

HTML & CSS Cheat Sheet

from Typographic Web Design 3 by Laura Franz

Lesson 1: Web safe fonts vs web fonts

You can expect these web safe fonts to work across most platforms and browsers without using @font-face or a web font provider.

| | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| Georgia | Verdana | Arial | Times New Roman |
| Trebuchet MS | Impact | Courier | Comic Sans MS |

Lesson 2: Word Connotations

Whenever you start a new HTML document, you need to start somewhere!

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Title of the document</title>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<link href="name-of-file.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

Wrap text in tags to tell the browser what kind of element it is.

You have six headings to work with (h1-h6) but only one p!

h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p

Describe type elements in CSS like so (optional values are in parenthesis):

```
h1{
font-family: georgia;
font-weight: normal; (bold)
font-style: italic; (normal)
font-size: 60px; (can measure in px, em, %)
line-height: 60px; (can measure in px, em, %)
text-transform: uppercase; (lowercase, capitalize)
letter-spacing: 5px; (can measure in px, em, %)
text-align: center; (right, left, justify)
color: #ffffff; (#cccccc, #999999, #666666, #333333, #000000)
}
```

Add a div with an ID in the HTML like so:

```
<div id="name-of-div">
</div>
```

Describe divs in CSS like so (this is a 400px wide div centered left-right in the browser, with a 1px black border and a white background):

```
#name-of-div{
width: 400px;
border-width: 1px;
border-style: solid;
margin-top: 20px;
margin-right: auto;
margin-bottom: 0px;
margin-left: auto;
background-color: #ffffff; (see h1 styling above for options)
}
```

Style the background of the whole page in CSS by describing the body:

```
body{
background-color: #999999;
}
```

Validate your HTML and CSS at the following sites:

validator.w3.org jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator

Lesson 3: Bibliography

Whenever you start a new HTML document, you need to start somewhere!

Go back and see how you started Lesson 2!

You also define your h1, h2, p and #main_container the same way you did in lesson 2.

New to this lesson...

You can adjust the space around elements (including text elements) using margin and padding. To control spacing, set text elements to:

```
margin:0;
padding:0;
```

You can then add space back in where needed, as needed:

```
margin-top:0;
margin-right:0;
margin-bottom:5px;
```

```
margin-left:0;
padding:0;
```

You can indent paragraphs by adding the following :

```
text-indent: 22px;
(use whatever measurement works best for you!)
```

This means: make the first line of the paragraph bump in 22px. In the bibliography, you outdented the paragraphs, so you added a positive margin to the text, then move the first line out with a negative amount.

```
margin:0px;
margin-left:22px;
text-indent:-22px;
```

You can emphasize words using:

```
<em></em>
```

By default, text emphasized with `` will be italic. But you can always style it in your CSS (just like other elements), like so:

```
em{
}
```

You can emphasize words more strongly with:

```
<strong></strong>
```

By default, text will be bold. Again, you can style the strong element like so:

```
strong{
}
```

You can style an element differently on the same page (for example, you can make some paragraphs look different from other paragraphs) with a class. Unlike divs, classes can be used multiple times on the same page:

```
<p class="intro">Paragraph of text goes here.</p>
```

And again, you can style the class in the CSS:

```
.class{
}
```

Use character entities so your quotation marks are curly:

```
&ldquo; (left) &rdquo; (right)
```