

Special Characters

<	<
>	>
&	&
"	"
©	Copyright

Anchor

```
<a href="____"> </a>
```

Image

```

```

Unordered List

```
<ul type="____">  
<li> </li>  
</ul>
```

Ordered List

```
<ol type="____">  
<li> </li>  
</ol>
```

Description List

```
<dl> </dl>    Contains the description list  
<dt> </dt>    Contains a defined term  
<dd> </dd>    Contain a data definition
```

Table

```
<table>        Contains the table  
</table>  
  
<tr> </tr>    Contains a table row  
<td> </td>    Contains a table data (cell)  
  
<caption>     Configures a description of the  
</caption>    table  
  
<th> </th>    Configure Column and Row  
                Headings (centered and bold)  
  
colspan        Specifies the number of columns  
Attribute      that a cell will occupy  
  
rowspan        Specifies the number of rows that  
Attribute      a cell will occupy
```

Navigation

```
<nav> </nav>
```

Absolute Link

Link to other web sites, usually with a URL

Relative Link

Link to pages on your own site

Raster Image

Is a way to represent digital images

Also called a bitmap

Color Depth

Number of colors which image can represent

Indexed Color

Technique to manage images' colors in a limited fashion in order to save file storage capacity

Color is not directly defined by the image pixel, but is stored in a separate piece of data called a palette

Dithering

Used to enhance images with low color depth and a limited color palate

Lossless Compression

Decompressed image is identical to the original image

Works well for simple graphic illustrations

Works poorly for photographic images

Lossy Compression

Lossy compression means that some data from the original image is lost. Once you have compressed an image this way, you can't go back

Used for video, sound and images where a certain amount of information loss will not be detected

Using JPEG

Alpha Channel

For RGB images, a fourth channel is added representing the degree of transparency (opacity) of the pixel

CSS Properties

background-color	valid color
color	valid color
font-family	valid font or font family
family-size	numeric value with pt or px or the unit em
font-style	normal, italic, or oblique
font-weight	text values normal, bold, bolder, and lighter
letter-spacing	a numeric value or normal
line-height	percentage
margin	numeric value
margin-left	numeric value, auto, or 0
margin-right	numeric value, auto, or 0
text-align	center, justify, left, or right

CSS Properties (cont)

text-decoration value "none" will not underline

text-indent numeric value or percentage

text-shadow 2 to 4 numerical values to indicate a horizontal offset, vertical offset, blur radius, and spread distance, and a valid color value

text-transform none, capitalize, uppercase, lowercase

white-space normal, nowrap, pre, pre-line, pre-wrap

width numeric value, numeric percentage, or auto

word-spacing numeric value or normal

Ways to Apply CSS

Inline In the web page body

Ways to Apply CSS

Inline In the web page body. Use the style attribute of an HTML tag. Applies only to the specific element enclosed

Embedded In the web page head section. Uses `<style> </style>`. Applies style to the entire web page. Used to style a single web page

External A separate text file

Link CSS

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="_____">
```

Class Selector

Use a class selector when you need to apply a CSS rule to certain elements

id Selector

Used to select one unique element

To select an element with a specific id, write a has (#) character, followed by the id of the element

Descendant Selector

Targets elements that are contained within another elements

div Element

Allows you to group a set of elements together in block-level box

span Element

Is in-line and usually used for a small chunk of HTML inside a line



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