HTML Quick Reference Guide

Spinning the Web — Andrew Ford — 1–85032–141–8
The WorldWideWeb Handbook — Peter Flynn — 1–85032–205–8

INTERNATIONAL THOMSON COMPUTER PRESS

- Element names are not case sensitive
- Documents start with a `<!doctype>` statement, followed by a header and text body enclosed in `<html>...</html>`
- The header is enclosed in `<head>...</head>`
- The text body is enclosed in `<body>...</body>`
- Comments are written as `<!-- A comment -->`

Elements in dark gray are not in HTML 2.0 but are supported by browsers: elements in light gray are obsolescent. Optional attributes are given in [square brackets]. The full DTD can be found at `http://www.w3.org/hypertext/WWW/MarkUp/MarkUp.html`

Sample document

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML//EN">
<html>
  <head> <!-- A sample document -->
    <title>Document title</title>
    <link rev="made" href="mailto:info@itpuk.co.uk">
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Top-level heading</h1>
    <p>First paragraph of text.</p>
    <ul> <!-- A bulleted list -->
      <li>First list item</li>
      <li>Second list item, with a hypertext
      <a href="info.html">link<a> to another file.</li>
    </ul> <h2>Second-level heading</h2>
    <p>Another paragraph, <img alt="Picture of me"
       align="bottom" src="mypic.gif">
       with an illustration.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Header elements

<title>...**</title>**	Document running title (not part of the text), recommended maximum length 64 characters
<link ...>	Relationships for the document as a whole: attributes `rel`, `rev`, `href`
<base href="*url*">	Defines the default structure for any partial (incomplete) URLs in the document
<isindex>	Document is a script which handles searches
<meta ...>	Embed meta-information for the server: attributes `http-equiv`, `name`, `content`
<nextid n="*id*">	Editor assigns next identifier to be generated

Section headings

<h*n*>...**</h*n*>**	Section headings, six levels available `<h1>` to `<h6>`

Block-oriented elements

** **...** **	Paragraphs of regular text
<address>...**</address>**	Address information
<blockquote>...**</blockquote>**	Block quotations (may contain paragraphs)
<pre>...**</pre>**	Preformatted text (fixed-width characters)
<hr>	Horizontal rule

Lists

** **...** **	Ordered lists, items numbered consecutively
** **...** **	Unordered lists, items bulleted
<menu>...**</menu>**	Menu lists
<dir>...**</dir>**	Directory lists
** **...** **	List items within ordered, unordered, menu, and directory lists
<dl>...**</dl>**	Definition lists
<dt>...**</dt>**	Definition term in a definition list
<dd>...**</dd>**	Definition discussion in a definition list, may contain other block-oriented elements

The `<ol>`, `<ul>`, `<menu>`, `<dir>`, and `<dl>` elements may have a `compact` attribute.

Inline elements

Logical markup

<cite>...**</cite>**	*Citations*
<code>...**</code>**	`Computer code`
<dfn>...**</dfn>**	*Defining instance* (see HTML3)
****...****	*Emphasis*
<kbd>...**</kbd>**	**Keyboard input**
<samp>...**</samp>**	`Literal characters`
<strike>...**</strike>**	~~strike out~~ (see HTML3)
****...****	**Strong emphasis**
<var>...**</var>**	`Variable name`

Visual markup

****...****	**Bold type**
** **	Forced linebreak
****...****	*Italic type*
<tt>...**</tt>**	`Typewriter type`
<u>...**</u>**	Underlined

Hypertext links

****...****	Link to another document or resource
****...****	Link to a specific destination in another document
****...****	Link to a specific destination in the same document
****...****	Labels the surrounded text as a target destination

An `<a>` element may contain both `href` and `name` attributes.

Uniform Resource Locators (URLs)

These specify the location of a resource for a hypertext link:

`http://www.thomson.com`*`:80`*`/catalog/order.html?`*`searchterm`

one of...	↓	↓	↓	**#*location***
`http://`	Internet server	directory	filename	options:
`gopher://`	hostname or IP	name		searching means
`ftp://`	address with			URL must be a
`telnet://`	optional port.			script; using a
`mailto:`	Email address.			location implies
`news:`	Newsgroup name.			target label

Note `mailto:` and `news:` have no double slash. exists (see `<a>`).

Images

External images are specified with the `<a>` element as hypertext links. Inline images are specified as **<img src="*url*"** [**align="..."**] [**alt="..."**] [**ismap**]**>** The value of `align` can be `top`, `middle` or `bottom`. The `alt` attribute provides text for non-graphical users and is strongly recommended. An image map (clickable image) is an `<img>` with `ismap` inside an `<a>` element pointing to a server map file:

```
<a href="http://www.foo.bar/cgi-bin/imagemap/mypic">
  <img src="http://www.foo.bar/mypic.gif"
   alt="Image map" ismap> </a>
```

Forms

<form method="..." action="*url*">...</form>
The URL should be a script or may use `mailto:` The `method` is `GET` or `POST`, depending on how you want the data returned. Within a form, input fields are defined with:

- for multiline text input (surrounds prompting text):
  <textarea name="..." rows="*n*" cols="*n*">...</textarea>
- for single-line input: **<input name="..." type="..."** [**...**]**>**
  The `type` can be one of `text`, `checkbox`, `radio`, `hidden`, `password`, `reset`, or `submit`. Other attributes are `align`, `checked`, `size`, `maxlength`, `src`, and `value`. All `<input>` fields of a `radio` or `checkbox` group must have the same `name`.
- for menus: **<select name="..."** [**multiple**]**>...</select>**
  Options are given with **<option** [**value="..."**]**>...** [**</option>**] within the `<select>...</select>`. Individual options can have an attribute of `selected` or `disabled`. If no `value` is given, the element content is used.

Example form

```
<hr> <form method="GET"
 action="http://www.foo.bar/cgi-bin/script">
  <p>Name: <input name="name" type="text" size="20"><br>
  Operating system: <select name="opsys"><option>Unix
  <option>VMS<option>Mac<option>DOS<option></select></p>
  <p><textarea name="comments" rows="4" columns="40">
     Please write your comments here...</textarea></p>
  <p><input type="submit"> <input type="reset"></p>
</form> <hr>
```

Special characters

`<`	<	less-than symbol
`>`	>	greater-than symbol
`&`	&	ampersand
`"`	"	unidirectional double quote
` `	␣	non-breaking space
``	-	soft hyphen

ISO Latin-1 characters

À	À	capital A, grave accent	ï	ï	small i, diæresis/umlaut
à	à	small a, grave accent	Ð	Ð	capital Eth, Icelandic
Á	Á	capital A, acute accent	ð	ð	small eth, Icelandic
á	á	small a, acute accent	Ñ	Ñ	capital N, tilde
Â	Â	capital A, circumflex	ñ	ñ	small n, tilde
â	â	small a, circumflex	Ò	Ò	capital O, grave accent
Ã	Ã	capital A, tilde	ò	ò	small o, grave accent
ã	ã	small a, tilde	Ó	Ó	capital O, acute accent
Ä	Ä	capital A, diæresis/umlaut	ó	ó	small o, acute accent
ä	ä	small a, diæresis/umlaut	Ô	Ô	capital O, circumflex
Å	Å	capital A, ring	ô	ô	small o, circumflex
å	å	small a, ring	Õ	Õ	capital O, tilde
Æ	Æ	capital AE ligature	õ	õ	small o, tilde
æ	æ	small ae ligature	Ö	Ö	capital O, diæresis/umlaut
Ç	Ç	capital C, cedilla	ö	ö	small o, diæresis/umlaut
ç	ç	small c, cedilla	Ø	Ø	capital O, slash
È	È	capital E, grave accent	ø	ø	small o, slash
è	è	small e, grave accent	Ù	Ù	capital U, grave accent
É	É	capital E, acute accent	ù	ù	small u, grave accent
é	é	small e, acute accent	Ú	Ú	capital U, acute accent
Ê	Ê	capital E, circumflex	ú	ú	small u, acute accent
ê	ê	small e, circumflex	Û	Û	capital U, circumflex
Ë	Ë	capital E, diæresis/umlaut	û	û	small u, circumflex
ë	ë	small e, diæresis/umlaut	Ü	Ü	capital U, diæresis/umlaut
Ì	Ì	capital I, grave accent	ü	ü	small u, diæresis/umlaut
ì	ì	small i, grave accent	Ý	Ý	capital Y, acute accent
Í	Í	capital I, acute accent	ý	ý	small y, acute accent
í	í	small i, acute accent	Þ	Þ	capital Thorn, Icelandic
Î	Î	capital I, circumflex	þ	þ	small thorn, Icelandic
î	î	small i, circumflex	ß	ß	small sharp s, German sz
Ï	Ï	capital I, diæresis/umlaut	ÿ	ÿ	small y, diæresis/umlaut

HTML3

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 3.0//EN">
```

Header elements

<style notation="...">...</style>	Encloses stylesheet information
<range from="*label*" until="*label*">	Specifies range marked in text with <spot id="*label*"> elements

Structural markup

All structural elements can have `class`, `lang`, `id`, `clear` and `background` attributes. Heading and list-oriented elements can have `seqnum`, `dingbat`, `src`, and `nowrap`. The `align` attribute can be used to affect visual positioning (e.g. `align="center"`).

<banner>...</banner>	Encloses static information to remain on display
<bq>...</bq>	Synonymous with <blockquote>
** ... **	To mark divisions (chapter, section, etc)
<lh>...</lh>	In lists, supplies a list header or title before the first or <dt>
<note role="...">...</note>	Identifies footnotes, sidenotes etc
<spot id="*label*">	Marks a reference point for <range>

Logical markup

<a id="*label*">	Use of `id` replaces `name` in anchors
<abbrev>...</abbrev>	Identifies an abbreviation
<acronym>...</acronym>	Identifies an acronym
<au>...</au>	Authors' names
~~...~~	Marks text as having been deleted but kept for reference purposes
<dfn>...</dfn>	***Defining instance***
<ins>...</ins>	Marks new text inserted
<lang>...</lang>	Identifies a language other than the basic one of the document
<person>...</person>	Personal names
<q>...</q>	Encloses quoted speech (adds "quotes" automatically)
_{...}	Subscripts
^{...}	Superscripts

Visual markup

<big>...</big>	Designates bigger text (see <small>)
<s>...</s>	Replaces <strike> for ~~strikeout text~~ (see also <ins> and <del>)
...	Designates smaller text (see <big>)
<tabstop id="*label*">	Sets tab stop at current location
<tab to="*label*">	Tabs to the labelled position

Figures

<figure src="/url">...</figure>	Encloses a figure
<caption>...</caption>	Supplies a caption
<credit>...</credit>	Supplies a credit

Within figures, <a> elements can have a `shape` attribute which identifies a polygon in the image that the user can click on:

```
<figure id="d69" src="http://abc.xyz.org/~pat/house.gif"
align="center">
  <caption align="bottom">My house</caption>
  <p>Picture of my mansion in the hills above
     Naples, note the <a href="fire.html"
     shape="rect 20,120,50,140">hole in the roof</a>
     where the lightning struck.</p>
  <credit>The local paper took this shot.</credit>
</figure>
```

Forms

<input type="file"...>	Allows uploading of files to a server, permitted types specified with `accept` (change `enctype` of <form> to `multipart/form-data`)
<input type="scribble"...>	For pen input
<input type="audio"...>	For sound input

Mathematics

$...$	Encloses a formula
<box>...</box>	Surrounds symbols to be treated as a whole, optional `delim` attribute
<over> and **<atop>**	Separate lined and unlined fractions
<above>...</above>	Identifies numerator
<below>...</below>	Identifies denominator
<root root="*n*">	Root, degree specified as *n*
<array>...</array>	LaTeX-like arrays
<arow>...</arow>	Row within an array
<item>...</item>	Item within a row in an array

To minimize typing, <sub> and <sup> tags can be replaced with the underscore (_) and caret (^) respectively, and <box> tags can be replaced with {curly braces}, e.g. `E=mc^2^`

Tables

<table [border]>...</table>	Defines a table
<caption>...</caption>	Supplies a caption
<tr>...</tr>	Encloses a table row
<th>...</th>	Encloses a column or row header inside a row
<td>...</td>	Encloses table data (a cell value)

```
<table border>
  <tr><th>Item</thi><th>Quantity</th></tr>
  <tr><th>Population</th></td>384,000</td></tr>
  <tr><th>Sample</th></td>384</td></tr>
  <caption>Fig 1. Survey Frame</caption> </table>
```

The <th> and <td> elements can have `align` and `span` attributes.

Additional characters from ISO 8859-1

			non-breaking space	±	±	±	plus-or-minus sign
¡	¡	¡	inv. exclamation mark	²	²	²	superscript two
¢	¢	¢	cent sign	³	³	³	superscript three
£	£	£	pound sign	´	´	´	acute accent
¤	¤	¤	general currency sign	µ	µ	µ	micro sign
¥	¥	¥	yen sign	¶	¶	¶	pilcrow (paragraph)
¦	¦	¦	broken (vertical) bar	·	·	·	middle dot
§	§	§	section sign	¸	¸	¸	cedilla
¨	¨	¨	umlaut/dieresis	¹	¹	¹	superscript one
©	©	©	copyright sign	º	º	º	ordinal indicator, male
ª	ª	ª	ordinal indicator, fem	»	»	»	angle quotation, right
«	«	«	angle quotation, left	¼	¼	1/4	fraction one-quarter
¬	¬	¬	not sign	½	½	1/2	fraction one-half
		-	soft hyphen	¾	¾	3/4	fraction three-quarters
®	®	®	registered sign	¿	¿	¿	inv. question mark
¯	¯	¯	macron	×	×	×	Multiply sign
°	°	°	degree sign	÷	÷	÷	Division sign

Copies of this card can be downloaded in PostScript and `.dvi` format for A4 and Letter size stationery from `ftp://ftp.thomson.com/itcp/WebExtras/` using anonymous FTP. Information about ITCP's titles can be obtained from `http://www.thomson.com/intlitcp.html`.