

Basic HTML for Online Instructors

Basic HTML structure

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>
    </title>
  </head>
  <body>
  </body>
</html>
```

Key Terms

HTML: HyperText Markup Language

Tags: the basis of HTML; `<p>Text</p>`

Meta Data: info. not displayed but attached to web sites; ex. keywords

the title tags contain the title of the web page; this will appear in the top of the browser.

the body tags contain all of the onscreen content you want visitors to your web page to see; think of this area as the actual web page.

the head tags contain meta data about the web site including keywords, descriptors, as well the title tags (used to display a title on the top of the browser application).

the html tags tell the browser that the content contained is to be read as html (not as plain text).

Basic Web Site Text Control and Display

Headings

```
<h1>Heading Level One</h1>
<h2>Heading Level Two</h2>
<h3>Heading Level Three</h3>
<h4>Heading Level Four</h4>
<h5>Heading Level Five</h5>
```

Paragraphs

```
<p>My first paragraph text here.</p>
<p>My second paragraph text here.</p>
```

Bold Text

```
<p><b>This text is bold.</b></p>
```

Italicized Text

```
<p><i>This text is italic.</i></p>
```

Line Breaks (single carriage returns)

```
<p>Line one followed by<br />
line two.</p>
```

Hard Rule (horizontal line used for separation) `<hr />`

Div (neutral container with no attributes until assigned)

```
<div class="box"><p>Text<p></div>
```

Heading Level One

Heading Level Two

Heading Level Three

Heading Level Four

Heading Level Five

My First Paragraph Text Here.

My Second Paragraph Text Here.

This text is bold.

This text is italic.

Line one followed by
line two.

Text

More Basic Web Site Text Control and Display

Bullet Pointed/Unordered Lists

```
<ul>
  <li>List Item One</li>
  <li>List Item Two</li>
  <li>List Item Three</li>
</ul>
```

Numbered/Ordered Lists

```
<ol>
  <li>List Item One</li>
  <li>List Item Two</li>
  <li>List Item Three</li>
</ol>
```

Hypertext Links

```
<p><a href="http://www.heartland.edu" title="Heartland Community College" target="_blank">Heartland Community College</a></p>
```

Link tags `<a>` have three attributes: href is the URL/path to the web site to be linked, title appears when the user mouses over the link and target specifies where the link will open (for a new windows use: target="_blank") (for the same window use: target="_self").

Multimedia HTML Tags

Embed Audio in an Online Course (the audio will play when the student clicks the play button in the embedded media player plug-in: either QuickTime or Windows Media Player depending on the student's browser settings)

```
<embed src="audiofilename.mp3" VOLUME="100" width="400" height="40" autostart="false"/>
```

In the above embed tag `<embed>` you have five attributes: src is the path to and the name of the source file, volume sets the volume setting in the media player (functions as a % of volume; ranges from 0 to 100), width and height set this attribute for the media player display in pixels, autostart sets the media player to either begin playing immediately upon loading the file (autostart="true") or to pause at the beginning allowing the user to control the playback by pressing the play button (autostart="false").



Linking to Streaming Video (on the Technology Division streaming server)

```
<a href="mms://stream.heartland.edu/course_coursenumber/Title.wmv" title="Video Title">Hypertext Link Video Title</a>
```

```
<a href="mms://stream.heartland.edu/anth_101/Cinderella.wmv" title="Cinderella">Cinderella</a> (Windows Media Video, Length: 6:51)
```

The links above start with mms:// instead of http:// because mms:// is the transfer protocol for streaming files on this particular type of streaming server (Microsoft Media Server; hence the mms). When a user clicks on the link their computer will automatically load the Microsoft Windows Media Player and begin playing the video.

Inserting an Image

```

```

The `` tag has two attributes: src is the path to and image file name, alt is the alternate text.

- List Item One
- List Item Two
- List Item Three

1. List Item One
2. List Item Two
3. List Item Three

[Heartland Community College](#)

ADA Section 508 Compliance:

When adding audio or video to a course at Heartland Community College you will need to include a transcript of the audio and/or closed captioning for video for students with disabilities to be in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act Section 508. When adding images always include an alt attribute with a description of the contents of the image.

Deprecated HTML Tags (no longer being used)

Deprecated HTML Tags (by the W3C to no longer be used according the HTML 4 standards)

"Common" HTML tags that are no longer to be used include:
<center> - for centering text
 - for selecting font typefaces, weight and size
<u> - for underlining text

Key Terms

W3C: World Wide Web Consortium

HTML 4: The current HTML standard.

Deprecated Tags: HTML tags that are no longer part of the HTML standard. These tags are being phased out of newer browsers.

| Deprecated Tag | Use | Alternative |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| <applet> | Inserts applet | <object> |
| <basefont> | sets font styles | font style sheets (CSS) |
| <center> | centers elements | <div style="text-align:center"> |
| <dir> | directory list | |
| | applies font styles | font style sheets (CSS) |
| <isindex> | adds search field | <form> |
| <menu> | menu list | |
| <s> | strike through | text style sheets (CSS) |
| <strike> | strike through | text style sheets (CSS) |
| <u> | underline | text style sheets (CSS) |

Deprecated HTML Attributes

| Attribute | Deprecated if used in: |
|------------|--|
| align | <caption>, , <table>, <hr>, <div>, <h1..6>, <p> |
| alink | <body> |
| background | <body> |
| bgcolor | <body>, <table>, <tr>, <td>, <th> |
| clear | |
| compact | , |
| color | <basefont>, |
| border | , <object> |
| hspace | , <object> |
| link | <body> |
| noshade | <hr> |
| nowrap | <td>, <th> |
| size | <basefont>, , <hr> |
| start | |
| text | <body> |
| type | |
| value | |
| vlink | <body> |
| width | <hr>, <pre>, <td>, <th> |
| vspace | , <object> |

More information about the World Wide Web Consortium and deprecated HTML tags can be found at: <http://www.w3.org>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40/index/elements.html>

Instead of using deprecated HTML tags and attributes or tables to control the layout of your web pages, use Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) to control the layout and look of the pages.

Basic CSS for Online Instructors

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) allows you to control the layout and look of your web pages.

Three Types of Style Sheets

1. Embedded- part of the HTML document in the `<head>` tag; only for one web page (not a whole web site).

```
<html>
  <head>
    <style type="text/css">
      <!--
        h1 { color: green }
      -->
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>This h1 text is green</h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

2. Linking- a separate document used to change the look across many web pages (more useful).

```
<html>
  <head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css" type="text/css">
  </head>

  <body>

    <p class="sample">
      Overview of Cascading
      Style Sheets
    </p>

  </body>

</html>
```

3. Inline- inside the `<body>` tag; only applied to that tag on that one web page.

```
<html>
  <body>
    <a style="position: absolute; left: 65px; top: 180px; width:
      90px" href="index.html">Home</a>
  </body>
</html>
```

The last style that the browser encounters is the style which overrides all others. (ie, an inline style would override an embedded or linked style because the browser reads an inline style last.)

Key Terms

CSS: Cascading Style Sheets; used for formatting the look of web pages (typefaces, margins, spacing, etc.)

This h1 text is green

Overview of Cascading Style Sheets

The `styles.css` document would look like this:

```
p.sample {font-family:arial;
          font-weight:bold}
```

More Basic CSS

Class selector

`p.super { definition }` - a class style called super inside a paragraph tag

`.myGraphic { definition }` - a class called myGraphic

Id selector

`#myPicture { definition }` - an id called myPicture

Media Types

The media setting

`media="screen"`

(Use this appended on the end of the `<style type="text/css" media="screen">` to apply the embedded script to the screen)

`media="print"`

(Use this appended on the end of the `<style type="text/css" media="print">` to apply the embedded script to the printer)

CSS Properties- Spacing Issues & Border

margin - space to the outside of an object

(determines all four sides, top/bottom + left/right pairs; all four independent, top, right, bottom, left)

`.graphic { margin: 10px 50px 20px 15px }` (options: length in px or %)

This class called graphic would have margins on 10 pixels on top, 50 pixels to the right, 20 pixels on bottom and 15 pixels on the left. (the numbers to around clockwise starting with the top margin)

`.graphic { margin: 10px 20px }`

This class called graphic would have margins on 10 pixels on top and bottom, 20 pixels to the right and left.

`.graphic { margin: 10px }`

This class called graphic would have margins of 10 pixels all around (top, right, bottom and left).

border

(set style, width, & color of the border; options: dotted, dashed, solid, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset, none, inherit; length in px, color names or transparent)

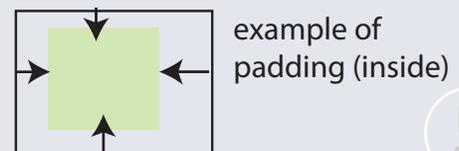
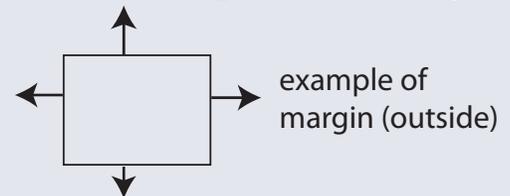
`.graphic { border: solid 2px silver }`

This class called graphic would have a border that is a solid line, 2px wide and is silver in color.

padding - space to the inside of an object

(space between the border and the content; top/bottom + left/right pairs; all four independent, top, right, bottom, left)

`.graphic { padding: 10px 50px 20px 15px }`



More Basic CSS

6

CSS Properties- Font

font-family (sets typeface; options: font names, sans-serif, serif, cursive, fantasy, monospace)

```
p.sample { font-family: verdana, arial, helvetica, sans-serif }  
multiword named fonts go in single quotes: ex. 'times new roman', times, arial, ...
```

font-size (options: in points(pt), pixels(px), ems(em), inches(in), centimeters(cm), millimeters(mm), percent(%), picas(pc), x-height(ex))

```
p.sample { font-family: verdana; font-size: 18pt }
```

font-weight (options: normal, bold or numbers: 100-lightest,... 400-normal weight,... up to 900-most bold)

```
p.sample { font-family: verdana; font-size: 18pt; font-weight: bold }  
p.sample { font-family: verdana; font-size: 18pt; font-weight: 700 }
```

font-style (options: normal, italic or oblique)

```
p.sample { font-family: verdana; font-size: 18pt; font-style: italic }
```

font-variant (not supported by many browsers; options: normal, smallcaps)

```
p.sample { font-family: verdana; font-variant: smallcaps }
```

text-transform (options: none, uppercase, lowercase, capitalize-Caps For All First Characters)

```
p.sample { font-family: verdana; font-size: 18pt; text-transform:  
uppercase }
```

text-decoration (options: none, underline, overline, line-through, blink)

```
p.sample { font-family: verdana; font-size: 18pt; text-decoration:  
underline }
```

Controlling Link Displays: a:type (sets properties for <a> anchor links; options: all font properties from above)

```
a: link { text-decoration: none }  
a: active { text-decoration: none }  
a: visited { text-decoration: none }  
a: hover { color: red }
```

CSS Properties- Miscellaneous

list-style (sets the unordered list or ordered list styles; options: url(filename.gif), bullet name inside/outside)

```
li { list-style: url(myBullet.gif) inside }
```

inside (aligns subsequent lines of wrap to bullet); outside (aligns subsequent lines of wrap with first letter)

```
li { list-style: circle }
```

bullet names: disc, circle, square, decimal, decimal-leading-zero, upper-roman, lower-roman, upper-alpha, lower-alpha, lower-greek

border-collapse (table cells share an adjacent border rather than each cell having a separate wall; options: collapse, separate)

```
.collapsing { border-collapse: collapse }
```

caption-side (sets where the caption goes on a table using the <caption> tag; options: top, bottom)

```
.placeCaption { caption-side: top }
```

white-space (setting HTML sensitivity to white space in the code; options: pre, normal, nowrap)

```
p.sample { white-space: pre }
```

pre makes HTML space sensitive; nowrap: a line runs off the screen

CSS Properties- Typography

word-spacing (option: in points (pt))

```
p.sample { font-family: georgia ; word-spacing: 5pt }
```

letter-spacing (like tracking; options: in points (pt))

```
p.sample { font-family: georgia ; letter-spacing: 5pt }
```

line-height (like leading; options: in points(pt))

```
p.sample { font-family: georgia ; line-height: 10pt }
```

text-align (justifying text for block level tags; options: left, right, center, justify)

```
p.sample { font-family: georgia ; text-align: left }
```

vertical-align (alignment; options: baseline, superscript, subscript, top, middle, bottom, text-top, text-bottom)

```
p.sample { font-family: georgia ; vertical-align: superscript }
```

text-indent (indenting; block level tags- auto return like <p>; options: in pixels(px) or %)

```
p.sample { font-family: georgia ; text-indent: 15px }
```

CSS Properties- Color and Images

color (options: use color name (aqua, black, blue, fushia, gray, green, lime, maroon, navy, olive, purple, red, silver, teal, white, and yellow or hexadecimal code (#000000) or rbg (51,204,0))

```
p { color: green } or p { color: #008000 } or p { color: 51,204,0 }
```

background-color (this code makes the type color green and background yellow)

```
p { color: green; background-color: #ffff66 }
```

background-image (auto tiles; options: a relative or absolute link to the image)

```
body { background-image: url (images/backgroundimage.jpg) }
```

background-repeat (options: repeat-x, repeat-y, no-repeat)

```
body { background-image: url (images/backgroundimage.jpg) ; background-repeat: repeat-x }
```

background-attachment (floats over top; options: fixed or scroll)

```
body { background-image: url (images/backgroundimage.jpg) ; background-attachment: fixed }
```

CSS Properties- Positioning, Layering, Visibility vs. Display, Float

position (controls text and images; options: absolute (no matter what) or relative (relative to the page)

```
.box { position: absolute; left: 100px; top: 100px }
```

left and top can be in pixels (px) or in percent (%)

z-index (layering; higher number on top)

```
.graphics { position: absolute; left: 100px; top: 100px; z-index: 10 }
```

display (determines display type; options: block, inline, none, list-item)

```
.graphic { display: none } block- makes it a block tag with line breaks;
```

inline- suppress line normal breaks; none- no display no space; list-item- makes an item part of a list

visibility (determines the visibility of an item; options: visible, hidden) hidden- hides item but leaves the "space" created by that item.

```
.graphic { visibility: hidden }
```

float (determines the arrangement of items of the page; options: left, right, none)

```
.graphic { float: left }
```

clear (clears the floating; options: left, right, both, none).

```
.graphic { clear: both }
```

Basic HTML/CSS Web Page Example

templateOne.html - Web Browser

WebCTTopImage.jpg
750 pixels wide, 136 pixels tall



History of Aviation

History of Aviation: Week One

Assigned Reading: Precursors to Powered Flight

Visit the following link:
[U.S. Centennial of Flight Commission: Precursors to Powered Flight](http://www.centennialofflight.gov/essay/Prehistory/late_1800s/PH4.htm)
or copy and paste the link into your browser:
http://www.centennialofflight.gov/essay/Prehistory/late_1800s/PH4.htm

Once you are finished reading this web link consider the following:

- Can you imagine living in a time before powered flight?
- Why do you think the problem of flight took so long to solve?
- Do early attempts at flight live on in modern designs you've seen?

styles.css - Cascading Style Sheet

```
body { background-color: #E6E6E6;  
font-family: arial;  
color: gray;  
background-image:  
url(images/background.jpg);  
background-repeat: repeat-x;  
text-align: center;}
```

```
.container { margin: 10px auto;  
border: solid 2px black;  
padding: 20px 20px 20px 20px;  
background-color: white;  
width: 800px;  
text-align: left; }
```

```
h1 { color: navy; }  
h2 { color: gray; }  
h3 { color: gray; }
```

background.jpg
one pixel wide,
150 pixel tall
gradient image
that tiles over and over to the right
to fill the screen.

templateOne.html - HTML code

```

<html>
  <head>
    <title>History of Aviation: Week One: Assigned Reading</title>
    <link rel=stylesheet href="styles.css" type="text/css">
  </head>

  <body>
    <div class="container">

      <h1>History of Aviation: Week One</h1>

      <h2>Assigned Reading: Precursors to Powered Flight</h2>

      <h3>Visit the following link:</h3>

      <p>
        <a
href="http://www.centennialofflight.gov/essay/Prehistory/late_1800s/
PH4.htm" title="U.S. Centenial of Flight Commission: Precursors to
Powered Flight" target="_self">U.S. Centenial of Flight Commission:
Precursors to Powered Flight</a>

        <br />or copy and paste the link into your browser:
http://www.centennialofflight.gov/essay/Prehistory/late_1800s/PH4.ht
m
      </p>

      <h3>Once you are finished reading this web link consider
the following:
      </h3>

      <ul>
        <li>Can you imagine living in a time before powered
flight?
        </li>

        <li>Why do you think the problem of flight took so
long to solve?
        </li>

        <li>Do early attempts at flight live on in modern
designs you've seen?
        </li>

      </ul>

    </div>

  </body>
</html>

```

Basic HTML/CSS Web Page Example

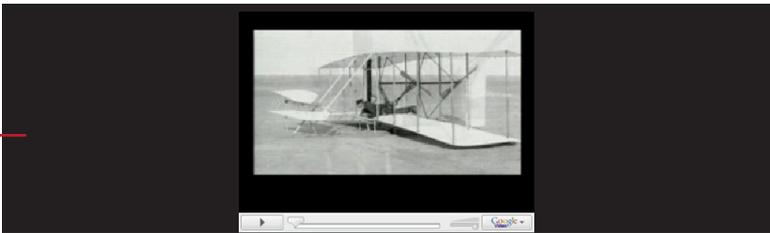
templateTwo.html - Web Browser



History of Aviation: Week One

Video: How it Works: Century of Flight

Watch the following video on early flight (length: 8:43) (press play to begin video):



Link to original video:

[NASADestinationTomorrow - DT12 - First Flight Control](http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=-3731167052118316839&hl=en#)
<http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=-3731167052118316839&hl=en#>

Transcript:

Johnny Alonso speaking:

On the morning of December 17th 1903, history was made off the sands of Kittyhawk, North Carolina. For the first time in history man had achieved controlled flight of a heavier-than-air machine. The Wright Brothers had achieved what many of their contemporaries had not... flight. While many of their contemporaries had experimented with balloons and kites, the Wrights chose a straight forward design as a means of achieving flight. The most important aspect of the aircraft was a key aspect most designers took for granted. The Wrights targeted most of their design and innovation.

Most earlier inventors thought that flight control was achieved by weight back and forth. The Wrights on the other hand believed that the key to successful flight was to be able to control the aircraft's pitch. To find out how it works, Jim Cross to find out how it works.

Jim Cross, NPS Ranger/ Lead Interpreter speaking:
Well it started when they were both pretty young boys in Ohio. They were in Iowa... they didn't always live in Dayton though. They were born in Dayton, Ohio. Their father was in fact a mechanic. He would take long trips away from home. When he would come back he would bring a gift. One time he came back from a trip and he brought a toy helicopter in his hand. And when he opened his hand to show them the toy, what he had brought them was a little helicopter. The Wrights point Orville was only seven years old at the time. The toy was planted and it never left them.

They really just started as enthusiasts or hobbyists. They didn't know before they did anything they were going to be inventors. In 1896 they decided that they were gonna get into the business of solving this problem of flight. And they were in the bicycle shop the Wright cycle co. right there in Dayton. It was the death of Otto Lilienthal. Now he was a great glider.

styles.css - Cascading Style Sheet

```
body { background-color: #E6E6E6;
font-family: arial;
color: gray;
background-image:
url(images/background.jpg);
background-repeat: repeat-x;
text-align: center;}

.container { margin: 10px auto;
border: solid 2px black;
padding: 20px 20px 20px 20px;
background-color: white;
width: 800px;
text-align: left; }

h1 { color: navy; }
h2 { color: gray; }
h3 { color: gray; }

.video { text-align: center;
background-color: black; }
```

templateTwo.html - HTML code

11

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>History of Aviation: Week One: Video</title>
    <link rel=stylesheet href="styles.css" type="text/css">
  </head>

  <body>
    <div class="container">

      <h1>History of Aviation: Week One</h1>

      <h2>Video: How it Works: Century of Flight</h2>

      <h3>Watch the following video on early flight: (press play
to begin video):
</h3>

      <div class="video">
        <embed style="width:400px; height:326px;"
id="VideoPlayback" align="middle" type="application/x-shockwave-
flash" src="http://video.google.com/googleplayer.swf?docid=-
3731167052118316839&hl=en" quality="best" bgcolor="#ffffff"
scale="noScale" salign="TL" FlashVars="playerMode=embedded">
        </embed>
      </div>

      <h3>Link to original video:</h3>
      <p><a
href="http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=-3731167052118316839&h
l=en#" target="_blank"> NASADestinationTomorrow - DT12 - First
Flight Control
</a><br />
http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=-3731167052118316839&hl=en#
</p>

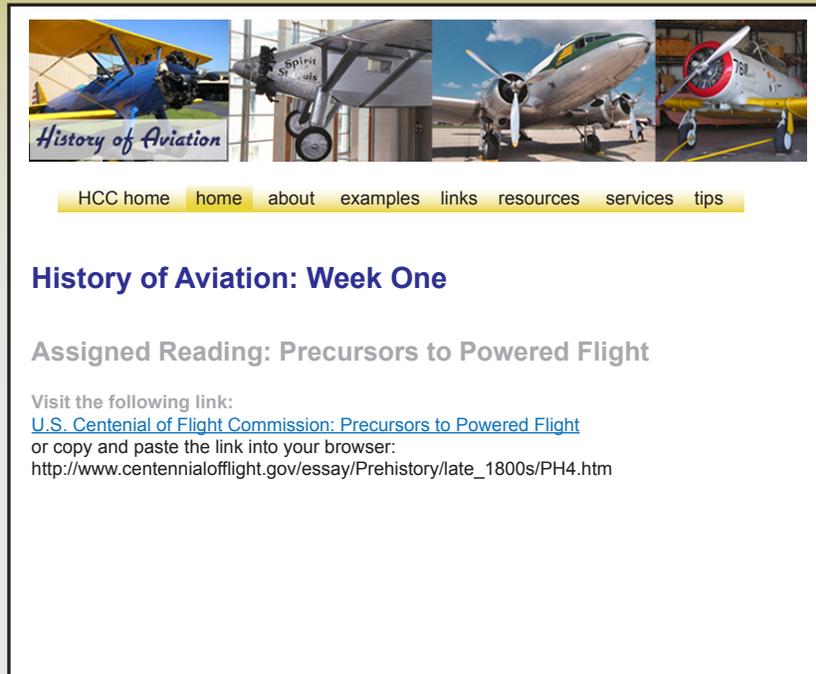
      <h3>Transcript:
</h3>

      <p>Johnny Alonso speaking:<br />
On the morning of December 17th 1903, history was made off the sands
of Kittyhawk, North Carolina. For the first time in history man had
achieved controlled flight of a heavier than air machine. The Wright
Brothers had achieved what all of their predecessors had only
dreamed of... flight. While many of their contemporaries had focused
on very complicated designs, the Wrights chose a straight forward
design as a means of accomplishing flight. Controlling the aircraft
was a key aspect most designers took for granted. This is where the
Wright Brothers targeted most of their design and innovation...
</p>

    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

Basic HTML/CSS Web Page Example

templateNavigation.html - Web Browser



styles.css - Cascading Style Sheet

```
body { background-color: #E6E6E6;
font-family: arial;
color: gray;
background-image:
    url(images/background.jpg);
background-repeat: repeat-x;
text-align: center;}

.container { margin: 10px auto;
border: solid 2px black ;
padding: 20px 20px 20px 20px;
background-color: white;
width: 800px;
text-align: left; }

h1 { color: navy; }
h2 { color: gray; }
h3 { color: gray; }

.video { text-align: center;
background-color: black; }
```

```
.navigation {
list-style-type: none;
font-size: 14px;}

.navigation li{
float:left;
padding: 5px 13px 5px 14px;
background:
url(images/buttonBack1.jpg)
repeat-x;}

.navigation li a{
display: block;
text-decoration: none;
color:#000000;}

.navigation li a:hover{
text-decoration: none;
color:#333333;
background:
url(images/buttonBackOver1.jpg)
repeat-x;
padding: 5px 14px;
margin: -5px -14px;
}
```

templateNavigation.html - HTML code

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>History of Aviation: Week One: Assigned Reading</title>
    <link rel=stylesheet href="styles.css" type="text/css">
  </head>

  <body>
    <div class="container">

      <ul class="navigation">
        <li> <a href="http://www.heartland.edu" title="HCC
home">HCC&nbsp;home</a></li>
        <li style="background-image:url (images/buttonBackOver1.jpg) "><a
href="index.html#" title="home">home</a></li>
        <li> <a href="about.html" title="about">about</a></li>
        <li> <a href="examples.html" title="examples">examples</a></li>
        <li> <a href="links.html" title="links">links</a></li>
        <li> <a href="resources.html"
title="resources">resources</a></li>
        <li> <a href="services.html" title="services">services</a></li>
        <li> <a href="tips.html" title="technology tips">technology
tips</a></li>
      </ul>

      <h1>History of Aviation: Week One</h1>

      <h2>Assigned Reading: Precursors to Powered Flight</h2>

      <h3>Visit the following link:</h3>

      <p>
        <a
href="http://www.centennialofflight.gov/essay/Prehistory/late_1800s/
PH4.htm" title="U.S. Centenial of Flight Commission: Precursors to
Powered Flight" target="_self">U.S. Centenial of Flight Commission:
Precursors to Powered Flight</a>

        <br />or copy and paste the link into your browser:
http://www.centennialofflight.gov/essay/Prehistory/late_1800s/PH4.ht
m
      </p>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

Further Resources:

Books

Cary, P. & Kemper, M. (2003). *New perspectives on creating web pages with HTML*. Boston, MA: Thomson Course Technology.

Robbins, J. N. (2007). *Learning web design: a beginner's guide to (X)HTML, stylesheets, and web graphics*. Sebastopol, CA: O'Reilly Media, Inc.

Teague, J.C. (2004). *DHTML and CSS for the world wide web*. Berkley, CA: Peachpit Press.

Wyke-Smith, C. (2008). *Stylin' with CSS: a designer's guide*. Berkley, CA: New Riders.

Web sites

<http://www.w3.org> - organization which sets the standards for HTML.

<http://www.w3schools.com> - good for tutorials on learning everything web design based.

http://users.crocker.com/~lcastro/html4_4e/examples/appendices/colorcharthex.html - guide to more information about hexadecimal colors.

Hexadecimal Colors:

Web browser colors indicated in pairs of 3 letters/number combinations: 00 ... 99 and AA ... FF

For example:

#00 00 00 - black

#80 80 80 - 50% gray

#FF FF FF - White

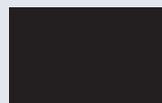
Guide Created by:

Tom Corcoran
Media Technologist
Instructional Development Center
Student Commons Building 2401
Heartland Community College
Normal, IL
(309)268-8427

tom.corcoran@heartland.edu



AQUA
#00FFFF



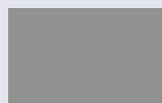
BLACK
#000000



BLUE
#0000FF



FUSHIA
#FF00FF



GRAY
#808080



GREEN
#008000



LIME
#00FF00



MAROON
#800000



NAVY
#000080



OLIVE
#808000



PURPLE
#800080



RED
#FF0000



SILVER
#C0C0C0



TEAL
#008080



WHITE
#FFFFFF



YELLOW
#FFFF00