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**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>

1. **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>

1. **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>

1. **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>

1. **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>

1. **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.

<img src="Source\_of\_image" alt="Alternate text">

**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>

1. **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>

1. **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>

1. **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>

1. **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">

1. **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;

1. **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>

1. **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">

1. **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">

1. **Accessibility**

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

<img src="image.jpg" alt="Description of Image">

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

1. **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>

1. **JavaScript Integration**

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

<script>

alert('Hello, World!');

</script>

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

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1. **Comments**

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

<!-- This is a comment -->

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**CHEAT SHEET**

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