

HTML Cheat Sheet

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This Cheat Sheet means to provide basic information about HTML. Reading through it and about the mentioned topics will provide you with a basic overview of HTML.

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Basic structure of a page

Every HTML document follows the structure below. Additional tags, which are adding more content, are added to this structure.

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title></title>
  </head>
  <body></body>
</html>
```

Headings

Text headings in HTML come in different sizes. There are 6 different sizes of headings indicating the importance.

```
<h1></h1>
.
.
<h6></h6>
```

<h1> most important heading .. <h6> least important heading

Paragraphs

The content of your page, that is text, should be wrapped with paragraph tags.

<p> - paragraph – starts at a new line and adds space around text

Block Level Elements

To style blocks of text we normally use a tag, with an identifier e.g.

```
<div class="intro-text">
  Here is some text.
</div>
```

The identifier intro-text can then be used in a CSS file to style this specific <div> element and other elements, which share the same class name

Lists

Lists are a way to group together similar objects.

`` - unordered list

`` - ordered list - this will add ascending numbers in front of each list item

`<dl>` - description list

`` - list item

Here is an example of a list in HTML

```
<ul>
  <li>This is the first list item</li>
  <li>This is the second list item</li>
  <li>This is the third list item</li>
</ul>
```

Additional Information:

https://www.w3schools.com/HTML/html_lists.asp

Links

Links can be added to our page with the anchor element `<a>`

` This is a link `

`<a .. target="_blank".. > .. ` `target="_blank"` opens the link in a new tab

`href="#"` - navigates to the top of the page

More Information:

https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_links.asp

Comments

Comments are used to let readers of your code, including yourself, know what a section of your code is doing.

`<!-- This is a comment -->`

To comment or uncomment large sections, highlight and press `"cmd" + "/"`

Semantic Markup

A term used to clarify that HTML should be used for the meaning of content instead of appearance.

Here are a few examples of the most basic tags and their usage:

<code><header></code>	section on top of the page that contains the navigation bar Can also be used for introductory information about other elements e.g. articles
<code><footer></code>	section on the bottom of the page that contains additional information (copyright, author information, navigation ..) Can also be used as a footer for other elements e.g. articles
<code><section></code>	groups together related sections of content e.g. blog entries
<code><article></code>	identifies a standalone article (an article should include heading)
<code><nav></code>	creates a section of a page whose purpose is to provide navigation links
<code><aside></code>	section for content related to the content of the page/article/etc. , but the page/article/etc. can be understood without it
<code><main></code>	identifies the main content inside the <code><body></code> tag
<code><div></code>	when no other tag is suitable, content can be grouped with the <code><div></code> element
<code><blockquote></code>	used for quotes
<code><cite></code>	used for linking to the source of a quote
<code>
</code>	used for a new line in text

File Paths

The following will show you how to access a file in a given folder structure

```
folder1
  pic.png
folder2
  theHTMLFileYouAreUsingRightNow.html
index.html
```

File Relative Paths

../folder1/pic.png gets you from theHTMLFileYouAreUsingRightNow.html to pic.png – it is the file relative path

../	move outside current folder
folder/	access a folder
pic.png	access the needed file

Root Relative Paths

/folder1/pic.png will get you from theHTMLFileYouAreUsingRightNow.html to pic.png – it is the root relative path

/ starting with “/” navigates you to index.html

Important: Only web servers recognize root relative paths!
File relative paths are always recognizeable.

Empty element

An empty element is an HTML tag without a corresponding closing tag

	The tag does not have a separate closing tag or child content and is an empty element
<div>child content</div>	has closing tag and child content - is not an empty element
 	is an empty element

Images

In the following way you can add an image to your content:

```

```

src	the file path of the image
alt	alternative text when image is not available and for screen readers
title	Text that will show when hovering over the image aka tool tip

You can also add an image inside a <figure> element. This way you can utilize the <figcaption> element.

```
<figure>  
    
  <figcaption>Just an orange</figcaption>  
</figure>
```

<figure>	indents image – multiple images can be inside one <figure> tag
<figcaption>	an image caption

Text Level Elements / Inline Elements

The following tags can be used inside of text tags to put emphasis on or style a section of that text

	used to highlight important sections of text e.g. by making them bold
	used to put emphasis on a section of text e.g. by making it cursive
<small>	used for text that should appear small e.g. copyright information – only for short sections of text
	used for short sections of text, that you want to style with CSS

Linking to CSS-Style Sheets

To apply styles to our content in the HTML document, we need to link it to a CSS document

```
<head>  
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/stylesheet.css">  
</head>
```

Linking to JavaScript File

To apply interactivity to our content in the HTML document, we can link it to a javascript document

```
<head>
    <script src="js/script.js"></script>
</head>
```

However, the <script> tag can be used anywhere in your HTML document

Placing the <script> tag before the </body> tag makes sure that your page is fully loaded before running the JavaScript – it is a best practice

Attributes

We can add attributes to our HTML tags in the following way

```
<div id="second-card"> .. content .. </div>
```

The id attribute is a unique identifier to identify a specific tag on the page

There are many attributes in HTML. Here are a few examples:

class="example"	identifier, which is used to identify multiple html tags at once
href="#second-card"	links to the tag, where the identifier "second-card" is used
href="folder/file.html#anIdentifier"	links to identified tag in another file

More information about attributes:

https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_attributes.asp

MailToLinks

We can add links to our page, which will on click open the default email programm of the user

```
<a href="mailto:example@email.com?subject=Hello"> example@email.com</a>
- Opens default mail programm with To: example@email.com and Subject: Hello
```

Source with additional information:

<https://css-tricks.com/snippets/html/mailto-links/>

Character Code – URL Encoding – Percent Encoding

To understand an URL in the right way the browser needs to sometimes encode part of the URL

e.g. %20 can be the representation for a space character

Read more about it here: https://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_urlencode.asp?_sm_a_u_=iVVDMg0TSmrMV6Dm

Reserved Characters – Escape Characters – HTML Entities

Certain characters in HTML are not usable as text as they are used to write the markup itself. Here are a few examples.

<	<
>	>
&	&

More: <https://dev.w3.org/html5/html-author/charref>

Validate Markup

Here you can find a tool to validate the HTML you write. It can help you to find errors in your code.

Tool: https://validator.w3.org/#validate_by_input

More HTML Elements / Tags

<q>	used for short quotations
<address>	contains contact information
<hr>	displays horizontal line to separate content

HTML tag library: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element>