

HTML & HTML5

cheatsheet

INTRO

This is a complete cheat sheet for you to feel comfortable diving right into HTML & HTML5 without feeling like you have to memorize ALL THINGS related to HTML. With time you will be a seasoned pro able to type of most of these tags and attributes without feeling tied to a guide. But, remember, even the pros have to go back and refresh their memory.

So, dive into this guide and don't be afraid to refer to it as many times as you need - it's a tool to get you coding faster and stress-free!

A COUPLE OF NOTES

ATTRIBUTES

Some tags have attributes that you have to use. For example, `<a>` tags need links in their **href** attribute.

BLOCK vs. INLINE ELEMENTS

HTML tags fall into two categories: block or inline. By default block elements fill the entire width of the page. Inline elements, on the other hand, only take a little bit of room and will sit next to one another.

Inline elements should always go inside of block elements. Block elements should not go inside of or next to inline elements.

You can assume that every tag is a block element unless it says otherwise.

REGULAR vs. SELF-CLOSING

Most HTML tags have a beginning (<p>) and end (</p>) tag. Some tags close themselves ().

META TAGS

<!doctype html> **MUST HAVE**

Tells the computer that it's looking at an HTML page. Put this at the top of your HTML document.

```
1 <!doctype HTML>
2 <html>
3 </html>
```

<meta charset="utf-8">

Tells the computer that you are using the UTF-8 character set (which is the character set for most of the world wide web). Guards against your site turning into gibberish.

<title> ... </title> **MUST HAVE**

Gives your site a title in the top of the browser bar.

```
1 <title>My Portfolio Site</title>
```

<script> </script>

Links to external JavaScript files via the src attribute.

```
1 <script src="http://www.example.com/
  scripts/myjavascript.js"></script>
```

<link />

Links to external stylesheets via the **href** attribute. Use the **rel** attribute to tell the computer that this is a stylesheet.

```
1 <link rel="stylesheet" href="http://www.example.com/css/style.css">
```

<html> </html> **MUST HAVE**

Denotes the HTML portion of the document.

<head> </head> **MUST HAVE**

Denotes the head area of your site where the meta tags go. None of this content is visible to the user.

<body> </body> **MUST HAVE**

Denotes the body area of your document. Everything inside these tags is visible to the user.

```
1 <html>
2   <head></head>
3   <body></body>
4 </html>
```

STRUCTURAL TAGS

<div> </div>

The workhorse of the HTML tags. Use divs for your different site sections, sidebars, footers, etc.

```
1 <div>
2 </div>
```

<header> </header>

These tags can be used for site headers, as well as headers of any major individual piece of content on the site including sections and articles. Headers for everyone!

```
1 <header>
2     <nav>
3     </nav>
4 </header>
```

<nav> </nav>

Use these tags for any site navigation! Great to use with a .

```
1 <nav>
2     <ul>
3         <li>About</li>
4         <li>Work</li>
5         <li>Contact</li>
```

```
6     </ul>
7 </nav>
```

<section> </section>

These tags denote major sections of your website. Be careful though! You are not allowed to put sections inside one another.

```
1 <section>
2     <div class="col-12">
3         <div class="col-6"></div>
4         <div class="col-6"></div>
5     </div>
6 </section>
```

<article> </article>

Use for individual pieces of content on a site such as news articles, blog posts, or comments.

<aside> </aside>

Use these tags to add any secondary type of content (an aside, if you will) such as sidebars.

<footer> </footer>

These tags are used for footers for your site or major pieces of content like articles or sections. A good example of the type of content you might see in a footer is information about the site author or copyright information.

TEXT TAGS

<p>...</p>

Use for paragraphs!

```
1 <p>Apple pie lollipop pudding icing candy jelly cake. Lemon drops
2 cheesecake chocolate bar marzipan oat cake chocolate bar. Lollipop
3 jelly toffee sweet chocolate bar. Ice cream lemon drops cheesecake
4 donut bonbon sweet. </p>
```

<h1>...</h1>

Most important headline. Great for logos, page titles, etc.

<h2>...</h2>

Second most important headline. Use for article headlines or headlines for major sections of the page.

<h3>...</h3>

Third most important headline. Use for less important articles or other secondary content.

<h4>...</h4>

Fourth most important headline. Good for sidebars and footers.

<h5>...</h5>

Fifth most important headline.

<h6>...</h6>

Sixth most important headline.

... INLINE

Use to make sections of your text bold.

... INLINE

Use these to make portions of your text italic.

**
 INLINE**

Use the line break tag to add a line break between parts of your text.

CONTENT TAGS

** SELF-CLOSING**

Adds images to your site. Put the image link in the src attribute and the name in the alt attribute.

```
1 
```

** **

Unordered lists, perfect for bulleted lists and such.

** **

Ordered lists, good for numbered or alphabetical lists.

...

Each list item goes inside of an li tag.

<iframe>

A frame that allows you to embed another document in your HTML document (ie, like a Google map!).

```
1 <iframe width="560" height="315"
2   src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/gTKdPhXwTxo" frameborder="0"
3   allowfullscreen></iframe>
```

<a> ... INLINE

Adds links to external sites via the href attribute.

```
1 <a href="http://www.example.com">...</a>
```

** ... INLINE**

Span tags allow you to group inline elements.

A COUPLE OF MORE NOTES

This cheatsheet is complete but not comprehensive! If you want to learn more about HTML5 and memorize some of the more obscure tags (<ruby> for example), mosey on over to the [Mozilla Developer Network's website](#) to read all about 'em.

And, remember, you are exactly the type of person who should be coding! You are smart, creative, and love to solve problems. We can't wait to see what you make!