<P>
Here are some common tags and an example of what they do.
<P>
The Bold tag is as follows: <B>Make things Bold</B>
<BR>
To italicize text, use the following tag: <I>Make Things Italics</I>
<P>
<FONT COLOR= "RED">This is Red Writing</FONT>
<P>
<FONT FACE= "Wide Latin">You can customize your fonts!</FONT>
<CENTER><IMG SRC= "picturename.jpg"></CENTER>
<A HREF= "http://www.google.ca">Google</A>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Adding an Email link

It's very important to have contact information on your website so readers can get in touch with you. They may want to ask questions about your information or inform you of a broken link or picture. Add the code in bold to your file in Notepad. Creating an email link is very similar as creating a link to another page. The only difference is the mailto: tag used inside the link.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>HTML Module</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BGColor= "Yellow">
<CENTER><H1>This is my New Webpage!</H1></CENTER>
<P>
HTML webpage creation really isn't that bad. You have to make sure you don't make a
mistake in your code!
<P>
Here are some common tags and an example of what they do.
<P>
The Bold tag is as follows: <B>Make things Bold</B>
<BR>
To italicize text, use the following tag: <I>Make Things Italics</I>
<P>
<FONT COLOR= "RED">This is Red Writing</FONT>
<P>
<FONT FACE= "Wide Latin">You can customize your fonts!</FONT>
<CENTER><IMG SRC= "picturename.jpg"></CENTER>
<A HREF= "http://www.google.ca">Google</A>
<P>
<A HREF= "mailto:youremail@edu.pe.ca">Email Me</A>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Save your file and view it in Internet Explorer. Clicking on the link will open your computer's default mail application.

Before moving on to the next activity, create a link for a second page. It should look like this: **<A HREF= "page2.htm">Next Page</A>**

Activity 2 – Page With Tables

Creating Tables

Many Websites you see use tables to organize their content, even though you may not be able to see them. Tables are helpful in keeping text, pictures or videos contained within a certain area. In this exercise, you are going to create a page using tables.

Open Notepad and open the file called “page2.htm” There shouldn’t be anything on the page. Add the following code:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Your Table’s Ready!</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<CENTER><H2>Tables with Borders</H2></CENTER>
<P>
<TABLE Border= “2”>
<TR>
<TD>1</TD>
<TD>2</TD>
<TD>3</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD>4</TD>
<TD>5</TD>
<TD>6</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Go to FILE and SAVE. The <TR> tag creates a row in the table and <TD> creates the data cell. Open your page in Internet Explorer and view your table.

You can change the spacing of your table and add colours to your backgrounds by adding the code shown below.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Your Table's Ready</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<CENTER><H2>Tables with Borders</H2></CENTER>
<P>
<TABLE Border= "2" bgcolor="green" cellspacing="10" cellpadding="15">
<TR>
<TD bgcolor="red">1</TD>
<TD>2</TD>
<TD>3</TD>
</TR>
<TR> ←———————  This starts another row of tables
<TD>4</TD>
<TD>5</TD>
<TD>6</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Changing the "Table Border" to "0" will make your table invisible, although your structure will remain.

Save your file and check it out in your browser. Make your own changes to see how they affect the appearance of your table.

If you wish to add pictures, text or videos to the table, any HTML must be placed between the <TD> and </TD> tags. You may also change the font size and face between these tags as well!

Embedding objects

Many websites you visit today feature items such as streaming multimedia or maps. Quite often these websites do not actually host the material, but instead they embed videos, pictures or music from other sites. Now you may think that this would be considered "stealing," but many video sites such as YouTube or Google Video actually provide the codes so you may simply cut and paste them into your HTML code. This is the same in the case of audio where several sites will allow you to create a custom playlist and embed the code on your page; enabling you to share music with your friends – legally!

Please Note

If you are not able to find an embed code, it may not be there. Some videos are not able to be embedded by author's request.

Google Video

Youtube

You will now embed the video into one of your tables. To do so, paste the embed code between <TD> tags. If you wish to give your embedded object a title, place the text before the embed code.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Your Table's Ready</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<CENTER><H2>Tables with Borders</H2></CENTER>
<P>
<TABLE Border= "2" bgcolor="green" cellspacing="10" cellpadding="15">
<TR>
<TD bgcolor="red">1</TD>
<TD><embed id="VideoPlayback"
src="http://video.google.com/googleplayer.swf?docid=4132864051069366376
&hl=en&fs=true" style="width:400px;height:326px" allowFullScreen="true"
allowScriptAccess="always" type="application/x-shockwave-flash">
</embed></TD>
<TD>3</TD>
</TR>
<TR>                    <TD>4</TD>
<TD>5</TD>
<TD>6</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Save your notepad file and refresh your browser.

Hosting Sound Files

Alternatively, you may have a sound file that you want the world to hear. Perhaps you have a band that has done some recording, or maybe you wish to provide an audio explanation of something on your website. It is very easy to embed a sound file to your webpage that can be played automatically or upon the reader pressing "play".

When hosting any audio, you must be certain that the material is yours to freely distribute. You must be either the creator or hold legal rights to distribute the material.

Embedding Audio

To embed audio, you must first make sure the file to be played is in the same folder as your htm file. The sound file should be in either wav format or midi. Although much larger, .wav files are used for this as they will play on any media player and generally play more consistently. You will learn more information on sound files in the Audio module.

The embed code for a sound player looks like the following. I have used the file together.wav as my example:

```
<embed src="together.wav" autostart="false"
width="140" height="60" loop="false">
</embed>
```

This would be entered somewhere between the body tags of your HTML code.

Lets break that down by each attribute

<embed src="together.wav"
Tells the browser to play the file "together.wav"

autostart="false"
Tells the browser not to automatically play the sound file. If you wish the sound to begin when the website is displayed, the autoplay value is "true".

width="140" height="60"
Determine the size of the sound controls. Here 140 x 60 pixels

loop="false"
Tell the browser not to repeat (loop) the file. If this is set at "true" or "infinite," it will continually loop – potentially very annoying!

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Activity 3 – Make this Page!

For this activity, you must recreate the webpage shown below. The video's you choose to host may be different, but the layout and fonts must be the same. *The videos must be playable from the school.* To help determine which fonts were used, refer to the font chart at the back of this document.

This webpage also features hosted sound, so you may have to create an audio file for this activity using audacity or sound recorder. There are also many sites from which you can download sound files. Remember, .wav or .midi work best!

Final Project

You are now ready to tackle website creation. A website is a collection of webpages linked together. For your website you will need to create at least two pages that meet the following criteria:

- Have a consistent look over all pages (fonts, color, headings)
- Have a consistent theme (personal page, favorite artist, team)
- Feature at least one table (per site)
- Feature at least one embedded video or audio (per site)
- Have ***hosted*** sound embedded with visible controls
- Have at least one picture (per page)
- Each page must link to the other page
- Have at least one link to an external webpage
- Feature an email link
- Have headings with different fonts

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Javascript - ***Optional***

Java is another programming language that may be used in conjunction with HTML. Learning Java would be another full module in itself, so for this, you need only to be aware that it may be used. Java scripts can be placed inside the body of a HTML document to provide special effects such as falling leaves on a page or to create a game.

The following Script is from http://www.dynamicdrive.com and pastes directly into your HTML code. This script will create a fly-in Title screen. To customize the title, change the bold title below.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Your Table's Ready</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<div style="position:absolute;color:black" id="test"></div>
<body onload="position_at_top();expand()">
<script>

//This script created by Steve Bomer (steveb03@yahoo.com)
//Modified by Dynamic Drive for NS6, additional features
//Visit Dynamicdrive.com to get it!

//Change the message below
var themessage="Welcome to Dynamic Drive!"
var fontsize=10
//Below determines how long the message will appear before disappearing. 3000=3
seconds
var appearfor=3000

function position_at_top(){
if (document.layers)
document.test.top=pageYOffset
else if (document.all){
test.innerHTML='<div align=center><font face="Arial">'+themessage+'</font></div>'
setTimeout("test.style.top=document.body.scrollTop+10;test.style.left=document.body.scro
llLeft+10",100)
}
else if (document.getElementById){
document.getElementById("test").innerHTML='<div align=center><font
face="Arial">'+themessage+'</font></div>'
document.getElementById("test").style.top=pageYOffset
}
}
```

```
function expand(){
if (document.layers){
document.test.document.write('<div align=center style="font-size:'+fontsize+'px"><font
face="Arial">'+themessage+'</font></div>')
document.test.document.close()
}
else if (document.all)
test.style.fontSize=fontsize+'px'
else if (document.getElementById)
document.getElementById("test").style.fontSize=fontsize+'px'
fontsize+=5
if (fontsize>90){
if (document.layers)
setTimeout("document.test.visibility='hide'",appearfor)
else if (document.all)
setTimeout("test.style.visibility='hidden'",appearfor)
else if (document.getElementById)
setTimeout("document.getElementById('test').style.visibility='hidden'",appearfor)
return
}
else
setTimeout("expand()",50)
}
</script>
<CENTER><H2>Tables with Borders</H2></CENTER>
<P>
<TABLE Border= “2” bgcolor="green" cellspacing="10" cellpadding="15">
<TR>
<TD bgcolor="red">1</TD>
<TD>2</TD>
<TD>3</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD>4</TD>
<TD>5</TD>
<TD>6</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

There are many sites which offer free javascripts for you to use on your page. Read script directions carefully before attempting to use a java applet.

Assessment Tools

1. Journal/Portfolio
2. Peer/Self-Evaluation
3. Scoring Rubrics
4. Class Presentation

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Self-Evaluation

Category	4	3	2	1
1. Following Instructions & Problem Solving	I always read instructions and attempted to solve problems prior to asking for help.	I usually read instructions and sometimes tried to solve problems on my own before asking for help.	I sometimes read instructions, but I didn't try to solve problems on my own before asking for help.	Instead of reading instructions, I always asked the teacher "what to do" consistently.
2. Attitude	I always had a positive attitude.	I had a positive attitude the majority of the time.	I usually had a positive attitude, but sometimes complained about the tasks assigned.	I often had a negative attitude.
3. Focus on the Task	I always stayed focused on the task and was very self-directed.	I stayed on task most of the time.	I was focused on the task some of the time, but needed to be reminded to stay on task sometimes.	I was rarely focused on the task and let others do the work.
4. Working with Others	I always listened to, shared with, and supported the efforts of others. I Worked well with my partner.	I usually listened to, shared with, and supported the efforts of others. I never caused "issues" with my partner.	I often listened to, shared with, and supported the efforts of my partner, but I was sometimes not a good team member.	I was often not a good team member.
5. Applied Effort	My work reflected my best possible effort.	I put a strong effort into my work.	My work reflected a basic effort. I could have done more.	I put very little effort into Tech Arts.

Student Score:

Rubric created by Ryan Casey Montague Intermediate School

DRAFT

Grade 7/8 IT Modules
Introductory Student Survey
Souris Consolidated School
Stephen MacSwain

Name: _____

The purpose of this survey is to try to gain an understanding about how you learn and the role of computers in your learning. Please answer the questions as honestly as you can.

1. Do you have a computer at home?

2. Do you think computers can help you learn?

3. Do you find working with computers difficult?

Students: Please select the letter that describes what you can do at the present time. Selecting letter D indicates that you can also do A, B and C.

1. Basic Computer Use
A- I do not use a computer.
B- I start the computer, open, use and close programs on my own.
C- I open programs from icons and the Start bar and use more than one program at the same time.
D- I teach myself how to use new programs and discover additional program features on my own.

2. Computer Terminology
A-I don't know the names of the parts of a computer.
B-I can identify the monitor, keyboard, mouse and CPU.
C-I know the drive letters for the hard drive, floppy drive and CD-ROM drive.
D-I can put a computer system together by plugging in the mouse, keyboard, monitor, phone cable, and printer cable.

3. Keyboarding
A-I don't know how to type.
B-I use two fingers to type (hunt and peck method)
C-I can type with all my fingers on the keyboard and looking at the keys.
D-I can type with all my fingers on the keyboard, without looking at the keys.

4. Windows Desktop
A-I don't know what the desktop is or where to find it.
B-I use the desktop icons to start applications.
C-I know how to add a new folder to the desktop.

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D-I know how to open and resize multiple windows on the desktop.

5. Windows Terminology
A-I don't know how to open, save a document or close out of a Windows application.
B-I know the difference between the Title bar and the Taskbar.
C-I know how to minimize a window and then retrieve it from the Taskbar.
D-I use keystrokes to do actions in Windows like copying, cutting, pasting, and closing windows.

6. File Management
A- I do not save any documents I create using the computer.
B- I select, open and save documents on different drives.
C- I use Windows Explorer or My Computer to locate drives and files.
D- I create folders to organize my files and maintain my student account on the school server.

7. E-mail
A- I do not use e-mail.
B- I compose and send appropriate e-mail messages outside of school.
C- I organize my mail folders to save messages and delete those I no longer need.
D- I use e-mail to request or send information for research or school projects.

8. Word Processing
A- I do not use a word processor.
B- I use a word processor for basic writing tasks.
C- I use word processor tools (copy, cut, and paste text, change font style, spell check, grammar check) to edit my work.
D- I revise and improve the content of my previous drafts and publish a quality document.

9. Graphics
A- I do not use graphics with my word processing pieces.
B- I create pictures with painting and drawing programs and use clip art.
C- I select and insert graphics in order to make a point or illustrate what I have learned.
D- I edit clip art, scan graphics and modify them using a graphic editor (Photoshop, Paint Shop Pro)

10. Desktop Publishing
A- I do not use a publishing program.
B- I use templates or wizards to create a published document.
C- I create original publications from a blank page combining design elements such as columns, clip art, tables, word art and captions.
D- I design original publications that communicate to others what I've learned

11. Digital Photography is something
A- I know nothing about!
B- I am familiar with and can handle a camera pretty well.
C-something I want to learn more about as I own my own camera.
D- I know inside out. I could teach this class.

12. Computer Programming is
A-something that scares me!
B-something I'm interested in but have limited knowledge.

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C- something I have some experience with and can't wait to dive in and learn more.
D- That is old news to me, I design games at home for fun!

13. Digital Audio
A- I have no idea what digital audio is nor do I care to!
B- use it daily, but never gave it much thought how it works.
C- have experience working with Windows Sound Recorder and Audacity.
D-comes easy to me and am quite knowledgeable about it.
My top three choices for the modules we will work on this term are:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

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HTML Webpage Re-Creation
Evaluation

Teacher Name:

Student Name: _____

Evaluated by: _____

CATEGORY	4	3	2	1
Tables	The page features a table with 6 equal cells. Cells are defined with a small border.	Page features a table with 6 equal cells. Cell definition is done using large borders or no borders	Page features a table with unequal 6 cells.	Tables are non-existent , are vertical, or do not maintain a consistent layout
Requirements	The pages are virtual mirrors	All requirements are met, with 1 error.	Less than three requirements were not completely met.	The pages are not comparable. More work is required.

Student score:_____

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HTML Webpage Design
Peer Evaluation

Teacher Name:

Student Name: _____

Evaluated by: _____

CATEGORY	4	3	2	1
Presentation	Well-rehearsed with smooth delivery that holds audience attention.	Rehearsed with fairly smooth delivery that holds audience attention most of the time.	Delivery not smooth, but able to maintain interest of the audience most of the time.	Delivery not smooth and audience attention often lost.
Requirements	All requirements are met and exceeded.	All requirements are met.	One requirement was not completely met.	More than one requirement was not completely met.
Content	Covers topic in-depth with details and examples. Subject knowledge is excellent.	Includes essential knowledge about the topic. Subject knowledge appears to be good.	Includes essential information about the topic but there are 1-2 factual errors.	Content is minimal OR there are several factual errors.
Workload	The workload is divided and shared equally by all team members.	The workload is divided and shared fairly by all team members, though workloads may vary from person to person.	The workload was divided, but one person in the group is viewed as not doing his/her fair share of the work.	The workload was not divided OR several people in the group are viewed as not doing their fair share of the work.
Originality	Product shows a large amount of original thought. Ideas are creative and inventive.	Product shows some original thought. Work shows new ideas and insights.	Uses other people's ideas (giving them credit), but there is little evidence of original thinking.	Uses other people's ideas, but does not give them credit.

Student score:_____

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Index 1
Hex Color Codes Reference Chart

Red	#FF0000	White	#FFFFFF
Turquoise	#00FFFF	Light Grey	#C0C0C0
Light Blue	#0000FF	Dark Grey	#808080
Dark Blue	#0000A0	Black	#000000
Light Purple	#FF0080	Orange	#FF8040
Dark Purple	#800080	Brown	#804000
Yellow	#FFFF00	Burgundy	#800000
Pastel Green	#00FF00	Forest Green	#808000
Pink	#FF00FF	Grass Green	#408080

Example:

<FONT COLOR= "#808000">Changing text colour is easy</FONT>

Using hex code #808000 will display a Forest Green font.

Note There are many other hex color codes available. To find more codes, please use the following link, or search the internet for "Hex Color Codes."
http://www.computerhope.com/htmcolor.htm

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HTML Font Codes

Font Name	HTML	Example
ABLib BT	...	ABLib BT --- ABCdef123
Amazone BT	...	Amazone BT --- ABCdef123
Americana	...	Americana --- ABCdef123
Arial	...	Arial --- ABCdef123
Arial Black	...	**Arial Black — ABCdef123**
Bookman Old Style	...	Bookman Old Style --- ABCdef123
Broadway BT	...	Broadway BT --- ABCdef123
Brush Script MT	...	*Brush Script MT --- ABCdef123*
Chicago	...	Chicago --- ABCdef123
Comic Sans MS	...	**Comic Sans MS --- ABCdef123**
Courier	...	Courier --- ABCdef123
Courier New	...	Courier New --- ABCdef123
Helvetica	...	Helvetica --- ABCdef123
Lithos Black	...	Lithos Black --- ABCdef123
Modern	...	Modern --- ABCdef123
MS Sans Serif	...	MS Sans Serif — ABCdef123
MS Serif	...	MS Serif --- ABCdef123
MS-DOS CP 932	...	MS-DOS CP 932 --- ABCdef123
New Century	...	New Century --- ABCdef123
Park Avenue BT	...	Park Avenue BT --- ABCdef123
Roman	...	Roman --- ABCdef123
Script	...	*Script --- ABCdef123*
Small Fonts	Small Fonts...	**Small Fonts --- ABCdef123**
Swiss	...	Swiss --- ABCdef123
Symbol	Symbol...	Symbol --- ABCdef123
Times Roman	...	Times Roman --- ABCdef123
Times New Roman	...	Times New Roman --- ABCdef123
Wide Latin	...	**Wide Latin — ABCdef123**
Wing Dings	WingDings...	WingDings --- ABCdef123