

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)

HTML is a markup language that is used to create webpages. A markup language uses tags to identify parts and elements of a document. In the case of HTML, these tags are used by a web browser to determine the instructions for displaying the page. This handout will discuss general HTML tag formatting, as well as provide examples of HTML tags and how to pass a value to a tag.

The general format of an HTML tag is:

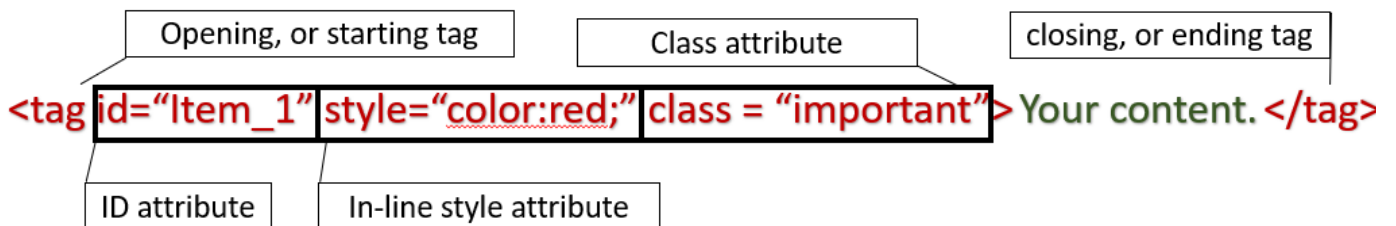


The `<tag>` and the `</tag>` surround the content and identify it. They do not define what the content is. The information included in between the tags defines the content. For example, `<h1> Overview</h1>` will create a header on the webpage entitled "Overview."

Expanded HTML Formatting

Modern HTML includes support for extended identification and styling. Extended identification is done by allowing the creator to include an 'ID attribute' and the 'class attribute' in a tag to further identify the content and separate it from the rest of the document. Multiple `<p>` tags can be classed as "important," or only one can be tagged with an "item_1" ID attribute. When using IDs and classes in this way, Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) rules can be created to control formatting. The image below breaks down the following tag:

```
<tag id= "Item_1" style= "color:red;" class= "important"> Your Content.</tag>
```



Examples of HTML Tags

HTML Structural Tags

Tag	Function
<!-- Comment -->	Denotes a comment; will not display
<!DOCTYPE>	Version of (X)html being used
<html>	Identifies the whole document as HTML
<head>	Identifies the head of the document
<title>	Gives the page a title
<body>	Identifies the body of the document
<meta>	Contains information about the document

The Style Property

```
<p style="color: red; margin-left: 20px">This is a paragraph</p>
```

- This is the inline text styling property uses CSS property tags

Color: property	Can be color or hex color property
Margin-left:	Specifies left margin in pixels
Margin-right:	Specifies right margin in pixels
Margin-top:	Specifies top margin in pixels
Margin-bottom:	Bottom margin in pixels

Text Alignment Properties

Properties & Values

Text-align="left|right|center|justify"

This specifies the alignment.

text-indent="-value"

This specifies the measurement or percentage.

margin-left, margin-right, margin-top, margin-bottom

Set these to an integer to set the margin.

line-height

Measurement or percentage

HTML Text Formatting Tags

Tag & Attributes	Function
	Makes text bold
<blockquote></blockquote>	Lengthy quotation
 </br>	Creates a line break
<dl></dl>	Encloses a definition list
<dt></dt>	Marks a term in a definition list
<dd></dd>	Marks text as a definition in a definition list
<div></div>	Creates a page section (for applying styles)
	Emphasized (<i>italic</i>) text
<h#></h#>	Heading level; # values are 1-6 (1 is the largest)
<hr></hr>	Creates a horizontal line in the page
<i></i>	Makes the text italic
	Contains an ordered list of items
	Contains an unordered list of items
	List item, marks text in a list
<nobr></nobr>	"No break"; prevents a line break in text
<p></p>	Marks text as a paragraph
<pre></pre>	Marks text as preformatted text
 	An inline element (used for some formatting.)
	Marks text similar to bold
	Marks the text as <small>subscript</small>
	Marks the text as ^{superscript}
<u></u>	Marks the text as underlined

Special Characters

Char.	Description	Name	Number
	Non-breaking Space	&nbsp;	&#160;
©	Copyright	&copy;	&#169;
®	Registered Trademark	&reg;	&#174;
™	Trademark	&trade;	&#153;
@	"At" symbol	-----	&#64;

Passing a Value to a Tag

Many tags, such as *height*, *width* and *CellPadding*, require a numeric value to function. This value can be any number. Where “value” appears on this sheet, it can be substituted for any number for “value.” On an assignment, for instance, “value” can be replaced with the number 5, and it will give that table cell 5 pixels of padding.

Tag & Attributes

<table></table>

Border="value"

Cellpadding="value"

Cellspacing="value"

Cols="integer"

Height="value"

Width="value"

Hspace="value"

Vspace="value"

Rules="all | cols | groups | none | rows"

<th>

Align="left | right | center"

Valign="top | middle | bottom"

Height="integer"

nowrap="nowrap"

<tr>

Align="left | right | center"

Background= "url"

<td>text</td>

Align="left | right | center"

Table Tags

Function

Establishes the beginning and end of the table

Number is the width

Space between cell borders and table borders

Space between table cells

Number of columns in table

Specifies height of table

Specifies width of table

Specifies horizontal space around table

Specifies vertical space around table

Specifies format of internal borders

Table head similar to <td> tag

Horizontal alignment of cell

Vertical alignment of cell

Specifies height of cell

Disables line-wrapping

Creates table row

Horizontal alignment of cell

Specifies image as the background

Encloses the data in a cell

Defines the Horizontal alignment of a cell

Tag & Attributes

Relative Sizes

Em

CSS Sizing and Formatting

Function

1em is font size of parent

%

Percentage of the parent container

Absolute sizes

px

Pixels

cm

Centimeters

mm

Millimeters

pt

1pt = 1/72 in

pc

1pc = 12pt

Colors

#ffffff

RGB hex color code

Rgb ("value", "value", "value")

Value in red, green, and blue. Each value must be between 0 and 255

Other Reference Sites

- <http://www.w3schools.com/>
- <http://validator.w3.org/>
- <http://www.addedbytes.com/cheat-sheets/>