IT Applications Lesson 7^{the} - Text alignment

In this lesson we will see how we can align the text of our page to the left, right and center.

- **1.** Open the exercise from the notepad *course5.html* (school website) and rename the file as *course7.html*.
- **2.** Place the <P> tag in front of the sentences:
 - o The 4th General High School of Athens "Manolis Glezos" is located at 3 Sonierou Street
 - o Today they study around students.
 - o The Orientation Groups that operate in the school are:
- **3.** If you have any
 among these sentences, delete it.
- **4.** Save the file and view it in the browser. If you have followed the above, each of the above suggestions should be on a new line on your page. If not, check if <P> is English.
- **5.** Modify the first <P> to <P ALIGN=CENTER> and see the result.
- **6.** Modify the second <P> to <P ALIGN=RIGHT> and see the result.
- **7.** Modify the third <P> to <P ALIGN=LEFT> and see the result. Why didn't anything change?
- **8.** Modify <P ALIGN=CENTER> to <CENTER>. At the end of the sentence add </CENTER>. What do you notice?
- **9.** Make all the text in verdana font and size 2. If you don't remember, look at the label you saw in the previous lesson (font)
- **10.** Color the heading dark blue (navy). (font again folks!)
- **11.** Make the proposal "Today they study around students» to be aligned in the center.
- **12.** Make the words *sectors* and *teachers* have a navy color.

.... Therefore:

- <P> With this tag you insert a new paragraph, which means that everything you put after that will be on a new line. This tag is one of the few HTML tags that you don't need to declare its end (ie you don't need to write).
- <P align=left>, <P align=center>, <P align=right>

Aligns the text to the left, center and right respectively. If you don't use it, the text will be aligned to the left. The **<P align=center>** has the same effect as **<CENTER>**.

What have we seen so far? The basic structure - skeleton of an html page is the following:

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Title appears at the top of the window of the browser
</title>
<body>
Here appears all the content of the web-page
</body>
```

Other tags (or otherwise tags):

- **<br**> It works like pressing enter, new line
- , <I>, <U>: Makes letters bold, italic and underlined respectively. Tags are closed using the tags, </I> and </U>
- <H1> ..blah blah </H1> : Tag that turns the text between it into a heading. Tags have exactly the same function <H2>, <H3>.. <H6>. H1 is the largest heading while H6 is the smallest heading
- <HR> Inserts a horizontal line. With the color parameter (<HR color=...>) the line takes on the corresponding color
- : Creates an unordered list. A list where each item has a dot to its left.
 By using the parameter type () we can change the initial dot:
 disc (default): filled circle
 circle: unfilled circle
 square: filled square
- ****: Creates an ordered (numbered) list. Corresponding to the previous tag, it can also be parameterized using the type, as follows: **<OL type=""> 1** (default): Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, ...)
 - A: Uppercase letters (A, B, C, ...)
 - a: Lowercase letters (a, b, c, ...)
 - **I:** Uppercase Roman numerals (I, II, III, ...)
 - i: Lowercase Roman numerals (i, ii, iii, ...)
- <TO> Creates a new item in the list. new element
- **<BODY BGCOLOR=#xxxxxx TEXT=#xxxxxx>** It changes the background color of the web page to the one defined by the bgcolor parameter. Similarly, the color of the web page text becomes the one set by the TEXT parameter
- **<BODY BACKGROUND= IMAGE_NAME>**: Sets the image named IMAGE_NAME as the background of the web page. <u>However</u>, this technique is nowadays considered outdated and instead it is suggested to use CSS to place an image as a background on a web page.
- blah blah : Sets
 the color, size, and font of the text enclosed within the and tags. The SIZE parameter
 takes values from 1 to 7.
- <P> : With this tag you insert a new paragraph. For parameters, see previous page.