

Attributes

A close-up photograph of a computer setup on a wooden desk. In the foreground, a silver and blue wired computer mouse is prominent, with a red light on its left button. Behind it is a white computer keyboard. To the right, a black computer speaker with a green light is visible. A clear pen lies on the desk in front of the mouse. The background shows a computer monitor and a wooden wall.

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Deprecated

- Some tags, such as font and attributes thereof are not supported in HTML5
- Tend to use in CSS and quite valid therein
- We can learn to use them and transfer our skills into CSS to increase the validation of our HTML
- Can be fun to see the difference within a web page straight away
- We will look at CSS very soon



Font tag

- Another tag for formatting text is:

`<font> </font>`

- Attributes for the colour, size and style for the font can be placed within the start tag
- Try this attribute for the font tag:
Standard default text can be changed into a given font by inserting this code `<font face="arial">` and this text will be in arial
`</font>` and this will be the browser default



Attributes within an element

- Elements are the tags within a web page offering structure and how the designer wishes the layout of a web page
- Most elements can have additional information – known as attributes
- Attributes are always placed within the start tag and are written with an equals sign, followed by the attributes within inverted commas (quotation marks), for example within the font tag:

```
<font color="red" size="4" face="helvetica">
```

- Notice the colour is followed by equals sign and the value (named colour) within inverted commas, likewise the size and face (font style) followed by values in quotation marks. Again, spelling follows American English usage and must be written as color and not colour



Types of font

- Serif
- Sans Serif
- Monospace
- Cursive or decorative
- Fantasy

- Serif
- Sans-serif
- Monospace
- Cursive
- *Fantasy*

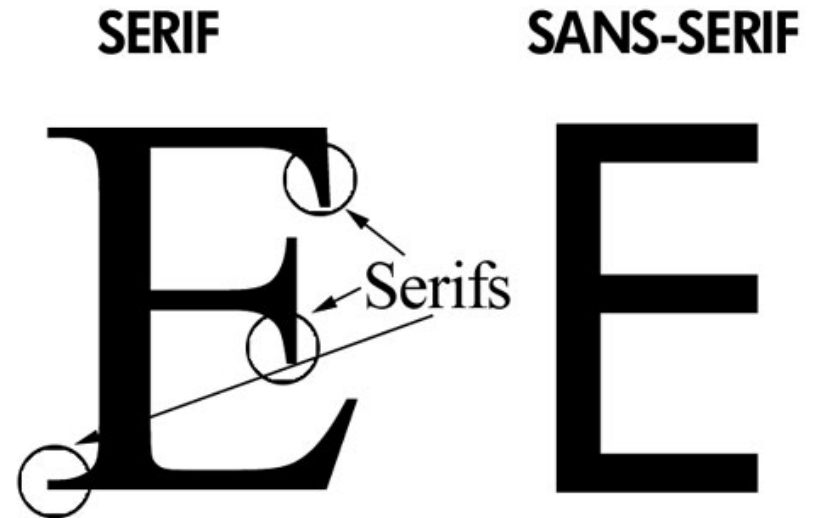


Serif and Sans Serif

- What is 'serif' and 'sans-serif' when discussing font styles?
- The answer:

Serif : a curl, added stroke or hooks at the end of letters

Sans-serif : means without the serif



Font for the web

- Anyone with typography, design or layout experience with printed articles will tell you the headlines should be sans-serif and the bulk of text should be serif to enable smoother flow of reading...this is NOT true when it comes to the web
- Sans Serif should be used for most textual portions of a web page due to computer screens having less resolution and quality compared to hard copies. The serif within text viewed on the computer screen tend to be blurred and merge together making it more difficult to read



Font for the web - continued

- Verdana was a font family specifically born for the web
- Comic Sans can be fun but is frowned upon by many around the world
- Unsurprisingly, the beginnings of this font came from Comic books and the name of the font might have been 'comic book' font until it was realised it did not sound like a font. The majority of the font is Sans-Serif but not all, with some letters breaking the rules. Some fonts are close to breaking the 'Serif' and 'Sans-Serif' rulebook and cross over slightly
- Always try and view the appearance but also contemplate the readability
- Have as many people read your web page and comment upon the font, colour, size and layout
- Use serif fonts for any printed material. Possibly have a 'print friendly' version of your web page if this is required and ensure it uses serif



Most common fonts

Arial

Arial Black

Arial Narrow

Bookman Old Style

Century Gothic

Comic Sans MS

Courier New

Georgia

Impact

Lucida

Console

Tahoma

Times New Roman

Trebuchet MS

Verdana



Font use

- Sans Serif (without serif) for the web
- Serif for printed matter
- Monospace can be used to emphasize a computer action or typewritten effect. Monospace font has equal size of letters throughout
- Cursive or fantasy groups are more elaborate in style, with flowing lines and replicate handwriting or scripts. They are fun but should never be used for large amounts of text as they can be difficult to read on screen and the majority of people nowadays find it difficult reading 'fancy' handwritten material



Example listing

- Examples of Serif (printed material)
 - Bodoni
 - Garamond
 - Georgia
 - Times
 - Times New Roman
- Examples of Sans Serif (web based)
 - Arial
 - Geneva
 - Gill Sans
 - Helvetica
 - Lucida Sans
 - Trebuchet
 - Verdana
- Examples of monospace (typewriter effect)
 - Courier
 - Courier New
 - Lucida Console
- Examples of cursive or fantasy (fun but not for large quantities of text)
 - Copperplate
 - Cottonwood
 - Critter
 - Desdemona
 - Impact



Font face

- Care should be taken as to dictating and depending upon one font face – the browser will try to display the font stated within the code but if the user does not have that particular font installed on their computer, it will revert to the default font
- Due to the aforementioned problem, it is wise to stipulate a few different font faces within the code, just in case
- Design must contemplate the user viewing in differing fonts and closely matched font face might assist the design factor
- For example:
`<font face="arial,helvetica,verdana">design mad</font>`



Font Size

Size in pixels (px)	Size by number
10	1
11	
12	
13	2
14	
15	
16	3
17	
18	4
20	
24	5
28	
32	6
36	
48	7



Important Note – Deprecated

- It is important to note: the use of almost all attributes related to colour, size, font style etc have been deprecated in favour of style sheets
- Most of the more recent web browsers do NOT support deprecated attributes, older browsers may continue to accept their use for the time being
- Changes to HTML, such as the move toward style sheets and deprecated tags / attributes has come about for reasons of accessibility and ease of use
- We must accept progress, changes and the standards laid down for coding to enable us to be compatible, code correctly and offer a continuation of a common standard across the globe
- Within most modern web browsers, we are still able to use the background colour and text colour within the body tag as follows...



Style Sheets

- We will learn style sheets later – we will continue with learning HTML in order for training to be complete, orderly and knowledgeable in all respects
- HTML continues to be the basic standards, with CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) being complimentary to web design and not a replacement for HTML. We need to understand HTML to enable us to build web pages and learn additional mark-up languages and coding



Background Colour

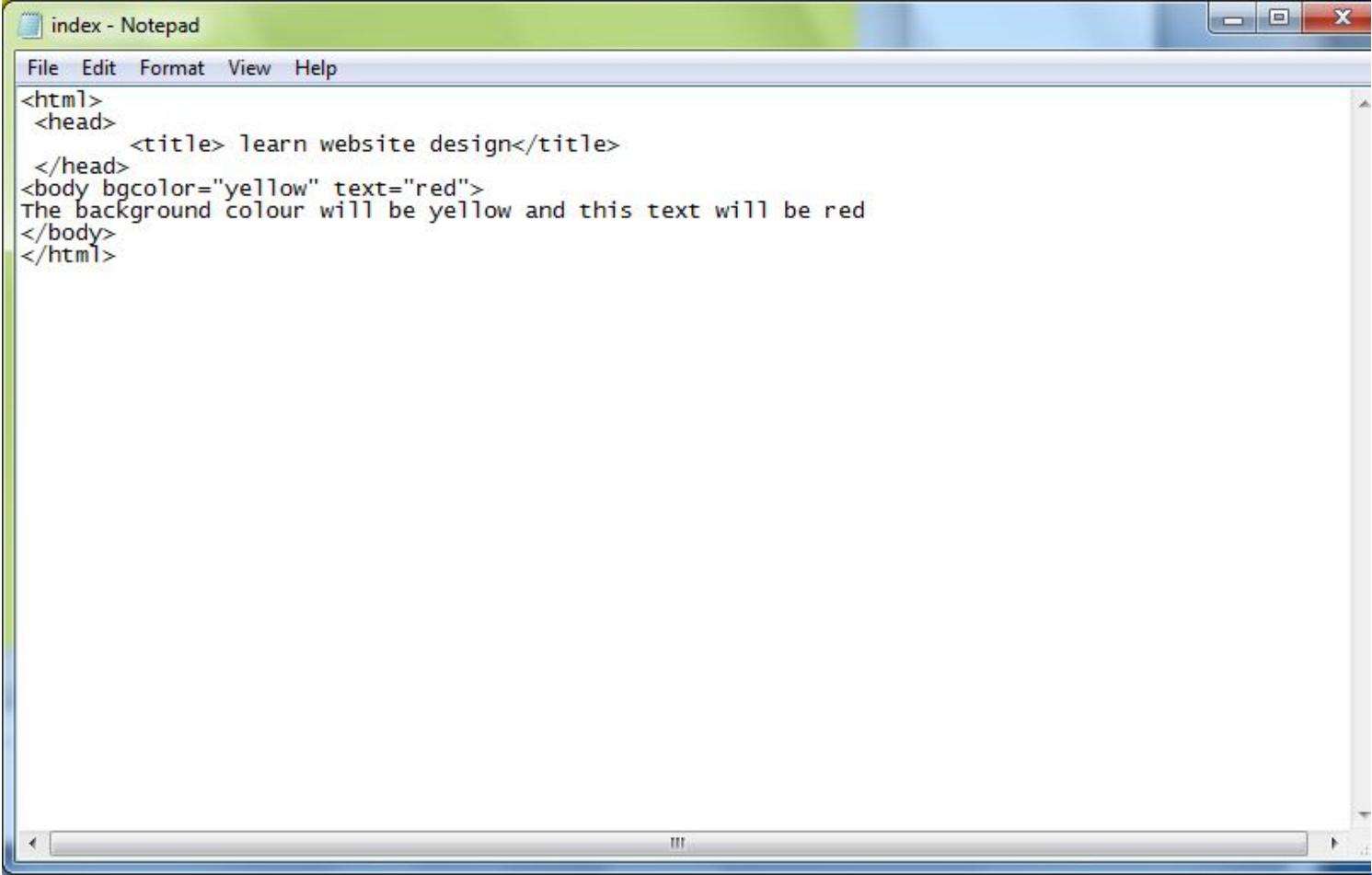
- The background colour of a web page can be controlled using the following within the body tag:

```
<body bgcolor="yellow">
```

- The above coding would change the background colour of the whole web page to the colour yellow
- Using the following within the body tag would control the colour of text throughout the whole of the web page:
text="red"



Background and text colour – Notepad



```
<html>
<head>
  <title> learn website design</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="yellow" text="red">
The background colour will be yellow and this text will be red
</body>
</html>
```

The image shows a screenshot of a Notepad window with the title bar 'index - Notepad'. The window contains HTML code that sets the background color to yellow and the text color to red. The code is as follows:

```
<html>
<head>
  <title> learn website design</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="yellow" text="red">
The background colour will be yellow and this text will be red
</body>
</html>
```



Background colour and text colour – Appearance in the web browser



Web Safe Colours

- In the previous examples the colours were coded using English language, i.e. “yellow”, “green” etc. Although the browser might understand common colour names it will not identify more specific colours. There may be different representations of the named colours across differing web browsers and platforms
- For accurate colour selection, hexadecimal codes should be used. There are 216 “web safe” colours recognised by all browsers

```
<body bgcolor=“ff0033”>
```

