



# HTML Cheat Sheet: Copy & Learn

## 1. Boiler plate

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device width, initial-
scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

## 2. Headings

There are six headings available in HTML, <h1> is the largest among all, and <h6> is the smallest.

### h1 tag

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
```

### h2 tag

```
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
```

### h3 tag

```
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
```

## h4 tag

```
<h4>Heading 4</h4>
```

## h5 tag

```
<h5>Heading 5</h5>
```

## h6 tag

```
<h6>Heading 6</h6>
```

# 3. Container

Container tags are the tags that contain some data such as text, image, etc. There are several container tags in HTML.

## div tag

The div tag or division tag is used to make blocks or divisions in the document.

```
<div> This is div block </div>
```

## span tag

The span is a container for inline content.

```
<span> This is span block </span>
```

## p tag

The p tag is used to create a paragraph in HTML.

```
<p> This is a paragraph </p>
```

## pre tag

The pre tag represents pre-formatted text in HTML.

```
<pre> Hello World </pre>
```

## code tag

The code tag is used to represent source codes in HTML.

```
<code>import python</code>
```

## 4. Text Formatting

Text formatting tags are used to format text or data in HTML documents. You can do certain things like creating italic, bold, and strong text to make your document look more attractive and understandable.

### b tag

```
<b>I'm bold text</b>
```

### strong tag

```
<strong>I'm important text</strong>
```

### i tag

```
<i>I'm italic text</i>
```

### em tag

```
<em>Emphasized text</em>
```

### sub tag

```
<sub>Subscript</sub>
```

### sup tag

```
<sup>Superscript</sup>
```

## 5. Lists

Lists can be either numerical, alphabetic, bullet, or other symbols. You can specify list type and list items in HTML for a clean document.

### <ol> tag

The ordered list starts with <ol> tag and each list item starts with an <li> tag.

```
<ol>  
  <li>Data 1</li>  
  <li>Data 2</li>  
  <li>Data 3</li>  
</ol>
```

### <ul> tag

The unordered list starts with <ul> tag and each list item starts with an <li> tag.

```
<ul>  
  <li>Your Data</li>  
  <li>Your Data</li>  
</ul>
```

## 6. Media

Media is anything that is present in digital form such as image, video, audio, etc.

## audio tag

It is used to embed sound content in the document.

```
<audio controls>
  <source src="demo.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
  Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
```

## image tag

It is used to embed or import images in a webpage.

```

```

## video tag

It is used to embed videos on a webpage.

```
<video width="480" height="320" controls>
  <source src="demo_move.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

## 7. Table

A table is a collection of rows and columns. It is used to represent data in tabular form.

### Table Structure

```
<table>
<caption>Demo Table</caption>
<thead>
  <tr>
    <th>Column1</th>
```

```
        <th colspan="2">Column2</th>
    </tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
    <tr>
        <td>Data1</td>
        <td>Data2</td>
        <td>Data2</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Data1</td>
        <td>Data2</td>
        <td>Data2</td>
    </tr>
</tbody>
<tfoot>
    <tr>
        <td> </td>
        <td>Data</td>
        <td>Data</td>
    </tr>
</tfoot>
</table>
```

## 8. Links

Links are clickable text that can redirect you to some other page.

### a tag

<a> or anchor tag defines a hyperlink. When clicked, it takes you to some other page.

```
<a href="https://www.google.com/">Visit Google.com!</a>
```

## 9. Form

The form is used to collect the user's input, generally, the user's data is sent to the server for further processing.

```
<form action="/action.php" method="post">
  <textarea cols="20" name="comments"
rows="5">Comment</textarea><br />
  <label><input name="terms" type="checkbox"
value="tandc" />Accept terms</label> <br />
  <input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
```

## 10. Form Elements

We use various input types and buttons inside a form as form elements.

### Text Input

```
<input type="text" name="username" placeholder="Enter
Username">
```

### Password Input

```
<input type="password" name="password" placeholder="Enter
Password">
```

### Checkbox

```
<input type="checkbox" name="agree" value="yes"> I agree
```

### Radio Button

```
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male">
Male<br><input type="radio" name="gender" value="female">
Female
```

## Submit Button

```
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
```

## Button

```
<button type="button">Click Me</button>
```

## Select List (Drop down)

```
<select name="country"><option value="usa">United  
States</option><option  
value="canada">Canada</option></select>
```

## Text Area

```
<textarea name="comments" rows="4" cols="50">Enter  
comments here</textarea>
```

## File Input

```
<input type="file" name="fileupload">
```

## Range Input

```
<input type="range" name="volume" min="0" max="100">
```

## Number Input

```
<input type="number" name="quantity" min="1" max="10">
```

## Email Input

```
<input type="email" name="email" placeholder="Enter Email">
```

## Search Input

```
<input type="search" name="query" placeholder="Search">
```



## URL Input

```
<input type="url" name="website" placeholder="Enter URL">
```

## Date Input

```
<input type="date" name="birthdate">
```

# 11. Characters & Symbols

Some symbols are not directly present on the keyboard, but there are some ways to use them in HTML documents. We can display them either by entity name, decimal, or hexadecimal value.

## Copyright Symbol (©)

```
&copy;
```

## Less than (<)

```
&lt;
```

## Greater than (>)

```
&gt;
```

## Ampersand (&)

```
&amp;
```

## Dollar (\$)

```
&dollar;
```

## 12. Semantic Elements

Semantic elements are those that convey their meaning and purpose clearly through their name alone.

### section tag

It defines a section in the document.

```
<section>This is a section</section>
```

### article tag

It represents self-contained content.

```
<article> Enter your data here </article>
```

### side tag

It is used to place content in the sidebar.

```
<aside> Your data </aside>
```

## 13. Meta tag

Meta tags define metadata about the document, such as author, description, and keywords.

```
<meta name="description" content="This is a description of the page">  
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, JavaScript">  
<meta name="author" content="Author Name">
```

## 14. CSS Integration

CSS integration can be done to style our HTML document using internal or external CSS.

```
<style>
body { background-color: lightblue; }
</style>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">
```

## 15. Accessibility

Make your webpage accessible to all users with these best practices.

```

<label for="name">Name : </label> <input type="text" id="name"
name="name">
```

## 16. Responsive Design

Design your webpage to adapt to different screen sizes using CSS media queries.

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1">
<style>
  @media (max-width: 600px) {
    body { font-size: 18px; }
  }
</style>
```

## 17. JavaScript Integration

Embed JavaScript directly or link to an external file for added functionality.

```
<script>  
alert('Hello, World!');  
</script>  
<script src="script.js"></script>
```

Copy

## 18. Comments

Comments allow you to leave notes in your code, which are ignored by browsers.

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



# CHEAT SHEET

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