

This HTML CheatSheet is for You!

Structure

This is the basic template or barebone structure of HTML

- HTML Boilerplate

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

  </body>
</html>
```

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>
```

Container

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

div tag

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

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

span tag

span is a container for inline content

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

Horizontal Rules <hr> tag

span is a container for inline content

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<p>This is some text.</p>
<hr>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
```

```
<p>This is some other text.</p>
```

```
<hr>
```

Line Breaks
 tag

span is a container for inline content

```
<p>This is<br>a paragraph<br>with line breaks.</p>
```

p tag

Paragraph

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

pre tag

<pre> tag represents pre-formatted text

The text inside a <pre> element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks:

```
<pre>
```

My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

My Bonnie lies over the sea.

My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.

```
</pre>
```

code tag

code tag is used to represent source codes

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

Formatting Elements

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

- **** - Bold text
- **** - Important text
- **<i>** - Italic text
- **** - Emphasized text
- **<mark>** - Marked text
- **<small>** - Smaller text
- **** - Deleted text
- **<ins>** - Inserted text
- **<sub>** - Subscript text
- **<sup>** - Superscript text.
- **** Tag

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

- **** Tag

The HTML **** element defines text with strong importance. The content inside is typically displayed in bold.****

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

- **<i>** Tag

The HTML **<i>** element defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.**<i>**

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

- **** Tag

The HTML **** element defines emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.****

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

- **<mark> Tag**

The HTML <mark> element defines text that should be marked or highlighted:</mark>

```
<p>Do not forget to buy <mark> milk </mark> today.</p>
```

- **<small> Tag**

The HTML <small> element defines smaller text:</small>

```
<small>This is some smaller text. </small>
```

- ** Tag**

The HTML element defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text:

```
<p>My favorite color is <del> blue </del> red.</p>
```

- **<ins> Tag**

The HTML <ins> element defines text that has been inserted into a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text:</ins>

```
<p>My favorite color is <del> blue </del> <ins> red.</ins></p>
```

- **<sub> Tag**

The HTML _{element defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H₂O:}

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

- **<sup> Tag**

The HTML ^{element defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW^[1]}

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

Quotation and Citation Elements

we will go through the `<blockquote>`, `<q>`, `<abbr>`, `<address>`, `<cite>`, `<bdo>` HTML elements.

- **<blockquote> tag for Quotations**

The HTML `<blockquote>` element defines a section that is quoted from another source.

Browsers usually indent `<blockquote>` elements.

```
<p>Here is a quote from WWF's website:</p>
<blockquote cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">
  For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature.
  The world's leading conservation organization,
  WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by
  1.2 million members in the United States and
  close to 5 million globally.
<blockquote>
```

- **<q> tag for Short Quotations**

The HTML `<q>` tag defines a short quotation.

Browsers normally insert quotation marks around the “quotation.”

```
<p>WWF's goal is to: <q>Build a future where people live in harmony with natur
```



- **<abbr> tag for Abbreviations**

The HTML `<abbr>` tag defines an abbreviation or an acronym, like "HTML", "CSS", "Mr.", "Dr.", "ASAP", "ATM".

```
<p>The <abbr title="World Health Organization"> WHO </abbr> was founded in 194
```



- **<address> tag for Contact Information**

The HTML <address> tag defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article.

The contact information can be an email address, URL, physical address, phone number, social media handle, etc.

The text in the <address> element usually renders in italic, and browsers will always add a line break before and after the <address> element.

```
<address>
Written by Ravi Ranjan.<br>
Visit us at:<br>
Example.com<br>
Flat no- 402, Khoda Colony<br>
INDIA
</address>
```

- **<cite> tag for Work Title**

The HTML <cite> tag defines the title of a creative work (e.g. a book, a poem, a song, a movie, a painting, a sculpture, etc.).

```
<p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edvard Munch. Painted in 1893.</p>
```

- **<bdo> tag for Short Quotations**

BDO stands for Bi-Directional Override.

The HTML tag is used to override the current text direction:

```
<bdo dir="rtl">This text will be written from right to left</bdo>
```

Lists

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

- ** Tag**

Unordered list starts with tag and each list item starts with tag

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

- ** Tag**

Ordered list starts with tag and each list item starts with tag

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

- **<dl> Tag**

The <dl> tag defines the description list, the <dt> tag defines the term (name), and the <dd> tag describes each term:

```
<dl>
  <dt>Coffee</dt>
  <dd>- black hot drink </dd>
  <dt>Milk</dt>
  <dd>- white cold drink </dd>
</dl>
```

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>
```

- ** Tag**

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

```

```

- **<video> Tag**

It is used to embed video in the webpage.

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

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>
</tbody>
```

```
<tr>
<td>Data1</td>
<td>Data2</td>
<td>Data2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
<tfoot>
<tr>
<td> </td>
<td>Data</td>
<td>Data</td>\n
</tr>
</tfoot>
</table>
```

Links

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

- **<a> Tag**

<a> or anchor tag defines a hyperlink.

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

Form

Text Fields

The <input type="text"> defines a single-line input field for text input.

```
<form>
<label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br>
<label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
<input type="text" id="lname" name="lname">
</form>
```

Radio Buttons

The `<input type="radio">` defines a radio button.

Radio buttons let a user select ONE of a limited number of choices.

A form with radio buttons:

```
<p>Choose your favorite Web language:</p>

<form>
  <input type="radio" id="html" name="fav_language" value="HTML">
  <label for="html">HTML</label><br>
  <input type="radio" id="css" name="fav_language" value="CSS">
  <label for="css">CSS</label><br>
  <input type="radio" id="javascript" name="fav_language" value="JavaScript">
  <label for="javascript">JavaScript</label>
</form>
```

Checkbox

The `<input type="checkbox">` defines a checkbox.

Checkboxes let a user select ZERO or MORE options of a limited number of choices.

```
<form>
  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle1" name="vehicle1" value="Bike">
  <label for="vehicle1"> I have a bike</label><br>
  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle2" name="vehicle2" value="Car">
  <label for="vehicle2"> I have a car</label><br>
  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle3" name="vehicle3" value="Boat">
  <label for="vehicle3"> I have a boat</label>
</form>
```

Submit Button

The `<input type="submit">` defines a button for submitting the form data to a form-handler.

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
    <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
    <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="Ravi"><br>
    <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
    <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Singh"><br><br>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

Sample Form

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

```
<form action="/action.php" method="post">
    Name: <input name="name" type="text" /> <br />
    Age: <input max="90" min="1" name="age" step="1" type="number" value="18" />
    <select name="gender">
        <option selected="selected" value="male">Male</option>
        <option value="female">Female</option>
    </select><br />
    <input checked="checked" name="newsletter" type="radio" value="daily" /> Daily
    type="radio" value="weekly" /> Weekly<br />
    <textarea cols="20" name="comments" rows="5">Comment</textarea><br />
    <label><input name="terms" type="checkbox" value="tandc" />Accept terms</label>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
```



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 (©)

©

Less than (<)

<

Greater than (>)

>

Ampersand (&)

&

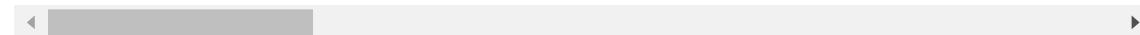
Dollar (\$)

$

Random Text

Elon Musk

Elon Reeve Musk FRS is an entrepreneur and business magnate. He is the founder



Semantic Elements

Semantic elements are those elements that are self describable, i.e., from their name itself, you can understand their meaning.

- **<nav> Tag**

The <nav> element defines a set of navigation links.

```
<nav>
  <a href="/html/">HTML</a> |
  <a href="/css/">CSS</a> |
  <a href="/js/">JavaScript</a> |
```

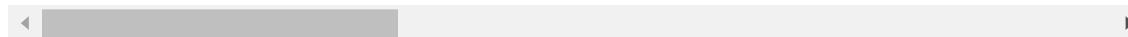
```
<a href="/jquery/">jQuery</a>
</nav>
```

- **<section> Tag**

It defines a section in the document

```
<section>
  <h1>WWF</h1>
  <p>The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is an international organization w
</section>

<section>
  <h1>WWF's Panda symbol</h1>
  <p>The Panda has become the symbol of WWF. The well-known panda logo of Wh
</section>
```



- **<article> Tag**

It represents self-contained content

```
<article>
  <h2>Google Chrome</h2>
  <p>Google Chrome is a web browser developed by Google, released in 2008. C
</article>
```

```
<article>
  <h2>Mozilla Firefox</h2>
  <p>Mozilla Firefox is an open-source web browser developed by Mozilla. Fir
</article>
```



- **<aside> Tag**

It is used to place content in the sidebar

```
<p>My family and I visited The Epcot center this summer. The weather was nice,<br/><aside><h4>Epcot Center</h4><p>Epcot is a theme park at Walt Disney World Resort featuring exciting attrac<br/></aside>
```



- **<figure> Tag**
- **<figcaption> Tag**

The `<figure>` tag specifies self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc.

The `<figcaption>` tag defines a caption for a `<figure>` element. The `<figcaption>` element can be placed as the first or as the last child of a `<figure>` element.

```
<figure><figcaption>Fig1. - Trulli, Puglia, Italy.</figcaption></figure>
```

- **<footer> Tag**

The `<footer>` element defines a footer for a document or section.
You can have several `<footer>` elements in one document.

```
<footer><p>Author: Hege Refsnes</p><p><a href="mailto:hege@example.com">hege@example.com</a></p></footer>
```

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