

STRUCTURAL TAGS

<!DOCTYPE html>

The document type declaration identifies the document as an HTML5 document.

<html></html>

The entire document is within the html element. The html element is called the root element because it contains all the elements in the document.

Within the html element, the document is divided into a head and a body.

<head></head>

The **head** element contains descriptive information about the document itself, such as its title, the style sheet(s) it uses, scripts, and other types of "meta" information.

<body></body>

The body element contains everything that we want to show up in the browser window.

HEAD TAGS

The meta elements within the **head** element provide information about the document itself. A **meta** element can be used to provide all sorts of information.

<meta charset="UTF-8" />

This specifies the character encoding (the standardized collection of letters, numbers, and symbols) used in the document.

<title></title>

Puts the name of the document in the title bar. It is *nested* within the **head** element.

CONTENT ELEMENTS - TEXT TAGS

<pre></pre>

Creates preformatted text

<h1></h1>

Creates the largest headline

<h6></h6>

Creates the smallest headline

Emphasizes a word (with italic)

Emphasizes a word (with bold)

<p></p>

Creates a new paragraph

<p align="?"></p>

Aligns a paragraph to the left, right, or center

**
**

Inserts a line break. **Note this is not a paired tag!**

** **

This will add a space.

Stands for non-breaking space

ANCHORED ELEMENTS (HYPERLINKS)

What the viewer will see

Creates an *absolute* hyperlink. Note this includes http:// (hypertext transfer protocol) and www (world wide web).

If you want to have a new tab or browser window launch when you click on a link add target="_blank" after your URL (this will open a new window/tab for EVERY page that) or add target="display" to have EVERY page load in the same new window/tab. I've given the target the name "display" – you can use your own new window name.

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What the viewer will see

Creates a *relative* hyperlink. The document link is *relative* to the location of the linked document.

** What the viewer will see **

Creates an e-mail link

If you are concerned about your e-mail address being picked up by a spam-bot, you can get an encrypted version of the information at: http://hivelogic.com/enkoder/

top

Creates a target location within a document

#top

Links to that target location from elsewhere in the document

Graphic hyperlink.

GRAPHICAL ELEMENTS

Adds an image

Aligns the content following the image to the left, right, center; bottom, top, middle or the image.

Sets size of border around an image

<hr size="2" width="90%" color="#336699" noshade>

Inserts a horizontal rule. **Note this is not a paired tag!**

<hr size="?">

Sets size (height) of rule

<hr width="?">

Sets width of rule, in percentage or absolute value

<hr color="?">

Color can be set as hexadecimal, RGB or by name

<hr noshade>

Creates a rule without a shadow

ORGANIZING PAGE CONTENT

`<header></header>`

The **header** element is used for introductory material that typically appears at the beginning a page or at the top of a section or article.

`<footer></footer>`

The **footer** element is used to indicate the type of information that typically comes at the end of a page or article.

`<aside></aside>`

The **aside** element identifies content that is related but tangential to the surrounding content. Aside can be used for pull quotes, background information, lists of links, callouts, or anything else that might be related (but not critical to) a document.

`<section></section>`

The **section** element has a broad range of uses, from dividing a whole page into major sections or identifying thematic sections within a single article.

`<article></article>`

Use the **article** element for self-contained works that could stand-alone or be reused in a different context. Long articles can be broken up in different sections. If the content is self-contained and could appear outside the current context, it is best marked up as an **article**.

`<nav></nav>`

The new **nav** element gives developers a semantic way to identify navigation for a site.

`<div> </div>`

A **div** element is used to create a logical grouping of content or elements on the page. It indicates that they belong together in some sort of conceptual unit or should be treated as a unit by CSS or JavaScript. A **div** element indicates a division of content.

```
<div align="center">Whatever content you want centered on the page</div>
```

`<blockquote></blockquote>`

Indents text from both sides

COMMENTS

```
<!-- This will allow you to place comments within your body content -->
```

```
/* This is a comment in the head content */
```

You can also use comments to "hide" elements within the head or body until you are ready for the browser to show or implement them. The browser skips over a comment when it displays a page.

Below should be the starting code for every html document you create. Don't forget to add the extension of .html to your document (vs t.txt)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Document Title</title>
  <style>

  </style>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML5 and Internet Explorer

Include the below code in your document when working with Internet Explorer. This must be included before the <body> element (i.e. in the <head>) but doesn't matter if it appears before or after the CSS - but for the sake of performance, it would make better sense to include the CSS first then this script.

```
<!--[if lt IE 9]>
<script src="http://html5shiv.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/html5.js">
</script>
<![endif]-->
```

RESOURCES

- <http://www.w3schools.com/>
- <http://www.webmonkey.com/cheat-sheets/>
- <http://webdesignledger.com/tutorials/15-useful-html5-tutorials-and-cheat-sheets>