**Assignment #3: Headings**

# Headings: Six Levels Deep

As you see in the following web page, the section headings ("Headings -- Six Levels Deep", "Objectives", "Lesson", "HTML Headings" ...) appear as different sizes and, perhaps, different colors and fonts. HTML provides tags for designating headings in six levels of significance. Your browser determines the exact font and size for display.

## Lesson

### HTML Headings

You created headings in HTML by "tagging" certain chunks of text with heading tags. The format for an HTML heading tag is:

 <hN>Text to Appear in Heading</hN>

where **N** is a number from 1 to 6 identifying the heading size. Here are some examples of different heading sizes:

|  |
| --- |
| sample web page |
| Heading Level 1Heading Level 2Heading Level 3Heading Level 4Heading Level 5Heading Level 6 |

Heading levels range from level 1 (Most Important) to level 6 (Least Important). Like an outline, your heading levels should have logical, consistent order and be parallel.

### Placing HTML Headings in Your Document

1. Re-open your workspace (if not already opened).
2. Go to the text editor window.
3. Open the HTML text file you created in lesson 2, **"volc.html"**.
4. First, we will use the tag to display the title as the biggest header, **<H1>**. Enter the following above the existing body text and **after** the **</head><body>** tags:
5. <h1>Volcano Web</h1>
6. Below the text already entered, create other headings for future sections of your *Volcano Web* page.

Enter the following headings inside the body of your web page (Note that some are **H3** and others are **H2** tags):
7. <h2>Introduction</h2>
8. <h2>Volcano Terminology</h2>
9. <h2>Volcanic Places in the USA</h2>
10. <h3>Mount St Helens</h3>
11. <h3>Long Valley</h3>
12. <h2>Volcanic Places on Mars</h2>
13. <h2>Research Project</h2>
14. <h3>References</h3>
15. Save changes in your text editor.
16. Return to your web browser, **Open** and **Reload** the HTML file.

**Note that on the computer you are using now, you can use the settings in your web browser to define the fonts and/or size of the headings. For example, on one computer you could have a browser display h1 tags as Times font and 36 point; h2 tags as Helvetica font and 24 point, etc. HTML codes designate only that the headers are of a certain type (h1 to h6); how it is displayed is controlled by the user of the web browser.**

## Check Your Work

Compare your work to this [sample](http://www.mcli.dist.maricopa.edu/tut/tut3_ex.html). If some of your headings do not appear correct, be sure to check that the starting tag and ending tags have the same heading level.

As an optional exercise, take a look at what happens when you make a typographical error. Open your HTML document in the text editor and delete the slash (/) in the **<h1>** tag, after the header **Volcano Web**:

 <h1>Volcano Web<h1>

[missing "/" ------------^^^]

Save the changes and reload into your web browser. Without the correct ending of the **h1** tag, your web browser interprets all of the succeeding text as part of that header! After trying this you should go back to your document and re-insert the slash in the correct spot.

## Review

Answer the following questions in a word document and submit it with the rest of your assignment.

1. What are the different levels of headings in HTML?
2. What are the tags associated with these different levels?
3. What steps did you use in placing headings in your HTML document?
4. What happens if you forget a slash at the end of a header tag?

## **Course Project Task**

Add at least three headers of different levels to your own HTML document.