HTML Cheatsheet

Basic Tags

<html> </html>

Creates an HTML document

<head> </head>

Sets off the title & other info that isn't displayed

<body> </body>

Sets off the visible portion of the document

<title> </title>

Puts name of the document in the title bar; when bookmarking pages, this is what isbookmarked

Body attributes (only used in email newsletters)

<body bgcolor=?>

Sets background color, using name or hex value

<body text=?>

Sets text color, using name or hex value

<body link=?>

Sets color of links, using name or hex value

<body vlink=?>

Sets color of visited links, using name or hex value

<body alink=?>

Sets color of active links (while mouse-clicking)

Text Tags

Creates preformatted text

<h1> </h1> --> <h6> </h6>

Creates headlines -- H1=largest, H6=smallest

Creates bold text (should use instead)

<i> </i>

Creates italicized text (should use instead)

<tt> </tt>

Creates typewriter-style text

<code> </code>

Used to define source code, usually monospace

<cite> </cite>

Creates a citation, usually processed in italics

<address> </address>

Creates address section, usually processed in italics

Emphasizes a word (usually processed in italics)

Emphasizes a word (usually processed in bold)

Sets size of font - 1 to 7 (should use CSS instead)

Sets font color (should use CSS instead)

Defines the font used (should use CSS instead)

clickable text

Creates a hyperlink to a Uniform Resource Locator

clickable text Creates a hyperlink to an email address

Creates a target location within a document

clickable text

Creates a link to that target location

Formatting

Creates a new paragraph

AInserts a line break (carriage return)

<blook
duote> </blockquote>

Puts content in a quote - indents text from both sides

<div> </div>

Used to format block content with CSS

Used to format inline content with CSS

Lists

Creates an unordered list

Creates an ordered list (start=xx,

where xx is a counting number)

Encompasses each list item

<dl> </dl>

Creates a definition list

Precedes each defintion term

<dd>

Precedes each defintion

Graphical elements

<hr>

Inserts a horizontal rule

<hr size=?>

Sets size (height) of horizontal rule

<hr width=?>

Sets width of rule (as a % or absolute pixel length)

Creates a horizontal rule without a shadow

Adds image; it is a separate file located at the URL

<imq src="URL" border=?>

Aligns image left/right/center/bottom/top/middle (use C

Sets size of border surrounding image (use CSS)

 Sets height of image, in pixels

Sets width of image, in pixels

Sets the alternate text for browsers that can't process images (required by the ADA)

HTML Cheatsheet

Forms

<form> </form>
Defines a form

<select multiple name=? size=?> </select>
 Creates a scrolling menu. Size sets the number of
 menu items visible before user needs to scroll.

<select name=?> </select>
Creates a pulldown menu

<option>

Sets off each menu item

<textarea name=? cols="x" rows="y"></textarea> Creates a text box area. Columns set the width; rows set the height.

<input type="checkbox" name=? value=?>
 Creates a checkbox.

<input type="checkbox" name=? value=? checked>
 Creates a checkbox which is pre-checked.

<input type="radio" name=? value=?>
 Creates a radio button.

<input type="radio" name=? value=? checked>
 Creates a radio button which is pre-checked.

<input type="text" name=? size=?>
 Creates a one-line text area. Size sets length, in characters.

<input type="submit" value=?>
 Creates a submit button. Value sets the text in the
 submit button.

<input type="image" name=? src=? border=? alt=?>
 Creates a submit button using an image.

<input type="reset"> Creates a reset button

Tables (use only for data layout - use CSS for page layout)

Creates a table

Sets off each row in a table

Sets off each cell in a row

Sets off the table header (a normal cell with bold, centered text)

HTML5 input tag attributes

(not all browsers support; visit http://caniuse.com for details)

<input type="email" name=?>

Sets a single-line textbox for email addresses

<input type="url" name=?>

Sets a single-line textbox for URLs

<input type="number" name=?>

Sets a single-line textbox for a number

<input type="range" name=?>

Sets a single-line text box for a range of numbers

<input type="date/month/week/time" name=?>
 Sets a single-line text box with a calendar
 showing the date/month/week/time

<input type="search" name=?>

Sets a single-line text box for searching

<input type="color" name=?>
 Sets a single-line text box for picking a color

<u>Table attributes</u> (only use for email newsletters)

Sets the width of the border around table cells

Sets amount of space between table cells

Sets amount of space between a cell's border and its contents

Sets width of the table in pixels or as a percentage

Sets alignment for cells within the row (left/center/right)

Sets alignment for cells (left/center/right)

Sets vertical alignment for cells within the row (top/middle/bottom)

Sets vertical alignment for cell (top/middle/bottom)

Sets number of rows a cell should span (default=1)

Sets number of columns a cell should span

Prevents lines within a cell from being broken to fit

Cascading Style Sheets Cheatsheet f7GG % &Ł

Font Properties

Font-Family

Changes the font family of certain words, sentences, paragraphs, etc.

P { font-family: "New Century Schoolbook", Times, serif; }

Font-Style

Changes text: normal, oblique, and italics.

H1 { font-style: oblique; } P { font-style: normal; }

Font-Variant

Used to display font in normal or small-caps.

SPAN { font-variant: small-caps; }

Font-Weight

Used to specify the weight of the font.

H1 { font-weight: 800; } or P { font-weight: normal; }

Font-Size

Used to modify the size of the displayed font.

H1 { font-size: large; } or P { font-size: 12pt; }

LI { font-size: 90%; } STRONG { font-size: larger; }

Used to combine all properties of fonts. P { font: italic bold 12pt/14pt Times, serif; }

Color and Background Properties

Changes the color of text.

H1 { color: blue; } or H2 { color: #000080; }

Background-Color

Sets the background color of an element.

BODY { background-color: white; } H1 { background-color: #000080; }

Background-Image

Sets the background image of an element. BODY { background-image: url(/images/foo.gif); }

P { background-image: url(http://www.htmlhelp.com/bg.png); }

Background-Repeat

Determines how a specified background image is repeated. The repeat-x value will repeat the image horizontally while the

repeat-y value will repeat the image vertically.

BODY { background: white url(candybar.gif);

background-repeat: repeat-x; }

Background-Attachment

Determines if a specified background image will scroll with the content or be fixed with regard to the canvas.

BODY { background: white url(candybar.gif);

background-attachment: fixed; }

Background

Used to combine all properties of background.

BODY { background: white url(http://www.htmlhelp.com/foo.gif); }

BLOCKQUOTE { background: #7fffd4; }

P { background: url(../backgrounds/pawn.pnq) #f0f8ff fixed; }

TABLE { background: red url(leaves.jpg) no-repeat bottom right; }

Text Properties

Word-Spacing

Defines an additional amount of space between words.

P EM { word-spacing: 0.4em; } P.note { word-spacing: -0.2em; }

Letter-Spacing

Defines an additional amount of space between characters.

H1 { letter-spacing: 0.1em; } P.note { letter-spacing: -0.1em; }

Text-Decoration

Allows text to be decorated through one of five properties:

underline, overline, line-through, blink, none.

A:link, A:visited, A:active { text-decoration: none; }

Vertical-Align

Used to alter the vertical positioning of an inline element, relative to its parent element or to the element's line.

IMG.middle { vertical-align: middle; }

IMG { vertical-align: 50%; }

.exponent { vertical-align: super; }

Text-Transform

Allows for capitalizing the first letter of each word (capitalize), capitalizing all letters of a word (uppercase), using all small letters in each word(lowercase), and the inital value(none).

H1 { text-transform: uppercase; }

H2 { text-transform: capitalize; }

Text-Align

Used to justify text left, center, right, and justify.

H1 { text-align: center; }

P.newspaper { text-align: justify; }

Text-Indent

Used to specify the amount of indentation prior to the first line

of text

P { text-indent: 5em; }

Line-Heiaht

Used to control the spacing between baselines of text.

P { line-height: 200%; }

Classification Properties

List-Style-Type

Specifies the type of list-item marker, and is used if list-style-

image is none or if image loading is turned off.

LI.square { list-style-type: square; }

UL.plain { list-style-type: none; }

OL { list-style-type: upper-alpha; } /* A B C D E etc. */

OL OL { list-style-type: decimal; } /* 1 2 3 4 5 etc. */

OL OL OL { list-style-type: lower-roman; } /* i ii iii iv v etc. */

List-Style-Image

Specifies the image that will be used as list-item marker when image loading is turned on, replacing the marker specified in the list-style-type property.

UL.check { list-style-image: url(/LI-markers/checkmark.gif); }

UL LI.x { list-style-image: url(x.png); }

List-Style-Position

Determines where the marker is placed in regard to the list item. If the value *inside* is used, the lines will wrap <u>under</u> the marker instead of being indented. outside is default.

UL { list-style-position: inside; }

Cascading Style Sheets Cheatsheet (CSS 1&2)

Box Properties

Margin-Top

Sets the top margin of an element by specifying a length or a percentage.

BODY { margin-top: 5pt; }

Margin-Right

Sets the right margin of an element by specifying a length or a percentage.

P.narrow { margin-right: 50%; }

Margin-Bottom

sets the bottom margin of an element by specifying a length or a percentage.

DT { margin-bottom: 3em; }

Margin-Left

sets the left margin of an element by specifying a length or a percentage.

ADDRESS { margin-left: 50%; }

Margin

Sets the margins of an element by specifying top, bottom, left and right margins -- all either specifying length or percentage. BODY { margin: 5em; } /* all margins 5em */

P { margin: 2em 4em; } /* top & bottom 2em, left & right 4em */ DIV { margin: 1em 2em 3em 4em; }

/* top margin 1em, right 2em, bottom 3em, left 4em */

Padding-Top

Describes the amount of space between the top border and the content of the selector.

P { padding-top: 20%; }

Padding-Right

Describes the amount of space between the right border and the content of the selector.

P { padding-right: 20 px; }

Padding-Bottom

Describes the amount of space between the bottom border and the content of the selector.

P { padding-bottom: 5 em; }

Paddina-Left

Describes the amount of space between the left border and the content of the selector.

P { padding-left: 15 pt; }

Padding

Shorthand for the padding-top, padding-right, padding-bottom, and padding-left properties.

BLOCKQUOTE { padding: 2em 4em 5em 4em; }

Border-Top-Width

Used to specify the width of an element's top border. P { border-top: 20%; }

Border-Right-Width

Used to specify the width of an element's right border. P { border-right: 20%; }

Border-Bottom-Width

Used to specify the width of an element's bottom border. P { border-bottom: 20%; }

Border-Left-Width

Used to specify the width of an element's left border. P { border-left: 20%; }

Border-Width

Used to set the width of an element's border (either all borders, or specifying top border, right border, bottom border, left border).

P { border-width: 20%; }

P { border-width: 10px 5px 10px 5px; }

Border-Color

Used to set the color of an element's border.

P { border-color: #00000; }

Border-Style

Sets style of a border - none, dotted, dashed, solid, double. P { border-style: dotted; }

Border-Top

Sets the width, style, and color of an element's top border. P { border-top: 10px, red, double; }

Border-Right

Sets the width, style, and color of an element's right border. P { border-right: 10px, red, double; }

Border-Bottom

Sets the width, style, and color of an element's bottom border. P { border-bottom: 10px, red, double; }

Border-Left

Sets the width, style, and color of an element's left border. P { border-left: 10px, red, double; }

Border

Sets the width, style, and color of an element's border. P { border: 10px, red, double; }

Width

Each block-level or replaced element can be given a width, specified as a length, a percentage, or as auto.

P { width: 15px; } H1 { width: 35%; } .foo { width: auto; }

Height

Each block-level or replaced element can be given a height, specified as a length or as auto.

P { height: 15px; } H1 { height: 35%; } .foo { height: auto; }

Float

Allows text to wrap around an element (left, right, none). P { float: left; } H1 { float: right; } .foo { float: none; }

Clear

Specifies whether an element allows floating elements to its sides (left, right, none).

P { clear: left; } H1 { clear: right; } .foo { clear: none; }