

This is a list of XHTML 4.1 elements and attributes gathered based on common usage and strict document type definitions. For the full specifications, visit the World Wide Web Consortium at <http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/>. Due to space limitation, only select XHTML elements have an explanation.

Quick tips in writing XHTML documents

- Documents should be logically or structurally defined. Use appropriate tags to describe the text and media objects then apply CSS to change the appearance.
- Also describe the doc with metadata tags, specifically the language or character encoding that is used in the doc.
- Opened tags should always be closed: `<p>...</p>`
If there is no closing tag for an element, add a forward slash: `
`
- Don't swap nested tags, think FIFO (first in, last out): `<i>...</i>`.
- To style part of a text, use the `` tag.
- To style a section of content, use `<div>`.
- Validate HTML and CSS documents here: <http://validator.w3.org/>
- Experiment! –with a mixture of attributes and CSS styles!
- Design ideas:
<http://www.nv30.com/mt/blogomania/>
<http://screenspire.com/>

Top-level elements

html	XHTML document
head	Document head
body	Document body

Head elements

base/	Document base URI
link/	Document relationship
Ex: <code><link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css" /></code>	
meta/	Metadata
Ex: <code><meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" /></code>	
script	Client-side script
Ex: <code><script type="text/javascript" src="functions.js"></script></code>	
style	Embedded stylesheet
Ex: <code><style type="text/css">!-- body { margin: 0; padding: 0; } p { font: 0.8em monospace; } --></style></code>	
title	Document title

Block-level elements

blockquote	Block quotation
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div	Generic block-level container
hr/	Horizontal rule
p	Paragraph
pre	Preformatted text
h1	Level 1 heading
h2	Level 2 heading
h3	Level 3 heading
h4	Level 4 heading
h5	Level 5 heading
h6	Level 6 heading

Lists

dl	Definition list
dt	Definition term
dd	Definition description
Ex: <code><dl></code>	
<code><dt>term1</dt></code>	
<code><dd>definition1</dd></code>	
<code><dt>term2</dt></code>	
<code><dd>definition2</dd></code>	
<code></dl></code>	
ol	Ordered list
ul	Unordered list
li	List item
Ex: <code></code>	
<code>item1</code>	
<code>item2</code>	
<code></code>	
<code>item2-1</code>	
<code>item2-2</code>	
<code></code>	
<code></code>	
<code></code>	

Tables

table	Table
caption	Table caption
colgroup	Table column group
col	Table column
thead	Table head, works similarly to <code><tr></code>
th	Table header cell
tfoot	Table foot
tbody	Table body
tr	Table row
td	Table data cell
Ex: <code><table></code>	
<code><thead></code>	
<code><th>FName</th><th>LName</th></code>	
<code></thead></code>	
<code><tbody></code>	
<code><tr></code>	
<code><td>John</td><td>Doe</td></code>	
<code></tr><tr></code>	
<code><td>Jane</td><td>Smith</td></code>	
<code></tr></code>	
<code></tbody></code>	
<code></table></code>	

Forms

form	Interactive form
button	Button
fieldset	Form control group
legend	Fieldset caption
input/	Form input
label	Form field label
select	Option selector
optgroup	Option group
option	Menu option
textarea	Multi-line text input
Ex: <code><form></code>	
<code><input type="text" name="Name" /></code>	
<code><input type="password" name="Pw" /></code>	
<code><input type="submit" name="Submit"</code>	
<code>value="Submit" /></code>	
<code></form></code>	

Inline elements

a	Anchor
br/	Line break
img/	Inline image
map	Image map
object	Object
param	Parameter of object
script	Client-side script
span	Generic inline container
sub	Subscript
sup	Superscript
abbr	Abbreviation
acronym	Acronym
cite	Citation
code	Computer code

Font style inline elements

b	Bold
strong	Strong emphasis, works like <code></code>
i	Italic text
em	Emphasis, works like <code><i></code>
big	Enlarge
small	Small text
tt	Teletype text

Attributes

Attributes are optional parameters inserted into tags for additional functionality of element.

Applies to all elements

(Except base, head, html, meta, param, script, style, and title)

class	<i>name of CSS class</i>
id	<i>name of CSS unique identifier</i>
style	<i>define CSS styles</i>
title	<i>description of element</i> (text shows as tooltip)

 tag

alt	<i>description of image</i> (shown when image is not found or can't be shown)
height	<i>an integer</i>
src	<i>URL to file of image</i>
width	<i>an integer</i>

<input /> tag

checked	checked (works with checkbox and radio types)
disabled	disabled
maxlength	<i>an integer</i>
name	<i>name of button</i>
size	<i>an integer</i>
type	button checkbox file hidden image password radio reset submit text
value	<i>value of text</i>

This is a list of CSS properties gathered based on common usage and wide-spread support by web browsers. For the complete CSS1 and CSS2 standards, visit the World Wide Web Consortium at <http://www.w3c.org/>. Due to space limitation, only select CSS properties have an explanation.

Calling/referring to a defined style

With an identifier: Used when there is only once instance of an object. In the HTML tag, include a parameter id. In CSS, refer to that id, then specify the styles.

Ex: (in HTML, with a p tag) `<p id="maincontent">...</p>`
 (in CSS) `p#maincontent { ... }`

With a class: Used when there is multiple instances of an object. In the HTML tag, include a parameter id. In CSS, refer to that id, then specify the styles.

Ex: (in HTML) `<p class="maincontent">...</p>`
 (in CSS) `p.maincontent { ... }`

Measurements and colors

% *Percentage, fluctuates according to screen and window size.*
 Ex: `div.container { width: 75% }`

em *Size of font of current element, default value: 1.*
Fluctuates according to font-size.
 Ex: `p { font-size: 1em; }`

px *Pixel, screen dot (Good for precise arrangement of elements)*
 Ex: `img { border-width: 1px; }`

A value of "0" can be used without the accompanying unit.
 Ex: `body { margin: 0; padding: 0; }`

<color name> Ex: red, blue, or gray.

RGB(x, x, x) *Where x is a number from 0-255.*
 Ex: `RGB(255,0,0)` for red.

RGB(x%, x%, x%) *Where x is a number from 0-100.*
 Ex: `RGB(100%, 0%, 0%)` for red.

#RRGGBB *Where R, G, B are HEX numbers from 0-F.*
 Ex: `#FF0000` for red.
 Short format: `#FOO`:

Text properties

font-family: *family name*
 | *generic family* (serif | sans-serif | cursive | monospace)

font-size: *measurement unit*
 | xx-small | x-small | small | medium | large
 | x-large | xx-large | smaller | larger

font-style: normal | italic | oblique

font-weight: normal | bold | bolder | lighter

font: *Shorthand of the above font-'s*

Ex1: `font-family: Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;`
 Ex2: `font: sans-serif 1em;` (sets the font type and size)

color: *color*

letter-spacing: normal | *measurement unit*

line-height: normal | *measurement unit*

text-align: left | right | center | justify

text-decoration: none | underline | overline | line-through

text-indent: *measurement unit*

text-transform: none | capitalize | uppercase | lowercase

white-space: normal | pre | nowrap

word-spacing: normal | *measurement unit*

list-style-image: none | url

list-style-position: inside | outside

list-style-type: none | disc | circle | square
 | decimal | decimal-leading-zero

list: *Shorthand of the above list-'s*

property:first-letter: Adds style to the first letter of a text

property:first-line: Adds style to the first line of a text

property:first-child: Adds style to the first instance of an element

Background properties

background-color: transparent | color

background-image: none | url

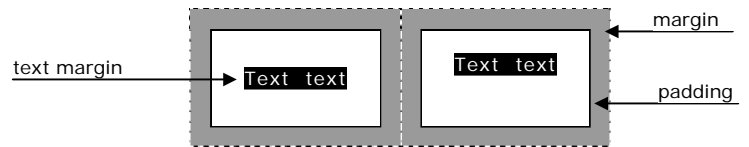
background-position: x-unit y-unit
 | top left | top center | top right
 | center left | center center | center right
 | bottom left | bottom center | bottom right

background-repeat: repeat | repeat-x | repeat-y | no-repeat

background: *shorthand of the above background-'s*

Ex: `background: #FFF url("bg_gradient.png") top left no-repeat;`
 (Sets the background to white but with a gradient image. It is aligned to the top left corner of the element's box and no repeat.)

Boxes



margin: *a measurement unit*
 | *topbottom leftright* | *top right bottom left*

Ex1: `margin: 5px;` (5 pixels all around)

Ex2: `margin: 5px 10px;` (left, right margins thicker than top, bottom)

Ex3: `margin: 5px 10px 10px;` (only the top margin is not 10px)

Ex4: `margin: 5px 10px 10px 10px;` (same as Ex3)

padding: *a measurement unit*

| *topbottom leftright* | *top right bottom left*

width: auto | *measurement unit*

height: auto | *measurement unit*

border-color: color

border-style: none | dotted | dashed | solid

border-width: *measurement unit* | thin | medium | thick

border: *Shorthand for the above border-'s*

Ex: `border: #000 1px solid;` (Sets an all-around border to 1px, color it black, with a solid line style.)

Positioning

float: none | left | right

clear: none | left | right | both

display: none | inline | block | list-item

overflow: visible | hidden | scroll | auto
 (*height of element must also be set*)

position: static | relative | absolute | fixed

top: auto | *measurement unit*

left: auto | *measurement unit*

right: auto | *measurement unit*

bottom: auto | *measurement unit*

z-index: *an integer*

Ex: `div#layer1, div#layer2, div#layer3 { position: absolute; border: 1px #000; }`

`div#layer1 { top: 0px; left: 0px; border: solid; z-index: -1; }`

`div#layer2 { top: 5px; left: 10px; border: dashed; z-index: 1; }`

`div#layer3 { top: 0px; left: 30px; border: solid; z-index: 2; }`

