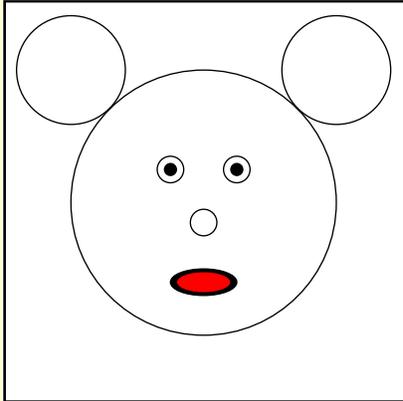


My Web Coding Work

This web page highlights my coding skills. It is written in HTML. The images displayed are written in SVG. I coded it all.

Coding this page taught me how to format a document in HTML, add images, and link to them. I learned enough that I can now do this on my own and teach myself as I go.



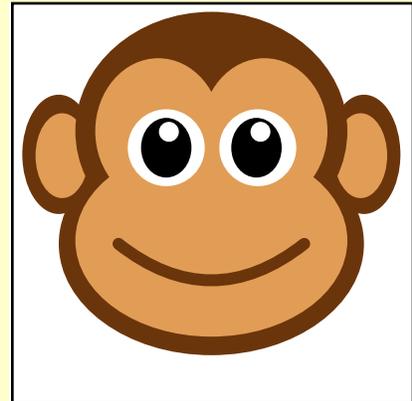
Mouse.svg

The mouse on the left was the first SVG image I coded. It taught me how to draw circles and ellipses in SVG.

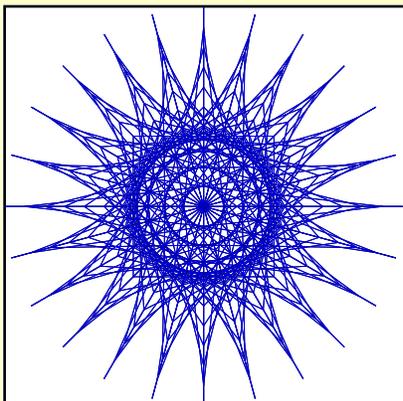
[Click on the image for a larger view.](#)

The monkey on the right was the second SVG image I coded. It was drawn in SVG using circles, ellipses and used a path to draw the curved smile.

[Click on the image for a larger view.](#)



Monkey.svg



Star.svg

The star on the left was my favorite. It taught me how to draw lines that make a curve and how to reuse and rotate objects in SVG.

[Click on the image for a larger view.](#)

Creating an HTML Web Page

To get started, copy this HTML source code into your editor:
<http://steamcoded.org/lessons/webpage.html.txt>

Save the file as webpage.html, then open it in a browser. It does not yet have any content, but does display the title in the browser tab.

An HTML document consists of an outer `<html>` element, with child elements `<head>` and `<body>`. The head element contains information used by the page, but not content. The content is placed inside the `<body>` element. Also, note the first line contains a Doctype html. This is needed to tell the browser that we are using the latest version of HTML.

The `<head>` element contains child elements `<title>` and `<style>`. The `<title>` element contains the text that appears on the browser tab.

The `<style>` element contains CSS styling information. Like SVG, the styles contain name:value pairs where the name and value are separated by a colon and the styling pairs are separated by a semi-colon.

Element names in the `<style>` element have those styles applied to all elements by that element name. For example, all `` elements will have a `style="border:thin black solid;background-color:white;"`

`<style>` entries preceded by a dot define a class name, which can be any unique name. HTML (and/or SVG) elements can reference the defined styles by including a class attribute referencing that class name.

Adding the following content inside the `<body>` element:

- 1: Add a header element, `<h1>`, with the following text: My Web Coding Work
The element should look like: `<h1>My Web Coding Work</h1>`
- 2: Add a paragraph element, `<p>`, with the following text (remember the closing tag, `</p>`):
This web page highlights my coding skills. It is written in HTML. The images displayed are written in SVG. I coded it all.
- 3: Add a paragraph element, `<p>`, with the following text (remember the closing tag, `</p>`):
Coding this page taught me how to format a document in HTML, add images, and link to them. I learned enough that I can now do this on my own and teach myself as I go.
- 4: Add a `<div>` element with attribute `style="margin-top:25px;"` (remember the closing tag, `</div>`)
- 5: Inside the `<div>` element of step 6, add another `<div>` element with attribute `class="left"`

- 6: Inside the `<div>` element of step 7, add an anchor, `<a>`, element with attribute `href="mouse.svg"` (remember the closing tag, ``)
- 7: Inside the anchor element of step 8, add an image, ``, element with width, height, and src attributes as shown:
``
- 8: Outside the anchor element, add a line break element: `
`
- 9: On the next line add the text: Mouse.svg
- 10: Outside the `<div class="left">` element, but inside the `<div style="margin-top:25px;">` element, add the following text:
The mouse on the left was the first SVG image I coded. It taught me how to draw circles and ellipses in SVG.
- 11: On the next line, add a paragraph element, `<p>` with text as shown:
`<p>Click on the image for a larger view.</p>`
- 12: Save the file, refresh the browser, change the browser width and see that the text alignment is justified because of the body style: `text-align:justify`. Then, click on the image of the mouse which is linked to the mouse.svg file.
- 13: Outside the last `</div>`, add another `<div>` element as shown below. This ensures that the next elements are displayed below both the text and image.
`<div style="clear:both;"> </div>`
- 14: Copy the code from steps 4-13, and paste below step 13, then change:
`class="left"` to `class="right"`
mouse.svg to monkey.svg (3 places)
Change the text next to the image of the monkey to read:
The monkey on the right was the second SVG image I coded. It was drawn in SVG using circles, ellipses and used a path to draw the curved smile.
- 15: Copy the code from steps 4-13, and paste below step 14, then change:
`class="left"`
mouse.svg to star.svg (3 places)
Change the text next to the image of the star to read:
The star on the left was my favorite. It taught me how to draw lines that make a curve and how to reuse and rotate objects in SVG.
- 16: Continue adding images and text to highlight any of your other work.