**HTML**

Without a doctype and tags(elements) e.t.c., a text editor will render unstructured text just as it appeared. Avoid this.

“

<!doctype html>

<html>

<head>

<title>My first website</title>

<meta charset= “utf-8”/>

</head>

<body>

*/Text goes in here/*

</body>

</html>

”

{meta charset thingy is to specify the character type.

Doctype is to specify the type of document

Head is to give details of the website

/ is for closing elements}

* <meta> element is given the attribute charset by giving the name of the attribute (charset) and an equals sign in front of which the value is pasted in quotation marks. Formula:

<element attribute=“value”/>

* When there is no text between a tag, it self closes e.g. <meta charset=”utf-8”/> instead of <meta charset=”utf-8”></meta>
* Everything in the page except the doctype must fall within the html tag.
* <h1> tag is the top most heading(largest font sizeish thing and headingishness) <h2> is for a less important heading. It is smaller and less bold. If you could only tell google one thing, you would use <h1>. <h6> is lowermost (smallest). It surrounds the text.
* <p> element specifies the fact that it is a paragraph…not continuous and not line after line.
* **ALWAYS USE <p> TAG AFTER THE HEADING (BEST PRACTICE) TO SHOW THE COMPUTER THAT YOU ARE TYPING A PARAGRAPH. EVEN IF ITS NOT A PARAGRAPH, THE BODY OF YOUR DOCUMENT BENEATH THE HEADING TAG, AND WITHIN THE BODY TAG SHOULD BE STRICTLY IN THE <P> TAG**
* <em> tag is for emphasising as italic. It can be put anywhere within the text to emphasise just a specific part of it.
* <strong> tag is used for bold.
* **DO NOT USE THE <h\_> tag except for the heading, and never use it within the <p> tag. Use <p> for the rest.**
* **HTML DEFAULTS AND ASSUMPTIONS WILL NOT ACKNOWLEDGE SPACES OR DIRECT, UNSTRUCTURED MODIFICATIONS IN THE SOURCE CODE UNLESS YOU TELL IT TO…IN HTML LANGUAGE.**
* <br> element creates a line break. It should be self-closed as <br /> It may also not need to be closed. 1br tag = 1 line break. 2 following each other lead to breakage of 2 lines.
* <ol> - numbered list.
* <ul> - bulleted list
* <li> - everything that is a part of the list should have its own <li></li> element surrounding it.
* **MAKE YOUR CODE TIDY. MAKE YOUR MARKUP SPACING CONSISTENT. ADD ONE SPACING BEFORE SELF CLOSING A TAG. INDENT EVERY LINE EXCEPT THE OPENING AND CLOSING HTML TAG, AND DOCTYPE. 2 TAB SPACINGS FOR THE CONTENTS OF THE HEAD.**
* <dl> - definition list with a term(word to be defined) and a tailing definition(detail)
* <dt> - definition term
* <dd> - definition detail {CLOSED BY DT}

“

<dl>

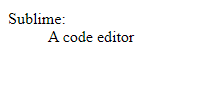
<dt> Sublime:<dt>

<dd> A code editor</dt>

</dl>

”

The following would look like:



Only certain tags can take others as their children. An example of parent child is <p> Hi <strong> there </strong></p>. p is the parent and strong is the child. For more organisation, indent children (tab)…just like the children of the head.

The browser will make up for your bad coding, and think of what you meant.

The “ancestor” of an html page would be the <html></html> element. It is not indented at all.

When giving an element a child, space out lines, like so:

“

<h1>

Hello

<strong> world</strong>

</h1>

“

* <span></span> tag allows you to target a specific amount of code. E.g.

“

<h1>

Things I must do

<span> today</span>

</h1>

”

We can specify what we want to do to only the word ‘today’, separate from the rest of the sentence.

**SKIP A LINE BETWEEN ELEMENTS IN USE, EXCEPT CHILDREN WITHIN THE SAME PARENT TAG…MOSTLY WHEN ONE ELEMENT’S CONTENTS ARE FOR A COMPLETELY DIFFERENT PURPOSE FROM THE CONTENTS OF THE OTHER. THIS APPLIES FOR DIRECT CHILDREN(NOT DESCENDANTS) OF THE BODY TAG.**

* Within something like <!\_\_\_>, you can write comments that won’t be rendered into code on the page.
* <blockquote><p></p></blockquote> element shows that you are quoting something or someone. It does not format the rendered text in any particular way, but it is purely intended to describe the function of the quote in the code – that is, to be considered a quote.
* <a href= “(website url)” target= “\_blank”>Here</a> tag allows us to connect one page to another. It must also fall within the paragraph tag, just like everything else below the heading. It turns it into a link, and the href shows what you are referring the link to, and target=”\_blank” ensures that the link sends you to a new window/tab, as opposed to losing your website
* URL’s start with http:// most of the time.
* To link the webpage to a local webpage offline, make sure to create another page, usually named “about.html”, and keep it in the same folder as the index.html page(parent folder). Use <a href=”about.html” target=”\_blank”></a>
* When you’ve never clicked on a link before, it’s usually blue. When you click, it turns purple.
* If the document is in a different folder within the same parent folder, do:

<a href=”(name of folder)/about.html”></a>

To direct back out of the about folder into the parent folder to get the index.html, in the about page, do:

<a href=”../index.html”></a>

You can add the style attribute to a tag to style the contents

To make the color of a link yellow:

<p>Visit me at <a href="about/about.html" target="\_blank" style="color: yellow;">my about page</a></p>

**Always end Style things with a semicolon**

**<a href=“” target=“” style=”color: rgb(100,200,50)”;</a>**

**Use it for RGB values**

* style=“color: #e3e3e3;” is for hex values of colors. This one is for grey. They start with #
* style= “text-decoration: underline;” underlines. style= “text-decoration: none;” removes any text decoration.
* Instead of using the style attribute, create a CSS file…like NOW!
* CSS can override style defaults
* <link rel=”stylesheet” href=”style.css”/> links us to our stylesheet. It should appear in the head.
* In the stylesheet, we must specify what each styling is associated with.
* a {

color: red; text-decoration: underline; }

is associated with the anchor tag

* The positioning of the a tag shows what is targeted
* font-family: helvetica, arial; . Helvetica and arial are fonts, but arial in this case is a fallback, to mean that if helvetica is not available on a certain browser, it should be displayed in aria.
* Separate images, stylesheets, javascripts, and other webpages in their own folders within the parent directory.
* <img src="img/monocle.jpg" alt="image trial" />. Alt here shows the words that should appear if the image is not found
* When there is no text, self close.
* We can also link to images on the web. We must copy the image url and place it as the value of the src attribute, instead of the folder and name of picture.
* {

margin-left: 50px;

* }
* This gives spacing between the end of the page and the element being referred to, in CSS.
* In CSS, the element class being referred to is called the selector.
* One can use multiple selectors by joining using a comma.
* Alternatively, wrap related material for which you want similar style in a <div>. Open and close div to sandwich the code that you are positioning, then use div as the selector.
* background-color: red; - makes the selector have a red background.
* margin: auto; - Causes everything within the selector to go to the middle of the page as a box of some sort.
* text-align: center; - brings the text to the centre of this box
* <style></style> element(NOT ATTRIBUTE) within the head, can be used in place of css stylesheet. Within it, one can code in CSS the same way they would with a stylesheet.
* Id functions as an attribute in an element.
* <li id=”one”> Wash your hands </li> can identify this statement in the CSS with the selector as #one
* Classes(attribute) are for identifying a group of elements. The name of the class in CSS is used with a fullstop as the selector.
* Within the style, to target sth without using too many id’s, type this:

li:nth-child(3){

color: orange;

}

* This means look for the third list element to occur in any occurrence of 3 or more list elements in an ordered or unordered list, and turn it orange. It may also be translated to “look for the 3rd child of the li tag’s parent, and turn it orange”

<ul id=”sect”>

<li>This</li>

<li>Is</li>

<li>My</li>

<li>List</li>

</ul>

And

<style>

#sect li:nth-child(3){

color: orange;

}

</style>

Together, this means that you should target the third li element in that particular unordered list, otherwise, it would style the third li element of any ol or ul in the page.

Also:

<style>

ul:first-of-type li:nth-child(3){

color:orange;

}

</style>

Targets the 3rd list element in the first unordered list.

* <p> should be blockquote’s child. Not the other way round.
* font-weight: bold; makes the font bold.
* border: 1px solid white; - gives a 1 pixel thick white border.
* <aside></aside> tag refers to information that is connected – that should be displayed aside to some content. It can be for a sidebar.

Selector{

width: 600px;

margin: auto;

}

* This brings the targeted text to the center.
* Width refers to the width of the invisible box that surrounds any number of pixels on screen
* Margin-left refers to the spacing between the start of this box and the left margin. It takes the box into consideration, not the text.
* You can cause one class or id to float to the left or right of a page using the float: left; or float: right; property. Float makes columns. We can use them to make sidebar sections, within the same invisible box.

“

.content, .aside{

height: 600px;

}

”

* Makes the box of both classes vertically longer.
* padding-left: \_px; determines how far it will be from the left.
* list-style: none; works kind of like text-decoration, but for list elements alone
* Instead of px, we can use percentages as the values of properties like width.
* min-width: 600px; ensures that no matter how much the page is resized, it never goes below 600 pixels of width. When it reaches there, it stops reducing.
* Floats take elements out of the flow of the document. If everything had been wrapped together, they would not accept styling assigned to the rest of the page.
* <footer></footer> designates the footer of a particular section.(bottom)

footer{

clear:both;

}

* This clears floated elements(brings them into the flow of the document.

.wrap{

overflow: hidden;

}

* Also brings floated elements back into the flow of the document.
* Navigation links allow us to sort the postings on the website according to category and tags.

li{

display: inline;

}

This makes the list horizontal, and not vertical  
li{

display: inline;

padding-right: 10px;

}

* This gives each of the items in the horizontal list a 10 pixel spacing to their right, hence spacing out the list.
* a:hover{

text-decoration: underline;

}

* This means that when you hover over a link, it gains an underline. This is called a pseudo class.
* Text-boxes, text areas, and submit buttons are characteristic of forms.
* <form></form> element tells the browser that you are writing a form.
* It takes the attributes:

action= “” {this shows the browser where the form data should be posted to when the submit button is clicked. For attributes like this, or even the href attribute of an anchor tag, you can put a # sign, so that it doesn’t lead anywhere in particular, until leading it somewhere becomes a necessity.}

method= “get” {this is kinda advanced. It shows how the value of the action attribute will be transmitted, or something. It’s about the method of processing form data} get value means it is transmitted using the URL. We can also have value post, when more security is needed. Once submitted, the URL doesn’t change, but the info is taken in discreetly. Google searchboxes use get, hence when you search something, the url changes from google.com to a similar url with your search included.

<form action=”#” method=”post”>

<input />

</form>

* This brings an empty text box onto the screen.

<form action=”#” method=”post”>

<input />

<input type=”submit” />

</form>

* This adds a submit button to the text box. By default, the box is written submit. If you want to change that to something like ‘Go’, do this:

<form action=”#” method=”post”>

<input />

<input type=”submit” value=”Go” />

</form>

* In order to guide on what is to be put into the form:

<form action="#" method="post">

<label>Enter your name</label>

<input />

<input type="submit" value="go" />

</form>

* Many people sometimes expect that clicking on the label activates the text box, instead of clicking on the text box itself. To make this possible, we must associate the label with the input. We give the input element an id, and state that the label is for that id.

<form action="#" method="post">

<label for="name">Enter your name</label>

<input id="name" name=”name” />

<input type="submit" value="go" />

</form>

* To give room for feedback to be entered:

<form action="#" method="post">

<label for="name">ENTER YOUR NAME</label>

<input id="name" name="name" />

<textarea></textarea>

<input type="submit" />

</form>

* To distinguish the text box from the feedback whatever:

<form action="#" method="post">

<label for="name">ENTER YOUR NAME</label>

<input id="name" name="name" />

<label for="comments">Your comments</label>

<textarea id="comments" name="comments"></textarea>

<input type="submit" />

</form>

* If you want the text box, feedback box and the submit button to be separate, put each in its own <p></p> tag.
* If you want, you can also put them in an unordered list, but to remove the bullets, do this in your stylesheet:

form li{

list-style: none;

}

* In the unordered list, to space them out vertically, as the <p> tag did, use margin-bottom for the same selector.
* To have the labels on their own line, instead of in front of the text boxes, do this, in order to change the display from the default in line to block:

label{

display: block;

}

* Browsers apply a default padding left to all lists, unless we override that, by padding-left: 0;
* If we only want to target the ul that is the child of a form, instead of all uls, the selector should be form ul{}

<textarea rows=”50” cols=”50”></textarea>

* Changes the size of the feedback box. Rows is height and cols is width, or in a normal math rectangle, rows is width and cols is horizontal length.
* You could also apply width and height in pixels in the stylesheet, for textarea selector.
* You can make a yes or no using a checkbox like so:

<form action="#" method="get">

<label for="css">Do you like CSS?</label>

<input type="checkbox" id="css" name="name" />

<input type="submit" />

</form>

* If you want to show a clickable label, make the cursor turn into a pointer when hovering over it.

label{

cursor: pointer;

}

* To give anything a pointer cursor, do this:

<h1 style="cursor: pointer;">Form</h1>

<form action="#" method="get">

<label for="css">Do you like CSS?</label>

<input type="checkbox" id="css" name="name" />

<input type="submit" />

</form>



* <h1><img src=”img/nettuts\_logo.jpg” /></h1> Can be used when putting the logo of a company in image form.
* We can alternatively use image replacement, like so:

<h1>Nettuts+</h1>

* In the stylesheet:

h1{

background: url(../img/nettuts\_logo.jpg) no-repeat;

text-indent: -9999px;

}

* One can use a negative number of pixels to send a measurement in the opposite direction.
* font-size: \_px; changes the size, like in Word.
* Font families that occur on their own, without quotation marks include sans-serif, fantasy, cursive, monospace. All others, like many of the following, appear in double quotes:

## SANS-SERIF FONT FAMILY

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FONT FAMILY** | **APPEARANCE** |
| Arial | Arial  Arial Black  Arial narrow  Arial Rounded MT Bold |
| Helvetica | Helvetica |
| Verdana | Verdana |
| Calibri | Calibri |
| Noto | Noto |
| Lucida Sans | Lucida Sans |
| Gill Sans | Gill Sans |
| Century Gothic | Century Gothic |
| Candara | Candara |
| Futara | Futara |
| Franklin Gothic Medium | Franklin Gothic Medium |
| Trebuchet MS | Trebuchet MS |
| Geneva | Geneva |
| Segoe UI | Segoe UI |
| Optima | Optima |
| Avanta Garde | Avanta Garde |

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## SERIF FONT FAMILY

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FONT FAMILY** | **APPEARANCE** |
| Times New Roman | Times New Roman |
| Big Caslon | Big Caslon |
| Bodoni MT | Bodoni MT |
| Book Antiqua | Book Antiqua |
| Bookman | Bookman |
| New Century Schoolbook | New Century Schoolbook |
| Calisto MT | Calisto MT |
| Cambria | Cambria |
| Didot | Didot |
| Garamond | Garamond |
| Georgia | Georgia |
| Goudy Old Style | Goudy Old Style |
| Hoefler Text | Hoefler Text |
| Lucida Bright | Lucida Bright |
| Palatino | Palatino |
| Perpetua | Perpetua |
| Rockwell | Rockwell |
| Rockwell Extra Bold | Rockwell Extra Bold |
| Baskerville | Baskerville |

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## MONOSPACE FONT FAMILY

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FONT FAMILY** | **APPEARANCE** |
| Consolas | Consolas |
| Courier | Courier |
| Courier New | Courier New |
| Lucida Console | Lucida Console |
| Lucidatypewriter | Lucidatypewriter |
| Lucida Sans Typewriter | Lucida Sans Typewriter |
| Monaco | Monaco |
| Andale Mono | Andale Mono |

## CURSIVE FONT FAMILY

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FONT FAMILY** | **APPEARANCE** |
| Comic Sans | Comic Sans |
| Comic Sans MS | Comic Sans MS |
| Apple Chancery | Apple Chancery |
| Zapf Chancery | Zapf Chancery |
| Bradley Hand | Bradley Hand |
| Brush Script MT | Brush Script MT |
| Brush Script Std | Brush Script Std |
| Snell Roundhan | Snell Roundhan |
| URW Chancery | URW Chancery |
| Coronet script | Coronet script |
| Florence | Florence |
| Parkavenue | Parkavenue |

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## FANTASY FONT FAMILY

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FONT FAMILY** | **APPEARANCE** |
| Impact | Impact |
| Brushstroke | Brushstroke |
| Luminari | Luminari |
| Chalkduster | Chalkduster |
| Jazz LET | Jazz LET |
| Blippo | Blippo |
| Stencil Std | Stencil Std |
| Marker Felt | Marker Felt |
| Trattatello | Trattatello |
| Arnoldboecklin | Arnoldboecklin |
| Oldtown | Oldtown |
| Copperplate | Copperplate |
| papyrus | papyrus |

## CSS Fonts List

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FONT FAMILY** | **APPEARANCE** |
| Abadi MT Condensed Light | Abadi MT Condensed Light |
| Aharoni | Aharoni |
| Aharoni Bold | Aharoni Bold |
| Aldhabi | Aldhabi |
| AlternateGothic2 BT | AlternateGothic2 BT |
| Andale Mono | Andale Mono |
| Andalus | Andalus |
| Angsana New | Angsana New |
| AngsanaUPC | AngsanaUPC |
| Aparajita | Aparajita |
| Apple Chancery | Apple Chancery |
| Arabic Typesetting | Arabic Typesetting |
| Arial | Arial |
| Arial Black | Arial Black |
| Arial narrow | Arial narrow |
| Arial Nova | Arial Nova |
| Arial Rounded MT Bold | Arial Rounded MT Bold |
| Arnoldboecklin | Arnoldboecklin |
| Avanta Garde | Avanta Garde |
| Bahnschrift | Bahnschrift |
| Bahnschrift Light | Bahnschrift Light |
| Bahnschrift SemiBold | Bahnschrift SemiBold |
| Bahnschrift SemiLight | Bahnschrift SemiLight |
| Baskerville | Baskerville |
| Batang | Batang |
| BatangChe | BatangChe |
| Big Caslon | Big Caslon |
| BIZ UDGothic | BIZ UDGothic |
| BIZ UDMincho Medium | BIZ UDMincho Medium |
| Blippo | Blippo |
| Bodoni MT | Bodoni MT |
| Book Antiqua | Book Antiqua |
| Book Antiqua | Book Antiqua |
| Bookman | Bookman |
| Bradley Hand | Bradley Hand |
| Browallia New | Browallia New |
| BrowalliaUPC | BrowalliaUPC |
| Brush Script MT | Brush Script MT |
| Brush Script Std | Brush Script Std |
| Brushstroke | Brushstroke |
| Calibri | Calibri |
| Calibri Light | Calibri Light |
| Calisto MT | Calisto MT |
| Cambodian | Cambodian |
| Cambria | Cambria |
| Cambria Math | Cambria Math |
| Candara | Candara |
| Century Gothic | Century Gothic |
| Chalkduster | Chalkduster |
| Cherokee | Cherokee |
| Comic Sans | Comic Sans |
| Comic Sans MS | Comic Sans MS |
| Consolas | Consolas |
| Constantia | Constantia |
| Copperplate | Copperplate |
| Copperplate Gothic Light | Copperplate Gothic Light |
| Copperplate Gothic Bold | Copperplate Gothic Bold |
| Corbel | Corbel |
| Cordia New | Cordia New |
| CordiaUPC | CordiaUPC |
| Coronetscript | Coronetscript |
| Courier | Courier |
| Courier New | Courier New |
| DaunPenh | DaunPenh |
| David | David |
| DengXian | DengXian |
| DFKai-SB | DFKai-SB |
| Didot | Didot |
| DilleniaUPC | DilleniaUPC |
| DokChampa | DokChampa |
| Dotum | Dotum |
| DotumChe | DotumChe |
| Ebrima | Ebrima |
| Estrangelo Edessa | Estrangelo Edessa |
| EucrosiaUPC | EucrosiaUPC |
| Euphemia | Euphemia |
| FangSong | FangSong |
| Florence | Florence |
| Franklin Gothic Medium | Franklin Gothic Medium |
| FrankRuehl | FrankRuehl |
| FreesiaUPC | FreesiaUPC |
| Futara | Futara |
| Gabriola | Gabriola |
| Gadugi | Gadugi |
| Garamond | Garamond |
| Gautami | Gautami |
| Geneva | Geneva |
| Georgia | Georgia |
| Georgia Pro | Georgia Pro |
| Gill Sans | Gill Sans |
| Gill Sans Nova | Gill Sans Nova |
| Gisha | Gisha |
| Goudy Old Style | Goudy Old Style |
| Gulim | Gulim |
| GulimChe | GulimChe |
| Gungsuh | Gungsuh |
| GungsuhChe | GungsuhChe |
| Hebrew | Hebrew |
| Hoefler Text | Hoefler Text |
| HoloLens MDL2 Assets | HoloLens MDL2 Assets |
| Impact | Impact |
| Ink Free | Ink Free |
| IrisUPC | IrisUPC |
| Iskoola Pota | Iskoola Pota |
| Japanese | Japanese |
| JasmineUPC | JasmineUPC |
| Javanese Text | Javanese Text |
| Jazz LET | Jazz LET |
| KaiTi | KaiTi |
| Kalinga | Kalinga |
| Kartika | Kartika |
| Khmer UI | Khmer UI |
| KodchiangUPC | KodchiangUPC |
| Kokila | Kokila |
| Korean | Korean |
| Lao | Lao |
| Lao UI | Lao UI |
| Latha | Latha |
| Leelawadee | Leelawadee |
| Leelawadee UI | Leelawadee UI |
| Leelawadee UI Semilight | Leelawadee UI Semilight |
| Levenim MT | Levenim MT |
| LilyUPC | LilyUPC |
| Lucida Bright | Lucida Bright |
| Lucida Console | Lucida Console |
| Lucida Handwriting | Lucida Handwriting |
| Lucida Sans | Lucida Sans |
| Lucida Sans Typewriter | Lucida Sans Typewriter |
| Lucida Sans Unicode | Lucida Sans Unicode |
| Lucidatypewriter | Lucidatypewriter |
| Luminari | Luminari |
| Malgun Gothic | Malgun Gothic |
| Malgun Gothic Semilight | Malgun Gothic Semilight |
| Mangal | Mangal |
| Marker Felt | Marker Felt |
| Marlett |  |
| Meiryo | Meiryo |
| Meiryo UI | Meiryo UI |
| Microsoft Himalaya | Microsoft Himalaya |
| Microsoft JhengHei | Microsoft JhengHei |
| Microsoft JhengHei UI | Microsoft JhengHei UI |
| Microsoft New Tai Lue | Microsoft New Tai Lue |
| Microsoft PhagsPa | Microsoft PhagsPa |
| Microsoft Sans Serif | Microsoft Sans Serif |
| Microsoft Tai Le | Microsoft Tai Le |
| Microsoft Uighur | Microsoft Uighur |
| Microsoft YaHei | Microsoft YaHei |
| Microsoft YaHei UI | Microsoft YaHei UI |
| Microsoft Yi Baiti | Microsoft Yi Baiti |
| MingLiU | MingLiU |
| MingLiU\_HKSCS | MingLiU\_HKSCS |
| MingLiU\_HKSCS-ExtB | MingLiU\_HKSCS-ExtB |
| MingLiU-ExtB | MingLiU-ExtB |
| Miriam | Miriam |
| Monaco | Monaco |
| Mongolian Baiti | Mongolian Baiti |
| MoolBoran | MoolBoran |
| MS Gothic | MS Gothic |
| MS Mincho | MS Mincho |
| MS PGothic | MS PGothic |
| MS PMincho | MS PMincho |
| MS UI Gothic | MS UI Gothic |
| MV Boli | MV Boli |
| Myanmar Text | Myanmar Text |
| Narkisim | Narkisim |
| Neue Haas Grotesk Text Pro | Neue Haas Grotesk Text Pro |
| New Century Schoolbook | New Century Schoolbook |
| News Gothic MT | News Gothic MT |
| Nirmala UI | Nirmala UI |
| No automatic language associations | No automatic language associations |
| Noto | Noto |
| NSimSun | NSimSun |
| Nyala | Nyala |
| Oldtown | Oldtown |
| Optima | Optima |
| Palatino | Palatino |
| Palatino Linotype | Palatino Linotype |
| papyrus | papyrus |
| Parkavenue | Parkavenue |
| Perpetua | Perpetua |
| Plantagenet Cherokee | Plantagenet Cherokee |
| PMingLiU | PMingLiU |
| Raavi | Raavi |
| Rockwell | Rockwell |
| Rockwell Extra Bold | Rockwell Extra Bold |
| Rockwell Nova | Rockwell Nova |
| Rockwell Nova Cond | Rockwell Nova Cond |
| Rockwell Nova Extra Bold | Rockwell Nova Extra Bold |
| Rod | Rod |
| Sakkal Majalla | Sakkal Majalla |
| Sanskrit Text | Sanskrit Text |
| Segoe MDL2 Assets | Segoe MDL2 Assets |
| Segoe Print | Segoe Print |
| Segoe Script | Segoe Script |
| Segoe UI | Segoe UI |
| Segoe UI Emoji | Segoe UI Emoji |
| Segoe UI Historic | Segoe UI Historic |
| Segoe UI Symbol | Segoe UI Symbol |
| Shonar Bangla | Shonar Bangla |
| Shruti | Shruti |
| SimHei | SimHei |
| SimKai | SimKai |
| Simplified Arabic | Simplified Arabic |
| Simplified Chinese | Simplified Chinese |
| SimSun | SimSun |
| SimSun-ExtB | SimSun-ExtB |
| Sitka | Sitka |
| Snell Roundhan | Snell Roundhan |
| Stencil Std | Stencil Std |
| Sylfaen | Sylfaen |
| Symbol |  |
| Tahoma | Tahoma |
| Thai | Thai |
| Times New Roman | Times New Roman |
| Traditional Arabic | Traditional Arabic |
| Traditional Chinese | Traditional Chinese |
| Trattatello | Trattatello |
| Trebuchet MS | Trebuchet MS |
| Tunga | Tunga |
| UD Digi Kyokasho | UD Digi Kyokasho |
| UD Digi KyoKasho NK-R | UD Digi KyoKasho NK-R |
| UD Digi KyoKasho NP-R | UD Digi KyoKasho NP-R |
| UD Digi KyoKasho N-R | UD Digi KyoKasho N-R |
| Urdu Typesetting | Urdu Typesetting |
| URW Chancery | URW Chancery |
| Utsaah | Utsaah |
| Vani | Vani |
| Verdana | Verdana |
| Verdana Pro | Verdana Pro |
| Vijaya | Vijaya |
| Vrinda | Vrinda |
| Webdings |  |
| Westminster | Westminster |
| Wingdings |  |
| Yu Gothic | Yu Gothic |
| Yu Gothic UI | Yu Gothic UI |
| Yu Mincho | Yu Mincho |
| Zapf Chancery | Zapf Chancery |

* letter-spacing: (positive or negative number)px; changes the spacing between letters in a word.
* color: #666; changes the color of the font to dark grey.
* text-transform: uppercase; changes everything into capital letters.
* Text-shadow: \_px \_px \_px brown; creates a shadow. The details are horizontal, vertical, blur and color in order. A positive horizontal pushes the shadow to the right, while negative pushes to the left of the letters. A positive vertical value pushes the shadow down, while negative pushes it above the letters. You can join multiple sets of shadow values using a comma to create two different shadows in one. If the second shadow is an outline of the first, make the dimensions one pixel more than those of the original shadow.
* #292929 is an off black hex value.
* font-variant: small-caps; makes everything capital letters, but all the letters that follow the first are smaller in size.
* Find custom fonts in google web fonts. It gives you a link to the font, which is put in the html head, as well as a corresponding font-family value for your css.
* <**q> tag** defines a short quotation.. Browsers normally insert quotation marks around the quotation. Tip: Use <blockquote> for long quotations.
* The <cite> tag indicates a **citation**. It represents the title of a work (e.g. a book, paper, essay, poem, score, song, script, film, TV show, game, painting, sculpture, play, exhibition, etc.). The <cite> tag is an inline tag that indicates "defining a citation". The text within the <cite> tag is shown in italics.
* position: relative;

top: \_px;

right: \_px;

left: \_px;

bottom: \_px;

* The px top determines by how many pixels the box or selector is pushed down. Same goes for right and left. This is only for relative positioning.
* margin:0; removes all margins, and aligns the invisible box of the selector with the page.
* When you have specified a width on the object that you have applied margin: auto to, the object will sit centrally within it's parent container.
* Using margin:auto to center a block element horizontally is a well known technique. But have you ever wondered why or how it works? To answer this, we first need to take a look at how margin:auto works. Also in the mix is what auto can possibly do in margins, if it works for vertical centering, and a few other issues.
* But first, **what does auto actually do?**
* The definition of auto varies with **elements**, **element types** and **context**. In margins, auto can mean one of two things: take up the available space or 0 px. These two will **define different layouts for an element**.
* When we say width and height, imagine all elements in a box of their own. It is the width and height of that box. margin: auto; brings this whole box to the center of the page. text-align controls alignment of the text within this box. margin-left/right/top/center refers to distance between the end of the page in each dimension and the box. Not the text.
* While relative positioning means distance from the top, bottom, right and left of the page, absolute positioning means distance from the left, right, top or bottom of the element box of the parent. For example, if we did a <p> tag, and withing we had a <strong> tag, and we put the p tag to relative positioning, and its strong child, absolute positioning, the strong box will appear the stipulated number of pixels away from the border of the paragraph, and the paragraph, the stipulated no. of pixels from the border of the page.
* Create a website fragment…that is, a box or paragraph with a link to a certain website, a title, some information about the website, some of the content within the website and a continue link, like when you google something, those website fragments that lead you to what you were looking for.
* <article></article> tag is used, like so:

<article>

<img src="img/monocle.jpg" />

<ul class="meta">

<li>

<a href="#">Articles</a>

</li>

<li>

<a href="#">Web roundups</a>

</li>

</ul>

<h2>

20 Java frameworks

</h2>

<p><a href="#">Siddhart</a> on Sep 23rd 2011 <a href="#">with 44 comments</a></p>

<p class="body">

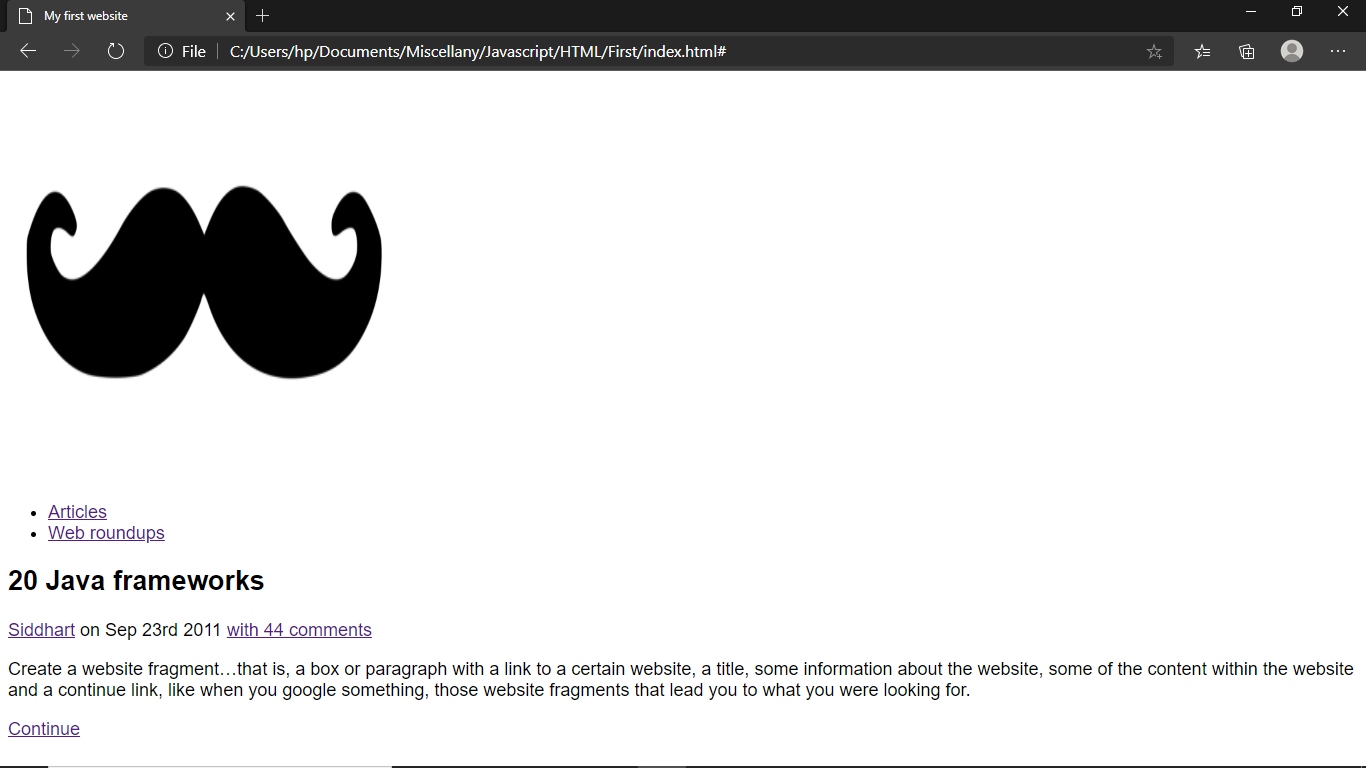
Create a website fragment…that is, a box or paragraph with a link to a certain website, a title, some information about the website, some of the content within the website and a continue link, like when you google something, those website fragments that lead you to what you were looking for.

</p>

<a href="#">Continue</a>

</article>

* Looks like this when unstyled:



* To change the margin top, bottom, right and left:

margin: 20px 0 20px 0;

* This means 20px to the top, no right margin, 20px to the bottom and no left margin.
* Floats work for two different element boxes that are the children of a bigger parent box, and determine their position within the parent box. Depending on the size of information within one of the element boxes, a floated element box takes all the space necess ary for its text.
* line-height: \_px; specifies the vertical length of a line of text
* font-style: italic; works the same way as <em></em> tag.
* .divclassname li:after{

content: “\\”;

padding: 0 10px;

}

* We have used a pseudo class, by adding after to the a selector. This means that after every list tag within the divclassname class, a backslash should appear. Even though we put two backslashes, only one will appear, and the other one cancels out the coding effects of the first. Placing only one will be dangerous for your code. Also, if it’s a list of links, put li:after{} not a:after{}. Otherwise, the backslash will act like a part of each clickable link(which it shouldn’t). The next property means that 10 px spacing should be put after each link in the list, and no spacing should be above or below any of the links. This spaces them out effectively. Before, we used the pseudo class a:hover to describe the style of an anchor tag when hovered over.
* li:last-child:after{

content: none;

}

* This removes the slash from the last item in the list.
* For a validator that checks if your markup is accurate, go to validator.w3.org. Validation services are a tool, so don’t rely on them when you know what you’re doing. It’s still important though. Click more options and choose document type html 5. You cannot use a local url, because validators work for webpages that are online.
* If you install zen coding for your text editor, then the following will work:
* If you type an element name and press tab, it makes the element full.
* If you type #myId and press tab, it forms a div with an Id of myId.
* If you type ul#myId and press tab, it forms a ul with that id.
* If you type div>p and click tab, it forms a div with a p tag as its child.
* If you type ul>li\*4 and press tab, it forms a ul, with 4 list elements as its children.
* If you type ul>li{Hello} and press tab, it forms a ul with a list item with a value of hello.
* You must hit tab with the cursor at the end.
* If you type .wrap>header>h1{My Website} and click tab, it will bring a div with the class of wrap, with its child as header, and the header’s child as h1, with My Website inside.
* .wrap>header>h1{My Website}+nav>ul>li\*4>a and press tab, you will have a div with class of wrap, with a header element as its child, and the header has 2 children, h1, and nav. H1 has My Website inside, and nav has its child as an unordered list, which has 4 list elements as its children. Each list element is a link, hence it has an achor tag.
* .wrap>header>h1{My Website}+nav>ul>li\*4>a[href=#] and pressing tab does the same, but the anchor tag has a default href value.
* Paste this in your css file to terminate all the default styling settings in your browser, if you want to be in control of every last instance of styling.
* “
* /\* http://meyerweb.com/eric/tools/css/reset/
* v2.0 | 20110126
* License: none (public domain)
* \*/
* html, body, div, span, applet, object, iframe,
* h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p, blockquote, pre,
* a, abbr, acronym, address, big, cite, code,
* del, dfn, em, img, ins, kbd, q, s, samp,
* small, strike, strong, sub, sup, tt, var,
* b, u, i, center,
* dl, dt, dd, ol, ul, li,
* fieldset, form, label, legend,
* table, caption, tbody, tfoot, thead, tr, th, td,
* article, aside, canvas, details, embed,
* figure, figcaption, footer, header, hgroup,
* menu, nav, output, ruby, section, summary,
* time, mark, audio, video {
* margin: 0;
* padding: 0;
* border: 0;
* font-size: 100%;
* font: inherit;
* vertical-align: baseline;
* }
* /\* HTML5 display-role reset for older browsers \*/
* article, aside, details, figcaption, figure,
* footer, header, hgroup, menu, nav, section {
* display: block;
* }
* body {
* line-height: 1;
* }
* ol, ul {
* list-style: none;
* }
* blockquote, q {
* quotes: none;
* }
* blockquote:before, blockquote:after,
* q:before, q:after {
* content: '';
* content: none;
* }
* table {
* border-collapse: collapse;
* border-spacing: 0;
* }
* ”
* Headings don’t receive bold weight, or even appear in large font. List items won’t have bullets, there shall be no margins e.t.c.
* You can also use a normalize.css to make the code appear the same in all browsers, by only removing outstanding defaults, and maintaining shared characteristics.
* It is below:
* “

/\*! normalize.css v8.0.1 | MIT License | github.com/necolas/normalize.css \*/

/\* Document

========================================================================== \*/

/\*\*

\* 1. Correct the line height in all browsers.

\* 2. Prevent adjustments of font size after orientation changes in iOS.

\*/

html {

line-height: 1.15; /\* 1 \*/

-webkit-text-size-adjust: 100%; /\* 2 \*/

}

/\* Sections

========================================================================== \*/

/\*\*

\* Remove the margin in all browsers.

\*/

body {

margin: 0;

}

/\*\*

\* Render the `main` element consistently in IE.

\*/

main {

display: block;

}

/\*\*

\* Correct the font size and margin on `h1` elements within `section` and

\* `article` contexts in Chrome, Firefox, and Safari.

\*/

h1 {

font-size: 2em;

margin: 0.67em 0;

}

/\* Grouping content

========================================================================== \*/

/\*\*

\* 1. Add the correct box sizing in Firefox.

\* 2. Show the overflow in Edge and IE.

\*/

hr {

box-sizing: content-box; /\* 1 \*/

height: 0; /\* 1 \*/

overflow: visible; /\* 2 \*/

}

/\*\*

\* 1. Correct the inheritance and scaling of font size in all browsers.

\* 2. Correct the odd `em` font sizing in all browsers.

\*/

pre {

font-family: monospace, monospace; /\* 1 \*/

font-size: 1em; /\* 2 \*/

}

/\* Text-level semantics

========================================================================== \*/

/\*\*

\* Remove the gray background on active links in IE 10.

\*/

a {

background-color: transparent;

}

/\*\*

\* 1. Remove the bottom border in Chrome 57-

\* 2. Add the correct text decoration in Chrome, Edge, IE, Opera, and Safari.

\*/

abbr[title] {

border-bottom: none; /\* 1 \*/

text-decoration: underline; /\* 2 \*/

text-decoration: underline dotted; /\* 2 \*/

}

/\*\*

\* Add the correct font weight in Chrome, Edge, and Safari.

\*/

b,

strong {

font-weight: bolder;

}

/\*\*

\* 1. Correct the inheritance and scaling of font size in all browsers.

\* 2. Correct the odd `em` font sizing in all browsers.

\*/

code,

kbd,

samp {

font-family: monospace, monospace; /\* 1 \*/

font-size: 1em; /\* 2 \*/

}

/\*\*

\* Add the correct font size in all browsers.

\*/

small {

font-size: 80%;

}

/\*\*

\* Prevent `sub` and `sup` elements from affecting the line height in

\* all browsers.

\*/

sub,

sup {

font-size: 75%;

line-height: 0;

position: relative;

vertical-align: baseline;

}

sub {

bottom: -0.25em;

}

sup {

top: -0.5em;

}

/\* Embedded content

========================================================================== \*/

/\*\*

\* Remove the border on images inside links in IE 10.

\*/

img {

border-style: none;

}

/\* Forms

========================================================================== \*/

/\*\*

\* 1. Change the font styles in all browsers.

\* 2. Remove the margin in Firefox and Safari.

\*/

button,

input,

optgroup,

select,

textarea {

font-family: inherit; /\* 1 \*/

font-size: 100%; /\* 1 \*/

line-height: 1.15; /\* 1 \*/

margin: 0; /\* 2 \*/

}

/\*\*

\* Show the overflow in IE.

\* 1. Show the overflow in Edge.

\*/

button,

input { /\* 1 \*/

overflow: visible;

}

/\*\*

\* Remove the inheritance of text transform in Edge, Firefox, and IE.

\* 1. Remove the inheritance of text transform in Firefox.

\*/

button,

select { /\* 1 \*/

text-transform: none;

}

/\*\*

\* Correct the inability to style clickable types in iOS and Safari.

\*/

button,

[type="button"],

[type="reset"],

[type="submit"] {

-webkit-appearance: button;

}

/\*\*

\* Remove the inner border and padding in Firefox.

\*/

button::-moz-focus-inner,

[type="button"]::-moz-focus-inner,

[type="reset"]::-moz-focus-inner,

[type="submit"]::-moz-focus-inner {

border-style: none;

padding: 0;

}

/\*\*

\* Restore the focus styles unset by the previous rule.

\*/

button:-moz-focusring,

[type="button"]:-moz-focusring,

[type="reset"]:-moz-focusring,

[type="submit"]:-moz-focusring {

outline: 1px dotted ButtonText;

}

/\*\*

\* Correct the padding in Firefox.

\*/

fieldset {

padding: 0.35em 0.75em 0.625em;

}

/\*\*

\* 1. Correct the text wrapping in Edge and IE.

\* 2. Correct the color inheritance from `fieldset` elements in IE.

\* 3. Remove the padding so developers are not caught out when they zero out

\* `fieldset` elements in all browsers.

\*/

legend {

box-sizing: border-box; /\* 1 \*/

color: inherit; /\* 2 \*/

display: table; /\* 1 \*/

max-width: 100%; /\* 1 \*/

padding: 0; /\* 3 \*/

white-space: normal; /\* 1 \*/

}

/\*\*

\* Add the correct vertical alignment in Chrome, Firefox, and Opera.

\*/

progress {

vertical-align: baseline;

}

/\*\*

\* Remove the default vertical scrollbar in IE 10+.

\*/

textarea {

overflow: auto;

}

/\*\*

\* 1. Add the correct box sizing in IE 10.

\* 2. Remove the padding in IE 10.

\*/

[type="checkbox"],

[type="radio"] {

box-sizing: border-box; /\* 1 \*/

padding: 0; /\* 2 \*/

}

/\*\*

\* Correct the cursor style of increment and decrement buttons in Chrome.

\*/

[type="number"]::-webkit-inner-spin-button,

[type="number"]::-webkit-outer-spin-button {

height: auto;

}

/\*\*

\* 1. Correct the odd appearance in Chrome and Safari.

\* 2. Correct the outline style in Safari.

\*/

[type="search"] {

-webkit-appearance: textfield; /\* 1 \*/

outline-offset: -2px; /\* 2 \*/

}

/\*\*

\* Remove the inner padding in Chrome and Safari on macOS.

\*/

[type="search"]::-webkit-search-decoration {

-webkit-appearance: none;

}

/\*\*

\* 1. Correct the inability to style clickable types in iOS and Safari.

\* 2. Change font properties to `inherit` in Safari.

\*/

::-webkit-file-upload-button {

-webkit-appearance: button; /\* 1 \*/

font: inherit; /\* 2 \*/

}

/\* Interactive

========================================================================== \*/

/\*

\* Add the correct display in Edge, IE 10+, and Firefox.

\*/

details {

display: block;

}

/\*

\* Add the correct display in all browsers.

\*/

summary {

display: list-item;

}

/\* Misc

========================================================================== \*/

/\*\*

\* Add the correct display in IE 10+.

\*/

template {

display: none;

}

/\*\*

\* Add the correct display in IE 10.

\*/

[hidden] {

display: none;

}

* ”
* The 960 Grid System is a CSS framework that divides your page into the right classes