Module 1:   HTML 4 & 5 – Cheat Sheet

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1.0. Introduction to HTML 5	
What is HTML?	• Tag-based language. • Creates elements in the web page. • Creates a basic appearance to the web page.
Features:	• Markup Language. • Executed by all browsers. • Not a case sensitive language.
History:	• Developed by Tim Berners Lee in 1991. • HTML 1.0: Late 1991 • HTML 2.0: 1995-11-24 • HTML 3.0: 1997-1-14 • HTML 4.0: 1997-12-18 • HTML 5.0: 2014-10-28 • HTML 5.1: 2016-11-1 • HTML 5.2: 2017-12-14

1.1. <html>	
Example:	<html> *head, body only.* </html>
Interpretation:	Defines beginning and ending point of HTML program.
Attributes:	None

1.2. <body>	
Example:	<body> *div, p, hr, span, ul, ol, table etc.* </body>
Interpretation:	Defines beginning and ending point of Content of the web page.
Attributes:	None

1.3. <head>	
Example:	<head> *meta, script, style, link etc.* </head>
Interpretation:	Beginning and ending point of Metadata of the web page.
Attributes:	None

1.4. <title>	
Example:	<title> *title here* </title>
Interpretation:	Represents the page title that is displayed in the browser's title bar.
Attributes:	None

1.5. <h1>	
Example:	<h1> *heading 1 here* </h1>
Interpretation:	• Represents heading level 1. • It is block level element.
Attributes:	None

1.6. <h2>	
Example:	<h2> *heading 2 here* </h2>
Interpretation:	• Represents heading level 2. • It is block level element.
Attributes:	None

1.7. <h3>	
Example:	<h3> *heading 3 here* </h2>
Interpretation:	• Represents heading level 3. • It is block level element.
Attributes:	None

1.8. <h4>	
Example:	<h4> *heading 4 here* </h4>
Interpretation:	• Represents heading level 4. • It is block level element.
Attributes:	None

1.9. <h5>	
Example:	<h4> *heading 5 here* </h4>
Interpretation:	• Represents heading level 5. • It is block level element.
Attributes:	None

1.10. <h6>	
Example:	<h6> *heading 6 here* </h6>
Interpretation:	• Represents heading level 6. • It is block level element.
Attributes:	None

1.11. <p>	
Example:	 *paragraph here*
Interpretation:	• Creates paragraph in the web page. • It is block level element.
Attributes:	None

1.12. <hr>	
Example:	<hr>
Interpretation:	• Horizontal ruler (Horizontal line). • Used as separator. • It is block level element.
Attributes:	None

1.13. <div>	
Example:	 *content here*
Interpretation:	• Creates division or section of the document. • Acts as a container of many other html tags. • Can be used in <body>. • Can be nested. • It is block level element.
Attributes:	None

1.14. 	
Example:	 *text here*
Interpretation:	• Creates small part of the text. • Acts as a container of other small tags such as <b>, <i>, <u> etc. • <span> is an "Inline Container"; <div> is a "Block level Container". • Can be nested. • It is an inline level element.
Attributes:	None

1.15.	
Example:	 *item 1* *item 2*
Interpretation:	• Represents a list of items with bullets. • It is a block level element. • Each item in the list is represented as tag. • represents "List Item", which is a paired tag. • You can use tags only inside or tags.
Attributes of :	None
Attributes of :	None

1.16.		
Example:	 *item 1* *item 2* 	
Interpretation:	• Represents a list of items with numbers. • It is a block level element. • Each item in the list is represented as tag. • represents "List Item", which is a paired tag. • You can use tags only inside or tags.	
Attributes of :	reversed="reversed"	Specifies to display the list numbers in reverse order (9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 etc.)
	start="*number*"	Specifies the list numbers should be started with specified number.
Attributes of :	None	

1.17. <dl>		
Example:	<dl> <dt>*Title*</dt> <dd>*Description*</dd> </dl>	
Interpretation:	• DL tag defines description list. • DL tag is used in conjunction with <dt> (description term / description title) and <dd> (description data - describes each description title). • It is block level element.	
Attributes of <dl>:	None	
Attributes of <dt>:	None	
Attributes of <dd>:	None	

1.18. <a>		
Example:	 *Link text here* 	

Interpretation:	• Creates a hyperlink; when the user clicks it, the provided url gets opened in the browser.
	• By default,
	  o An unvisited link is underlined and blue.
	  o A visited link is underlined and blue.
	  o An active (click-and-hold) link is underlined and red.
	• It is an inline level element.	

Attributes:	href="*url*"	Specifies the url that should be opened when the user clicks on the hyperlink.
	target="*framename*"	Specifies the frame name, where the target url should be opened.
	download="*filename*"	Specifies that the user can be able to download the target url (file).

1.19. <iframe>		
Example:	<iframe src="*url*"> </iframe>	
Interpretation:	• <iframe> tag embeds (displays) a web page (based on url) within the current web page. • It is inline level element.	
Attributes:	width="*pixels*"	Specifies width of iframe.
	height="*pixels*"	Specifies height of iframe
	src="*url*"	Specifies url of the web page that should be displayed in the iframe.
	name="*name*"	Specifies name of iframe.

1.20. <img>		
Example:	<img src="*filename.jpg*">	
Interpretation:	• Displays an image. • It is inline level element. • It is unpaired tag.	
Attributes:	width="*pixels*"	Specifies width of image.
	height="*pixels*"	Specifies height of image.
	alt="*alternate text*"	Specifies alternate text that will be appear in case of image is not found in the browser.
	src="*image url*"	Specifies path (url) of image.

1.21. <figure>		
Example:	<figure> <img src="*filename.jpg*"> <figcaption> *caption here* </figcaption> </figure>	
Interpretation:	• Displays a self-contained image with caption. • Caption is represented using <figcaption> tag. • The <figure> tag position is independent of the main flow, and if removed it should not affect the flow of the document. • It is block level element.	
Attributes:	None	

1.22. <picture>		
Example:	<picture> <source srcset="*filename1.jpg*" media="(min-width: pixels)"> <source srcset="*filename2.jpg*" media="(min-width: pixels)"> <img src="*filename3.jpg*"> </picture>	
Interpretation:	• Displays any one of the specified images, based on the screen width. • If the screen width doesn't match with any one of the <source> tags [or] the browser doesn't support <picture> tag, then the image specified in <img> tag will be displayed. • It is block level element.	
Attributes of <picture>:	None	
Attributes of <source>:	media="(min-width: *pixels*)"	Specifies screen width.
	srcset="*image url*"	Specifies path (url) of image.

1.23. <embed>	
Example:	<embed width="*pixels*" height="*pixels*" src="*filename.swf*">
Interpretation:	• Displays a Flash (swf) / animated file. • It is inline level element. • It is an unpaired tag.
Attributes:	width="*pixels*" Specifies width of flash player.
	height="*pixels*" Specifies height of flash player.
	src="*flash file url*" Specifies path (url) of flash file.

1.24. <object>	
Example:	<object width="*pixels*" height="*pixels*" data="*filename.swf*"> </object>
Interpretation:	• Displays a Flash (swf) / animated file. • It is inline level element.
Attributes:	width="*pixels*" Specifies width of flash player.
	height="*pixels*" Specifies height of flash player.
	src="*flash file url*" Specifies path (url) of flash file.

1.25. <audio>	
Example:	<audio> <source src="*filename.mp3*"> <source src="filename.ogg"> </audio>
Interpretation:	• Plays the specified audio file in the browser. • If multiple <source> tags are specified, any one of the audio files will be played by the browser automatically, whichever is compatible with that browser.
Attributes:	autoplay="autoplay" Specifies that the audio should start playing automatically when the web page is loaded.
	controls="controls" Displays the audio player in the web page.

1.26. <video>	
Example:	<video> <source src="*filename.mp4*"> <source src="*filename.ogg*"> </video>
Interpretation:	• Plays the specified video file in the browser. • If multiple <source> tags are specified, any one of the video files will be played by the browser automatically, whichever is compatible with that browser.
Attributes:	width="*pixels*" Specifies width of video player.
	height="*pixels*" Specifies height of video player.
	autoplay="autoplay" Specifies that the video should start playing automatically when the web page is loaded.
	controls="controls" Displays the video player in the web page.

1.27. <table>		
Example:	<table> <caption> *Title* </caption> <thead> <tr> <th> *Heading cell 1* </th> <th> *Heading cell 2* </th> </tr> </thead> <tbdoy> <tr> <td> *Cell 1* </td> <td> *Cell 2* </td> </tr> </tbody> <tfoot> <tr> <td> *Footer Cell 1* </td> <td> *Footer Cell 2* </td> </tr> </tfoot> </table>	
Interpretation:	<table> tag displays a table in the web page. - Table is a collection of rows (<tr> tag); Row is a collection of cells (<td> or <th> tag). <caption> tag specifies title of the table. - Use <caption>, <tbody>, <thead> tags inside <table> tag. - Use <tr> in either <tbody> and <thead> tags. - Use <td> or <th> tags in <tr> tag. <thead> tag represents collection of header rows. <th> tag displays header cell. Header cell is similar to normal cell but has bold + center alignment, by default. <tbody> tag represents collection of data rows. <td> tag displays data cell (normal cell). <table> is a block level element.	
Attributes of <table>:	None	
Attributes of <thead>:	None	
Attributes of <tbody>:	None	
Attributes of <tfoot>:	None	
Attributes of <tr>:	None	
Attributes of <caption>:	None	
Attributes of <td> and <th>:	colspan="*number*"	Specifies the number of columns to merge for the current cell.
	rowspan="*number*"	Specifies the number of rows to merge for the current cell.

1.28. <form>	
Example:	<form> *input, textarea, select, button, label, fieldset, datalist tags here* </form>
Interpretation:	• Creates a form with a set of form elements. • Form can be submitted to the server, based on the specified url. • It is a block level element.
Attributes:	action="*url*" — Specifies the target server url, to which the form to be submitted.
	method="*get | post*" — Specifies get request or post request, through which the form should be submitted. In case of "get", the form elements (a.k.a parameters) are submitted as query string (name=value&name=value). In case of "post", the form elements (a.k.a. parameters) are submitted as request body instead of query string.
	target="*frame name*" — Specifies the frame name in which, the target url should be opened after form submission.
	name="*name*" — Represents logical name of the form.
	novalidate="novalidate" — Disables browser built-in validations.

1.29. <input>	
Example:	<input type="text"> <input type="password"> <input type="checkbox"> <input type="radio"> <input type="email"> <input type="submit"> <input type="reset"> <input type="color"> <input type="date"> <input type="datetime-local"> <input type="time"> <input type="month"> <input type="week"> <input type="file"> <input type="url"> <input type="number"> <input type="range"> <input type="search"> <input type="image">
Interpretation:	• Creates a form element such as textbox, password textbox, checkbox, radio button, email textbox, submit button, color dropdown, date textbox etc., in the form. • It is an inline level element. • It is an unpaired tag.
Attributes:	type="text | password | …" — Specifies type of form element such as textbox, checkbox, radio button etc.
	id="*some id*" — Specifies identification name of form element, used to refer the form element.

class="*some class*"	Specifies CSS class name of the form element to apply styles.	
value="*some value*"	Specifies current / default value of the form element.	
name="*some name*"	Specifies name of the form element, based on which the element's value should be submitted to the server.	
src="*filename.jpg*"	Specifies source image path in case of <input type="image">.	
readonly="*readonly*"	Represents a readonly textbox; so, the user can't modify the value.	
disabled="*disabled*"	Disables the form element; so, the value and events will be blocked.	
autocomplete="on | off"	Enables / disables the value history of the textbox.	
autofocus="autofocus"	Enables the browser to place the cursor in the form element by default, while opening the web page.	
multiple="multiple"	Allows the user to select multiple images, in case of <input type="file">.	
placeholder="*some text"*	Specifies the hint text that should be appear to the user, in case of value is empty.	
step="*number*"	Specifies step value for increment / decrement in case of <input type="number">.	
required="required"	Specifies that the form element is mandatory.	
min="*number*"	Specifies minimum value that is allowed in case of type="number" or type="range" or type="date".	
max="*number*"	Specifies maximum value that is allowed in case of type="number" or type="range" or "type="date".	
maxlength="*number*"	Specifies maximum no. of character allowed in the textbox.	
pattern="*reg exp*"	Specifies regular expression to validate the textbox value.	
formnovalidate="novalidate"	Disables the browser built-in validations. Used as alternative to <form novalidate="novalidate">.	
formaction="*url*"	Specifies the server url, to which the form should be submitted. Used as alternative to "action" attribute of <form> tag.	
formmethod="get | post"	Specifies method (mode) of form submission either "get" or "post". Used as alternative to "method" attribute of <form> tag.	
formtarget="*frame name*"	Specifies name of the frame, in which the target url should be opened after form submission. Used as alternative to "target" attribute of <form> tag.	
list="*id of datalist*"	Specifies reference to the <datalist> tag, based on which the list of suggestions to be displayed in the textbox.	

form="*id of form*"	Specifies list of id's of forms, to which the form element belongs to.
tabindex="number"	Specifies TAB key order of the element.

1.30. <datalist>

Example:	<datalist id="*id*">
	  <option value="*some value*"> Text here </option>
	  <option value="*some value*"> Text here </option>
	</datalist>

Interpretation:	• Creates list of options that can be displayed in the textbox for selection. • It is an invisible element.
Attributes of <datalist>:	None

1.31. <textarea>

Example:	<textarea> </textarea>	
Interpretation:	• Creates a multi-line textbox. • It is an inline level element.	
Attributes:	rows="*number*"	Specifies no. of rows in the textarea.
	cols="number"	Specifies no. of characters (based on average character width) in the textarea.

1.32. <select>

Example:	<select>
	  <option value="*some value*"> text here </option>
	  <option value="*some value*"> text here </option>
	</select>	

Interpretation:	• Creates dropdownlist, where the user can select an item in the list. • It is an inline level element.	
Attributes:	multiple="multiple"	Allows the user to select multiple options in the select box.
	size="number"	Defines number of visible options in the select box.

1.33. <optgroup>

Example:	<select>
	 <optgroup label="*Some title*">
	  <option value="*some value*"> Text here </option>
	  <option value="*some value*"> Text here </option>
	 </optgroup>
	 <optgroup label="*Some title*">
	  <option value="*some value*"> Text here </option>
	  <option value="*some value*"> Text here </option>
	 </optgroup>
	</select>	

Interpretation:	• Creates groups in the dropdownlist options. • It is a block level element. • Create <optgroup> tag inside <select> tag. • Create <option> tags inside <optgroup> tag.	
Attributes:	label="*label text*"	Specifies label text to show for the option group.

1.34. <fieldset>	
Example:	<fieldset> <legend> *title here* </legend> *form elements here* </fieldset>
Interpretation:	• Creates a box surrounding the form elements. • It is a block level element. • <legend> tag specifies title of the fieldset. • Use <legend> tag inside <fieldset> tag.
Attributes of <fieldset>:	None
Attributes of <legend>:	None

1.35. 	
Example:	 *bold text here*
Interpretation:	• Displays the text in bold. • It is an inline level element.
Attributes:	None

1.36. 	
Example:	 *strong text here*
Interpretation:	• Displays the text that should be pronounced strongly, in bold. • It is an inline level element.
Attributes:	None

1.37. <i>	
Example:	<i> *italic text here* </i>
Interpretation:	• Displays the text in *oblique*. • It is an inline level element.
Attributes:	• None

1.38. 	
Example:	 *emphatic text here*
Interpretation:	• Displays the text in *emphasis,* which should be pronounced emphatically (without doubt). • It is an inline level element.
Attributes:	• None

1.39. <u>	
Example:	<u> *underline text here* </u>
Interpretation:	• Displays the text in <u>underline</u>. • It is an inline level element.
Attributes:	• None

1.40. <ins>	
Example:	<ins> *inserted text here* </ins>
Interpretation:	• Displays the text i.e. newly inserted in the website. • It is an inline level element.
Attributes:	• None

1.41. <del>	
Example:	<del> *deleted text here* </del>
Interpretation:	• Displays the text i.e. recently deleted in the website. • It is an inline level element.
Attributes:	• None

1.42. <mark>	
Example:	<mark> *marked text here* </mark>
Interpretation:	• Displays the marked text (text highlighted in yellow color). • It is an inline level element.
Attributes:	• None

1.43. <q>	
Example:	<q> *quoted text here* </q>
Interpretation:	• Displays the text with double quotes. • It is an inline level element.
Attributes:	• None

1.44. <blockquote>	
Example:	<blockquote> *externally quoted text here* </blockquote>
Interpretation:	• Displays the text / section i.e. quoted (taken) from another source / website. • It is a block level element.
Attributes:	• None

1.45. <sup>	

Example:	^{
	  Text here
	}

Interpretation:	• Superscript (appears at up to the normal text). • It is inline level element.
Attributes:	None

1.46. <sub>	

Example:	_{
	  Text here
	}

Interpretation:	• Subscript (appears at down to the normal text). • It is inline level element.
Attributes:	None

**1.47. **	
Example:	
Interpretation:	• It inserts a line break at the current position. • It pushes the subsequent content to the next line. • It is inline level element. • It is unpaired tag.
Attributes:	None

1.48. <abbr>	
Example:	<abbr title="*full form text here*"> *short form text here* </abbr>
Interpretation:	• Displays the short form on the browser; when the user places mouse pointer on the abbreviation, the full form will be shown as tooltip. • It is an inline level element.
Attributes:	• None

1.49. <address>	
Example:	<address> *address text here* </address>
Interpretation:	• Represents company address. • It is a block level element.
Attributes:	• None

1.50. <code>

Example:	<code> *computer code (program) here* </code>
Interpretation:	• Represents computer code (program source code). • It is a block level element. • The <kbd> tag represents keyboard shortcuts. • The <samp> tag represents sample output of the program. • The <var> tag represents variable in the computer program.
Attributes:	• None

1.51. <bdo>

Example:	<bdo dir=" *ltr | rtl* "> *text here* </bdo>	
Interpretation:	• Displays the text in "left-to-right" or "right-to-left" direction. • It is an inline level element.	
Attributes:	dir="*ltr | rtl*"	Text direction (left-to-right or right-to-left).

1.52. <small>

Example:	 *text here*
Interpretation:	• Displays the text in small size than normal. • It is an inline level element.
Attributes:	• None

1.53. <!-- --> Comments

Example:	<!-- *comments here* -->
Interpretation:	• Represents html comments, that are used to explain the code, but not for display.
Attributes:	• None

1.54. <article>

Example:	<article> *headings, paragraphs here* </article>
Interpretation:	• Represents an individual set of content in the web page, which may include headings and paragraphs. • It is a block level element.
Attributes:	• None

1.55. \<header\>	
Example:	\<header\> *header content here* \</header\>
Interpretation:	• Represents header content such as website logo, current user information, logout button etc. • It is a block level element.
Attributes:	• None

1.56. \<nav\>	
Example:	\<nav\> *nav content here* \</nav\>
Interpretation:	• Represents navigation bar (horizontal menu bar), with a collection of hyperlinks. • It is a block level element.
Attributes:	• None

1.57. \<section\>	
Example:	\<section\> *section content here* \</section\>
Interpretation:	• Represents a section (part) of the web page. • It is a block level element.
Attributes:	• None

1.58. \<aside\>	
Example:	\<aside\> *right box content here* \</aside\>
Interpretation:	• Represents a section that should be rendered at right side of the web page. • It is a block level element.
Attributes:	• None

1.59. \<details\>		

Example:	\<details\>
	   \<summary\> *title here* \</summary\>
	   actual *content here*
	\</details\>	

Interpretation:	• Displays the actual content, when the user clicks on the title. • It is collapsible element. • It is a block level element.	
Attributes of \<details\>:	open="open"	Specifies the content shown be visible by default, when the web page is launched.
Attributes:	• None	

1.60. <progress>	
Example:	<progress min="*minimum value*" max="*maximum value*" value="*current value*"></progress>
Interpretation:	• Displays a progress bar in the web page. • It is a block level element.

Attributes:	min="*minimum*"	Specifies minimum value of the progress bar.
	max="*maximum*"	Specifies maximum value of the progress bar.
	value="*number*"	Specifies current value of the progress bar.

1.61. <meta>	
Example:	<meta charset="utf-8"> <meta name="keywords" content="HTML,CSS,XML,JavaScript"> <meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials"> <meta name="author" content="Harsha"> <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width">
Interpretation:	• Represents metadata of the web page, such as keywords, description, character-set etc. • It is an invisible element, which must be used only within <head> tag.

1.62. Global Attributes		
Global Attributes for all tags:	class="*class names*"	Specifies css class names of the element. A CSS class represents similar elements.
	id="*id*"	Specifies identification name of the element. ID should be unique within the web page. (html file).
	style="*css styles*"	Specifies css properties to apply styles quickly to the specific element.
	title="*tooltip*"	Specifies tooltip text of the element, which appears when the user places mouse pointer on the element.