

# Introduction to HTML Programming

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## Introduction

So you've been bouncing around the World Wide Web for a while now and aren't impressed with what you see. A lot of what's out there is pretty boring, pretty meaningless, not to mention ugly. You know that can do better. You've got ideas. You've got an agenda. You've got design savvy. And after wandering through garbageman page after garbageman page all to the tune of an inflated telephone or cable bill, you're mad as hell and you're not going to take it anymore.

You're going to create your own World Wide Web page.

Hold on! Before you join the countless legions of weenies with web pages there are a few things you must know. First, if you intend to create your page using Oakland University as your "provider", you need to acquire an OUCA account (also known more widely as an e-mail account). An OUCA account provides you with space on the university web server where you can build your web site. Every student, faculty or staff member should automatically have an OUCA account. If you are not sure if you have one, please check with University Technology Services (UTS).

This basic manual will help you with the rest. Before you get started, however, it's important to understand that there are many ways you can create HTML files. Most people find it easiest to create their page on a floppy disk using a simple desktop computer word processor (such as Windows Notepad). The idea is that while you're creating the page, you're working exclusively off the floppy disk. Then, when you're done, you upload the required files off the disk and onto the WWW server. This manual is written for such a procedure, so before continuing, make sure you have a blank, formatted, high-density disk on hand.

Also, please be aware that **this manual was written primarily for Windows users**. Fortunately, most of the processes described are very similar on other platforms.

So, without further ado, let's take a look at the first step in getting published on the web - creating your HTML index page.

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## II. Creating your HTML index page

### Downloading Graphics in Your Browser

At the risk of sounding hopelessly shallow, the World Wide Web derives most of its appeal from its ability to display pretty pictures. This shouldn't come as a surprise - consider how much more interesting an article about the Emerald Tree Boa of South America becomes when you can see a picture of it in all its scaly, green glory. Incorporating graphics into your page is not all that easy, however, since most of us aren't graphic artists and don't have a library of our own original, computer generated art to draw on. So what's a budding web developer to do?

Well, believe it or not, most web browsers let you capture graphics right off the web - that's right, any graphic, anywhere, anytime. Virtually any graphic out there is fair game (of course, you should always respect copyright laws).

So how do you capture (download) a graphic? Well, for the page you're about to create, you're going to need two graphics, shown below:



To download these graphics to your floppy disk, follow this procedure:

1. Start up Microsoft Internet Explorer and connect to the following sites:

<http://www2.oakland.edu/ufo.gif>

<http://www2.oakland.edu/marble.jpg>

2. Right click on the UFO graphic - a menu should appear. From this menu, select "SAVE PICTURE AS". A window will then appear that allows you to specify where to save the graphic to - record the name of the graphic and then change the drive specifier to A:\. Once you've done this, click on OK. The file will then be saved to your A: drive.

If you wish to specify another area to save the file to (say the desktop) simply select it from the pull down. Easy, huh? Now that you have the graphics on your disk, you can use them on your web site. Note that you should always store your graphic files in the same location as your index file, otherwise you have to resort to "file pathing" in your code, which is usually more trouble than it's worth.

Don't forget that you can capture ANY graphic on the web using the procedure described above. Remember that many graphic images are copyrighted, however; don't download these. If you want to use "free" art, go to a web search engine and do a search for free art, clipart, graphics, images or backgrounds.

### **Create the Index File**

If you've used the World Wide Web before, you know that most "sites" start off at a home page which leads to other sub-pages. For instance, when you go to the Oakland University site, you start off at a main page that branches out to many different sub-pages. This main page is called the "index file" in HTMLese, and has a filename of **index.htm**. Your starting page should also have the name **index.htm**; the technical reason for this is that the web server (which coordinates the downloading of pages to your web browser) is conditioned to look for this file first.

To create your index file, insert a blank, formatted working diskette into the A: drive. Pull up the START menu and select RUN. In the OPEN field, type in notepad **a:index.htm** and press ENTER. This should start notepad with a blank file called **index.htm**. Note that if you are using a platform other than Windows feel free to use any text editor on your system. You can even use Microsoft Word or WordPerfect, so long as when you save the file, you save it as type=text.

## Create the HTML Starter Codes

You should have a blank Notepad window on your screen. Type the following text into this window, exactly as it appears below:

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

The text items you just typed are starting codes found in almost every HTML file. Each specific text item is referred to as a tag - for instance, <HTML>, <TITLE>, and </HTML> are all distinct tags. A tag with no slash in front of it designates a "standalone" or beginning tag, while a tag with a slash in front of it designates a closing tag. For instance, <TITLE> is the starting tag and </TITLE> is the ending tag. A two part tag of this type is often referred to as a paired tag. All the tags shown above are paired tags.

Why paired tags? Well, text appearing between the opening and closing tags of a paired tag set takes on specific attributes designated by that tag. For instance, text that appears between the <BODY> and </BODY> tags is designated as body text. Text that appears between <B> and </B> (bold tags) will appear in a **bold typeface**. Once you're done typing in the starter tags, save the document and then preview it in your web browser as explained in section III, Viewing your Page. At this point, the page should be completely blank.

## Input the Title

See the two tags that say <TITLE></TITLE>? Type the title of your document into the space between the opening and closing TITLE tags. The text you type here will appear along the title bar of the web browser when someone loads the page, and should be descriptive of your page. Go ahead and type "Skywatch Home Page" in between the TITLE tags. When you're finished, the TITLE line should look like this:

```
<TITLE>Skywatch Home Page</TITLE>
```

Once you're done, save the document and then preview it in your web browser as explained in section III, Viewing your Page. The browser title bar should now sat "Skywatch Home Page".

## Input the Body Text

99% of your document will appear between the opening and closing BODY tags. We're going to create the "Skywatch Home Page", a web page dedicated to investigation of extraterrestrial phenomena. Duplicate the body text below in your own document, and make sure to place a <P> tag before each new paragraph - this will insert a blank line. Note that you don't have to retype the <BODY> and </BODY> tags - just the stuff in between.

```
<BODY>
<P>The Skywatch Home Page - Your Eyes in the Sky
<P>Welcome to Skywatch, the World Wide Web's largest provider of services relating to the
observation, investigation, and infiltration of our planet by extraterrestrial forces. We
specialize in many different areas of alien investigation, including UFO sitings, alien
abduction, and the ongoing government effort to reverse engineer recovered alien
technology.
<P>Although there are those who would thwart our efforts, we stand united in our resolve
to prove that WE ARE NOT ALONE in the universe. Not convinced? Well check out the
following links and decide for yourself:
</BODY>
```

Once you're done, save the document and then preview it in your web browser as explained in section III, Viewing your Page. The page should now have three broken paragraphs in it.

## Adding a line

See the block of text that says "The Skywatch Home Page - Your Eyes in the Sky"? This is our masthead, and logically, we want to offset this from the rest of the text to make it stand out. The first thing you can do to make this happen is to add a line under it by placing an <HR> tag under it. To do this, duplicate the <HR> line, as shown below:

```
<BODY>
<P>The Skywatch Home Page - Your Eyes in the Sky
<HR>
```

Once you're done, save the document and then preview it in your web browser as explained in section III, Viewing your Page. There should now be a line under the masthead.

## Accentuating Text

To add further emphasis to the masthead, make it bold by placing a <B> tag at the beginning of the masthead and a </B> tag at the end of the masthead, like this:

```
<B>The Skywatch Home Page - Your Eyes in the Sky</B>
```

Once you're done, save the document and then preview it in your web browser as explained in section III, Viewing your Page. "The Skywatch Home Page - Your Eyes in the Sky" should now appear in bold. To further accentuate the title, make it large by placing a <FONT SIZE=+1> tag at the beginning of the masthead and the </FONT> tag at the end, like this:

```
<FONT SIZE=+1><B>The Skywatch Home Page - Your Eyes in the Sky</B></FONT>
```

Once you're done, save the document and then preview it in your web browser as explained in section III, Viewing your Page. "The Skywatch Home Page - Your Eyes in the Sky" should now appear in bold and large typeface. Note that you can manually manipulate the size of any text using the FONT SIZE code from a range of "-7" (very small) to "+7" (very large).

## Centering Text

To center a block of text, just surround it with <CENTER> and </CENTER> tags. Go ahead and center the masthead by inserting the appropriate CENTER tags, as follows:

```
<CENTER><FONT SIZE=+1><B>The Skywatch Home Page - Your Eyes in the
sky</B></FONT></CENTER>
```

Once you're done, save the document and then preview it in your web browser as explained in section III, Viewing your Page. "The Skywatch Home Page - Your Eyes in the Sky" should now be centered.

## Adding a bullet / number list

To add a bullet or number list, first type in your list, isolating each item on its own line. Then place an <LI> tag before each item. Finally, place a <UL> tag at the beginning of the list and a </UL> tag at the end of the list. Let's create a three item list at the bottom of our Skywatch page by duplicating the list shown below (it's between the paragraph that ends "decide for yourself" and the </BODY> tag):

```
<BODY>
<P><CENTER><FONT SIZE=+1><B>The Skywatch Home Page - Your Eyes in the
Sky</B></FONT></CENTER>
<P><HR>
<P>Welcome to Skywatch, the World Wide Web's largest provider of services relating to the
observation, investigation, and infiltration of our planet by extraterrestrial forces. We
specialize in many different areas of alien investigation, including UFO sightings, alien
abduction, and the ongoing government effort to reverse engineer recovered alien
technology.
<P>Although there are those who would thwart our efforts, we stand united in our resolve
to prove that WE ARE NOT ALONE in the universe. Not convinced? Well check out the
following links and decide for yourself:
<UL>
<LI>UFO Sightings
<LI>Alien Abductions
<LI>UFO related Government Projects
</UL>
</BODY>
```

Once you're done, save the document and then preview it in your web browser as explained in section III, Viewing your Page. You should now see a three item bulleted list at the bottom of your page.

If you want the list to be sequentially numbered (rather than bulleted), you can change the <UL> and </UL> tags to <OL> and </OL> respectively. Also, note that lists automatically "break" each line, so you don't have to put a tag before each list item.

## Nesting Lists

Although nesting lists (i.e., building one list into the middle of another) can get complicated, it's also very useful to know about, so here it is. Let's say we want to add two items under "UFO sightings" regarding recent UFO sightings over Moscow and Phoenix respectively. These items should be indented from the master list and form their own little sub list. To do this, make the following modifications to your list:

```
<UL>
<LI>UFO Sightings
<UL>
<LI>UFO's over Moscow<br>
<LI>UFO's over Phoenix<br>
</UL>
<LI>Alien Abductions
<LI>UFO related Government Projects
</UL>
</BODY>
```

Once you're done, save the document and then preview it in your web browser as explained in section III, Viewing your Page. You should now see a two item list under "UFO sightings".

## Changing a list type

You may at times want to create lists with something other than normal numbers and circular bullets. The TYPE parameter, which you place in the opening list code (UL or OL) lets you do this. The possible types for bullet lists are <UL TYPE=circle>, <UL TYPE=disk>, and <UL TYPE=circle>. The possible types for number lists are <OL TYPE=1,2,3>, <OL TYPE=I,II,III>, <OL TYPE=A,B,C>, <OL TYPE=i,ii,iii>, and <OL TYPE=a,b,c>. Let's try changing our list so that the main list is "roman numerals" and the sub list is in "square bullets". Change your list codes so that they resemble the following - don't forget to change the closing UL tag to an OL tag at the bottom of the list!:

```
<OL TYPE=I, II, III>
<LI>UFO Sightings
<UL TYPE=SQUARE>
<LI>UFO's over Moscow
<LI>UFO's over Phoenix
</UL>
<LI>Alien Abductions
<LI>UFO related Government Projects
</OL>
</BODY>
```

Once you're done, save the document and then preview it in your web browser as explained in section III, Viewing your Page. You should now see the main list appearing in roman numerals, and the sub list in square bullets.

## Adding a Hypertext link

While surfing the web, you often come across "clickable text" that, when you click on it, sends you to another part of the document, a new document, or to another site completely. This is referred to as hypertext. There are three different type of hypertext links you can make within an HTML document : an internal link (which allows you to jump to another part of the current document), an external file link (which lets you jump to another document (file) on the same site), and an external site link (which lets you jump to another site completely). The tags used to create all three types of links are listed below:

```
Internal Link (target) = <A NAME="TOP">Skywatch Home Page</A><br>
Internal Link (jump point) = <A HREF="#TOP">Return to top of document</A>
External File Link = <A HREF="abduct.htm">Alien Abduction Page</A>
External Site Link = <A HREF="http://www.ranch51.com">Ranch 51</A>
```

Note that the internal tag warrants a little special discussion, since it is really a two part tag - the first paired tag (<A NAME> and </A>) defines where you want to land when you click on the hypertext, while the second paired tag (<A HREF> and </A>) defines where you want to jump from.

Let's try adding some hypertext links into our own Skywatch document. Change your code so that it resembles the following - be careful when doing this - the required codes are scattered throughout the document.

```

<BODY>
<P><CENTER><FONT SIZE=+1><B><strong><A NAME="TOP"></strong>The Skywatch Home Page - Your
Eyes in the
Sky<strong></A></strong></B></FONT></CENTER>
<P><HR>
<P>Welcome to Skywatch, the World Wide Web's largest provider of services relating to the
observation, investigation, and infiltration of our planet by extraterrestrial forces. We
specialize in many different areas of alien investigation, including UFO sightings, alien
abduction, and the ongoing government effort to reverse engineer recovered alien
technology.
<P>Although there are those who would thwart our efforts, we stand united in our resolve
to prove that WE ARE NOT ALONE in the universe. Not convinced? Well check out the
following links and decide for yourself:
<OL>
<LI><A HREF="ufosight.htm">UFO Sightings</A>
<UL>
<LI><A HREF="http://www.schmitzware.com/ufo.html">UFO's over Moscow </A>
<LI><A HREF="http://sloopy.ud.ohio-state.edu/~sebring/ufo_page.html">UFO's over
Phoenix</A>
</UL>
<LI><A HREF="abduct.htm">Alien Abductions</A>
<LI><A HREF="project.htm">UFO related Government Projects</A>
</OL>
<A HREF="#TOP">Return to top of document</A>
</BODY>

```

Once you're done, save the document and then preview it in your web browser as explained in section III, Viewing your Page. The items in the list should all be clickable (although most won't work, since they're referencing files you haven't created yet). Also, at the bottom of the screen you should have a clickable section of text that says "return to top" - when you click on this, you should return to the top of the document.

In this example, the masthead is marked as the target for an internal link with the <A NAME> and </A> tags. At the bottom of the document, the text "Return to top of document" is marked as the internal link jump point, so that when you click on "Return to top of document", you go back up to the masthead. The numbered list items are each linked to distinct files (ufosight.htm, abduct.htm, and project.htm respectively).

You'd have to create each of these files and store them in the same location as index.htm for these links to work. Finally, the bulleted list items are linked to external sights (www.schmitzware.com/ufo.html and sloopy.ud.ohio-state.edu/~sebring/ufo\_page.html respectively). One last important note : all of the hypertext reference tags are paired - that is, they consist of two separate tags that surround a block of text. Don't forget to include the closing tag (</A>) at the end of the text block, or else the link won't work!

## Changing the background color of your page

To change the background color of your page, modify the opening BODY tag of your file with the BGCOLOR=parameter. This BGCOLOR= parameter should either indicate a logical color (BLUE, CYAN, RED, YELLOW, etc) or a hexadecimal color code preceded by a pound symbol (#8E90FF, #C00070, #FFF98, #7CFF98,etc). Let's change the background color of our page to RED by modifying the opening BODY tag, as follows:

```
<BODY BGCOLOR=RED>
```

Once you're done, save the document and then preview it in your web browser as explained in section III, your Page. The page background should now be red.

Now change the opening body tag again so that it resembles this:

```
<BODY BGCOLOR=#C00070>
```

Again, save the document and then preview it in your web browser as explained in section III, Viewing your Page. The background should be a new color.

After you try a few different colors, you're likely to ask "where can I find more of those color codes?" Visit a search engine and do a search for HTML color codes or color wheels for more information.

## Adding a background graphic to your page

To add a background graphic to your page, first download the graphic to your working disk. We already did this way back at the beginning when we grabbed MARBLE.JPG, so we're good to go. Let's now modify the opening BODY tag with the BACKGROUND= parameter so that it points to the graphic, as follows - don't forget to enclose the graphic filename in quotation marks:

```
<BODY BACKGROUND="marble.jpg">
```

Once you're done, save the document and then preview it in your web browser as explained in section III, Viewing your Page. The graphic you downloaded should now be tiled in the background. Note that you can only use graphics with a .GIF and .JPG file extensions.

## Adding a graphic image to your page

To add a graphic image to your page, first download the graphic to your disk. We did this with the UFO.GIF graphic way back at the beginning, so now let's try to add this graphic into our document by adding an IMG SRC tag to the beginning of the paragraph that starts "Welcome to Skywatch". Note that this tag should go AFTER the tag, as shown below:

```
<P><IMG SRC="ufo.jpg">Welcome to Skywatch, the World Wide Web's largest provider of services relating to the observation, investigation, and infiltration of our planet by extraterrestrial forces. We specialize in many different areas of alien investigation, including UFO sightings, alien abduction, and the ongoing government effort to reverse engineer recovered alien technology.
```

Once you're done, save the document and then preview it in your web browser as explained in section III, Viewing your Page. The graphic you downloaded should now appear; by default it will be left aligned and the text will NOT wrap around it. This is usually not what you'll want, so you'll have to add an ALIGN parameter to the IMG SRC tag. You can align graphics LEFT, RIGHT or CENTER - let's change our UFO graphic so that it is aligned RIGHT, as shown below:

```
<IMG SRC="ufo.jpg" ALIGN=RIGHT>
```

Again, save the document and then preview it in your web browser as explained in section III, Viewing your Page. The graphic you downloaded should now appear to the right of the text, which now wraps around the graphic. You may notice after inserting an ALIGN parameter that your text rams right up against the graphic. In order to give the graphic some "breathing room" around its border, let's place a HSPACE=10 parameter in the IMG SRC tag, as follows:

```
<IMG SRC="ufo.jpg" ALIGN=RIGHT HSPACE=10>
```

Again, save the document and then preview it in your web browser as explained in section III, Viewing your Page.

The graphic should now have a larger margin (barely noticable, but it's there). Note that you can hypertext images the same way you can hypertext normal text - just surround the IMG SRC tag with the appropriate hypertext tags. Note also that you can only use graphics with .GIF and .JPG extensions.

## **Tables**

Tables are cool! Unfortunately, they're also way too complicated for for this manual. If you are interested in working with tables, first master what is explained in this manual and then check out the HTML Advanced Programming Supplement - HTML Tables.

## The Finished Product

Guess what - if you've gotten this far you've created your first HTML file! Here's what the full Skywatch HTML code should look like - note that depending on how closely you followed the directions, your code might appear slightly different:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Skywatch Home Page</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BACKGROUND="marble.gif">
<A NAME="TOP"></A>
<P><CENTER><FONT SIZE=+1><B>The Skywatch Home Page - Your Eyes in the
Sky</B></FONT></CENTER>
<P><HR>
<P><IMG SRC="ufo.jpg" ALIGN=RIGHT>Welcome to Skywatch, the World Wide Web's largest
provider of services relating to the observation, investigation, and infiltration of our
planet by extraterrestrial forces. We specialize in many different areas of alien
investigation, including UFO sightings, alien abduction, and the ongoing government effort
to reverse engineer recovered alien technology.
<P> Although there are those who would thwart our efforts, we stand united in our resolve
to prove that WE ARE NOT ALONE in the universe. Not convinced? Well check out the
following links and decide for yourself:<br>
<OL>
<LI><A HREF="ufosight.htm">UFO Sightings</A>
<UL>
<LI><A HREF="http://www.moscowufos.com">UFO's over Moscow</A>
<LI><A HREF="http://www.phoenixufos.com">UFO's over Phoenix</A>
</UL>
<LI><A HREF="abduct.htm">Alien Abductions</A>
<LI><A HREF="project.htm">UFO related Government Projects</A>
</OL>
<A HREF="#TOP">Return to top of document</A>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

And here's what it looks like when you view it in your browser:



## **What else is there to learn?**

What you've seen so far are just the most basic of HTML tags. Most tags can be modified through parameters, and there are new tags appearing all the time. To learn more about tags and see how they're used in real documents, check out Appendix A at the end of this manual and the example source files.

## **III. Viewing your Web Page**

As you create your web page, you'll probably want to preview it. To do this, you must first have a web browser loaded on your machine (Netscape, Mosaic, Internet Explorer, etc). Once you're sure you have a web browser installed, follow this procedure:

- Save the file you're working on to the A: drive. If you are using Windows notepad, you can do this by pulling down the FILE menu and selecting SAVE. If you're using another program / platform, do whatever you need to do to save the file as text format.
- Start up your browser (Internet Explorer).
- In the URL field, type in `a:\index.htm`. Press ENTER and the index page should appear. Note that you can replace "index" with another filename if you are working on a HTML file other than the index file.
- If you are using Windows, you can toggle between open applications (namely Notepad and your browser) by pressing ALT+TAB. This will allow you to quickly switch back and forth between the Notepad and the browser windows so that you can easily preview your work as you make changes.

Note that if the changes you just made don't seem to be apparent, you might need to clear the disk memory cache. To clear the disk and memory cache, you will have to go into your browser options and set up your cache so that it is set to read the page every time you refresh. In Microsoft Internet Explorer, you can pull down TOOLS and select OPTIONS, then "delete files" to clear the cache. On that same screen, under SETTINGS you should set the browser to "check for newer versions of stored pages" on "every visit to the page".

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## **IV. Setting up your OUnet account for WWW Access**

In order to make your web site viewable to the world, you must upload the files to the web server. Specifically, if you are building a personal site, you need to upload them to the personal space which is part of your OUCA account.

By default, all users should already have the file privileges set appropriately on their personal space. In some rare cases, users may have to manually set the privileges. Details for doing this can be found on the OU web community web site, <http://www2.oakland.edu/oucommunity/students.cfm>.

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## **V. Transferring files to your OUCA Account Space**

To transfer files up to your OUCA account space, you will need to use a secure FTP program. These programs allows you to copy the files from your desktop computer up to the web server. Directions for obtaining, installing, and using SCP programs can be found at the OU web community web site, <http://www2.oakland.edu/oucommunity/students.cfm>.

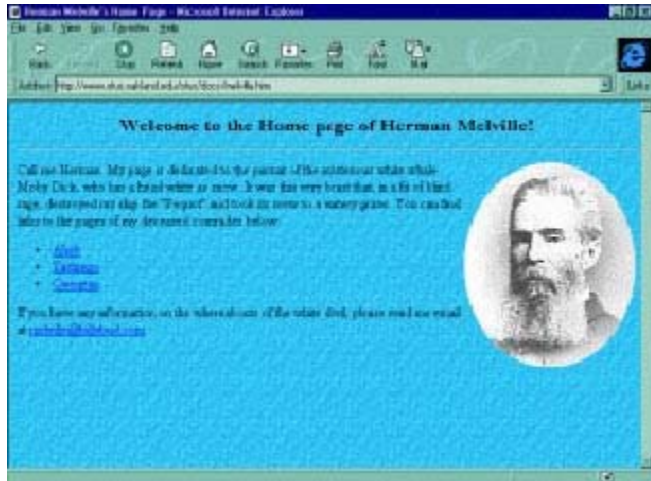
## VI. HTML Templates - Example Source Files

### Example #1: Herman Melville's Home Page

This page features a watery blue background, a single, right aligned graphic of Herman Melville, a vertical line, and a bulleted list. It also features hypertext links and a "mailto" link. This page basically illustrates 90% of what you need to know to create a good web page. If you're using a web browser to view this document, click on the picture at right to view the actual page in its entirety.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<BODY BACKGROUND="water.jpg">
<TITLE>Herman Melville's Home Page</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<P><CENTER><FONT SIZE="+2"><B>Welcome to the Home page of Herman
Melville!</B></FONT></CENTER>
<HR>
<P><IMG SRC="melville.gif" ALIGN=RIGHT>Call me Herman. My page is dedicated to the
pursuit of the mysterious white whale Moby Dick, who has a head white as snow. It was
this very beast that, in a fit of blind rage, destroyed my ship the "Pequod" and took its
crew to a watery grave. You can find links to the pages of my deceased comrades below:
<UL>
<LI><A HREF="ahab.htm">Ahab</A>
<LI><A HREF="tashteg.htm">Tashtego</A>
<LI><A HREF="http://www.harpooners.com/queq.htm">Queequeg</A>
</UL>
<P> If you have any information on the whereabouts of the white devil, please send me
email at <A
HREF="mailto:melville@billybud.com">melville@billybud.com</A>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Here's the way this page will look:



## Example #2: The Soviet Super Fighters Page

This page adds considerably to example 1. It features a frosty blue background and two graphics which are aligned right and left respectively. A horizontal space of 10 has been left on the graphics to avoid "crunching" the text right up onto the graphics. A gradiated graphic line (russian1.gif) provides a little pizzazz at the top and bottom of the page. Normal horizontal lines further subdivide the page. Text is modified throughout with B, EM, FONT FACE and FONT SIZE codes. A list of hypertext links is provided with graphic bullets - notice how this is done differently than in the Melville page example. At the bottom of the page is a graphic button (russian2.jpg) that links back to the top of the document. Finally, this page makes much more extensive use of paragraph and line breaks. While this page still doesn't touch on all that is possible in HTML, it provides you with a few more ideas you can use on your own page. If you're using a web browser to view this document, click on the picture at right to view the actual page in its entirety.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Soviet Super-Fighters</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BACKGROUND="frost.gif">
<A NAME="top"></A>
<CENTER>
<P><FONT FACE=ARIAL SIZE=+3><B>Soviet Super Fighters</B></FONT>
<P><FONT FACE=ARIAL SIZE=+1><I><B>Fact or Fiction?</B></I></FONT>
</CENTER>
<P><IMG SRC="russian1.gif" WIDTH=100%>
<P><IMG SRC="sukhoi.gif" ALIGN=RIGHT HSPACE=10>
<CENTER><FONT FACE=ARIAL SIZE=+1>Sukhoi SU-27 (NATO Designation -
FLANKER)</FONT></CENTER>
Appearing at roughly the same time as the MIG-29, the SU-27 attracted much less attention
from the mainstream press than its Mikoyan counterpart, despite the fact that it was a far
more capable aircraft and represented a quantum leap in the design of combat aircraft.
Rumors by many NATO defense analysts that the Flanker is the most capable air superiority
fighter in the world are not unfounded; data suggests that the Flanker can outperform
anything in the current NATO inventory with the exception of the F-22 Raptor (scheduled
for deployment in 1998). Boasting a combat load of eight radar guided missiles, a 30 MM
cannon, a look down-shoot down phased aperture radar, and an infrared "stealth" search
and track system, the SU-27 is perhaps more deserving of the title "Super Fighter" than
any other Soviet aircraft before it. Ironically, it is likely to be the last, as the
Russian economy is hard pressed to support the type of programs that made the SU-27
possible.
<P><HR>
<P><IMG SRC="mig29.jpg" ALIGN=LEFT HSPACE=10>
<CENTER><FONT FACE=ARIAL SIZE=+1>MIG 29 (NATO Designation - FULCRUM)</FONT></CENTER>
During the legendary "Becca Valley Turkey Shoot" over Israel, American made F-15 Eagles
scored an alarming 100 to 1 kill ratio over opposing MIG-21's, 25's, and 27's. This new
American plane was a "super fighter" in its own right, and the Soviet counter to this
threat was almost immediate : The MIG 29 Fulcrum, a dual engined, short range air
superiority fighter. Using LERX technology and a modern, computer engineered airframe,
the MIG-29 represented a shift in Soviet design philosophy away from mass produced, low-
tech aircraft. In trials, it demonstrated performance similar to the F-16, and was the
first plane in the Soviet inventory to use the feared Soviet infrared search / track
system, a passive detection device which allows the MIG-29 pilot to remain stealthy while
in a combat zone. The Fulcrum is still an eye-turner at international airshows and is
flown by the Russian air-force acrobatic team (similar to the American Blue Angels).
<P><HR>
<P> Almost every Soviet fighter plane has been characterized by the west as a super
fighter at one time or another. Whether this is indicative of western paranoia or of
Soviet design brilliance (or perhaps a little of both) is open to discussion, but one
fact remains indisputable - for 40 years, the Soviets built outstanding aircraft that
were in many ways the equal of their American counterparts.. Below are some links to
other sites describing Soviet "super fighters":
<P><IMG SRC="bullet.gif" HSPACE=5><A HREF="mig29.htm">MIG 25 FOXBAT - The Original Super
Fighter</A><BR>
<IMG SRC="bullet.gif" HSPACE=5><A HREF="su25.htm">SU-25 FROGFOOT - The Russian answer to
the
A-10</A><BR>
<IMG SRC="bullet.gif" HSPACE=5><A HREF="http://www.smc.rus">TU-160 BLACKJACK - Low level
long distance super bomber</A><BR>
<IMG SRC="bullet.gif" HSPACE=5><A HREF="http://www.smc.rus">AN-255 COSSACK - The mother
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of all cargo
planes</A><BR>
<P><IMG SRC="russian1.gif" WIDTH=100%>
<P><A HREF="#top"><IMG SRC="russian2.jpg" BORDER=0></A>
</BODY>
</HTML>

```

And here's the way the page will look:



## Appendix A: Useful Tags

Below are some useful tags discussed in this manual.

Tags	Description
<b>Breaks</b>	
<P>	Paragraph break - breaks lines of text with a blank line
 	Line break - breaks lines of text without a blank line
<b>Line</b>	
<HR>	Inserts a default line
<HR WIDTH=x%>	WIDTH sets line width (length across page, where X is a numeric percent value).
<HR SIZE=x>	SIZE sets the line thickness (where x=1 to 10 pixels).
<HR NOSHADE>	NOSHADE indicates a solid line
<HR ALIGN=left, right, center>	ALIGN sets the line alignment to left, right or center of page
<b>Text Attributes</b>	
<B></B>	Text between these tags will appear in BOLD.
<I></I>	Text between these tags will appear in ITALICS
<U></U>	Text between these tags will appear in UNDERLINE
<BLINK></BLINK>	Text between these tags will BLINK
<SUPER></SUPER>	Text between these tags will appear in SUPERSCRIPIT
<SUB></SUB>	Text between these tags will appear in SUBSCRIPT
<FONT SIZE=x></FONT>	Text between these tags will appear in a specific font size, where X is a value of "+7" to "-7"
<FONT FACE=x></FONT>	Text between these tags will appear in a specific font face, where x is the name of the font on the system (Arial, Helvetica, etc). Note that multiple font selections can be used - seperate each font name with a comma and the browser will use the first font available on the system. Use only those fonts that are standard across many systems
<b>Alignment</b>	
<CENTER></CENTER>	Text between these tags will be CENTERED on the screen
<b>Lists</b>	
<OL></OL> <OL TYPE=1,2,3></OL> <OL TYPE=A,B,C></OL> <OL TYPE=a,b,c></OL> <OL TYPE=I,II,III></OL> <OL TYPE=i,ii,iii></OL>	The OL tag defines the beginning of a number list, while the /OL defines the end of the list. TYPE sets numbering scheme.
<UL></UL> <UL TYPE = circle></UL> <UL TYPE = disk></UL> <UL TYPE = square></UL>	The UL tag defines the beginning of a bullet list, while the /UL tag defines the end of the list. TYPE sets bulleting scheme. <LI> List item. Every item appearing in a list (between the beginning and end list codes) should be preceded by this tag.
<b>Hypertext</b>	
<A NAME="Target text"></A>	Defines an internal hypertext "target" (a "landing point" for a hypertext jump)
<A HREF="#Target text"></A>	Defines an internal hypertext "link" (a "jumping point" for a hypertext jump). #Target text is the A NAME tag you wish to jump to.

<A HREF="filename"></A>	External reference to another HTML file in the same directory as the calling file. To jump to a file in a subdirectory, use /subdirectory-name/filename
<A HREF="http://internet address"></A>	External reference to an HTTP location.
<b>Background Color / Graphics</b>	
<BODY BGCOLOR = "hexvalue">	Sets the background color (in hexadecimal)
<BODY BACKGROUND = "filename">	Tiles a graphic in the page background (stored file)
<b>Graphics</b>	
<IMG SRC = "filename">	Inserts a graphic (stored file).
<IMG SRC = "filename" HEIGHT=x>	HEIGHT manually sets graphic height in pixels or percentage of screen height (use % sign).
<IMG SRC = "filename" WIDTH=x>	WIDTH manually sets graphic width in pixels or percentage of screen width (use %sign)
<IMG SRC = "filename" HSPACE=x>	HSPACE manually sets horizontal space (in pixels) between graphic and text
<IMG SRC = "filename" VSPACE=x>	VSPACE manually sets vertical space (in pixels) between graphic and text
<IMG SRC = "filename" BORDER=x>	BORDER sets the border width (in pixels) of the graphic
<IMG SRC = "filename" ALIGN= right, left, top, bottom, middle>	ALIGN sets the graphic alignment in relation to text