

# HTML + CSS: A Beginner's Cheatsheet

## THE FUNDAMENTAL STRUCTURE OF AN HTML FILE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
  </head>

  <body>
  </body>

</html>
```

## HTML CODING TIPS

1. Whenever you type an opening tag, immediately type the closing tag, then fill in your content.
2. Whenever you add a 'child' element, indent it on a new line.
3. HTML ignores multiple whitespaces in a row. You can add consecutive white space characters (spaces, tabs, & carriage returns) into your HTML, but when you view that page, all but one will disappear.

## HTML: HEADINGS

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
<h4>Heading 4</h4>
<h5>Heading 5</h5>
<h6>Heading 6</h6>
```

## HTML: PARAGRAPHS

```
<p>Here is a lovely paragraph.</p>
```

## HTML: IMAGES

Absolute image path:

```

```

Relative image path:

```

```

## HTML: LINKS

```
<a href="my-page.html" title="My Portfolio
Page">Click here</a>
```

Use *target="\_blank"* to open a link in a new window/tab:

```
<a href="my-page.html" title="My Portfolio
Page" target="_blank">Click here</a>
```

Use *mailto:* to make an email link:

```
<a href="mailto:ada@lovelace.com">Email
me</a>
```

## HTML: LINE BREAKS

```
<p>Break it<br />down</p>
```

## HTML: DIVIDING AREAS

```
<div>A generic container for elements and
content</div>
<section>A section of your page</section>
<header>A container for your site's
header</header>
<footer>A container for your site's
footer</footer>
<nav>A container for navigation links</nav>
<main>The container for your site's main
content</main>
<aside>A container for related
content</aside>
```

**Note:** Of the above, older browsers only support *divs*.

## HTML: LISTS

Unordered (bulleted) list:

```
<ul>
  <li>The first list item</li>
  <li>Another list item</li>
</ul>
```

Ordered (numbered) list:

```
<ol>
  <li>The first list item</li>
  <li>Another list item</li>
</ol>
```

## HTML: TEXT FORMATTING

```
<em>Emphasized (italic) text</em>
<strong>Important (bold) text</strong>
<small>Smaller text</small>
```

## HTML: SHORTHAND NOTATION

```
<br />
<img />
<hr />
<link />
<input />
<meta />
```

**Note:** `<link />` is not a standard web link; it is used in the *head* element to reference CSS files and fonts. Use `<a></a>` for standard web links in the *body*.

## CSS SYNTAX

Diagram illustrating CSS syntax structure:

```

  SELECTOR
  |
  +--- body {
  |
  |   color: navy;
  |
  +--- }
  |
  |   PROPERTY      VALUE

```

## CSS PROPERTY: COLOR

The color property changes the color of the text.

```
p {
  color: red;
  color: #ff0000;
  color: rgb(255, 0, 0);
  color: rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.7);
}
```

Colors can be represented as color names, hexadecimals, RGB colors, or RGBA colors.

## CSS SELECTOR: ELEMENT

Enter the element's tag name to target those elements:

```
p {
  color: aqua;
}
```

## CSS PROPERTY: BACKGROUND-COLOR

```
body {
  background-color: black;
}
```

## CSS SELECTOR: DESCENDANT

To target elements that are descended from another element, use a selector for the ancestor, then a space, then a selector for the descendant:

```
p em {
  font-weight: bold;
}

#special .fancy {
  color: fuchsia;
}
```

## CSS PROPERTY: BACKGROUND-IMAGE

```
body {
  background-image:
  url('images/file.png');
}
```

## CSS PROPERTY: FONT-FAMILY

Use [CSSFontStack.com](http://CSSFontStack.com) to generate a web-safe font.

```
body {
  font-family: Helvetica, "Helvetica
Neue", Arial, sans-serif;
}
```

### CSS PROPERTY: WIDTH

```
selector {  
  width: 300px;  
}
```

### CSS PROPERTY: HEIGHT

```
selector {  
  height: 100px;  
}
```

### CSS PROPERTY: TEXT-ALIGN

```
p {  
  text-align: left;  
  text-align: right;  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

### CSS PROPERTIES: FONT-STYLE AND FONT-WEIGHT

```
p {  
  font-style: normal;  
  font-style: italic;  
  font-style: oblique;  
  
  font-weight: normal;  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

### CSS PROPERTY: BORDER

```
selector {  
  border: thickness style color;  
}
```

Can also specify border-top, border-right, border-bottom, or border-left to apply a border to individual sides.

## CONNECTING CSS TO HTML

1. **External (Recommended):** Within the `<head />` element of an HTML file, use the following to link to a CSS file:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="file-path-here.css" />
```

2. **Inline:** In the HTML file, within an element's opening tag, a `style=""` attribute contains CSS for that element.
3. **Embedded:** In the HTML file, CSS is placed within the `<head />` in a `<style />` element.

## FILE PATHS

Applies to all types of file references, including links to CSS files, image sources, and background images.

### File Path

### What it means

<code>pointB.css</code>	pointB.css is located in the current folder
<code>css/pointB.css</code>	pointB.css is located in a folder called <code>css</code> The <code>css</code> folder is located in the current folder
<code>css/other/pointB.css</code>	pointB.css is located in a folder called <code>other</code> that is located in a folder called <code>css</code> that is located in the current folder
<code>../pointB.css</code>	pointB.css is located in a folder one level up from the current folder
<code>../../pointB.css</code>	pointB.css is located in a folder two levels up from the current folder