HTML CHEAT SHEET

Basic Set Up

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
 <html>
 <head>
<title> </title>
<style> </style>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css"/>
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
```

Skeleton Tags

The subsequent HTML tags are fundamental and perform these distinct functions:

- <html> </html> : This tag is used to create an HTML document.
- <head> </head> : This tag is used to include metadata or instructions about the webpage.
- <title> </title> : This tag specifies the title of the page and appears in the browser's title bar or page tab.
- <style> </style> : This tag is used to define style information specific to the current page.
- <body> </body> : This tag contains the visible portion of the page, including any content, images, videos, etc.

Common Tags

The following are a few HTML tags and their functions:

- <p> </p> is utilized to create a new paragraph.
-
 creates a line break.
- <hr> inserts a horizontal rule.
- <div> </div> is employed for formatting block content with CSS.
-   is utilized for formatting inline content with CSS.
- <h1> </h1> through <h6> </h6> creates headlines with varying sizes, with H1 being the largest and H6 being the smallest.
- is used to add an image.
- clickable text is used to create a hyperlink.
-   generates an unordered list.
-   produces an ordered list.
-   encompasses each list item.
-   emphasizes a word, usually processed in bold.
-   creates bold text (however, it's recommended to use <strong> instead).
-   emphasizes a word, usually processed in italics.
- <i> </i> creates italicized text (however, it's recommended to use <em> instead).

HTML Table

Below is a guide on HTML table creation:

- To create a table, use the <table> </table> tags.
- To designate each row in the table, use the <tr> </tr> tags.
- To specify each cell in a row, use the <td> </td> tags.
- To create a table header, which is a regular cell with centered and bold text, use the <th> </th> tags.
- To set the number of rows a cell should span, use the <td rowspan=? > tag, where the default value is 1.
- To specify the number of columns that a cell should span, use the <td colspan=? > tag.

HTML Form

HTML contains various form elements that facilitate the creation of interactive web pages. Here are some widely used form elements:

- The <form> tag defines a form.
- The <input type="submit" value=""> tag generates a submit button. The "value" attribute specifies the text displayed on the button.
- The <input type="reset" value=""> tag generates a reset button. The "value" attribute determines the text shown on the button.
- The <textarea name="" cols="" rows=""></textarea> tag generates a text area box. The "cols" attribute sets the width, while the "rows" attribute sets the height of the box.
- The <input type="text" name="" size=""> tag generates a one-line text area. The "size" attribute sets the length of the textbox in characters.
- The <input type="email" name=""> tag generates a single-line textbox designed for email addresses.
- The <input type="checkbox" name="" value=""> tag generates a checkbox.
- The <input type="radio" name="" value=""> tag generates a radio button.
- The <select name=""></select> tag generates a pulldown menu. The <option> tag is utilized to create each menu item.

HTML Attributes

SRC
```
<img src= " "/>
```
The <img> tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page. The src attribute specifies the path to the image to be displayed

HREF
```
<a href="#">link</a>
```
The <a> tag defines a hyperlink. The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to.

STYLE
```
<div style="___:___;"> </div>
```
The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

CLASS
```
<div class="___"> </div>
```
The HTML class attribute is used to specify a class for an HTML element and is most commonly used to style an element.
Multiple HTML elements can share the same class.
To create a class; write a period (.) character, followed by a class name. Then, define the CSS properties within curly braces {}:

ID
```
<div id="__"> </div>
```
The HTML id attribute is used to specify a unique id for an HTML element. You cannot have more than one element with the same id in an HTML document.
The syntax for id is: write a hash character (#), followed by an id name.