

**Lesson 2.1 Reference Card for UNIX, HTML, and CSS**

**Section 1. Common UNIX Commands**

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| Desired UNIX® Functionality  Show all files and directories contained within the Current Working Directory (CWD).  Show the path and name of the CWD.  Change the CWD to directory named  <dir> . Typing named  cd  by itself moves to the home directory.  Create a file named  <file> .  Make a directory named   <dir>  .  Remove a file named  <file>  along with all of its subdirectories.  Copy a file from  <file1>  to  <file2> .  Move and rename a file from  <file1>  to  <file2> .  Change permissions on  <file>   for  <user>  to read, write, and/or execute . | UNIX Commands |
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| **ls**  **pwd**  **cd <dir>**  **touch <file>**  **mkdir <dir>**  **rm <file>**  **cp <file1> <file2>**  **mv <file1> <file2>**  **chmod +rwx <file>** |

**Special Characters for UNIX Commands**

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| **Character** | **Description** |
| . | Current Working Directory (CWD) |
| .. | Parent of CWD |
| ~ | This user’s home directory |
| / | The root of the file structure |
| \* | Wildcard |

* **Many of the special characters can be used with  cd  , for example**

**cd ..  takes you up one level from the CWD in the directory structure.**

* **When using copy or move commands, specifying absolute file paths may be necessary:**

**cp /home/myname/file.txt /home/myname/public\_html/file.txt**

**Section 2. Basic HTML tags**

*In HTML5, all tags should have both open and close tags or, optionally, the open tag can terminate with a / to indicate there is no content contained between the open and close.*

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| **Method 1: Open and Close Tags** | **Method 2: Self Terminating Tag** |
| <p> some text </p> | <br /> |

 html  : Tells the browser that this file should be read as html.

head  : Includes information about the document, including title, metadata, styles, scripts, and more.

 body  : Includes all of the content to be rendered by the browser.

 p  : Defines a paragraph element.

 table  : Defines a table element.

 tr  : Defines a table row element.

 th  : Defines a table heading cell element.

 td  : Defines a table cell element.

 br  : Indicates a line break.

 a  : Defines a link element.

 img  : Defines an image element.

 pre  : Indicates a portion of content that the browser should render exactly as it was typed.

 form  : Defines a form element.

 input  : Defines an input element within a form, e.g., text.

**Section 3. Basic CSS**

**CSS Syntax**

**For a single property-value pairing:**

selector { property:value; }

**For multiple property-value pairings:**

selector { property:value; property:value; … property:value; }

**Style Sheet Priority**

*There are three levels of styling with CSS: External Style Sheets, Internal Style Sheets, and Inline Styling. When using multiple levels of style sheets, the one with the closest proximity will override the others. Inline styles have the highest priority, followed by internal style sheets. External style sheets have the lowest priority.*

**External Style Sheets:**

All style information is contained in a file separately from the HTML code. That file should end with a  .css  extension and be linked within the  head  tag of the html file using  <link href=”mystyles.css” rel=”stylesheet” type=”text/css” /> .

**Internal Style Sheets:**

Place CSS code directly within the tag of an HTML document enclosed within a style tag:

<style type=”text/css” media=”all”>

selector { property:value; }

</style>

**Inline Styles:**

Place CSS code directly within another tag using the  style  attribute:

<tag style=”property:value;”>

**Selected CSS Properties and Values**

*Each of the CSS properties found in the reference below are shown in property: value pairs.*

*The next line demonstrates a typical use, and value types are then defined.*

**background-color: *color***

{ background-color: blue; }

**background-image:*url(source)***

{ background-image: url(myImage.jpg); }

**background-repeat: *value***

{ background-repeat: repeat-x; }

values: repeat, no-repeat, repeat-x, repeat-y

**border: *size style* *color***

{ border: 1.2em solid #fc0; }

styles: none, dotted, solid, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset

**border-width: *top right bottom left***

{ border-width: 1px 4px 1px 100px; }

**color: *color***

{ color: #cc6600; }

values: rgb(0-255,0-255,0-255), #hexadecimal, named

**font-family: *Family name* *by ordered preference*  (Family names having spaces must be in quotes.)**

{ font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif; }

**font-size: *value***

{ font-size: 1.5em; }

values: percentage, px, em, larger, smaller, xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large

**font-style: *value***

{ font-style: italic; }

value: normal, italic, oblique

**font-weight: *value***

{ font-weight: 600; }

values: 100-900, normal, bolder, bold, lighter

**margin: *top, right, bottom, left***

{ margin: 1em 3em 10px 0.5em; }

values: px, em

**padding: *top, right, bottom, left***

{ padding: 10em 2em 2em 10em; }

values: px, em

**text-align: *value***

{ text-align: justify; }

values: left, right, center, justify

**text-indent: *value***

{ text-indent: 1em; }

values: percentage, px, em

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| **Section 4. Common Emacs Key Shortcuts**   |  | | --- | | * Before using Emacs on a remote server, make sure to enter the following command so that the backspace key will perform as expected: **tset –e ^H** * **C** stands for Control, usually the left Ctrl key. * **M** stands for Meta, usually the Esc key. | |

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| **Shortcut\*** | **Description** |
| C-x C-s | Save the current file |
| C-x C-c | Exit the editor |
| C-x u | Undo |
| C-s | Search for a string |
| C-r | Search backward for a string |
| C-a | Move cursor to beginning of line |
| C-e | Move cursor to end of line |
| M-< | Move cursor to beginning of file |
| M-> | Move cursor to end of file |
| C-@ | Set the mark |
| C-w | Kill from the mark to the cursor (cut) |
| M-w | Copy from the mark to the cursor |
| C-y | Yank back (paste) text from the kill ring |
| C-x C-f | Open a different file |

*\*Note: If you look elsewhere, you may find that there are more bindings for some of the same shortcuts. Because you are logged into a remote server, only one of these bindings will function as expected. You may also experience some text buffering display issues as a result of running Emacs through SSH.*