

# HTML CHEATSHEET

→ Boilerplate

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

```
<title> Document </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<!-- Body -->
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

→ Headings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

→ Containers

Container tag are the tags that contains some data such as text, images, etc. There are several container tags in HTML

1. div tag

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

<div> This is div block </div>

2. span tag

→ The span is a container for inline content.

<span> This is a span block </span>

3. p tag

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

<p> This is a paragraph </p>

4. pre tag

→ The pre tag represents the pre-formatted text.

<pre> Hello World

Thank You </pre>

5. code tag

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

<code>

import python

</code>

→ 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.

1. <b> tag

→ <b> I'm bold text </b>



2. <strong> tag

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

3. <i> tag

→ `<i> I'm italic text </i>`

4. <em> tag

→ `<em> Emphasized text </em>`

5. <sub> tag

→ `<sub> Subscript </sub>`

6. <sup> tag

→ `<sup> Superscript </sup>`

→ Lists

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

1. <ol> tag

→ The ordered lists starts with `<ol>` tag and each list item starts with `<li>` tag

`<ol>`

`<li> Data1 </li>`

`<li> Data2 </li>`

`</ol>`

2. <ul> tag

→ The unordered lists starts with `<ul>` tag and each list item start with `<li>` tag.

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

→ Media

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

1. <audio> tag

→ It is used to embed sound content in the document.

<audio controls>

<source src = "demo.mp3" type = "audio/mp3">

Your browser does not support the audio

</audio>

2. <img> tag

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

<img src = "Source of image" alt = "Alternate Text">

3. <video> tag

→ It is used to embed videos on a webpage.

<video width = "480" height = "320" controls>

<source src = "demo.mp4" type = "video/mp4">

Your browser does not support the video

</video>

→ Table

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



```

<table>
  <caption> Demo Table </caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th> Column 1 </th>
      <th colspan="2"> Column 2 </th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td> Data 1 </td>
      <td> Data 2 </td>
      <td> Data 3 </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td> Data 4 </td>
      <td> Data 5 </td>
      <td> Data 6 </td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>

```

## → Links

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

### 1. <a> tag

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

```
<a href="www.google.com" target="_blank"> Google </a>
```

## → 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 = "terms" />  
  Accept terms  
</label>  
<br />  
  <input type = "submit" value = "Submit" />  
</form>
```

## → Form Elements

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

1. Text: `<input type = "text" name = "username" placeholder = "Enter Username" />`
2. Password: `<input type = "password" name = "password" placeholder = "Enter Password" />`
3. Checkbox: `<input type = "checkbox" name = "agree" value = "Yes" /> I agree`
4. Radio: `<input type = "radio" name = "gender" value = "male" /> Male`  
`<br />`  
`<input type = "radio" name = "gender" value = "female" /> Female`
5. Submit: `<input type = "submit" value = "Submit" />`
6. Button: `<button type = "button"> Click me </button>`
7. Select: `<select name = "country">`  
`<option value = "usa"> United States </option>`



`<option value="canada">Canada</option>`  
`</select>`

8. Textarea: `<textarea name="comments" cols="50" rows="4">`  
Enter comments here  
`</textarea>`

9. File: `<input type="file" name="fileupload">`
10. Range: `<input type="range" name="volume" min="0" max="100">`
11. Number: `<input type="number" name="quantity" min="1" max="6">`
12. Email: `<input type="email" name="email" placeholder="Enter Email"/>`
13. Search: `<input type="search" name="query" placeholder="Search"/>`
14. Url: `<input type="url" name="website" placeholder="Enter Url"/>`
15. Date: `<input type="date" name="birthdate">`

### → 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.

1. Copyright Symbol (©): `&copy;`
2. Less than (<): `&lt;`
3. Greater than (>): `&gt;`
4. Ampersand (&): `&amp;`
5. Dollar (\$): `&dollar;`

### → Random Text

lorem-rum-  
e.g → lorem5

## → Semantic Tag

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

### 1. <section> tag

→ It defines a section in the document

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

### 2. <article> tag

→ It represents self-contained content.

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

### 3. <aside> tag

→ It is used to place content in the sidebar.

`<aside> Your data </aside>`

### 4. Meta tags

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

`<meta name="description" content="This is description of page" />`

`<meta name="keywords" content="React.Js, Javascript" />`

`<meta name="author" content="Atharva Raj Sirha" />`

### 5. CSS Integration

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

`<style>`

`body { background-color: cyan; }`

`</style>`

`<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css" />`



## → Accessibility

Make your webpages 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" />
```

## → 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>
```

## → Javascript Integration

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

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

## → Comments

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

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