Always start with: <!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang=“en”>

<head>

<title> Title </title>

</head>

<body>

Text

</body>

</html>

Document Object Model



title



Title

body

Head



html



Text

Common tags and attributes:

<html> - declaring that you are working on a html file

<head> - the text that is going to appear on the top of the tag

<body> - all body text

<h1> - header 1, h1 is largest text and as you go through the numbers the text will get smaller

<ol> - declaring an ordered list, default is dots

<li> - an item within your list

<ul> - declaring an unordered list, default is numbered

<img src=“img.jpg” alt=“img” > - an image file where src is the name of the file and alt a description that will appear if you hover over the image. Does not need a closing tag.

<a href=“link”> - this allows you to make a piece of text into a hyperlink, add a closing tag to signal link size.

<table> - declaring a table

<thead> - declaring a list of the headers of the table

<th> - declaring a specific header

<tbody> - declaring the body of your table

<tr> - declaring a table row

<td> - declaring a specific data point

<form> - declaring a form

<input> - declaring an item that the user can use to input info. Do not need to add a close tag.

Textbox:

Ex. type=“text” placeholder=“text” name=“name”

Submit button:

Ex. type= “submit”

<div> used to divide forms into sections

type=“radio” – radio button

<datalist> - drop down menu

<option value=“Item”> - an item in the datalist. Does not need close tag.

<div> - a division of a page to a section

CSS:

<h1 style=“color: blue; text-align: center;” > - declarations are divided into property and value, e.g. color is the property and blue is the value

To use cleanly put as following under the head section:

<style>

h1 {

color: blue;

text-align;

}

</style>

h1 can be replaced with whatever tag you want to refer to

You can also put this in a CSS file without the style tags and include it into the html file with <link rel=“stylesheet” href=“style.css”> and no need for closing tag.

Properties and value pairs: border: #px solid color; background-color: color; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; font-size: #px; font-weight: bold; width: #px; height: #px; padding: #px; margin: #px;

Padding allows text to go inside the border of the element

Margin allows space between the element from outside elements

Font-family is font of the text and you can add an order of font types if one is unavailable

Border allows you have a pixel thickness, type of border and color of border.

You can add borders to a table and then use border-collapse: collapse; to put all of the borders of the table together

To reduce repeating you can list them together as:

td, th {

border: 1px solid black;

padding: 5px;

}

If you have tags with the same name you want different fonts you can add an id to the tags.

Inside the head you put:

#foo {

color: blue;

}

Inside the body put:  
<h1 id=“foo”> Heading 1 </h1>

<h1> Heading 2 </h1>

<h1 > Heading 3 </h1>

This way only headings 1 is the color blue. Every id is unique so if you want 2 of these headings to be blue then instead of using id you can use class.

.baz {

color: blue;

}

<h1 class=“baz”> Heading 1 </h1>

<h1 class=“baz”> Heading 2 </h1>

<h1> Heading 3 </h1>