

HTML Summary

Important Tags

All of the following are containers.

Structure

<code><html> ... </html></code>	Contains the entire web page.
<code><head> ... </head></code>	Contains information about the page.
<code><title> ... </title></code>	The title of the page.
<code><body> ... </body></code>	The contents of the page.

Text

<code><h...> ... </h...></code>	Heading container (1 ... 6)
<code><p> ... </p></code>	Paragraph container.
<code> ... </code>	Emphasise (shown in italics)
<code> ... </code>	Strong (shown in bold)
<code><i> ... </i></code>	Italics
<code> ... </code>	Bold

Non Containers

<code>
</code>	Line Break.
<code><hr /></code>	Horizontal Rule.

Character Entities

<code>&nbsp;</code>		Non-break (hard) space
<code>&lt;</code>	<code><</code>	Less Than
<code>&gt;</code>	<code>></code>	Greater Than
<code>&amp;</code>	<code>&</code>	Ampersand
<code>&copy;</code>	<code>©</code>	Copyright

Comments

<code><!-- ... --></code>	Comment
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Web Page Outline

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> .... </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    ....
  </body>
</html>
```


Images

Images are referenced in a single, empty (non-container) element).

Element

```

```

The closing slash is required by XHTML, but absent in old HTML.

Attributes

src="..."	Required	References the image file.
alt="..."	Required	Alternative text if the image cannot be seen.
title="..."		Image Title. Also appears when the mouse hovers over the image.
width="..."		Width in pixels.
height="..."		Height in pixels.

Lists

Unordered Lists

	Start List
 ... 	List Items
...	...
 ... 	
	End List

Ordered Lists

	Start List
 ... 	List Items
...	...
 ... 	
	End List

List Numbering

```
<ol start="...">
```

Definition Lists

<dl>	List Start
<dt> ... </dt>	Term
<dd> ... </dd>	Definition
...	
<dt> ... </dt>	
<dd> ... </dd>	
</dl>	List End

Links

Links are contained in an anchor tag.

Anchors

```
<a href="..." title="..." target="..."> ... </a>
```

Anchor Attributes

href="..."	Required	A referenced to the new page or document.
title="..."		Link Title. Also appears when the mouse hovers over the image.
target="..."		Destination of the link. Often used to specify a new window.

URLs

The href attribute normally specifies one of the following url prefixes:

(none)	A page or document on the same server. href="page.html"
http://	A page or document on a different server. href="http://www.example.net/" (index) href="http://www.example.net/./page.html"
#	A fragment (location) on a page. href="#somewhere" (same page) href="page.html#elsewhere" (different page)
mailto:	An email address mailto:me@example.net

Fragment Identifiers

Fragment identifiers identify a location somewhere on the page. If the location does not exist (or isn't specified), then the top of the page will be used.

Destination	id="..."	The id attribute can be part of any element.
Link	href="#..."	

Tables

Table Outline

```
<table>
  <tr><td> ... </td> ... <td> ... </td></tr>
  ...
  <tr><td> ... </td> ... <td> ... </td></tr>
</table>
```

Elements

table contains the table rows
tr table row: contains cells (td or th)
td table data: ordinary cell
th table header: header cell

Attributes

border="..." Width (in pixels) of table & cell borders

Merging Cells

Columns: <td rowspan="...">
Rows: <td colspan="...">

Style Sheets

Embedded Style Sheets

```
<head>
  <title> ... </title>
  <style type="text/css">
    Style information here
  </style>
  ...
</head>
```

Writing a Style

```
tag { characteristic: value;
    ...
}
```

External Style Sheets

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="..." />
```

Common Tags

- body** The appearance of the page.
You might set your main font here, and possibly your background colour or image.
- p** The appearance of paragraphs on the page.
- a** Links. `:visited` and `:hover` affect the links in particular states.
Commonly, you might remove the underline, and change colour for the hover. You might also set the colour for visited links to the same as for unvisited.
- h1 ... h6** Headings
Here you can set font sizes and colours.
- td** Normal table cells.
Commonly you might set the alignment, especially the vertical alignment.
- th** Table heading cells.
Again you might set the alignment, especially if you want to remove centring.

Fonts

```
font-size: size;
```

Sizes can be measured in various units. Commonly they are measured in points (pt) or pixels (px). Note that there must be no space between the size and the unit.

```
color: ...;
background-color: ...;
```

The colour can be specified by name or by RGB mix. For example:

```
color: pink;
color: rgb(255,192,203);
color: #ffc0cb;
```

Error! No text of specified style in document.

```
font-family: ..., ..., ...;
```

Specify a list of alternative fonts in preferred order (or only one font if you prefer). Font names with spaces must appear in quotes.

The last font in the list is normally one of the following:

```
font-family: ... serif;
font-family: ... sans-serif;
font-family: ... monospace;
```

Styles

```
font-style: italic;
font-style: normal;
font-weight: bold;
font-weight: normal;
text-decoration: underline;
text-decoration: none;
```

Borders & Margins

```
border-style: solid;
border-style: none;
border-width: [all];
border-width: [top-bottom] [right-left];
border-width: [top] [right] [bottom] [left];
margin: [all];
margin: [top-bottom] [right-left];
margin: [top] [right] [bottom] [left]
```

Useful Table Styles

```
td, th {
    vertical-align: top;
    text-align: left;
}
```

Anchor Styles

```
a:link { ... }           The normal state of the link.
a:hover { ... }          When the mouse is above the link.
a:active { ... }         When the mouse button is being pressed.
a:visited { ... }       After the link has already been used.
```

Images

```
... { background: url([imageName]); }
div { float: left|right }
```