



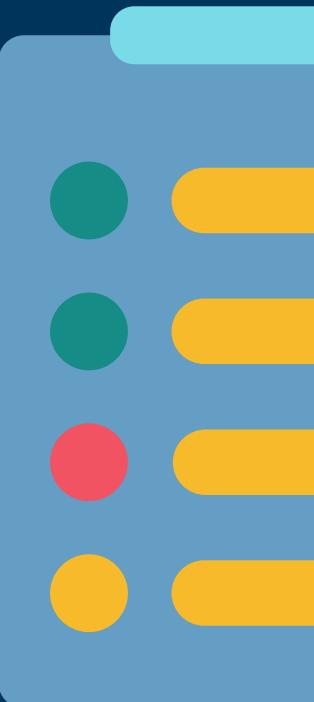
THE COMPLETE < HTML > IMPORTANT NOTES & CHEAT SHEET



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WHAT IS HTML..?

- HTML is an abbreviation for **Hypertext Markup Language**. it is used in building structure of website.

<...> ... </...>

For web developers, it is crucial to be proficient in HTML. and while html is not the most difficult to get habitual to, one can still manage to forgot all the tags and atributs it offers. a good solution, therefor is to have a **cheat sheet** in hand, helping you in your most troubling moments.



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HTML DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

Lets us see how we can break the code in different components:



```
<!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>
```

<body> ... </body>

Everything the user sees on a webpage is written inside this tag. it is a container or parent tag for all the contents of the webpage.

<meta/>

<meta> tag defines metadata about HTML document. can be usefull for mentioning the page's author, keywords , viewport settings etc..

<html> ... </html>

this tag specifies that the webpage is written in HTML. it appears in very first and last line of code. it is known as root element or a parent tag for every other tag used in the webpage.

<head> ... </head>

This tag is used to specify meta data about the website. it includes the webpage's name, we can link js & css files and font library too.

<title> ... </title>

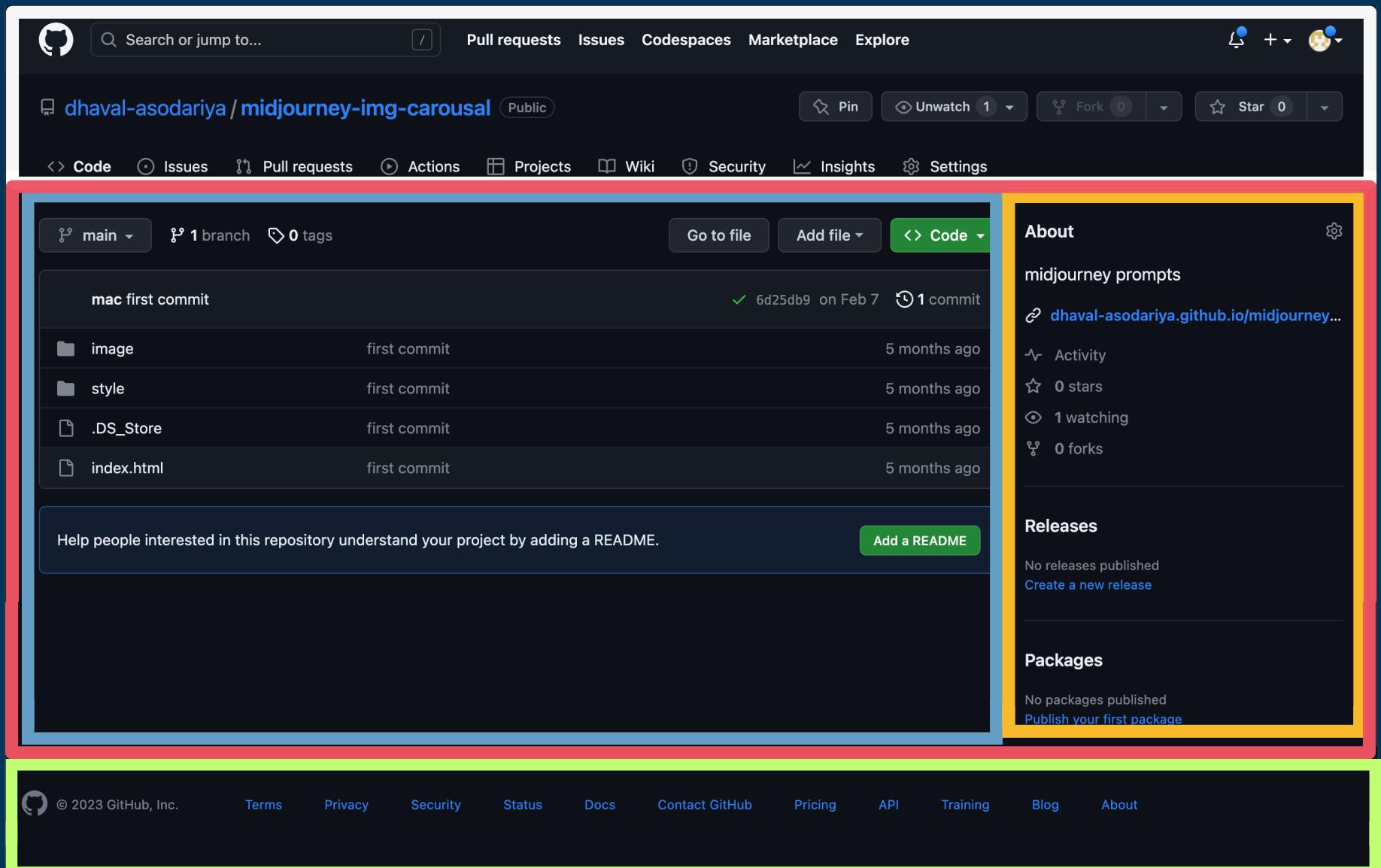
As the name suggests, this tag contains the title/name of the webpage. search engines use this tag to extract the topic of the webpage. we can see this name on our browser's title bar for every webpage open in the browser.

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4.

#cryptominds_community

HTML DOCUMENT STRUCTURE



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BASIC HTML PAGE TAGS

<h1..h6> ... </h1..h6>

six different variations of writing a heading. **<h1>** has the largest font size, while **<h6>** has the smallest. but it is used for priority as SEO use this to rank webpage.

<div> ... </div>

a webpage's content is usually divided into blocks, specified by the div tag. it used to group the elements.

** ... **

this tag inline elements, like an image, icon or adding css without ruining the formate.

<p> ... </p>

Plain text or paragraph is placed inside this tag

**
**

A single line break for webpage. is used when wanting to write in a new line.

Example:



```
<div>
  <h1>Join Cryptominds Community</h1>
  <p>this will be the greatest
  <span>real-time </span> iconic
  community of tech </p>
  <hr>
  <h2>blockchain development</h2>
  <p>we will provide services based on
  blockchain and provide you with best
  tech sol.</p>
</div>
```

<hr>

This tag used to draw a horizontal line or bar to indicate the end of the section.

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HTML TEXT FORMATTING TAGS

** ... **

make a text bold. used to emphasize a point.

** ... **

it just creates the text bold.

** ... **

another emphasis tag, and make text *italic*.

_{...}

it defines as subscript text and it appears half a character below the normal line with smaller font. ex: H_2O

^{...}

similar to above tag but for superscript. ex: x^2

<code> ... </code>

to insert the source code in the document.

<s> ... </s>

The text will be displayed with a line through it as it specifies that the text is no longer correct, accurate or relevant.

Example:



<div>

```

<h1>Join Cryptominds Community</h1>
<strong>emphasis with bold</strong>
<b>bold the text</b>
<em>emphasis with italic</em>
<p>
    water: h<sub>2</sub>o
</p>
<p>
    expression: x<sup>3</sup>
</p>
<p>rs:<s>200</s>150</p>
<blockquote>textformatting</blockquote>

```

</div>

<blockquote> ... </blockquote>

it specifies a section that is quoted from another source.

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CLASS VS ID

- class and id both are attributes of HTML tag.
- the HTML class attribute specifies one or more class names for an element.
- the HTML id attribute specifies only one id for an element.
- a class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an ID name must only be used by one HTML element within the page.



```
<div class="tech1 2 class3" id="div-1"></div>
<div class="tech1 crypto-1" id="div-2"></div>
```

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COMMENT IN HTML

<--! this is comment line -->

- comments are the non executable part of code, just for understanding of developer.
- we can comment the line by command + ? or control + ?.

following syntax is used to comment the code:

```
<section>
    <!-- this is HTML comment -->
    <h2>hello world</h2>
    <!-- this is my website
        & this is multiline comment -->
</section>
```

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HTML TABLES

<table> ... </table>

it defines a table.

<thead> ... </thead>

it is used to group the header content of table.

<tbody> ... </tbody>

it is container for table content.

<tbody> ... </tbody>

it is container for table content.

<th> ... </th>

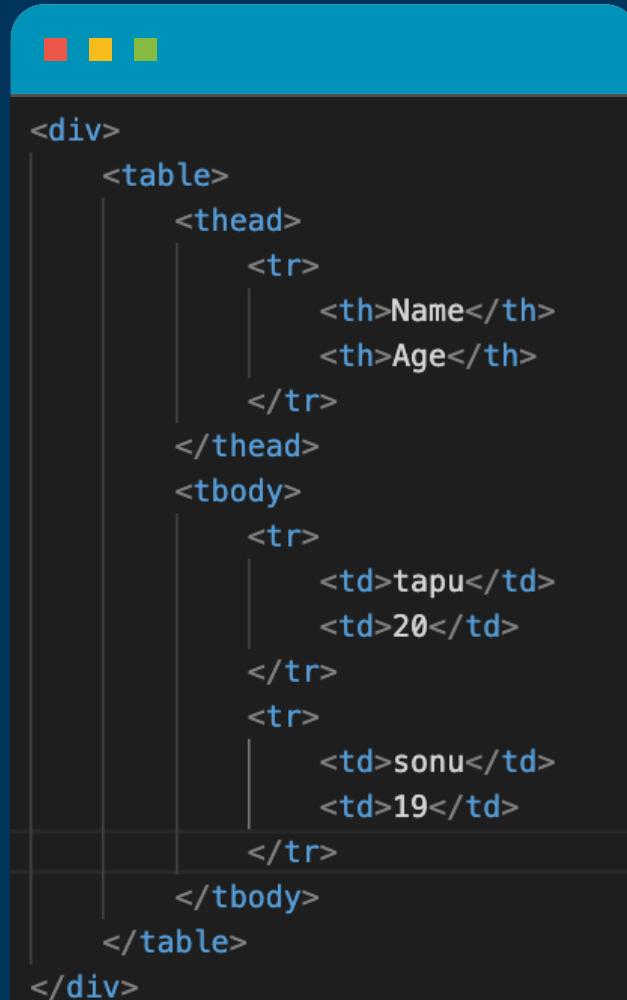
used to insert a header cell within a row

<tr> ... </tr>

used to insert row within a table

<td> ... </td>

used to insert table cell or column within row.



```
<div>
  <table>
    <thead>
      <tr>
        <th>Name</th>
        <th>Age</th>
      </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
      <tr>
        <td>tapu</td>
        <td>20</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>sonu</td>
        <td>19</td>
      </tr>
    </tbody>
  </table>
</div>
```

output:

Name	Age
tapu	20
sonu	19

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HTML IMAGES

- Images make websites beautiful and easy to process information. to add images to HTML page **** tag is used
- img tag has following attributes that are imp to learn to format an image;

src ""

- used to specify the path of the image file

alt ""

- it is used to show alternative name to the image in case if image is not loaded and also helpful for seo.

height ""

- used to specify the height of the image

width ""

- used to specify the width of the image

Ex:

```

```

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HTML LINKS

` ... `

- anchor tag primarily used for including hyperlinks.
- when user clicks on the link, the browser automatically follows it and loads the link url.

` ... `

- download attribute used if you want to add download file feature in it.

` ... `

- tag used to send email on click

` ... `

- tag used to call or get mobile no. on click. this is beneficial for mobile users.

` ... `

- this tag can be used to quickly navigate through different div or section of webpage.

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HTML LISTS

` ... `

- tag for ordered or numbered list of items

` ... `

- tag for unordered list of items.

` ... `

- individual items as per part of a list is written in this tag.

`<dl> ... </dl>`

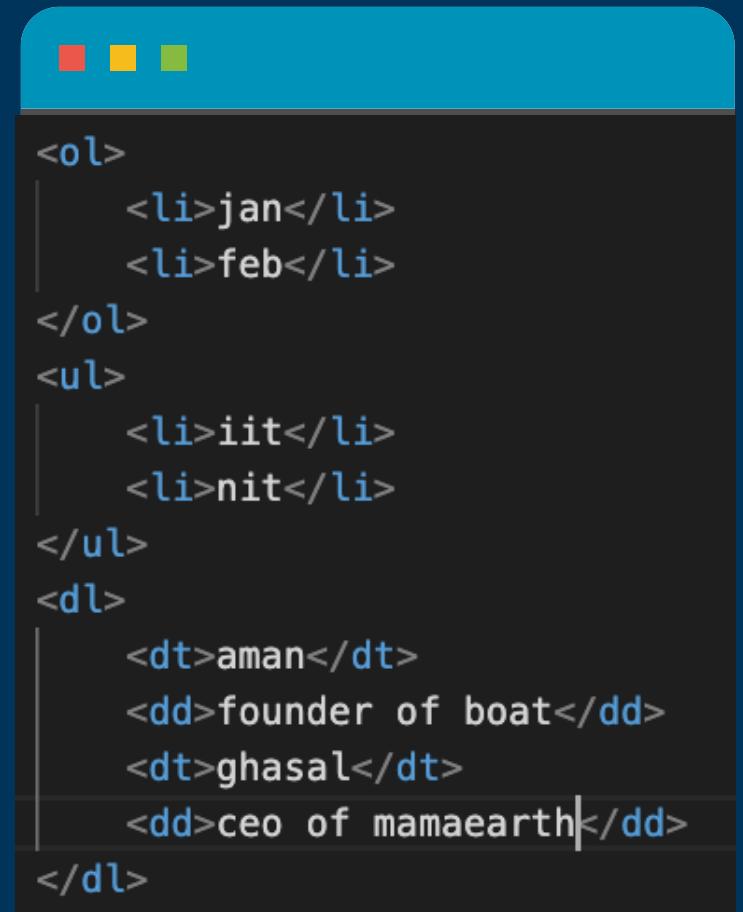
- this tag defines a description list.

`<dt> ... </dt>`

- it defines a term or name inline with body content.

`<dd> ... </dd>`

- it used in description for the defined term.



```

<ol>
  <li>jan</li>
  <li>feb</li>
</ol>
<ul>
  <li>iit</li>
  <li>nit</li>
</ul>
<dl>
  <dt>aman</dt>
  <dd>founder of boat</dd>
  <dt>ghasal</dt>
  <dd>ceo of mamaearth</dd>
</dl>

```

ordered list:

- 1.jan
- 2.feb

unordered list:

- jan
- feb

discription list

aman	founder of boat
ghasal	ceo of mamaearth

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HTML FORMS

`<form> ... </form>`

- in case if you want to take input from the user, you will need to add a FORM to the webpage.
- form fields : text, button, checkbox, radiobox, file, select-option, labels etc..

`<form name=""> ... </form>`

- this attribute defines name of the form, it should be unique.

`<form action=""> ... </form>`

- the URL listed here is where the form data will be submitted once user fill it.

`method=""`

- it specify which HTTP method (post or get) would be used to submit the form.

`maxlength=""`

- it specifies the max length of input characters allowed

`required`

- makes the input field compulsory to fill.

`placeholder=""`

- it used to give idea to the user about input field.

`autofocus`

- focus on that element when webpage loads completely

`<label> ... </label>`

- it sets the label /name for input fields.

`<textarea> ... </textarea>`

- it can be used to get multi-sentence text input from user.

`<select> ... </select>`

- this tag specifies a list of options which the user can choose from.

`<option> ... </option>`

- tag used for listing items in the list of option

`<button> ... </button>`

- tag used for creating a button which can be used for reset or submit the form.

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HTML FORMS

example:

```
<form action="/" method="post" id="userForm">

    <label for="fullName">Full Name:</label>
    <input type="text" name="fullName" id="fullName" placeholder="&#xf007; @name" />

    <label for="email">Email:</label>
    <input type="email" name="email" id="email" placeholder="&#xf0e0; wxyz@example.com" />

    <span class="gender-title">Gender</span>

    <label for="male"> <input type="radio" name="gender" id="male" /> Male</label>
    <label for="female"><input type="radio" name="gender" id="female" /> Female</label>
    <label for="other"> <input type="radio" name="gender" id="other" /> Other</label>

    <span class="skill-title">Skills</span>

    <label for="html"><input type="checkbox" name="skills" id="html" />HTML</label>
    <label for="css"> <input type="checkbox" name="skills" id="css" /> CSS</label>
    <label for="js"> <input type="checkbox" name="skills" id="js" /> JS</label>

    <select name="branch" id="branch">
        <option value="ce">ce</option>
        <option value="ic">ic</option>
        <option value="ece">ece</option>
    </select>

    <button id="button" type="submit">Register</button>

</form>
```

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HTML5 NEW INPUT ELEMENTS

- HTML5 introduces new tags that are very useful for web developers. below are some new input type attributes:

type="date"

- to allow user to select date from drop-down calendar.

"time"

- allow user to select time

"DateTime"

- allow user to select both date and time at the same time.

"email"

- used to add email field.

"tel"

- used to add phone number field.

"color"

- used to add color picker to add color.

"range"

- used to add range slider

"url"

- used to add url field

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COLLECTIVE CHARACTER OBJECT

" "

- quotation mark- "

< <

- less than sign - <

> >

- greater than sign- >

- non-breaking space

© ©

- copyright symbol - ©

& &

- ampersand - &

@ Ü

- for symbol - @

• ö

- small bullet - •

™ û

- trademark symbol- ™

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ADDING AUDIO AND VIDEO IN HTML

- to add video in html we use `<video>` tag.

syntax:

```
<video width="" height="" controls>
    <source src="..." type="video/mp4">
</video>
```

- if we want to use audio in HTML then we use `<audio>` tag.

syntax:

```
<audio width="" height="" controls>
    <source src="..." type="video/mp3">
</audio>
```

- the control attribute add controls like play, pause, volume etc..
- to add autoplay feature, add the "autoplay" attribute in the tag.

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ADDING CSS TO HTML

- the cascading style sheets (css) is a code that is used to format the layout of your website. it helps us make changes to the appearance of elements within a webpage such as font, color, spacing etc..
- there are three ways to give css in HTML page:

External

- to add css file using `<link>` tag in head section.

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style1.css">
```

Internal

- to add css in HTML page in head section using `<style>` tag.

```
<style>
  .section{
    background-color: aqua;
  }
</style>
```

inline

- add css in HTML tags using `style` attributes.
- `<h2 style="height: 5px; color: aliceblue;">hello world</h2>`

there is one more way with which we can add css is through javascript.

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ADDING JAVASCRIPT TO HTML

- javascript is a language that is widely used for creating interactive web pages. you can add attractive and dynamic elements to it through javascript.
- there are two ways to add javascript to HTML:

External

- to add javascript file using `script:src` tag in head section.

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

internal

- add javascript in HTML page using `<script>...</script>` tag

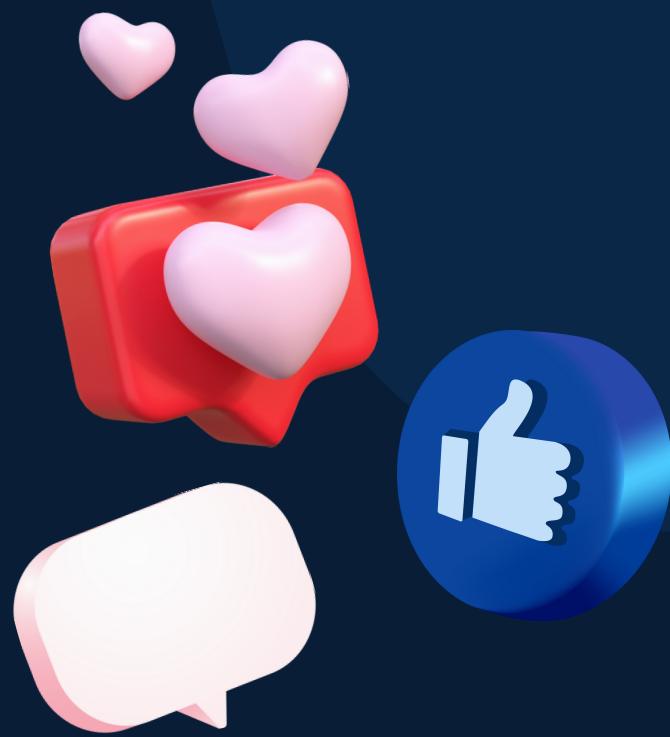
```
<script>
    alert("javascript is linked");
</script>
```

- this `<script>` tag is usually placed below all HTML tags just above `</body>` tag.



Thank You!

what do you want next.?
please let us know!!



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