

## COMMON XHTML TAGS

### HEADING STYLES

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# Heading 1

## Heading 2

### Heading 3

#### Heading 4

##### Heading 5

###### Heading 6

Headings are an important part of any document, not only because they make a page easier to read but also because they split a page up into sections with varying degrees of importance. Think about when you read a newspaper, the bigger the headline, the more important the story is!

In XHTML there are six different heading styles. Heading 1 is the most important, and heading 6 is the least important. In general, we tend only to use headings 1, 2 and 3 as most documents have little need for the other subsections. The diagram to the left shows a example of the six heading styles.

The example below shows how the diagram was produced. Note that there are no line breaks specified in the code; headings start on a new line automatically.

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
<h4>Heading 4</h4>
<h5>Heading 5</h5>
<h6>Heading 6</h6>
```

### ALIGNMENT TAGS

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You can align HTML elements to the left, right, or center:

```
<h3 align="left">Aligned left</h3>
```

```
<h3 align="center">Aligned center</h3>
```

```
<h3 align="right">Aligned right</h3>
```

This results:

**Aligned left**

**Aligned center**

**Aligned right**

### BOLD

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You specify bold text with the **<b>** tag.

Typing this code: **<b>This text is bold.</b>**

Results in this: **This text is bold.**

## ITALICS

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You specify italic text with the *<i>* tag.

Typing this code:

```
<i>This text is italicised.</i>
```

Results in this: *This text is italicised.*

## NEW PARAGRAPH

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The *<p>* tag defines a paragraph.

```
<html>
<body>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## LINE BREAKS

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Typing this code:

```
<p>Here is a...<br />line break.</p>
```

Results in this:

Here is a  
line break.

## HORIZONTAL RULE

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Typing this code: Here's a horizontal rule... *<hr />* ...

Results in this:

Here's a horizontal rule...

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## COLOR NAMES

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The most common methods for specifying colors are by using the color name or the hexadecimal value.

Hexadecimal values are a combination of letters and numbers. The numbers go from 0 - 9 and the letters go from A to F. When using hexadecimal color values in your HTML/CSS, you precede the value with a hash (#). Although hexadecimal values may look a little weird at first, you'll soon get used to them.

There are 16 color names (as specified in the HTML 4.0 specification). The chart below shows these color names and their corresponding hexadecimal value.

Color	Color Name	Hexadecimal Value	Color	Color Name	Hexadecimal Value
	Black	#000000		Green	#008000
	Silver	#c0c0c0		Lime	#00ff00
	Gray	#808080		Olive	#808000
	White	#ffffff		Yellow	#ffff00
	Maroon	#800000		Navy	#000080
	Red	#ff0000		Blue	#0000ff
	Purple	#800080		Teal	#008080
	Fuchsia	#ff00ff		Aqua	#00ffff

You can make up your own colors by simply entering any six digit hexadecimal value (preceded by a hash). In the following example, we're using the same code as above. The only difference is that, instead of using "blue" as the value, we're using its hexadecimal equivalent (which is #0000ff):

```
<h3 style="color:#0000ff">HTML Colors</h3>
```

This results in:

**HTML Colors**

## FONTS

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### The HTML <font> Tag

With HTML code like this, you can specify both the size and the type of the browser output :

```
<p>
<font size="2" face="Verdana">
Type your text.
</font>
</p>
```

```
<p>
<font size="3" face="Times">
Type your text.
</font>
</p>
```

Attribute	Example	Purpose
size="number"	size="2"	Defines the font size
size="+number"	size="+1"	Increases the font size
size="-number"	size="-1"	Decreases the font size
face="face-name"	face="Times"	Defines the font-name
color="color-value"	color="#eef000"	Defines the font color
color="color-name"	color="red"	Defines the font color

## INSERTING AN IMAGE

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<http://www.webstartcenter.com/howto/graphics.php>

This is a great site for more information.