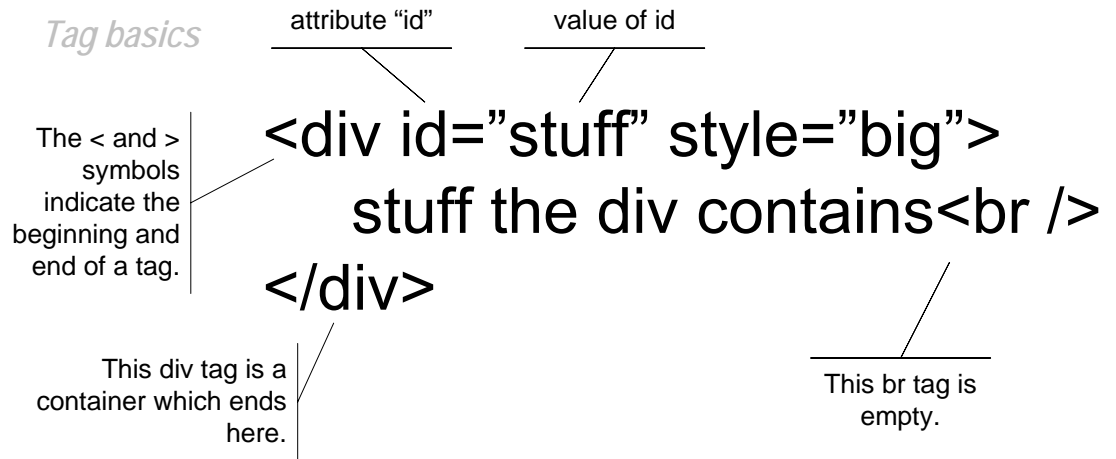


SAIC Web Design One Cheat sheet

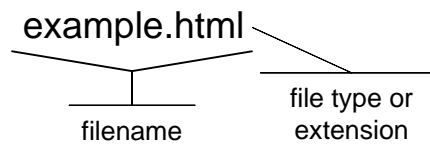
This document illustrates a number of basic points about HTML. HTML documents consist of plain text as well as tags.

- Tags are keywords or expressions enclosed by the angel bracket (< and >) characters.
- A tag may have *attributes* inside the angle brackets.
- Each attribute consists of a name and a value, separated by an equal (=) sign; the value must be enclosed in quotes.
- All tags should be lower case.
- Most tags are used in pairs. For example, <div> and </div>. These paired tags are called *containers*; they contain *content* such as text or other tags between the paired tags.
- Some tags are used singly, such as the
 tag. They are called *stand-alone* or *empty* tags. Empty tags do not have any content (text or other tags), although they may have attributes. In an empty tag, there is a slash (/) just before the closing > character.
- The term *element* is sometimes used in talking about HTML and XHTML. An element is either:
 - A stand-alone tag, include its attributes, if any
 - A container tag, including the start tag and its attributes, as well as the matching end tag, and any other text or tags contained between them.
- If an element contains another element, it may be referred to as the *parent* element of the one it contains. Conversely, a contained element is said to be a *child* element of its container.

Tag basics



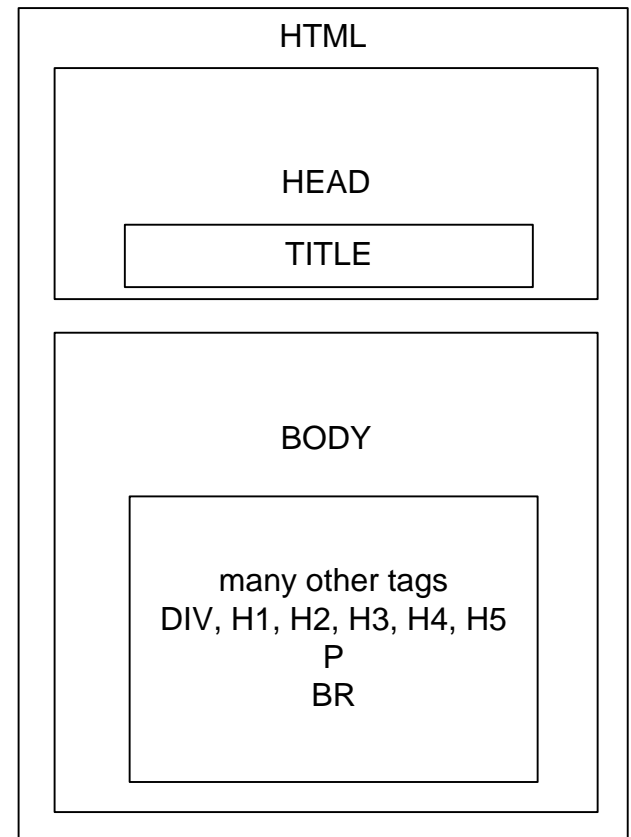
Web page naming tips



Web page naming conventions:

- Always use `.html` or `.htm` at the end of an HTML file's name.
- Naming a file `index.html` will mean that it is the first page accessed at a particular site or in a directory.
- Avoid special characters such as `?`, `!`, `@`, `#`, `$`, `%`, `^`, `&`, `*`, `(`, `)`, and spaces. Though there are exceptions to this rule, it's best to stick to letters, numbers, and the `_` character for the part before `.html`

Document structure



HTML Cheatsheet

adopted from WebMonkey.com and updated where applicable.

Greyed out tags are deprecated and should not be used in an XHTML document.

Basic Tags

<code><html></html></code>	Creates an HTML document
<code><head></head></code>	Sets off the title and other information that isn't displayed on the Web page itself
<code><body></body></code>	Sets off the visible portion of the document

Header Tags	Header Tags
<code><title></title></code>	Puts the name of the document in the title bar

Body Attributes	Body Attributes
<code><body bgcolor=?></code>	Sets the background color, using name or hex value
<code><body text=?></code>	Sets the text color, using name or hex value
<code><body link=?></code>	Sets the color of links, using name or hex value
<code><body vlink=?></code>	Sets the color of followed links, using name or hex value
<code><body alink=?></code>	Sets the color of links on click

Text Tags	Text Tags
<code><pre></pre></code>	Creates preformatted text
<code><h1></h1></code>	Creates the largest headline
<code><h6></h6></code>	Creates the smallest headline
<code></code>	Creates bold text (use strong)
<code><i></i></code>	Creates italic text (use em)
<code><tt></tt></code>	Creates teletype, or typewriter-style text
<code><cite></cite></code>	Creates a citation, usually italic
<code></code>	Emphasizes a word (with italic or bold)
<code></code>	Emphasizes a word (with italic or bold)
<code></code>	Sets size of font, from 1 to 7)
<code></code>	Sets font color, using name or hex value

Links	Links
<code></code>	Creates a hyperlink
<code></code>	Creates a mailto link
<code></code>	Creates a target location within a document
<code></code>	Links to that target location from elsewhere in the document

Formatting	Formatting
<code><p></p></code>	Creates a new paragraph
<code><p align=?></code>	Aligns a paragraph to the left, right, or center
<code>
</code>	Inserts a line break
<code><blockquote></blockquote></code>	Indents text from both sides
<code><dl></dl></code>	Creates a definition list
<code><dt></code>	Precedes each definition term
<code><dd></code>	Precedes each definition
<code></code>	Creates a numbered list
<code></code>	Precedes each list item, and adds a number
<code></code>	Creates a bulleted list
<code><div align=?></code>	A generic tag used to format large blocks of HTML, also used for stylesheets

Also see:

Good up to date guide:

http://www.killersites.com/html_codes/index.jsp

NCSA's Primer. Excellent introduction:

<http://archive.ncsa.uiuc.edu/General/Internet/WWW/HTMLPrimerAll.html>

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Advanced Tags

Graphical Elements

``
``
``
`<hr>`
`<hr size=?>`
`<hr width=?>`
`<hr noshade>`

Graphical Elements

Adds an image
Aligns an image: left, right, center; bottom, top, middle
Sets size of border around an image
Inserts a horizontal rule
Sets size (height) of rule
Sets width of rule, in percentage or absolute value
Creates a rule without a shadow

Tables

`<table></table>`
`<tr></tr>`
`<td></td>`
`<th></th>`

Tables

Creates a table
Sets off each row in a table
Sets off each cell in a row
Sets off the table header (a normal cell with bold, centered text)

Table Attributes

`<table border=#>`
`<table cellspacing=#>`
`<table cellpadding=#>`
`<table width=# or %>`
`<tr align=?>` or `<td align=?>`
`<tr valign=?>` or `<td valign=?>`
`<td colspan=#>`
`<td rowspan=#>`
`<td nowrap>`

Table Attributes

Sets width of border around table cells
Sets amount of space between table cells
Sets amount of space between a cell's border and its contents
Sets width of table — in pixels or as a percentage of document width
Sets alignment for cell(s) (left, center, or right)
Sets vertical alignment for cell(s) (top, middle, or bottom)
Sets number of columns a cell should span
Sets number of rows a cell should span (default=1)
Prevents the lines within a cell from being broken to fit

Frames

`<frameset></frameset>`
`<frameset rows="value,value">`
`<frameset cols="value,value">`
`<frame>`
`<noframes></noframes>`

Frames

Replaces the `<body>` tag in a frames document; can also be nested in other framesets
Defines the rows within a frameset, using number in pixels, or percentage of width
Defines the columns within a frameset, using number in pixels, or percentage of width
Defines a single frame — or region — within a frameset
Defines what will appear on browsers that don't support frames

Frames Attributes

`<frame src="URL">`
`<frame name="name">`
`<frame marginwidth=#>`
`<frame marginheight=#>`
`<frame scrolling=VALUE>`

`<frame noresize>`

Frames Attributes

Specifies which HTML document should be displayed
Names the frame, or region, so it may be targeted by other frames
Defines the left and right margins for the frame; must be equal to or greater than 1
Defines the top and bottom margins for the frame; must be equal to or greater than 1
Sets whether the frame has a scrollbar; value may equal "yes," "no," or "auto." The default, as in ordinary documents, is auto.
Prevents the user from resizing a frame

Forms

For functional forms, you'll have to run a CGI script. The HTML just creates the appearance of a form.

<code><form></form></code>	Creates all forms
<code><select multiple name="NAME" size=?></select></code>	Creates a scrolling menu. Size sets the number of menu items visible before you need to scroll.
<code><option></code>	Sets off each menu item
<code><select name="NAME"></select></code>	Creates a pulldown menu
<code><option></code>	Sets off each menu item
<code><textarea name="NAME" cols=40 rows=8></textarea></code>	Creates a text box area. Columns set the width; rows set the height.
<code><input type="checkbox" name="NAME"></code>	Creates a checkbox. Text follows tag.
<code><input type="radio" name="NAME" value="x"></code>	Creates a radio button. Text follows tag
<code><input type="text" name="foo" size=20></code>	Creates a one-line text area. Size sets length, in characters.
<code><input type="submit" value="NAME"></code>	Creates a Submit button
<code><input type="image" border=0 name="NAME" src="name.gif"></code>	Creates a Submit button using an image
<code><input type="reset"></code>	Creates a Reset button