

HTML Overview

Note: This is not an all-inclusive list. Boldface items are things we plan to cover in class.

Basic Structural Elements

Document Type	<HTML></HTML>	Beginning and End of file
Header	<HEAD></HEAD>	Descriptive information about the page
Body	<BODY></BODY>	Page content

Heading Elements

DocType	<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">	Implementations vary; as the first thing in your document, before the <html> tag, this tag tells the browser which HTML or XHTML specification the document uses. In the example shown, the document type is public HTML with transitional document type definitions (DTD) and includes presentation attributes and elements that the World Wide Web Consortium (www.W3C.org) expects to move to Cascading Style Sheets (CSS). <i>Note: This DocType fits what you are learning today.</i>
Title	<TITLE></TITLE>	Defines the title of the Web page
Meta	<META>	Additional information about your page, such as descriptions and keywords for search engines and refresh rates
Description	<META NAME="description" CONTENT="...">	Define a description for search engines (e.g., MyName specializes in medical writing for pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and medical device manufacturers, with emphasis on ISO 9001.)
Keywords	<META NAME="keywords" CONTENT="...">	Define keywords for search engines (e.g., medical writer, writing, pharmaceutical, biotechnology, medical devices, medical conference, neurology, neuroscience, science writer)
Revision	<META NAME="revision" CONTENT="...">	Define the last revision of your page (e.g., TA 10/02/04)
Refresh	<META HTTP-EQUIV="refresh" CONTENT="...">	Instructs the browser to refresh the page every "..." seconds. Useful for sites with video and news feeds.
Style Sheets	<STYLE></STYLE>	See online course at: www.w3schools.com/css/default.asp

Comments

Comment	<!-- Comment text here -->	Helpful notes in HTML that you can refer to when coding and/or updating the page. These won't display via the browser's interface.
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Body Settings

Tiled Background	<BODY BACKGROUND="URL">	Background image or pattern; think of it like the background wallpaper on your computer desktop.
Background Color	<BODY BGCOLOR="#.....">	Color of the font in HEX "#....." or RGB(x,x,x) or color name (e.g., white, black, aqua) See www.lynda.com/hex.html
Text Color	<BODY TEXT="#.....">	Specifies the color of the body text.
Link Color	<BODY LINK="#.....">	Specifies the color of the links in the document.
Visited Link	<BODY VLINK="#.....">	Specifies the color of the visited links in the document.
Active Link	<BODY ALINK="#.....">	Specifies the color of the active links in the document (mouseover state).
IE Margins	<BODY TOPMARGIN="..." BOTTOMMARGIN="..." LEFTMARGIN="..." RIGHTMARGIN="...">	Margins of the HTML page body, in pixels. <i>Note: Only for Internet Explorer.</i>

Structural Definitions

	Heading	<H...></H...>	Heading levels: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
	Alignment	<H... ALIGN="position"></H...>	Positions: left, right, center
	Division	<DIV></DIV>	Divided area, or block, of HTML
	Alignment	<DIV ALIGN="position" ></DIV>	Positions: left, right, center, justify
4	Defined Content		Allows special character treatment See www.htmlgoodies.com/tutorials/html4_span.html
	Block Quote	<BLOCKQUOTE> </BLOCKQUOTE>	Used to quote content and displays in an indented form See www.htmlhelp.com/reference/html40/block/blockquote.html
	Citation	<BLOCKQUOTE CITE="url"> </BLOCKQUOTE>	Used to reference the quote; allows users and search engines to identify the source of the quote.
4	Quote	<Q></Q>	See Block Quote
4	Citation	<Q CITE="URL"></Q>	See Citation, Block Quote
	Emphasis		Tells browsers and speech readers that the text should receive emphasis; displays text in italics
	Strong Emphasis		Tells browsers and speech readers that the text should receive emphasis; displays text in boldface
	Citation	<CITE></CITE>	Tells browsers and speech readers that the text is a citation; displays text in italics
	Code	<CODE></CODE>	Identifies source code listings; displays in monospaced text
	Sample Output	<SAMP></SAMP>	Identifies sample system output text; displays in monospaced text
	Keyboard Input	<KBD></KBD>	Identifies keyboard input (user action) arguments; displays in italics
	Variable	<VAR></VAR>	Identifies variables or program arguments; displays in italics
	Definition	<DFN></DFN>	Identifies a defined term; displays in italics
	Author's Address	<ADDRESS></ADDRESS>	Identifies a street address; displays in italics
	Large Font Size	<BIG></BIG>	Displays in a big size font
	Small Font Size	<SMALL></SMALL>	Displays in a small size font
4	Insert	<INS></INS>	Marks additions in a new version; use in conjunction with the tag to redline HTML copy (e.g., INS)
4	Time of Change	<INS DATETIME=" YYYYMMDD "> </INS>	Used to mark the insertion date
4	Comments	<INS CITE="URL"></INS>	URL to document that explains why the text was inserted
4	Delete		Marks deletions in a new version; use in conjunction with the <INS> tag to redline HTML copy (e.g., INS)
4	Time of Change	<DEL DATETIME="YYYYMMDD"> 	Used to mark the insertion date
4	Comments	<DEL CITE="URL">	URL to document that explains why the text was deleted
4	Acronym	<ACRONYM TITLE="..."></ACRONYM>	Defines the start of an acronym, (e.g., <ACRONYM TITLE="Food and Drug Administration">FDA</ACRONYM>); online browsers, spell checkers, translation systems, and search-engine indexers pull this information.
4	Abbreviation	<ABBR></ABBR>	Defines an abbreviated form (e.g., <ABBR TITLE="Date of Birth">DOB</ABBR>); online browsers, spell checkers, translation systems, and search-engine indexers pull this information.

Character Formatting

	Bold		Boldface; recommend use of STRONG instead
	Italic	<I></I>	Italics; recommend use of EM instead
4	Underline	<U></U>	Underline
	Strikeout	<STRIKE></STRIKE>	Strikeout
4	Strikeout	<S></S>	Strikeout

	Subscript		Subscript
	Superscript		Superscript
	Typewriter	<TT></TT>	Displays in a monospaced font, such as Courier
	Preformatted	<PRE></PRE>	Display text spacing as-is (e.g., multiple spaces can be typed in the HTML page and display in the browser)
	Width	<PRE WIDTH="..."></PRE>	Determines the maximum number of characters per line (e.g., 40, 80, 132)
	Center	<CENTER></CENTER>	Centers text and/or images
	Font		<i>Note: The font tag is a transitional tag and is being deprecated; use of CSS is encouraged. Due to the short time we have for this class, CSS is not planned to be covered.</i>
	Size		Indicates the size of the font; a number from 1 to 7, from smallest to largest. If basefont is specified you can specify a number from -6 to 6.
	Color		Color of the font in HEX "#....." or RGB(x,x,x) or color name (e.g., white, black, aqua) See www.lynda.com/hex.html
4	Face		Typeface of the font. The browser will attempt to display the text in the font listed...if the font isn't found, the next font on the list is attempted. If font family (e.g., Sans-Serif or Serif) is included, it will use the user's default for that family.
4	Base Font	<BASEFONT SIZE="..." COLOR="#....." FACE="...">	Defines the base font; a number from 1 to 7, from smallest to largest. The default is 3.
IE	Marquee	<MARQUEE WIDTH="..."></MARQUEE>	Introduces text that scrolls horizontally within a display box; width of the box can be in pixels or percent. <i>Note: Only for Internet Explorer.</i>

Links & Graphics

	Anchor	<A>	Defines an anchor element, such as an image or link.
	Link		Link to a URL (Web site or page); for example: - link to index page - link to index page, which is located one directory up - link to index page, which is located in the directory named 'contact' - link to mysite.com - link to internal reference, such as top of page
4	Target	 	Link to URL and open in a new/blank browser window. To keep people on your site, use this for external links (sites that aren't part of your Web site) and displaying PDF files.
	E-mail	 	Link to your e-mail address (e.g., mailto:webinfo@mysite.com). If using your e-mail address on the site, consider using a temporary address that you can change periodically to keep quantities of spam down, or consider masking your e-mail address. See www.netmechanic.com/news/vol4/design_no21.htm
N, IE	Subject		The subject will default in e-mail messages sent from the link on your site. <i>Note: This code includes a question mark to separate your e-mail address and the subject line.</i>
	Name		Name of item. Useful for tagging "top" of body area so that long pages can include "back to top" link. Also useful for directories and internal cross-reference links.
	Image		IMG is one of the few HTML tags that doesn't require a closing tag.
	Alignment		Indicates the alignment position of the image: top, bottom,

Alternate		middle, left, or right. The alternate text, which describes the image. If a browser's graphics are off this text displays. This text displays when the mouse is moved over the image. This text is read by speech readers. ALT text that is considered "accessible" (rating highly usable) is descriptive so that users understand the purpose of the picture and what it is relaying.
Dimensions		The width and height of the image, in pixels. <i>Note: Percents can also be used.</i>
Border		The border around the image, in pixels. If the image is wrapped in a link, the default border is 1.
Runaround Space		The space around the image, in pixels; the distance from any surrounding images/text to the image.

Lines, Paragraphs, and Dividers

Paragraph	<P></P>	Paragraph block	
Alignment	<P ALIGN="..."></P>	Alignment of paragraph text: left, right, center, or justify <i>Note: Justify may not work in all browsers.</i>	
Line Break	 	A soft return (single carriage return)	
Clear Textwrap	<BR CLEAR="...">	Clears the text wrap: left, right, or all	
Horizontal Rule	<HR>	Horizontal divider bar; default is with 3-D appearance	
Alignment	<HR ALIGN="...">	Alignment of the bar: left, right, or center	
Thickness	<HR SIZE="...">	Thickness of the bar, in pixels	
Width	<HR WIDTH="...">	Width of the bar, in either pixels or percentage (%) of page width	
Solid Line	<HR NOSHADE>	Displays the bar without the 3-D cutout appearance	
N1	No Break	<NOBR></NOBR>	Prevents line breaks (use nonbreaking space: between words to keep them together). <i>Note: This tag is being deprecated; only use if you have to in order to keep hyphenated numbers, such as phone numbers, grouped together.</i>

Lists

Unordered List	 	Bulleted list; identify each list item with list item tags.
Bullet Type	<UL TYPE="..." >	Indicates the style of bullet used by the entire list: disc, circle, or square
Bullet Type	<LI TYPE="...">	Indicates the style of bullet used by this item and subsequent list items: disc, circle, or square
Ordered List	 	Ordered (numbered) list; identify each list item with list item tags.
Numbering Type	<OL TYPE="...">	Indicates the style of bullet used by the entire list: A, a, I, i, or 1. The default is 1.
Numbering Type	<LI TYPE="...">	Indicates the style of bullet used by this item and subsequent list items: A, a, I, i, or 1. The default is 1.
Starting Number	<OL START="...">	Indicates the starting number for the entire list.
Starting Number	<LI VALUE="...">	Indicates the starting number for this item; subsequent list items will follow.

Definition List	<DL> <DT></DT> <DD></DD> </DL>	Indicates a definition list (glossary of terms), where <DT> is the definition term and <DD> is the definition. An entire list lives between the <DL> tags (e.g., "A" list, entire glossary).
Menu List	<MENU> </MENU>	Indicates a menu list. The default is bulleted.
Directory List	<DIR> </DIR>	Indicates a directory list. The default is bulleted.

Special Characters

Less Than <	<	Plus-or-minus ±	±
Greater Than >	>	Micro μ	µ
Ampersand &	&	Degree °	°
Quotes "	"	Non-Breaking Space	
Registered Trademark ®	®	En Dash –	–
Trademark ™	™	Em Dash —	—
Copyright ©	©		

Note: See diacriticals and additional special characters at: www.w3schools.com/html/html_entitiesref.asp

Tables

Table	<TABLE></TABLE>	Table start and end
4 Alignment	<TABLE ALIGN="...">	Alignment of the table to the page: left, right, or center
Table Border	<TABLE BORDER="..."></TABLE>	Width of table border, in pixels
Cell Spacing	<TABLE CELLSPACING="...">	Specifies the space between cells, in pixels or percentage.
Cell Padding	<TABLE CELLPADDING="...">	Specifies the space between the cell walls and contents, in pixels or percentage.
Width	<TABLE WIDTH="...">	Width of the table, in pixels or percentage (%) of the page. For printer-friendly pages, use percentage to allow auto-scaling or keep the width of tables and graphics under 550 pixels.
4 Table Background Color	<TABLE BGCOLOR="#....."> </TABLE>	Color of the font in HEX "#....." or RGB(x,x,x) or color name (e.g., white, black, aqua) See www.lynda.com/hex.html
Table Summary	<TABLE SUMMARY="..."></TABLE>	Provides a summary of the table for speech-readers and non-visual browsers.
Table Row	<TR></TR>	Table row <i>Note: Within a table, each row should have the same number of cells; cells can be "merged" to span columns and/or rows.</i>
Table Cell	<TD></TD>	Table cell (number of cells in a row)
Alignment	<TD ALIGN="..."></TD>	Alignment of text in the cell: left, right, or center
Alignment	<TD VALIGN="..."></TD>	Vertical alignment of text in the cell: top or bottom
No linebreaks	<TD NOWRAP>	No line breaks within the table cell
Columns to Span	<TD COLSPAN="...">	Number of columns to be spanned/merged into a single cell
Rows to Span	<TD ROWSPAN="...">	Number of rows to be spanned merged into a single cell

4	Cell Width	<TD WIDTH="...">	Width of table cell, in pixels or percentage (%)
4	Cell Color	<TD BGCOLOR="#.....">	Color of the font in HEX "#....." or RGB(x,x,x) or color name (e.g., white, black, aqua) See www.lynda.com/hex.html
	Header Cell	<TH></TH>	Defines the heading cells of the table; the default text is boldface and centered <i>Note: Like <TD>, alignment, linebreaks, spanning, width, and color are attributes of <TH>.</i>

Note: For additional table tags and information, see: www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_tbody.asp

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