HTML & CSS

Cheat Sheet

By

Code Easy Academy

HTML Cheat Sheet

Basic Structure of HTML Document

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>…</head>
<body>…</body>
</html>
```

<html>...</html>

Its represent the root of an HTML document. So its also refers as the root element. All other element must written inside the <html>...</html>

<head>..</head>

The HTML element contains machine-readable information (metadata) about the document, like its title, scripts, and style sheets.

<meta>

The <meta> tag defines metadata about an HTML document. Metadata is data (information) about data. <meta> tags always go inside the <head> element.

<title>...</title>

The HTML Title element (<title>) defines the document's title that is shown in a browser's title
bar or a page's tab.

<style>...</style>

The HTML <style> element contains style information for a document, or part of a document.

<body>...</body>

The HTML Element represents the content of an HTML document. There can be only one element in a document.

<!-- -->

Defines a Comment in HTML.

<h1> to <h6>

The HTML <h1> to <h6> element represent six levels of section heading. <h1> is the highest section level and <h6> is the lowest.

Example:

```
<body>
  <h1>Code Easy Academy</h1>
  <h2>Code Easy Academy</h2>
  <h3>Code Easy Academy</h3>
  <h4>Code Easy Academy</h4>
  <h5>Code Easy Academy</h5>
  <h6>Code Easy Academy</h6>
</body>
```

Code Easy Academy

Code Easy Academy

Code Easy Academy

Code Easy Academy

Code Easy Academy

Code Easy Academy

<div>...</div>
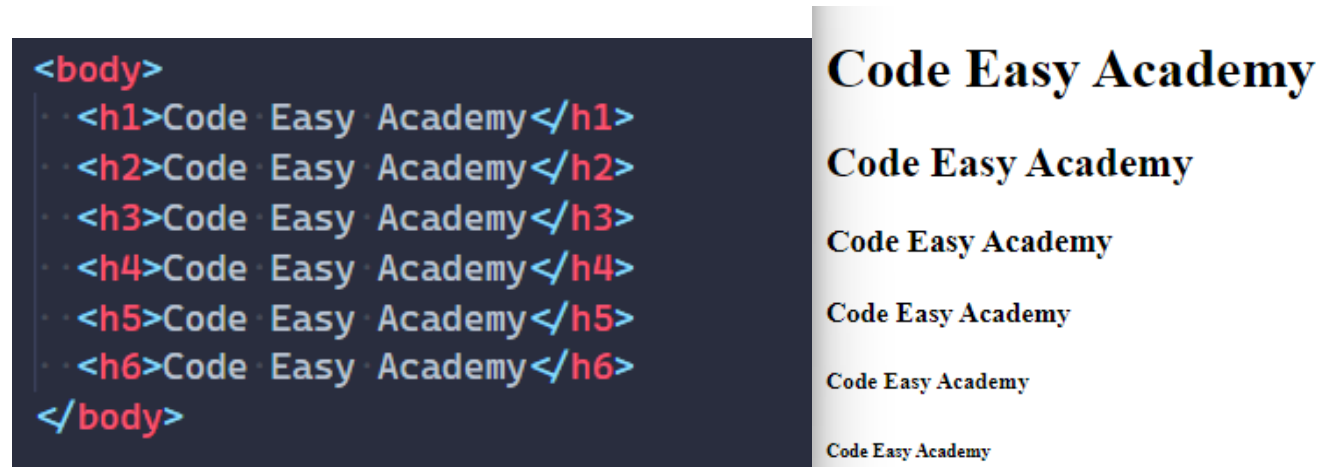
The HTML Content Division element (<div>) is the generic container for flow content. It has no effect on the content or layout until styled using CSS.

<hr>

Its represents a thematic break between paragraph-level elements: for example, a change of scene in a story, or a shift of topic within a section.

Its represents an unordered list of items, typically rendered as a bulleted list.

It is used to represent an item in a list.

<ol>

Its represents an ordered list of items, typically rendered as a numbered list.

<p> .. </p>

Its represents the paragraph

<img>

Its use to embeds an image into the document

<table>..</table>

Its represents tabular data — that is, information presented in a two-dimensional table comprised of rows and columns of cells containing data.

<tbody>..</tbody>

Its represents tabular data — that is, information presented in a two-dimensional table comprised of rows and columns of cells containing data.

<thead>..</thead>

Its defines a set of rows defining the head of the columns of the table.

<td>..</td>

Its defines a cell of a table that contains data. It participates in the table model.

<tr>..</tr>

Its defines a a row of cells in a table.

<th>..</th>

Its defines a cell as header of a group of table cells. The exact nature of this group is defined by the scope and headers attributes.

Example

```html
<table>
  <thead>
   <tr>
    <th colspan="2">Hind Tech Tutorials</th>
   </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
   <tr>
    <td>Code easy Academy</td>
    <td>Subscribe</td>
   </tr>
  </tbody>
 </table>
```

<button>..</button>

Its represents a clickable button, which can be used in forms or anywhere in a document that needs simple, standard button functionality.

<form>...</form>

Its represents represents a document section that contains interactive controls for submitting information to a web server.

<input>

The HTML element is used to create interactive controls for web-based forms in order to accept data from the user; a wide variety of types of input data and control widgets are available, depending on the device and user agent.

<lable>...</lable>

Its represents a caption for an item in a user interface.

<option>..</option>

Its is used to define an item contained in a , an , or a element. As such, can represent menu items in popups and other lists of items in an HTML document.

<select>..</select>

Its represents a control that provides a menu of options.

<textarea>..</textarea>

Its represents a multi-line plain-text editing control, useful when you want to allow users to enter a sizeable amount of free-form text, for example a comment on a review or feedback form.

CSS Cheat Sheet

Background

background-image: url() | none
background-position: top left | top center | top right | center left | center center | center right | bottom left | bottom center | bottom right;
background-size:auto | cover | contain;
background-repeat: repeat | repeat-x | repeaty | no-repeat;
background-attachment: scroll(default) | fixed;
background-origin:border-box | padding-box | content-box;
background-color: color| transparent;
background-clip : border-box|padding-box|content-box|no-clip;

Border

border-width :length;
border-style :none | hidden | dotted | dashed | solid | double | groove | ridge | inset | outset;
border-color: color

Border-radius

border-radius : length;
border-top-right-radius, border-bottom-right-radius.
border-bottom-left-radius. border-top-left-radius;
box-shadow: inset || [length, length, length, length | color] none;

Box Model

float: left | right | none ;

height

height: auto| length| %;
max-height: auto| length| %;
min-height: auto| length| %;

width

width: auto| length| %;
max-width: auto| length| %;
min-width: auto| length| %;

margin

margin-top: auto| length| %;
margin-bottom: auto| length| %;
margin-left: auto| length| %;
margin-right: auto| length| %;

Padding

padding-top: auto| length| %;
padding-bottom: auto| length| %;
padding-left: auto| length| %;
padding-right: auto| length| %;

Display

display: none | inline | block | inline-block | flex | inline-flex | grid;

Overflow

overflow: visible | hidden | scroll | auto | no-display | no-content;

overflow-x: visible | hidden | scroll | auto | no-display | no-content;

overflow-y: visible | hidden | scroll | auto | no-display | no-content;

Visibility of Element

visibility : visible | hidden | collapse;

Clear Property

clear: left| right | both | none;

Font

font-family :serif | sans-serif | Font Name;

Font-style :normal | italic | oblique | inherit ;

font-variant: normal | small-caps | inherit;

font-size:xx-small | x-small | small | medium | large | x-large | xxlarge | smaller | larger | inherit | length | %;

font-weight: normal | bold | bolder | lighter | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | inherit;

Text Decoration

text-decoration: none | underline | overline | line-thorugh | blink;

Word Spacing

word-spacing: Normal | length |% ;

Color

color: inherit | color;

opacity

opacity: inherit| number

List

list-style
list-style-position: inside | outside;
list-style-image: none | url;
list-style-type: none | asterisks | box | check | circle | diamond | disc | hyphen | square | decimal;

Outline

outline-color: color | invert;

outline-offset: length | inherit;
outline-style: none | dotted | dashed | solid | double | groove | ridge | inset | outset;
outline-width: thin | medium | thick | length;

Positioning

position: static | relative | absolute | fixed;
top: auto | % | length;
bottom: auto | % | length;
left: auto | % | length;
right: auto | % | length;

Z-index

z-index: auto | number;

Animations

animation-name :none | IDENT ;
animation-duration: time ;
animation-timing-function: ease | linear | ease-in | easeout | ease-in-out | cubic-Bezier (number, number, number, number);
animation-delay :time;
animation-iteration-count: Inherit | number;
animation-direction: normal | alternate;
animation-play-state: running | paused;

Transitions

transitions-delay :time;
transitions-duration :time;
transitions-property: none | all transition-timing-function ease | linear | ease-in | ease-out | ease-in-out | cubicBezier(number, number, number, number);

Pseudo-class

:active
an activated element

:focus
an element while the element has focus
:visited
a visited link
:hover
an element when you mouse over it
:disabled
an element while the element is disabled
:enabled
an element while the element is enabled
:checked
an element (form element control) that is checked
:selection
an element that is currently selected of highlighted by the user
:enabled
an element while the element is enabled
:first-child
an element that is the first sibling
:last-child

an element that is the last sibling

:nth-child(n)

an element that is the n-th siblin

:root

root element within the document

Pseudo-element

:before
Inserts some content before an element

:after
Inserts some content after an element

:first-letter
Adds special style to the first letter of a text

:first-line
Adds special style to the first line of a text

Selector Types

Universal (*)
Any element

Type (h1{})
Any element of that type

Grouping(h1,h2,h3{})

Multiple elements of different types

class(.demo{})

Multiple elements of different types when you don't want to affect all instances of that type

id(#demo{})

A single element type when you don't want to affect all instances of that type.

Descendant(#demo .text{})

An element that is below (in the document tree) another element—no matter how many levels below

child (#demo > .text{})

An element that is directly below (in the document tree) another element.

Adjacent Sibling (#demo + h1{})

All elements that share the same parent and elements are in the same immediate sequence