

# HTML Quick Guide Cheatsheet For the Texas Master Naturalist VMS System











Effective early November, 2018, whatever the Opportunity Description field in eCoordinator contains will be displayed when an opportunity is selected from the user's dropdown list in eRecruiter (the volunteer hours entry page.)


HTML is not magic. Is an acronym for HyperText Markup Language. It consists of a series of *tags* like `<instruction>Your text</instruction>` where `<instruction>` does display but instead tells your browser how to display whatever is between the start tag `<...>` and the end tag `</ ...>`. These tags can be nested, one inside the other, to display multiple things.

For example `<b><i><font color="red">This is my text</font></i></b>` will display ***This is my text***. `<b>` turns on bold, `<i>` turns on italic and `<font color="red">` changes the color to red. After the text is displayed, the `</font></i></b>` turns things off. Be sure to turn them off in the reverse order you turned them on.

For convenience in formatting the field's content, a simple HTML editing menu is provided with the following items.



-  Any highlighted text will be converted to a web browser link to an arbitrary location you specify in the window that pops up. The location should be specified in the format: *http://wherever.com*.
-  Inserts an web image using an arbitrary link that you specify in the windows
-  Undoes the previous edit. Can be used repetitively to remove additional prior edits.
-  Undoes the previous Undo. Can be used repetitively to re-do previous edits that were undone.
-  (or CTRL-B) Turns on Bold text or makes highlighted text Bold. Click again to turn off.
-  (or Ctrl-U) Turns on Underline text or makes highlighted text Underline. Click again to turn off.
-  (or Ctrl-I) Turns on Italic text or makes highlighted text Italic. Click again to turn off.
-  Permits insertion of raw HTML code as described on the next page and permits more formatting options than this simple menu provides. If a block of text is highlighted, it displays the HTML code that performs that highlighting, allowing it to be further edited. If a block of text is not highlighted, the HTML code for the entire Description field will be shown. It may all be run together.
-  Plain Text Paste. Normal Copy/Paste includes any text formatting. This option turns off Formatted Paste and pastes only the text itself without formatting. Click again to turn Formatted Paste back on.
-  This removes all formatting from highlighted text. If there is nothing highlighted, *ALL* formatting in the Description Field will be deleted. Immediately clicking will restore the Description Field to its previously formatted state.


These functions are all shortcuts that insert the required HTML tags to format your text as desired. At any time, if you wish to see what was changed click  see or edit the text itself.

You may notice several things. First, in the HTML world whitespace (multiple spaces, carriage returns, tabs, etc.) will display as a single space. Second, the VMS editor, like many other editors, adds tags and 'corrects' your HTML according to what it thinks is right. Usually this is good but sometimes you have to work to get it to display the way you want. So feel free to experiment. You can't break anything. **Lastly – don't get carried away with all sorts of colors and fonts. Keep the description simple but logically structured.**

A summary of the more useful additional tags is below. Capitalization is not important. An example of some of these is in eCoordinator in your Chapter's \_training folder as the description field in the *HTML Examples Opportunity*..

Many of these may have other options and a full description of each is provided in the attached HTML QuikGuide. The QuikGuide was written for a different audience but it is still applicable. The missing paragraphs are not applicable to VMS

Note that sometimes the editor will put in /> instead of just > for some tags. If it does, just leave it.

- <p> force a new paragraph with a space before it.
- <br> force a break to the next line with no space
- <hr> put in a horizontal line
-  with no closing tag inserts an image. See the QuikGuide for details or use the editor's  button.
- <ul> ... </ul> - creates an unordered (bulleted) list Each element in the list starts with <li>
- <ol> ... </ol> - creates an ordered (numbered) list Each element in the list starts with <li>

Note: both types of lists can be nested and will be displayed as indented

- <h1> ... </h1> - Very large header font. Other sizes, getting smaller, are H2 through H6. Header fonts always start on a new line and the closing tag starts a new line.
- <span style="color:red"> ... </span> - changes the color of the enclosed text. A list of HTML safe colors is given in the Quikguide. Note: <font> can also be used but the editor will change it to <span>
- <span style="..."> ... </span> - uses style attributes to change color, font, size, and other characteristics of the enclosed test. Note that these can be nested. See the QuikGuide for details
- <table> ... </table> - creates a table with rows and columns – see the QuikGuide for details
- <pre> ... </pre> - uses a fixed width font for the enclosed text
- <center>text</center> - centers the enclosed text

The html for the \_training folder *HTML examples opportunity* description is below.

Scroll down to see examples of HTML code inside the description. Click the &lt;&gt; button above to toggle the HTML editing screen on and off.

```
<p>This is <span style="color: red; font-variant: small-caps;">Small-caps Red </span> text. Below is a bulleteted list</p>
<ul>
<li>This is item 1</li>
<li>This is item 2</li>
</ul>
```

```
A centered 50% width horizontal line is below this line<hr width="50%" />Now the same thing on the left side<hr align="left" width="50%"
/><center>
```

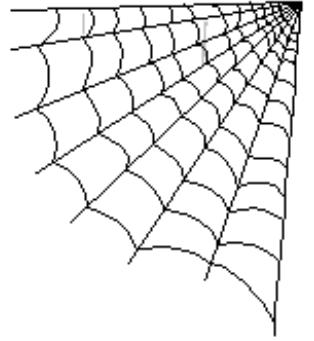
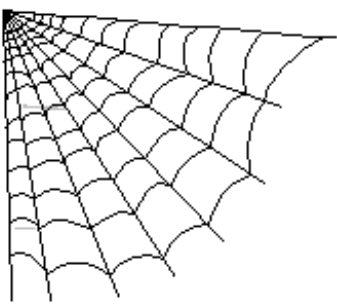
```
<h1>Big centered text</h1>
</center>And now a new line. This is <span style="font-size: 20pt;">big text</span> on the same line.
<p align="center">Center this line</p>
```

Note that carriage returns and spaces inside the source code are ignored and the editor cleans it up. But if you inclose things in a pre tag, white space is retained.

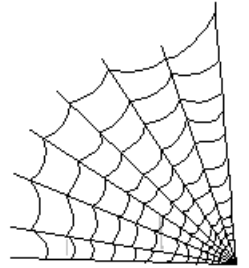
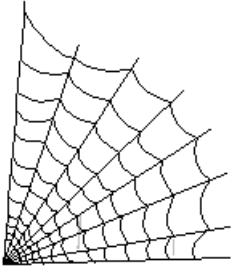
```
<pre>Note that spacings and carriage
      returns are displayed as they are entered
when   the are enclosed within pre tags.
```

And that the font used is fixed width - compare the size of an 'i' and a 'w' here inside a pre tag with an 'i' and 'w' outside of the pre tag (long line)
.</pre>

This is a jpg image  Note that an img tag has no closing tag. <p> </p>



# **HTML QuickGuide** **Reference**



## **Tips for Opportunity Descriptions**

1. Remember that it is the *information* that is most important, not so much how it is presented
2. Remember that you have *no* control over how the user is viewing your pages. They may have
  - a different platform (Unix, PC, Apple)
  - a different logical screen size (640x480, 800x600, 1178x1024 or larger)
  - a different physical screen size (13, 15, 17, 21 inches)
  - a different browser (Netscape, Internet Explorer, Mosaic, Lynx)
  - a different version of the same browser or a text-only browser
  - browser options which override your page colors or font size
  - The VMS system itself may not allow you to use some fonts and formats

## **Table of Contents**

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## 1.0 Headers

Note that the way that the following headers actually appear on the screen is dependent on how the browser interprets them. `<hn> ... </hn>` forces a new paragraph

- ⇒ `<h1> Text </h1>` Most prominent header
- ⇒ `<h2> Text </h2>`.
- ⇒ `<h3> Text </h3>`.
- ⇒ `<h4> Text </h4>`.
- ⇒ `<h5> Text </h5>`.
- ⇒ `<h6> Text </h6>` Least prominent header

## 2.0 Text Elements

- ⇒ `<hr {width=number/%} {align=left/right/center} {noshade}>`  
Inserts a page-wide horizontal rule. The NETSCAPE-only extensions provide additional size and positioning control.
- ⇒ `<br {clear=left/right}>`  
Force a line break. The optional *clear* attribute causes text to flow around images.
- ⇒ `<p>Text.</p>`  
A paragraph of Text that will be formatted before it is displayed on the screen. Blank lines, TABs and Carriage Returns will be ignored and all text automatically wrapped. Note that older versions of HTML simply require a `<p>` to separate paragraphs. The `</p>` is optional and may be omitted without impact if it is immediately followed by another `<p>` or any other element in which the end of a paragraph is implicit.
- ⇒ `<pre [width= ]>Text </pre>`  
Identifies text that has already been formatted (preformatted) in a fixed-width font by some other system and must be displayed as is. Preformatted text may include embedded tags, but not all tag types are permitted.
- `<center>Text</center>`  
This extension centers the text between the left/right margins.
- `<font [size=n/+n/-n] color=[#rrggbb/name] >text</font>`  
size can be 1(smallest) to 6 (largest) or +/-n to change relative to existing text  
color can be a hex RGB color or a recognized name (red, silver, black, blue, etc)  
NOTE: this will be changed to `<span>` by the VMS editor but will still work

The HTML standard also supports the following text styles for presentation:

- ⇒ `<b> Text </b>`                      **Bold font**
- ⇒ `<i> Text </i>`                      *Italic font*

## 3.5 Hyperlinks

Hyperlinks are defined by identifying a *Text anchor* which will be highlighted (usually underlined or a different color) when displayed on the screen and when clicked by the viewer will transfer to the link defined by "*URL*."

⇒ `<a href="http://txmn.org"> Link to TXMN site</a>`  
Links *Text* to another web page defined by "*URL*".

Note that an anchor requires *href* attribute.

### 3.5.1 Mailto: Conventions

`<a href="mailto:joe@foo.com">` is the documented convention. Multiple recipients can be separated with commas and other mailer fields can be specified as follows:

`mailto:person@place.com?subject=some mail&cc=others@place.com&bcc=me@myself`

## 3.6 Lists

Three types of lists are supported - ordered, unordered and definition. The first two utilize the same notation for elements of the list. Note that older HTML documents identify a list item as `<li>` while the current preferred mechanism for new documents is the familiar `<li>Text</li>` style. Each list will be indented and may itself contain a list and up to four levels of sublists are supported.

All lists support an optional `<lh>List Header</lh>`. The list header is indented. Ordered and unordered lists support optional use of `</li>` to terminate a list item.

### 3.6.1 `<ul {type=disc|circle|square}>.....</ul>` defines an unordered list

```
<ul>
  ..<li> First item in the list </li>
  <li> Next item in the list </li>
</ul>
```

The above example should display indented from normal text like this:

- **First item in the list**
- **Next item in the list**

The *type* attribute sets the style of the first level of bullets. It may also be used within a list element (e.g. `<li type=square>`) to set the bullet style for a specific list element. All subsequent elements will use the changed bullet style until it is changed again.

### 3.6.2 `<ol {type=A|a|I|i|1}>....</ol>` defines an ordered list

```
<ol>
  ..<li> First item in the list </li>
  <li> Next item in the list</li>
</ol>
```

The above example should display indented from normal text like this:

- 1 First item in the list**
- 2 Next item in the list**

The *type* attribute will set the numbering style as capital or lowercase letters, capital or lowercase roman numerals of numbers. *Type* may also be used within an individual list element (e.g. `<li type=I>`) to set a specific element style and the numbering of a list to be changed by using `<li value=n>`.

### 3.8 Images ``

"Images" generally describe any viewable item that is non-text. This is usually static images in GIF or JPG formats. Exactly how these images are presented is the responsibility of the browser. An image is specified as:

``

The src attribute is required. Other attributes useful for pictures are:

- ⇒ `alt=` - description for text-only displays - this should *always* be included!!!
- ⇒ `align=` - How the image is aligned on the **Text** line. Only one of the following is allowed:
  - **Top, Middle, Bottom** cause the graphic to be treated as a single large character with the text aligned with the character as specified
  - **Left, Right** are extensions that cause the graphic to float down and over to the current specified margin, and subsequent text will wrap around it
  - **Texttop, absmiddle, baseline, absbottom** are other NETSCAPE-only extensions which allow for additional adjustments of text and figure
- ⇒ `width=n{%}` - specifies the width of the image in pixels or percentage of page
- ⇒ `height=n{%}` - specifies the height of the image in pixels or percentage of page

#### NOTE:

1. The width and height attributes are especially useful in that, if used, the browser can display text much faster since it does not have to load the entire image in order to determine how big the box it fits in is.
2. The use of only one of the height or width parameters will result in the image being scaled appropriately in the other, unspecified dimension.

The following extensions allow additional image control:

- `border=n` - places a black border *n* pixels wide around the image
- `vspace=n` - places *n* pixels of vertical space at the top and bottom of the image
- `hspace=n` - places *n* pixels of horizontal space on either side of the image

## 3.10 Tables

Tables in HTML 3.0 have pretty much stabilized but may not be supported by early browser versions.

The general form of a table is.

```
<table [border] [bgcolor]>
  <caption>This is a caption</caption>
  <th>This is a header</th>
  <tr>
    <td>this is data1
    <td>this is data2
  </tr>
</table>
```

The *border* option will cause the table to have 3-D borders around each cell. The default is no border. The internal cell color is defined by *bgcolor*. The default is the usual gray.

Each row is defined by a `<tr>...</tr>` pair containing a `<td>...</td>` pair for each column. For simple tables, the default spacing and formatting of the cells is automatic and almost always good enough. The following paragraphs describe some of the more useful optional attributes.

### 3.10.1 `<table ....>` Table Attributes

The HTML 3.0 standard allows tables either with or without borders. The following extensions allow additional control of the border and cell size:

<i>border=n</i>	Places a wider border around the whole table. Default=0
<i>cellspacing=n</i>	Sets the amount of space between cells. Default=2
<i>cellpadding=n</i>	Sets space between cell border and contents. Default=1
<i>width=n-or-%</i>	Sets total table width
<i>bgcolor=#nnnnnn</i>	Sets the default background color for the table

### 3.10.2 `<caption ...>` Caption Attributes

The `<caption>` has an optional *align=* attribute which will accept *top* or *bottom*. Captions are always horizontally centered with respect to the table. Captions appear either above or below the table.

### 3.10.3 `<th ...>` Header Attributes

Header cells are identical to data cells (`<td>`) in all aspects except that header cells are in a bold font and centered horizontally by default. Optional attributes for a header cell are:

<i>align=left/center/right</i>	Sets Horizontal alignment for text
<i>valign=top/middle/bottom/baseline</i>	Sets Vertical alignment for text
<i>nowrap</i>	Turns off text wrapping

*colspan=number-of-columns*  
*rowspan=number-of-rows*

Overrides default cell width  
Overrides default cell height

### 3.10.4 <tr ...> Row Attributes

The optional attributes for the <tr> row definition are:

*align=left/center/right*

Sets Horizontal alignment for text

*valign=top/middle/bottom/baseline*

Sets Vertical alignment for text

*bgcolor=#nnnnnn*

Sets the row's background color

These can be overridden on a cell by cell basis using the <td> attributes

### 3.10.5 <td ...> Cell Attributes

The optional attributes for the <td> cell (or column) definition are:

*align=left/center/right*

Sets Horizontal alignment for text

*valign=top/middle/bottom/baseline*

Sets Vertical alignment for text

*nowrap*

Turns off text wrapping

*colspan=number-of-columns*

Overrides default cell width

*rowspan=number-of-rows*

Overrides default cell height

*bgcolor=#nnnnnn*

Sets the cell's background color

For best appearances:

- For cells containing images, put the <td></td> all on the same line.
- For an empty cell, use <td><br></td> or <td>&nbsp;</td>

## 3.11 Miscellaneous

- **&keyword;**

Display a particular character identified by a special keyword. For example the entity **&amp;** specifies the ampersand ( & ), and the entity **&lt;** specifies the less than (<) character. Note that the semicolon following the keyword is required, and the keyword must be one from the list presented in:

" <http://www.w3.org/TR/html401/sgml/entities.html#h-24.2>"

- **&#ascii\_equivalent;**

Use a character literally. Again note that the semicolon following the ASCII decimal numeric value is required – ex. &#198; is the same as &AElig; for the Æ symbol.

















- **&nbsp;**

A non-breaking space character.

























































































































































































































## 4.0 Colors

Colors can either be specified as named (e.g. maroon) or as a #rrggb hex number set.

### Named Colors

HTML 4.01 & CSS2 Colors							
Color Name	Hex 6	Hex 3	RGB	RGB%	Websafe	Reallysafe	Sample
Black	#000000	#000	0,0,0	0%,0%,0%	Yes	Yes	
Silver	#C0C0C0	#CCC	192,192,192	75%,75%,75%	No	No	
Gray	#808080	#888	128,128,128	50%,50%,50%	No	No	
White	#FFFFFF	#FFF	255,255,255	100%,100%,100%	Yes	Yes	
Maroon	#800000	#800	128,0,0	50%,0%,0%	No	No	
red	#FF0000	#F00	255,0,0	100%,0%,0%	Yes	Yes	
purple	#800080	#808	128,0,128	50%,0%,50%	No	No	
fuchsia	#FF00FF	#F0F	255,0,255	100%,0%,100%	Yes	Yes	
green	#008000	#080	0,128,0	0%,50%,0%	No	No	
lime	#00FF00	#0F0	0,255,0	0%,100%,0%	Yes	Yes	
olive	#808000	#880	128,128,0	50%,50%,0%	No	No	
yellow	#FFFF00	#FF0	255,255,0	100%,100%,0%	Yes	Yes	
navy	#000080	#008	0,0,128	0%,0%,50%	No	No	
blue	#0000FF	#00F	0,0,255	0%,0%,100%	Yes	Yes	
teal	#008080	#088	0,128,128	0%,50%,50%	No	No	
aqua	#00FFFF	#0FF	0,255,255	0%,100%,100%	Yes	Yes	
The HTML 4.01 and CSS2 color names with their corresponding numerical values. Members of the Websafe and Reallysafe palletes are marked.							

## WebSafe and ReallySafe Colors

WebSafe Palette											
Code	Color	Code	Color	Code	Color	Code	Color	Code	Color	Code	Color
000000		000033		000066		000099		0000cc		0000FF	
003300		003333		003366		003399		0033cc		0033ff	
006600		006633		006666		006699		0066cc		0066ff	
009900		009933		009966		009999		0099cc		0099ff	
00cc00		00cc33		00cc66		00cc99		00cccc		00ccff	
00FF00		00ff33		00FF66		00ff99		00FFCC		00FFFF	
330000		330033		330066		330099		3300cc		3300ff	
333300		333333		333366		333399		3333cc		3333ff	
336600		336633		336666		336699		3366cc		3366ff	
339900		339933		339966		339999		3399cc		3399ff	
33cc00		33cc33		33cc66		33cc99		33cccc		33ccff	
33ff00		33FF33		33FF66		33ff99		33FFCC		33FFFF	
660000		660033		660066		660099		6600cc		6600ff	
663300		663333		663366		663399		6633cc		6633ff	
666600		666633		666666		666699		6666cc		6666ff	
669900		669933		669966		669999		6699cc		6699ff	
66cc00		66cc33		66cc66		66cc99		66cccc		66ccff	
66FF00		66FF33		66ff66		66ff99		66ffcc		66FFFF	
990000		990033		990066		990099		9900cc		9900ff	
993300		993333		993366		993399		9933cc		9933ff	
996600		996633		996666		996699		9966cc		9966ff	
999900		999933		999966		999999		9999cc		9999ff	
99cc00		99cc33		99cc66		99cc99		99cccc		99ccff	
99ff00		99ff33		99ff66		99ff99		99ffcc		99ffff	
cc0000		cc0033		cc0066		cc0099		cc00cc		cc00ff	
cc3300		cc3333		cc3366		cc3399		cc33cc		cc33ff	
cc6600		cc6633		cc6666		cc6699		cc66cc		cc66ff	
cc9900		cc9933		cc9966		cc9999		cc99cc		cc99ff	
cccc00		cccc33		cccc66		cccc99		cccccc		ccccff	
ccff00		ccff33		CCFF66		ccff99		ccffcc		ccffff	
FF0000		FF0033		ff0066		ff0099		ff00cc		FF00FF	
ff3300		ff3333		ff3366		ff3399		ff33cc		ff33ff	
ff6600		ff6633		ff6666		ff6699		ff66cc		ff66ff	
ff9900		ff9933		ff9966		ff9999		ff99cc		ff99ff	
ffcc00		ffcc33		ffcc66		ffcc99		ffcccc		ffccff	
FFFF00		FFFF33		FFFF66		ffff99		ffffcc		FFFFFF	

The Websafe palette, with hexadecimal color codes on the left and a sample of the color on the right.  
Color codes in red and caps are also part of the Reallysafe palette.

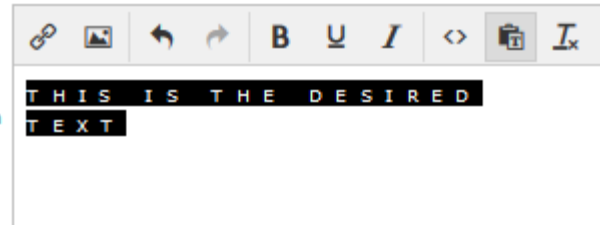
## 5.0 Inline Style Definition

The following two tables give the 28 most common Style commands out of over 100. You can put together a myriad of different looks with these. Most of these are used with the following tags: <Hn>, <P> and <span>. Some may not be accepted by VMS and may be ignored – some experimentation is in order.

The argument to the <span style=...> ... </span> tag is a single style definition consisting of multiple attribute:value pairs separated by semicolons all enclosed in quotes.

For example for a block of text in all-caps, colored white on a black background with wide letter spacing the following could be used:

```
<span style="font-variant:small-caps; color:white; letter-spacing:6pt; background-color:black">this is the
<span style="color:red"> desired
</span> text</span>
```



<i>The FONT/TEXT Definitions:</i>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>font-family</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denotes typeface.</li> <li>Ex: font-family: arial</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>font-style</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denotes the style of the text.</li> <li>Use normal, italic, small caps, or oblique for commands.</li> <li>Ex: font-style: small caps</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>font-size</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denotes the size of the text.</li> <li>Specify in points (pt), inches (in), centimeters (cm), pixels (px), or percentage (%).</li> <li>Ex: font-size: 20pt</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>font-weight</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denotes text presence.</li> <li>Specify in extra-light, light, demi-light, medium, bold, demi-bold, or extra-bold.</li> <li>Ex: font-weight: demi-light</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>font-variant</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denotes a variant from the norm.</li> <li>Specify normal and small-caps</li> <li>Ex:font-variant: small-caps}</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>text-align</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Justifies the alignment of text.</li> <li>Specify as left, center, or right</li> <li>Ex: text-align: center</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>text-decoration</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lets you decorate the text (duh).</li> <li>Specify as italic, blink, underline, line-through, overline, or none.</li> <li>Ex: ext-decoration: blink</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>text-indent</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denotes margins. Most often used with the &lt;P&gt;. Make sure you use &lt;/P&gt; also!&gt;</li> <li>Specify in inches (in), centimeters (cm), or pixels (px).</li> <li>Ex: text-indent: 1in</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>word-spacing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denotes the amount of spaces between words.</li> <li>Specify in points (pt), inches (in), centimeters (cm), pixels (px), or percentage (%).</li> <li>Ex: word-spacing: 10px</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>letter-spacing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denotes space between letters.</li> <li>Specify in points (pt), inches (in), centimeters (cm), pixels (px), or percentage (%).</li> <li>Ex: letter-spacing: 2pt</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>text-transform</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denotes a transformation of the text.</li> <li>Specify capitalize, uppercase, lowercase.</li> <li>Ex: text-transform: uppercase</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>color</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denotes color of text.</li> <li>See Section 5 for a few color code names. If you use the six digit hex codes, make sure you place a hash mark (#) in front.</li> <li>Ex: color: #FFFFFF or named-color</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

<b>MARGIN/BACKGROUND Commands</b>  <b>Note!</b> When used with the "BODY" tag these commands affect the entire page!	<b>Positioning/Division Definitions:</b> These commands come into play when you begin working with text and image positioning. Note these examples are given using a specific item.
13. <b>margin-left</b> 14. <b>margin-right</b> 15. <b>margin-top</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denotes space around the "page". Specify in points (pt), inches (in), centimeters (cm), or pixels (px).</li> <li>Ex: margin-left: 2in</li> <li>Ex: margin-right: 12cm</li> <li>Ex: margin-top: 45px</li> </ul> 16. <b>margin</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denotes all three margin commands above in one command. The pattern follows top, right, and then left.</li> <li>Ex: margin: 3in 4cm 12px (<i>note no commas or semi-colons</i>)</li> </ul> 17. <b>line-height</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denotes space between lines of text. Specify in points (pt), inches (in), centimeters (cm), or pixels (px), or percentage (%).</li> <li>Ex: line-height: 10px</li> </ul> 18. <b>background-color</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denotes page's background color. Specify the color in hex or word codes, or use "transparent"</li> <li>Ex: background-color: #ffffff</li> </ul> 19. <b>background-image</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denotes the background image for pages. Specify the image you want through that image's URL.</li> <li>background-image: <a href="http://www.page.com/dog.jpg">http://www.page.com/dog.jpg</a></li> </ul> 20. <b>background-repeat</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denotes how the image will tile. Specify repeat-x, repeat-y, or no-repeat.</li> <li>Ex: background-repeat: repeat-y</li> </ul> 21. <b>background-attachment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denotes how the image will react to a scroll. Specify scroll, or fixed.</li> <li>background-attachment: fixed</li> </ul>	22. <b>position</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denotes the placement of an image or a division of the page. Specify absolute for specific placement, or relative for a relative placement to other images.</li> <li>&lt;IMG STYLE="position:absolute" SRC="joe.jpg"&gt;</li> </ul> 23. <b>left</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denotes amount of space allowed from the left of the browser screen when positioning an item. Specify in points (pt), inches (in), centimeters (cm), pixels (px), or percentage (%).</li> <li>&lt;IMG STYLE="position:absolute; LEFT: 20px;" SRC="joe.jpg"&gt;</li> </ul> 24. <b>top</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denotes amount of space allowed from the top of the browser screen when positioning an item. Specify in points (pt), inches (in), centimeters (cm), pixels (px), or percentage (%).</li> <li>&lt;IMG STYLE="position:absolute; LEFT: 20px; TOP: 200pt" SRC="joe.jpg"&gt;</li> </ul> 25. <b>width</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denotes width of image or page division. Specify in points (pt), inches (in), centimeters (cm), pixels (px), or percentage (%).</li> <li>&lt;IMG STYLE="position:absolute; WIDTH: 80px; LEFT: 20px; TOP: 200pt" SRC="joe.jpg"&gt;</li> </ul> 26. <b>height</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denotes height of image or page division. Specify in points (pt), inches (in), centimeters (cm), pixels (px), or percentage (%).</li> <li>&lt;IMG STYLE="position:absolute; HEIGHT: 55px; WIDTH: 80px; LEFT: 20px; TOP: 200pt" SRC="joe.jpg"&gt;</li> </ul> 27. <b>overflow</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the item is too large for the height and width specified, this tells the page what to do with the overflow. Specify visible, hidden, or scroll.</li> <li>&lt;IMG STYLE="position:absolute; overflow: hidden; WIDTH: 80px; LEFT: 20px; TOP: 200pt" SRC="joe.jpg"&gt;</li> </ul> 28. <b>z-index</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denotes an item's position in the layering structure. The lower the number, the lower the layer. An image marker with a 20 would go overtop of an image marked with a 10. Specify by number.</li> <li>&lt;IMG STYLE="position:absolute; Z-INDEX: 10; overflow: hidden; WIDTH: 80px; LEFT: 20px; TOP: 200pt" SRC="joe.jpg"&gt;-</li> </ul>