Cheat Sheet HTML

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An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag: `<tagname>` Content goes here... `</tagname>`

HTML Headings

HTML headings are titles or subtitles
that you want to display on a webpage.

`<h1>`Heading 1`</h1>`
`<h2>`Heading 2`</h2>`
`<h3>`Heading 3`</h3>`
`<h4>`Heading 4`</h4>`
`<h5>`Heading 5`</h5>`
`<h6>`Heading 6`</h6>`

Heading 1
Heading 2
Heading 3
Heading 4
Heading 5
Heading 6

HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.
<h1> defines the most important heading.
<h6> defines the least important heading.

HTML Most Useful Tags

`<div>`   is used to group and style block-level elements
           on a webpage.

`<span>` is used to style small sections of text within
           a larger block of text.

`<p>`   is used to define and style paragraphs of text
           on a webpage.

HTML List

An unordered HTML list:

`<ul>`
  `<li>`Coffee`</li>`
  `<li>`Tea`</li>`
  `<li>`Milk`</li>`
`</ul>`

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

An ordered HTML list:

`<ol>`
  `<li>`Coffee`</li>`
  `<li>`Tea`</li>`
  `<li>`Milk`</li>`
`</ol>`

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Milk

HTML Table

`<table >`
  `<tr>`
    `<th>`Company`</th>`
    `<th>`Contact`</th>`
    `<th>`Country`</th>`
  `</tr>`
  `<tr>`
    `<td>`Alfreds Futterkiste`</td>`
    `<td>`Maria Anders`</td>`
    `<td>`Germany`</td>`
  `</tr>`
  `<tr>`
    `<td>`Centro comercial Moctezuma`</td>`
    `<td>`Francisco Chang`</td>`
    `<td>`Mexico`</td>`
  `</tr>`
`</table>`

Company	Contact	Country
Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Germany
Centro comercial Moctezuma	Fancisco Chang	Mexico

To understand the example better, we have added borders to the table.

HTML Atributes

`<img` src="example.jpg" alt="example">

`<a` href="https://YourLink.com">Text Here`</a>`

`<iframe` src="https://YourLink.com" title="TitleHere">`</iiframe>`

title: provide additional information about the element when a user hovers their cursor over it
alt: used in an image tag(<img>) to provide a text description of the image
href: used in an anchort ag(<a>) to specify the URLof the web page or resource that the links hould direct to.
src: used to specify the URL of an image, video, audio, or script file that should be embedded in a webpage.

NB. tag attributes like 'href', 'src','title' and 'alt'. You can modify the tags and attributes as needed to reflect your own requirements.

Cheat Sheet CSS

HTML VizCreator Cert

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CSS Syntaxe (Inline)

`<selector style='property:value;'></selector>`

`<div style='text-align:center;'></div>`

Css Syntaxe (external): Work Only with HTML Vizcreator Flex

The main difference between inline CSS and external CSS is that inline CSS is processed faster as it only requires the browser to download 1 file while using external CSS will require downloading HTML and CSS files separately.
In summary, CSS inline is used for applying styles directly to individual HTML elements using the "style" attribute, while CSS inside <style> tags is used for defining stylest hat apply to multiple elements based on selectors.

CSS Syntaxe (external)

`selector {property:value;}`
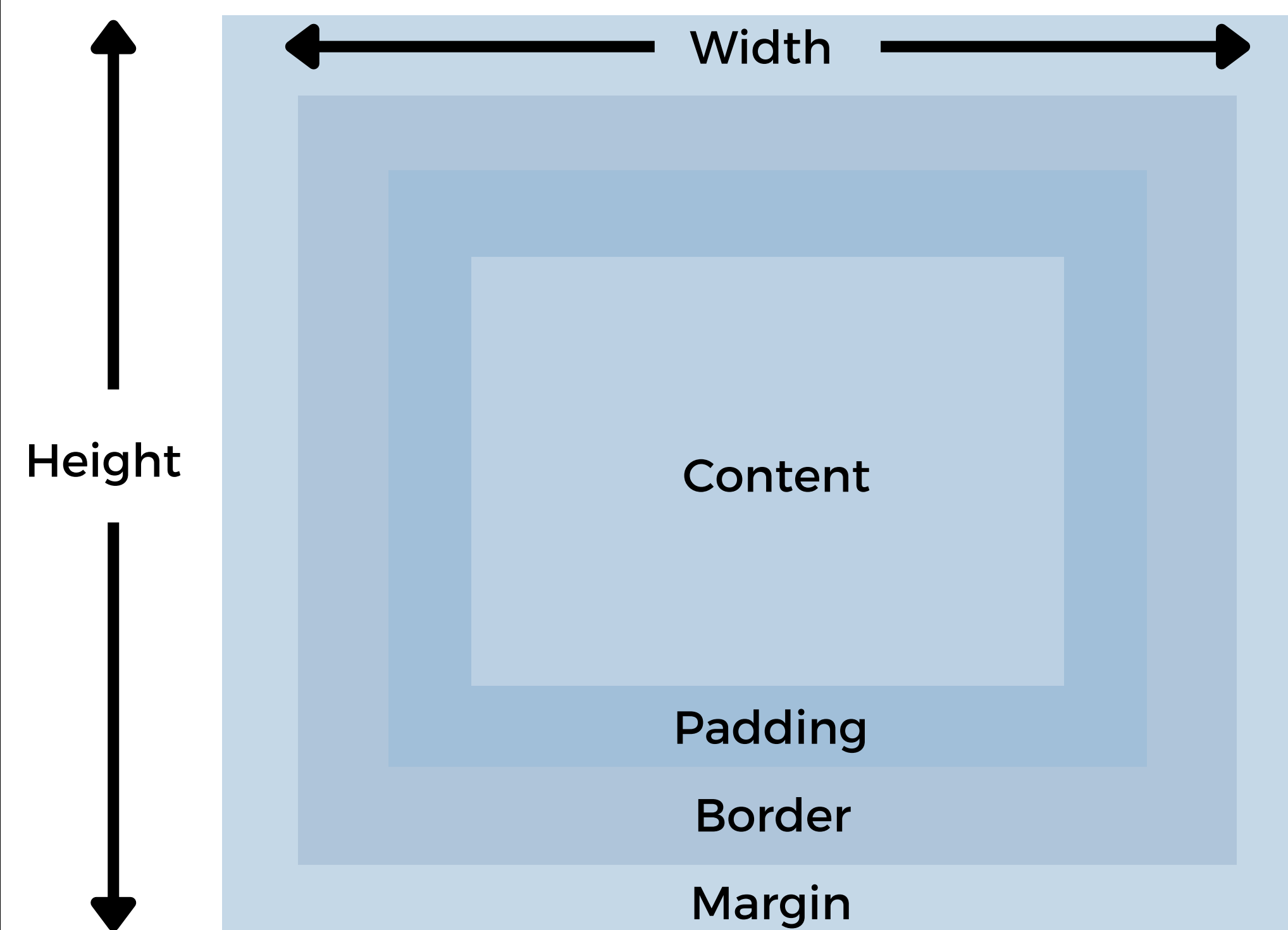
`div {text-align:center;}`

Css Syntaxe (external): Work with Both HTML Vizcreator Flex & HTML Vizcreator Cert

Text Property

font-family	font used, e.g. Helvetiva. Arial
font-size	text size, e.g. 6Opx. 3em
color	text color. e.g. #000. #abedef
font-weight	how bold the text is, e.g. bold
font-style	what style the text is e.g. italic
text-decoration	sets a variety of effects on text, e.g.underline, overline, none
text-align	how text is aligned, e.g. center
line-height	spacing between lines, e.g. Ƶem
letter-spacing	spacing between letters. e.g. 5px
text-indent	indent of the first line, e.g. Ƶem
text-transform	applies formatting to text, e.g. upper-case, lowercase, capitalize
vertical-align	align relative to baseline, e.g. text-top

Box Model

Width

Height

Content

Padding

Border

Margin

Padding And Margin

Padding — properties are used to generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.

Margin — properties are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders.

CSS has properties for specifying the padding & Margin for each side of an element:

padding-top / padding-right / padding-bottom / padding-left
margin-top / marginright / margin-bottom / margin-left

e.g. padding-top: 30px;
     margin-left: 10px;

Position

Position	place elements on screen, e.g. absolute, fixed, relative
float	stacks elements horizontally in a particular direction, e.g. left
top. left, right. bottom	specifies the offsets used in absolute. fixed, and relative positions, e.g. top:IOpxleft:10px
display	sets how the elements is placed in the doc flow. e.g. block, inline, none
z-index	sets the stracking order of elements. e.g. z-index of I is below z-index of 2
overflow	sets what happens to content outside of container, e.g. auto, hidden

Borders and Dimensions

border	sets border style for all borders, in the format : border: (solid, dashed, dotted, double) width) (color). e.g.border: solid Ipx #000
height	sets height of an element
max-height	sets maximum height of an element
min-height	sets minimum height of an element
width	sets width of an element
max-width	sets maximum width of an element
min-width	sets minimum width of an element

Everything Else

opacity	property specifies the opacity/transparency of an element.
object-fit	property is used to specify how an <img> or <video> should be resized to fit its container. e.g. object-fit :cover;
background colour	property sets the background color of an element.
background image	(for gradient color) this is the syntaxe linear-gradient(direction, color-stop1, color-stop2, ...);