**Basic Tags**

- `<html></html>`
  Creates an HTML document

- `<head></head>`
  Sets off the title and other information that isn’t displayed on the Web page itself

- `<body></body>`
  Sets off the visible portion of the document

**Header Tags**

- `<title></title>`
  Puts the name of the document in the title bar

**Text Tags**

- `<pre></pre>`
  Creates preformatted text (makes it look like computer code)

- `<h1></h1>`
  Creates the largest headline

- `<h6></h6>`
  Creates the smallest headline

**Links**

- `<a href="url"></a>`
  Creates a hyperlink

- `<a href="mailto:emailaddress"></a>`
  Creates a mailto link

- `<a name="name"></a>`
  Creates a target location within a document

- `<a href="#name"></a>`
  Links to that target location from elsewhere in the document

**Formatting**

- `<p></p>`
  Creates a new paragraph

- `<br />`
  Inserts a line break

- `<ol></ol>`
  Creates a numbered list

- `<li> </li>`
  Precedes each list item, and adds a number

- `<ul></ul>`
  Creates a bulleted list

- `<div></div>`
  A generic tag used to format large blocks of HTML, also used for stylesheets

**Graphic Elements**

- `<img src="name" />`
  Adds an image

- `<img src="name" align=? />`
  Aligns an image: left, right, center; bottom, top, middle

- `<img src="name" border=? />`
  Sets size of border around an image

- `<hr />`
  Inserts a horizontal rule

- `<hr noshade />`
  Creates a rule without a shadow

Formatting of text and page items is done using a stylesheet.

Use the next page to refer to these items.

Websites to utilise for HTML knowledge include:

- www.webmonkey.com
- www.htmldog.com
- www.htmlgoodies.com
- www.w3.org/MarkUp/
- www.w3schools.com
- validator.w3.org/check/referer
  (Check your XHTML)
The `<head></head>` element tells the browser information about your web page.

This will include styles, javascripts, the title, and meta information.

**Metatags**

- `<meta name="keywords" content="keyword, keyword, keyword">`
  Words that identify what the page is about — to some search engines.

- `<meta name="description" content="A description goes here">`
  A description of the page — also to search engines, but to anyone who happens ot be looking.

- `<meta name="author" content="Dr Lyndon While">`
  The name of the person who built the web page.

- `<meta name="robots" content="noindex">`
  Tells search engines you don’t want your site indexed. No guarantees.

- `<meta name="copyright" content="June 4, 2005">`
  The copyright date of the page.

```html
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Document Title</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="global.css" />
    <meta name="author" content="Your Name" />
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- Your content here -->
  </body>
</html>
```
## CSS Cheat Sheet


### background-color
Sets the background colour of an element. Can be:
- color-rgb
- color-hex
- color-name
- color-transparent

### background-attachment
Determines if a specified background image will scroll with the content or be fixed with regard to the canvas. Can be:
- scroll
- fixed

### background-image
Sets an image as the background. The image will repeat itself by default, unless you specify something else in the background-repeat property. The image path can be relative or absolute. Can be:
- url
- none

### background-position
Sets the starting position of a background image. This property may only be applied to block-level elements and replaced elements. A replaced element is one for which only the intrinsic dimensions are known; HTML replaced elements include IMG, INPUT, TEXTAREA, SELECT, and OBJECT. Can be:
- top left
- top center
- top right
- center left
- center center
- center right
- bottom left
- bottom center
- bottom right
- x-% y-%
- x-pos y-pos

### background-repeat
Sets if or how a background image will be repeated over a canvas. Can be:
- repeat
- repeat-x
- repeat-y
- no-repeat

### border-color
Sets the color of the border. Can be:
- color-rgb
- color-hex
- color-name
- color-transparent

### border-style (cont’d)
A shorthand property for setting border-width-top, border-width-right, border-width-bottom and border-width-left at the same place in the style sheet. Can be:
- thin
- medium
- thick
- length

### border-width
Sets the width of the border. Can be:
- thin
- medium
- thick
- length

### color
Sets the color of a text. Can be:
- color-rgb
- color-hex
- color-name

### cursor
Specifies the type of cursor to be displayed. Note that using a custom cursor from an image path is only supported by IE/Win. Can be:
- url
- auto
- crosshair
- default
- pointer
- move
- e-resize
- ne-resize
- sw-resize
- s-resize
- w-resize
- text
- wait
- help

### display
Describes how or if an element is displayed on the canvas. Many elements have a default display such as block or inline, and the display property can make those elements behave differently. Can be:
- none
- inline
- block
- list-item
- run-in
- compact
- marker
- table
- inline-table
- table-row-group
- table-header-group
- table-footer-group
- table-row
- table-column
- table-cell
- table-caption

### empty-cells
Sets whether cells with no visible content should have borders or not (only for the “separated borders” model). Not supported by Internet Explorer. Can be:
- show
- hide

### float
The float property makes an element float inside its parent element. Can be used by authors to wrap text around images or for multi-column layouts. Can be:
- left
- right
- none

### bottom
Sets how far the bottom edge of an element is above/below the bottom edge of the parent element. Can be:
- auto
- %
- length

### caption-side
Sets the position of the caption according to the table. Not supported by Internet Explorer. Can be:
- top
- bottom
- left
- right

### clear
Specifies if an element allows floating elements on its sides. More specifically, the value of this property lists the sides where floating elements are not accepted. With clear set to left, an element will be moved below any floating element on the left side. With clear set to none, floating elements are allowed on all sides. Can be:
- left
- right
- both
- none

### clip
Sets the shape of an element. The element is clipped into this shape, and displayed. Can be:
- shape
- auto
font-family
Font families may be assigned by a specific font name or a generic font family. Obviously, defining a specific font will not be as likely to match as a generic font family.

Multiple family assignments can be made, and if a specific font assignment is made it should be followed by a generic family name in case the first choice is not present. Can be:
- family-name
- generic-family

font-size
Sets the size of a font. Can be:
- xx-small
- x-small
- small
- medium
- large
- x-large
- xx-large
- smaller
- larger
- length

font-stretch
Condenses or expands the font. Can be:
- normal
- wider
- narrower
- ultra-condensed
- extra-condensed
- condensed
- semi-condensed
- semi-expanded
- expanded
- extra-expanded
- ultra-expanded

font-style
Sets the style of the font. Can be:
- normal
- italic
- oblique

font-variant
The font-variant property is used to display text in a small-caps font, which means that all the lower case letters are converted to uppercase letters, but all the letters in the small-caps font have a smaller font-size compared to the rest of the text. Can be:
- normal
- small-caps

font-weight
Sets the weight of a font. Can be:
- normal
- bold
- bolder
- lighter
- 100...
- 900...
- 900

height
Sets the height of an element. Can be:
- auto
- length

left
Sets how far the left edge of an element is to the right/left of the left edge of the parent element. Can be:
- auto
- length

letter-spacing
Sets the space between characters. Can be:
- normal
- length

line-height
Sets the distance between two adjacent lines’ baselines. Can be:
- normal
- number
- length

list-style-image
Sets the image that will be used as the list-item marker. When the image is available it will replace the marker set with the list-style-type marker. Can be:
- none
- url

list-style-position
Determines how the list-item marker is drawn with regard to the content. Can be:
- inside
- outside

list-style-type
Sets the type of the list-item marker. Can be:
- none
- disc
- circle
- square
- decimal
- decimal-leading-zero
- lower-roman
- upper-roman
- lower-alpha
- upper-alpha
- lower-greek
- lower-latin
- upper-latin
- hebrew
- hebrew
- armenian
- georgian
- cjk-ideographic
- hiragana
- katakana
- katakana-iroha
- katakana-iroha

margin-left (and top, right and bottom)
Sets the left margin of an element. Negative values are allowed. Can be:
- auto
- length

max-height
Sets the maximum height of an element.
Not supported by Internet Explorer.

- none
- length
- %

min-height
Sets the minimum height of an element.
Not supported by Internet Explorer.

- none
- length
- %

outline-color
Sets the color of the outline around an element. Can be:
- color
- invert

outline-style
Sets the style of the outline around an element. Can be:
- none
- dotted
- dashed
- solid
- double
- groove
- ridge
- inset
- outset

outline-width
Sets the width of the outline around an element. Can be:
- thin
- medium
- thick
- length

overflow
Sets what happens if the content of an element overflows its area. Can be:
- visible
- hidden
- scroll
- auto

padding-left (and top, bottom and right)
Sets the left padding of an element.
Negative values are not allowed. Can be:
- length
- %

position
Places an element in a static, relative, absolute or fixed position. Can be:
- static
- relative
- absolute
- fixed
right
Sets how far the right edge of an element is to the left/right of the right edge of the parent element. Can be:
  auto
  length
  %

table-layout
Sets the algorithm used to lay out the table. Can be:
  auto
  fixed

text-align
Aligns the text in an element. Can be:
  left
  right
  center
  justify

text-decoration
Adds decoration to text. Can be:
  none
  underline
  overline
  line-through
  blink

text-indent
Indents the first line of text in an element. Can be:
  length
  %

text-shadow
Sets a drop shadow to the text. Only supported by Safari (Mac) so far. Can be:
  none
  colour
  length

text-transform
Controls the letters in an element. Can be:
  none
  capitalize
  uppercase
  lowercase

top
Sets how far the top edge of an element is above/below the top edge of the parent element. Can be:
  auto
  length
  %

visibility
Sets whether an element should be visible or not. Can be:
  visible
  hidden
  collapse

width
Sets the width of an element. Can be:
  auto
  length
  %

word-spacing
Increase or decrease the space between words. Can be:
  normal
  length

z-index
Sets the stack order of an element. Can be:
  auto
  number