

HTML Cheat Sheet

Elements

- The building blocks of HTML. Consists of a start tag, content, and end tag.
 - **Heading Elements** are used for important text — like page titles — that describe content that comes after it. They range in order from the largest (h1) to the smallest (h6).

```
<h1>This would make a big headline</h1>
```

- **Paragraph Elements** use one of the most common tags in HTML. They indicate blocks of text.

```
<p>This would add a block of text to a page</p>
```

- **Anchor Elements** create links. In order to make a working link, we need to add more information to the anchor tag using an (href) attribute that determines the link's destination.

```
<a href="http://www.generalassemb.ly"> This would make this whole sentence a link to  
General Assembly's home page.</a>
```

Tags

- HTML syntax used to create elements. They use angle bracket bookends (< >) to tell a web browser how to present content.
 - **Heading Tags:** <h1> (largest size) through <h6> (smallest size) titles the content that follows it.
 - **Paragraph Tags:** <p> tags indicate blocks of text.
 - **Anchor tags:** <a> tags create links.

HTML Attribute

- Adds information to an HTML element. An HTML tag can have one or many attributes. Attributes are always included in the opening tag. They are preceded by a space, include the name of the attribute, an equal sign, and a value in quotes.

HTML Boilerplate

In order to organize tags properly, start with a set of structural elements called the HTML boilerplate. It should look like this:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>

  </head>
  <body>

  </body>
</html>
```

HTML Elements

```
<h1>My first website!</h1>  
<h2>by a talented student</h2>  
<p>Built at GA.</p>
```

Hyperlinks

```
<h1>Hi, I'm awesome.</h1>  
<p><a href="#">Follow me</a> on Twitter.</p>  
<p>Send me an <a href="mailto:me@email.com?subject=hello, awesome!">email</a>.</p>
```