

HTML/CSS Reference Sheet – Webmonkeys

Remember – your best bet is the Internet! Try www.w3schools.com if you forget how something works.

Element – Everything you see on a HTML page is an element. Elements can be text, boxes, tables, images, etc.

Tags are used to create elements on an HTML page. Most tags actually come in pairs – that is, there is a beginning tag, like <tag> and a closing tag </tag>. The / denotes that the tag is closing the element. Anything between these two tags is considered by the browser as “inside” that tag – for example, a table cell with text between its open and close tags is considered to have that text inside of it. Tags which have nothing between them are self-closed – that is, the closing > has a slash before. For example, is a self-closed tag.

Common elements/tags:

<html></html>	HTML	Contains the entirety of your page (except for the DOCTYPE).				
<head></head>	Header info	Contains the metadata related to your page, like Title and any scripts or stylesheets you need.				
<title></title>	Page title	Goes inside the head tags and specifies what the browser displays in its top bar.				
<body></body>	Page body	A “child” of (that is, inside) the HTML tags and contains all the page's actual content. That is, ideally, everything inside the body tag should be what the page actually has on it.				
 <i></i> <u></u>	Bold, italics, and underline	These are three very-similar tags – simply wrap them around text to format it appropriately. For example, hello would show up as hello .				
	Image	Insert an image into the page. <i>src</i> is an <i>attribute</i> (see below) that specifies what URL the image is at.				
	Link	Turn the contained text (or image, even) into a link to the URL in <i>href</i> . “A” stands for “anchor”, since <a> tags are used to both link to other URLs and stand in as “anchors” -- that is, places on a page that can be linked to directly. Look those up on w3schools.com if you want to use them.				
 	Linebreak	Insert a linebreak into the page. Pressing Enter in HTML will just create a linebreak in the HTML file, which browsers will ignore (since having linebreaks makes code prettier). Use to create a linebreak that browsers will display.				
<table></table>	Table	Defines a table, which requires Rows and Cells to be displayed. Example table: <table> <tr> <td>Cell upper-left</td> <td>Cell upper-right</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cell lower-left</td> <td>Cell lower-right</td> </tr> </table> <table><tr><td>Cell upper-left</td><td>Cell upper-right</td></tr><tr><td>Cell lower-left</td><td>Cell lower-right</td></tr></table>	Cell upper-left	Cell upper-right	Cell lower-left	Cell lower-right
Cell upper-left	Cell upper-right					
Cell lower-left	Cell lower-right					
<tr></tr>	Table row	A table is made of up a number of rows – these rows must always go inside <table> elements, and have <td> elements inside of them.				
<td></td>	Table cell	A table cell. Include the same number of these in each row to ensure the table displays properly (or, to make the table more complex, use <i>colspan</i> and <i>rowspan</i> to merge cells.				
<div></div>	Basic “box”	A div is a basic element that displays similar to how a table does -- it doesn't display “inline” with text, but displays in a separate block. Its main purpose is to be positioned and styled with CSS.				
	Text wrapper	Span tags display inline, like tags do. They're also used primarily with CSS to format text.				

Attributes:

Attributes are properties that are contained within the opening tag of an element. You've seen some on this sheet already, like **src** and **href**. Each element has its own set of them, which some editors can 'pull up' for you (note: many attributes are common to a number of elements). Use w3schools.com for a full list. Most attributes need a value, i.e.: <tag attribute='value'>Text</tag>

Common Attributes:

src – The element and <iframe> element both use this attribute. It simply specifies the URL that the tag will base its content off of – in the case of , an image. Usage:

width (and height) – A lot of elements use these attributes, such as img, tables, TR, and TD. You will want to specify pixels or percentages, generally. Usage: <table width='100%'></table>

href – This is like src, but used in tags like <a> (in that case to create a hyperlink). It's also used in <rel> tags.

style – You can use this attribute to create an 'inline style sheet', or a list of CSS properties and values that override any attributes to control the element's appearance. See below for more information on that.

CSS

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet, and is used in tandem with HTML to create more complex websites. The issue with HTML's attributes is that they don't really offer much control over how things look, and you have to specify those attributes in every single tag. CSS, on the other hand, offers. This reference sheet is already too long to go into Cascading Style Sheets, but be aware that CSS exists and is very useful. In HTML you can implement these properties inline, like so: <tag style='propertyA:value;propertyB:value;'> Note the semicolons and colons. In most cases you'll want to make a separate stylesheet instead of all those style attributes (it's much cleaner that way) but if you're in a rush the inline tags work the same way.