HTML

<h1>, <h2>, … <h6>	Text headers with different size where h1 is the largest.
<div>	Generic container for flow content and does not inherently represent anything. Use it to group elements for purposes such as styling (using the class or id attributes)
	Represents an unordered list of items, typically rendered as a bulleted list. Contains elements.
	Used to represent an item in a list. It must be contained in a parent element: an ordered list ( ), an unordered list ( ), or a menu (<menu>).
<p>	Represents a paragraph of text.
<b>	Represents a span of **bold** text.
 	Produces a **line break** in text (carriage-return).
<i>	Represents a span of **italic** text.
<span>	A generic inline container for phrasing content
<u>	Represents a span of **underscored** text.
<img>	Represents an image, use src="*{url}*"
<button>	Represents a clickable button
<input>	Used to create interactive controls for web-based forms in order to accept data from the user. Use type="*{type}*" to change input, text is default. Possible types: checkbox, text, radio etc.
<textarea>	Represents a multi-line plain-text editing control.
<select>	Represents a control that provides a menu of options. Fill with <option> elements.

CSS

background-color	Set the background color of an element
width	Sets the width of an element
height	Sets the height of an element
padding*	Adds a padding around an element. This will be a part of the elements size.
margin*	Adds space around an element. This will not be a part of the elements size.
color	Sets the color of the text in an element.
float	Specifies if an element should float. In its simplest use, the float property can be used to wrap text around images.
display	Specifies how to display an element. "Block" is default.
border*	Adds a border to an element, ex border: 1px solid black
right, left, top, bottom	Sets the position of an element.
	Defines how the element should be placed: - **relative**: this is the default, ex "left: 20px" would add 20px to the elements left position - **absolute**: the element is positioned relative to its first positioned (not static) ancestor element - **fixed**: the element is positioned relative to the browser window
font-size	Sets the size of the text in an element
font-family	Sets the family of the font, ex: font-family: Arial, "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, sans-serif;

* attribute can add -left, -right, -top. -bottom to only apply to one side of the element

Colors

Colors are used with css attributes such as "color" or "background-color". Colors can either be named or defined as a hex value.

Some named colors:

- black
- white
- blue
- red
- green

etc.

Colors can be given has hex values in the format "#rrggbb". For example:

- #ffffff is white
- #000000 is black
- #FF0000 is red
- #DDDDFF is light blue