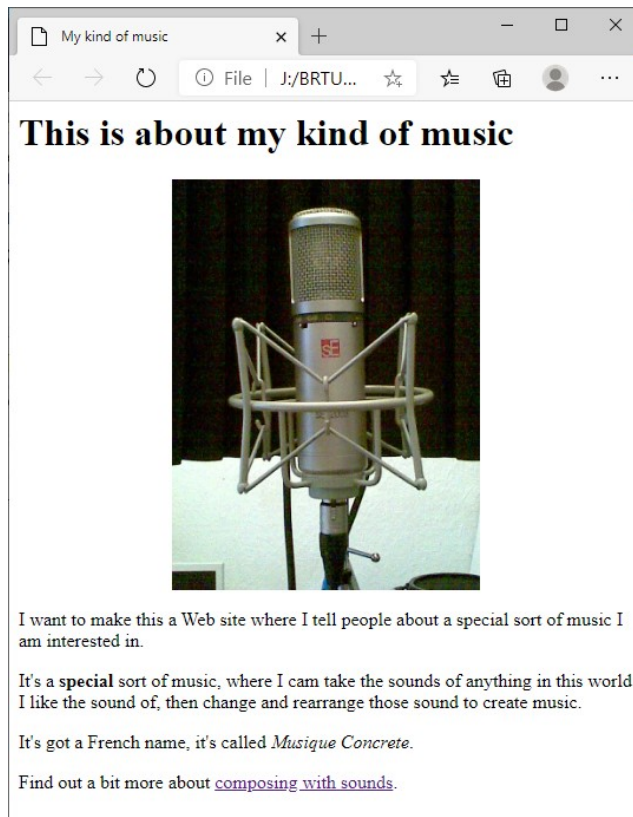


From last time ...

Remember last tie, we found out that `<p align="center"> ... </p>` could put our paragraph into the centre of the page, like this:

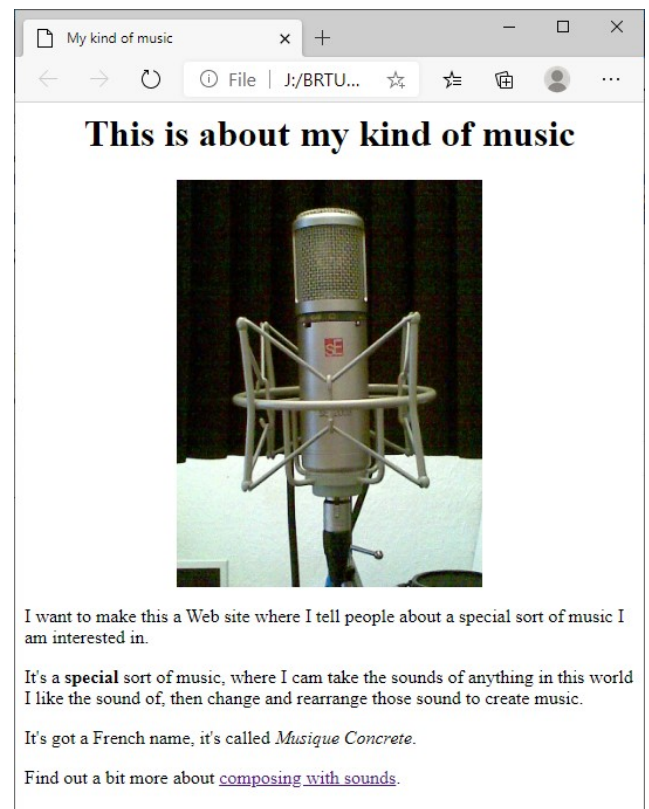


Well, I found another little trick (you might have spotted this one already, if you started experimenting):

The `<h1> ... </h1>` tags can work the same way.

So, with a:

`<h1 Align="center"> ... </h1>` I managed to "tidy-up" my page just a little bit more ...

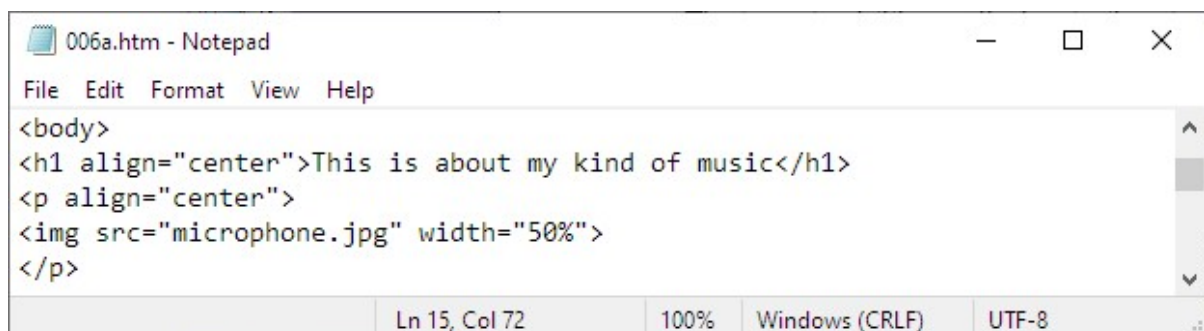


Yeah!

That centred title really is starting to make it look a little bit smart.

Still a bit dry and colourless, but getting to look smart.

I'll drop that last code change at the bottom of this page, then we'll look at getting some colour [or COLOR] into our pages today.



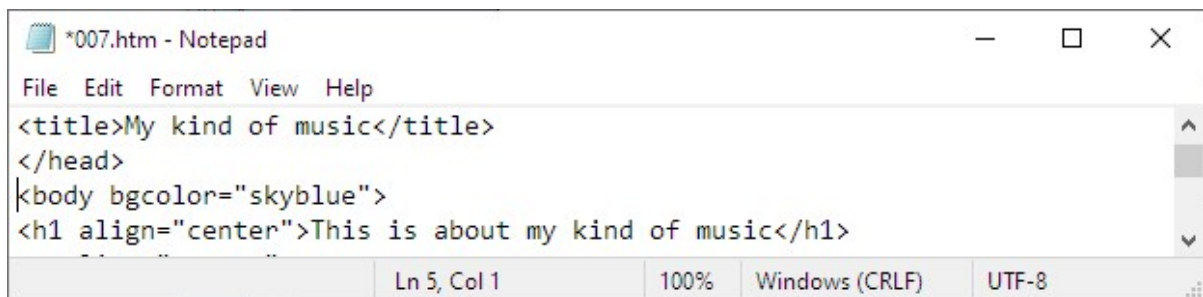
COLOR

I promised this last time, and here it is. Getting some colour onto your page – both the background, and text.

As I said, we have to remember that HTML spells words like center and color the American way in its code, but we should also remember to keep to the British spellings in the text part of our sites.

bgcolor

The **bgcolor** command effects the whole body of the page, so we have to put it inside the start of the **<body>** tag at the start of the body of our page, like this:



```
*007.htm - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<title>My kind of music</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="skyblue">
<h1 align="center">This is about my kind of music</h1>
Ln 5, Col 1    100%    Windows (CRLF)    UTF-8
```

For any of you who are into football, this might be a give-away that I work near Coventry, since Sky Blue is the colour of Coventry City Football Club!

OK, so what change does that tiny extra bit of code in my **<body>** tag make?



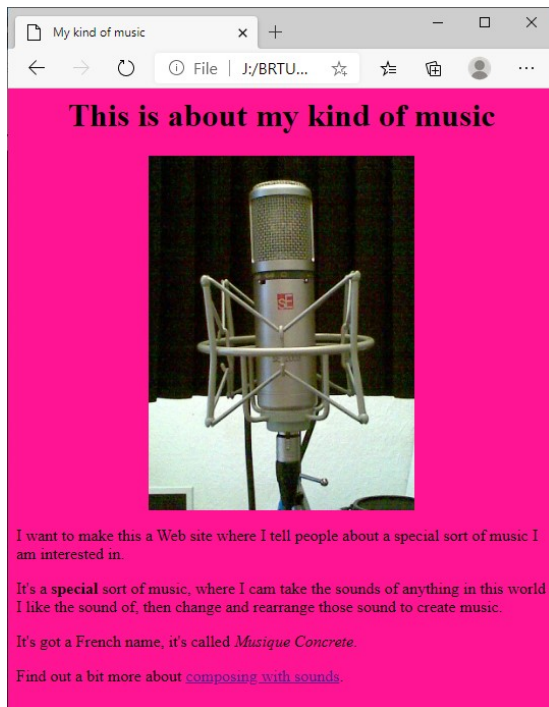
WOW!

Now that really does start to make my site a bit more eye-catching.

Some of you may not think that's the right colour [or color!] for you.

Let me see what a few other colors [or colours] look like – then I'll let you know the 140 colour names you can choose from. You'll probably guess a lot of them, but there are 140 names that HTML knows and understands.

That's quite a wide choice. Yes, you can do in-between colours as well, but that's a bit more complicated, for a later lesson.



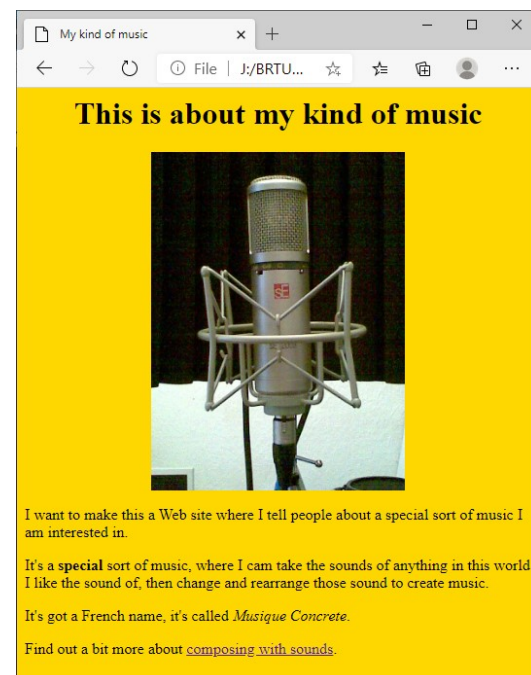
`bgcolor="deeppink"`



`bgcolor="springgreen"`



`bgcolor="blue"`



`bgcolor="gold"`

That's five colours [or colors]; there are 135 more!

OK, you probably want to know what all the colors [or colours] are called, and what they look like. There's a picture on the next page ...

WEB SITE DESIGN	COLOR (COLOUR!)
CREATING WEB PAGES	

	aliceblue		deepskyblue		linen		salmon
	antiquewhite		dimgray		magenta		sandybrown
	aqua		dodgerblue		maroon		seagreen
	aquamarine		firebrick		mediumaquamarine		seashell
	azure		floralwhite		mediumblue		sienna
	beige		forestgreen		mediumorchid		silver
	bisque		fuchsia		mediumpurple		skyblue
	black		gainsboro		mediumseagreen		slateblue
	blanchedalmond		ghostwhite		mediumslateblue		slategray
	blue		gold		mediumspringgreen		snow
	blueviolet		goldenrod		mediumturquoise		springgreen
	brown		gray		mediumvioletred		steelblue
	burlywood		green		midnightblue		tan
	cadetblue		greenyellow		mintcream		teal
	chartreuse		honeydew		mistyrose		thistle
	chocolate		hotpink		moccasin		tomato
	coral		indianred		navajowhite		turquoise
	cornflowerblue		indigo		navy		violet
	cornsilk		ivory		oldlace		wheat
	crimson		khaki		olive		white
	cyan		lavender		olivedrab		whitesmoke
	darkblue		lavenderblush		orange		yellow
	darkcyan		lawngreen		orangered		yellowgreen
	darkgoldenrod		lemonchiffon		orchid		gray1
	darkgray		lightblue		palegoldenrod		gray5
	darkgreen		lightcoral		palegreen		gray10
	darkkhaki		lightcyan		paleturquoise		gray20
	darkmagenta		lightgoldenrodyellow		palevioletred		gray30
	darkolivegreen		lightgray		papayawhip		gray40
	darkorange		lightgreen		peachpuff		gray50
	darkorchid		lightpink		peru		gray60
	darkred		lightsalmon		pink		gray70
	darksalmon		lightseagreen		plum		gray80
	darkseagreen		lightskyblue		powderblue		gray90
	darkslateblue		lightslategray		purple		
	darkslategray		lightsteelblue		red		
	darkturquoise		lightyellow		rosybrown		
	darkviolet		lime		royalblue		
	deeppink		limegreen		saddlebrown		

Actually, I make that a little more than 140 – but whatever, plenty to work with. Just make sure you spell the name right.

You might find some of them are very, very close. Silver is very close to one of the shades of gray for example. Yes, gray, not grey. Another of the American spellings you need to get used to.

OK – spend some time finding the background colour [`bgcolor`] that works for your site ... then we'll have a look at text colours.

Just remember to SAVE after ever change to your code, before you refresh your browser!

Text colours

Guess what?

Yeah, you probably guessed it ...

That same set of colours [`color`] can be used for the text in your site.

Just like your word processor, HTML handles text styles by changing fonts with a pair of tags (... and yes, you can change the shapes and styles of the lettering this way as well).

Just as we begin and end paragraphs with `<p>` and `</p>` tags, switch into and out of headings using `<h1>` and `</h1>` and so on, so here, we have a new pair of tags `` and `` to take us in and out of font changes. We can use these to change the colour [`color`] of our font, and the style of font we are using.

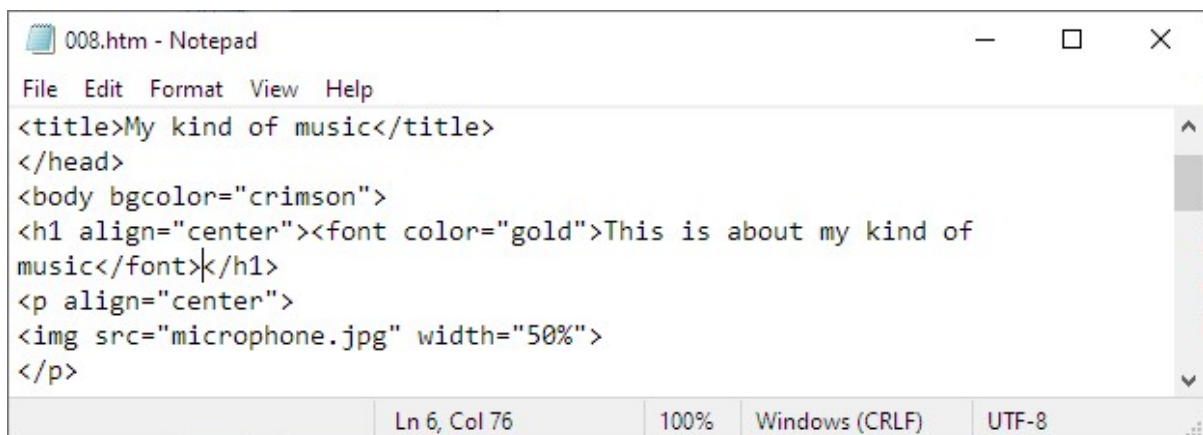
OK. One step at a time. Lets have a play with font colours first, and add that to the Website design tools we are comfortable using, then I'll talk about font styles as a bonus at the end of this lesson.

It's pretty simple. You can change the font colour at any place in a piece of text, and then change it back at any other place you like.

The font tags work like this:

` some piece of text `

Let's try this – I've changed my background colour again – I decided on crimson for a while ... and gold for the title. See the new `` and `` tags I've used:



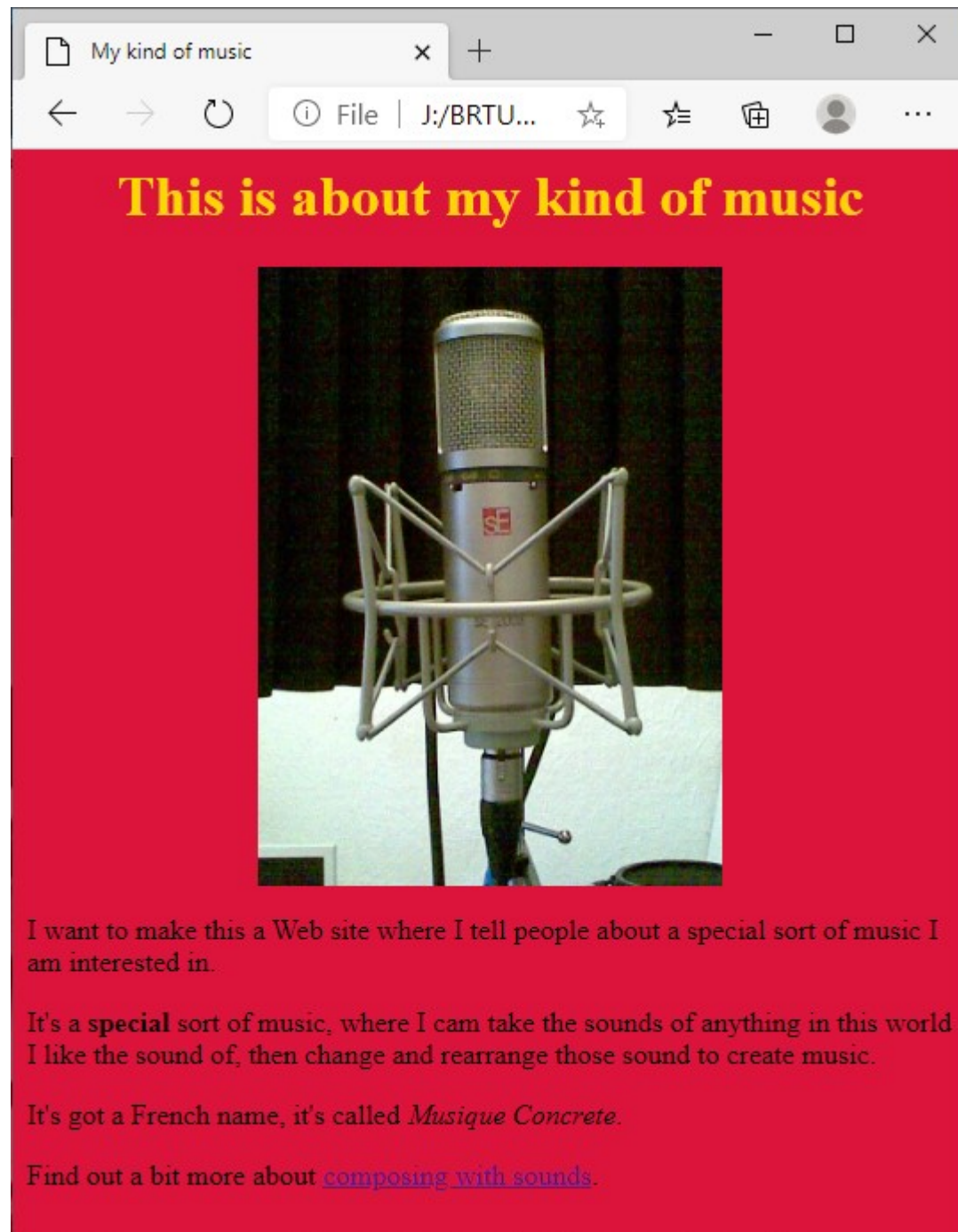
```

008.htm - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<title>My kind of music</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="crimson">
<h1 align="center"><font color="gold">This is about my kind of
music</font></h1>
<p align="center">

</p>
Ln 6, Col 76    100%    Windows (CRLF)    UTF-8

```

... and here's how my page looks with its new gold title:



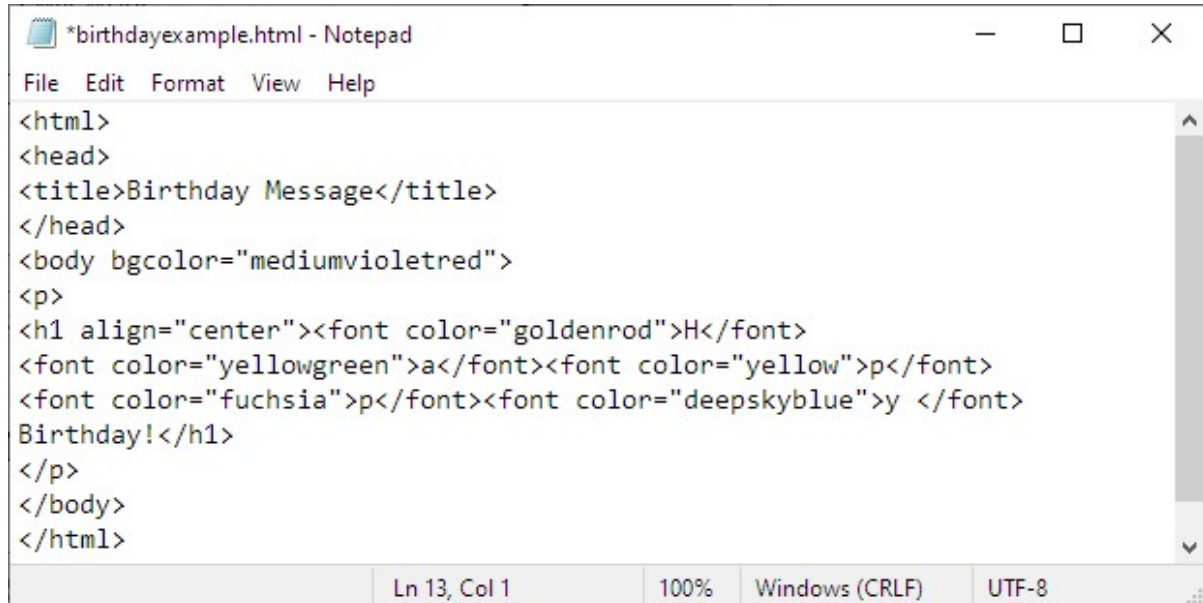
Have some fun experimenting with colour changes to parts of the text on your page.

Remember to save (or save as) each time before the changes will work ...

You can change the colour anywhere in a piece of text – so you can highlight different words, or even change the colour for ever letter in a word (although that means writing rather a lot of `` and `` tags.

Every letter a different colour ...

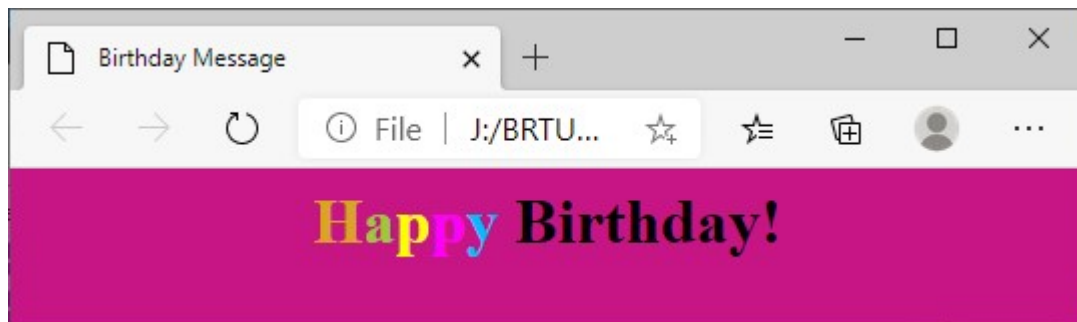
Here's an example – I have started to write a Web page to wish someone a happy birthday. So far, my code looks like this:



```
*birthdayexample.html - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html>
<head>
<title>Birthday Message</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="mediumvioletred">
<p>
<h1 align="center"><font color="goldenrod">H</font>
<font color="yellowgreen">a</font><font color="yellow">p</font>
<font color="fuchsia">p</font><font color="deepskyblue">y </font>
Birthday!</h1>
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Ln 13, Col 1 100% Windows (CRLF) UTF-8

... and the page looks like this:

**HINT!**

There is an easy way to save yourself a **lot** of keystrokes, work and time on this sort of thing.

Type this into Notepad:

```
<font color=""></font>
```

Then highlight it, and **copy** – then you can **paste** it as many times as you want to change the **color**, and simply enter the colour name and the letter(s) you want in that **color**.

There's a lot of fun to have here, with a bit of typing!

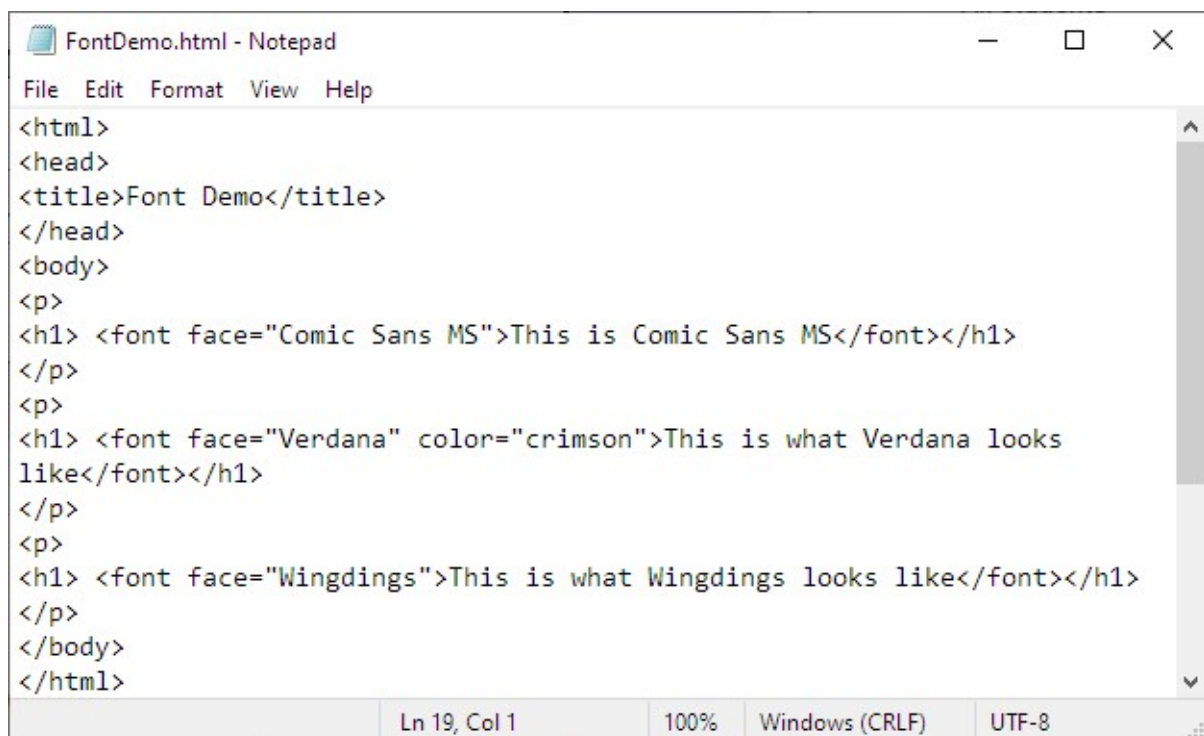
Font Styles

OK, I know this is getting to be another big worksheet, and remember you can take a break at any time and come back to it, if you're getting into what I call "Information Overload" – but, a couple of pages back, I did promise we'd also look at font styles.

Font styles are known as typefaces, and use the parameter **face** within the tag. They work in the same way as font colour, as another value (or **parameter**) within that first `` tag.

I'll do this example mostly in black and white, so just the font types are showing:

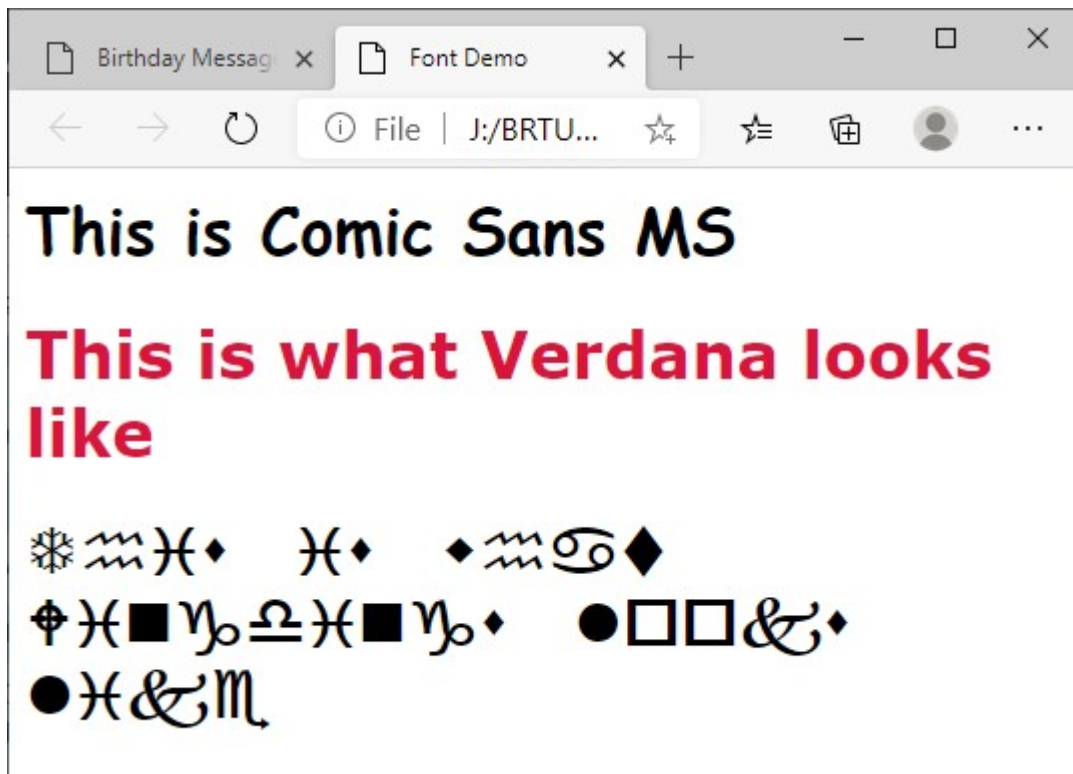
Here's the code:

A screenshot of a Notepad window titled "FontDemo.html - Notepad". The window contains the following HTML code:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Font Demo</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>
<h1> <font face="Comic Sans MS">This is Comic Sans MS</font></h1>
</p>
<p>
<h1> <font face="Verdana" color="crimson">This is what Verdana looks
like</font></h1>
</p>
<p>
<h1> <font face="Wingdings">This is what Wingdings looks like</font></h1>
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Ln 19, Col 1", "100%", "Windows (CRLF)", and "UTF-8".

And the result is on the next page:

Font faces (continued) ...

As you can see, Wingdings produces some very strange characters...

Remember

`color` within an HTML tag is also spelt the American way; again, within your text, you should spell colour the English way!

`gray` is spelt with an a not an e ...

You can often use copy and paste to save typing if you're trying to do something fancy with fonts.

You can change both `color` and `face` parameters in the same tag.

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How are we doing?

OK – LOTS of pages again this lesson, but lots of examples of my code and pictures of the changes it made, to help you understand.

I hope you've got the hang of page colours, font colours, font faces – LOTS there to really start to make your page look serious.

Keep on experimenting with all the techniques, tricks and tags you've picked up.

You'll find that there's a lot more you can do now, with a bit of imagination.

Lots to experiment with – have fun, and see you next time when we will take a look at putting lists into our pages.

If you've made the whole thing work, take a break – you've earned it!

If there are still things you can't quite get to look as you would like – also time to take a break, have a drink or a snack (or both!) and come back to it later, when you're refreshed.

Any time it get seems to be getting "heavy", it's often worth taking a break, and coming back later, re-reading it, and seeing if you missed something.

Catch up with you next time, when we'll start to look at how we can use make some other changes to the text in our pages.

See you then.

Stay safe!