



HTML5 / CSS3 Cheat Sheet



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HTML - Basic concepts

HTML stands for Hyper-Text Markup Language. It allows you to 'mark-up' plain text into something else. HTML provides **structure** to your web pages.

All HTML is enclosed in angular brackets like `< >`

An HTML element = Opening Tag + Content + Closing Tag.
Example: `<tag>Hello world</tag>`

In HTML, there are container elements and void elements. Void elements do not have content, and, therefore, do not need a closing tag.

You may change the characteristics of HTML by adding 'attributes'. All HTML attributes must be placed inside the HTML opening tag. Example: `<tag attribute="value">`

HTML - Common Elements

<code><head></code>	For internal details about the page
<code><body></code>	For all visible elements of the page
<code><p></code>	Paragraph
<code><h1>...<h6></code>	Headings
<code></code>	Unordered List
<code></code>	Ordered List
<code></code>	List Item
<code><div></code>	Logical division
<code></code>	Spanning text
<code></code>	Strong text
<code></code>	Emphasized text

CSS - Basic concepts

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It provides **style** to your web pages.

All CSS is enclosed using curly brackets like `{ }`

CSS style is purposely split from HTML structure to provide the most flexible, efficient way to manage your entire web site appearance.

A CSS rule = Selectors + Properties + Values. Example: `selector {property: value};`

A CSS Selector is the way in which you may 'select' an element or groups of elements to style appropriately. CSS Selectors are crucial to understanding how to change the appearance of your web pages.

CSS properties may be grouped inside the `{ }`. The entire list of declared properties for a selector is called a Declaration Block.

All internet browsers have a default style sheet in place to handle style. Writing your own CSS styles will overwrite the defaults from the browser.

CSS - Locations

External	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In a separate .CSS file - Allows many pages to use same style rules - Connect to HTML with <code><link></code>
Internal/Embedded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In <code><style></code> block inside the <code><head></code> - Allows one page to use same style rules
Inline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inside of an HTML element using the style attribute

CSS - Type of Selectors

Tag	- Changes all selected HTML elements
Class	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Categorizes multiple elements. - User-defined
ID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifies one unique element - User-defined