



The Complete **HTML** Cheat Sheet

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For the web developers, it is crucial to be proficient in HTML, and while HTML is not the most difficult to get accustomed to, one can still manage to forget all the nooks and crannies it has to offer. A good solution, therefore, is to always have a cheat sheet at hand, helping you in your most troubling moments.

Document Summary

Let us see how we can break the code up in the different components.

<!DOCTYPE>

Defines the document type.

<html> </html>

This tag specifies that the webpage is written in HTML, it appears at the very first and last line of the webpage. It is mainly used to show that the page uses HTML5 - the latest version of the language. Also known as the root element, this tag can be thought of as a parent tag for every other tag used in the page.

<head> </head>

This is the head tag that contains the metadata of the document.

<title> </title>

As the name suggests, this tag contains the title/name of the webpage. You can see this in your browser's title bar for every web page open in the browser.

<body> </body>

Everything the user can see on a webpage is written inside this tag. It is a container for all the contents of the webpage.

Example

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My Website Name</title>
  </head>
  <body>

  </body>
</html>
```

Document Information

<base/>

Used to specify the base URL of your site, this tag makes linking to internal links on your site cleaner.

<meta/>

This is the metadata tag for the webpage. Can be useful for mentoring the page's author, keywords, original published date etc.

<link/>

This is used to link to scripts external to the webpage. Typically utilized for including stylesheet.

<style> </style>

The style tag can be used as an alternative to an external stylesheet, or complement it. Includes the webpage's appearance information.

<script> </script>

Used to add code snippets, typically in JavaScript, to make webpage dynamic. It can also be used to just link to an external script.

Example

```
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <base
      href="http://mywebsitename.com
      target="_blank" />
    <title>My Website Name</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet"
      href="/css/style.css">
    <script type="text/javascript">
      var dummy=0;
    </script>
  </head>
  <body>

  </body>
</html>
```

Document Structure

<h1> </h1> to <h6> </h6>

Represents six levels of section headings, <h1> is the max level and <h6> is the lowest level.

<p> </p>

Usually represented paragraph of the webpage.

Insert a single line break.

<div> ... </div>

A webpage's content is usually divided into blocks, specified by the div tag.

 ...

The HTML element is a generic inline container for phrasing content, which does not inherently represent anything. It can be used to group elements for styling purposes.

<hr/>

Defines thematic break in the webpage.

<!--! -->

Used to add the comment in the document for the developers.

Example

```
<div>
  <!--! This is comment in HTML sheet -->
  <h1>This is max title in HTML5</h1>
  <p>This is <span>Highlighted</span>
    paragraph.</p>
  <hr/>
  <h6>This is min tile in HTML5</h6>
</div>
```

Text Formatting

...

indicates that its contents have strong importance, seriousness, or urgency. Browsers typically render the contents in bold type.

...

Alternative to above tag, also creates text bold.

...

Another emphasize tag, it creates text in italic.

<i> </i>

Also used to display text in italic, but does not emphasize it like above tag.

<cite> </cite>

used to mark up the title of a cited creative work. The reference may be in an abbreviated form according to context-appropriate conventions related to citation metadata.

represents a range of text that has been deleted from a document. This can be used when rendering "track changes"

<ins> </ins>

Denotes Text that has been inserted into the webpage.

<blockquote> </blockquote>

indicates that the enclosed text is an extended quotation.

<q> </q>

indicates that the enclosed text is a short inline quotation. Most modern browsers implement this by surrounding the text in quotation marks. This element is intended for short quotations that don't require paragraph breaks

<abbr> </abbr>

Denotes abbreviations, along with the full forms.

<address> </address>

Tag for specifying author's contact/address details.

<dfn> </dfn>

Tag dedicated to the definitions.

<code> </code>

This is used to display a code snippets within the paragraph.

_{....}

Used to writing a subscript (small font just below the midpoint of normal font.)

^{....}

Same as above, but this tag is for superscripting.

<small> </small>

Reduced the text size in HTML5, it often refers to redundants or invalid information.

Example

`<p>Bold text Regular Text & some words in italic regular text again.</p>`

`<blockquote>Anyone who has never made a mistake has never tried something new. <cite>- Albert Einstein</cite></blockquote>`

`<p>A code snippet: <code>write some code in this tag</code></p>`

Links

` ... `

Anchor tag, Primarily used to creates a hyperlink to web pages, files, email addresses, locations in the same page, or anything else a URL can address.

- Sections of a page with document fragments
- Specific text portions with text fragments
- Telephone numbers with tel: URLs
- Email addresses with mailto: URLs
- SMS text messages with sms: URLs

Images

``

A tag to display images in the webpage.

`src="url"`

The url or path where the images is located on your drive or on the web.

`alt="text"`

The text written here is displayed when user hovers mouse over the image. Can be used to give additional details of the image.

`height=""`

Specifies image height in pixels or percentage.

`width=""`

Specifies image width in pixels or percentage.

`align=""`

The relative alignment of the image. Can change with changes to other elements.

`border=""`

Specifies border thickness of the image. If not mentioned, default to 0.

`<map> ... </map>`

Denotes an interactive (clickable) image.

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

Name of the map associated between the image and the map.

`<area/>`

Specifies image map area

`shape=""`

Shape of the image.

Example

```

```

```
<map name="filename">
```

```
  <area shape="rect" coords="0,0,60,100"
href="selectarea1.html" alt="selectarea1">
```

```
  <area shape="rect" coords="90,58,3"
href="selectarea2.html" alt="selectarea2">
```

```
  <area shape="circle" coords="150,58,8"
href="selectarea3.html" alt="selectarea3">
```

```
</map>
```

Lists

** ... **

Tag for ordered or numbered list of items.

** ... **

Contrary to the above tag, used for unordered list of items.

** ... **

Individual item as part of the list.

<dl> ... </dl>

Represents a description list.

<dt> ... </dt>

Specifies a term in a description or definition list.

<dd> ... </dd>

Provides the description, definition, or value for the preceding term.

Example

```
<ol>
  <li>January</li>
  <li>February</li>
  <li>March</li>
</ol>
```

```
<ul>
  <li>April</li>
  <li>May</li>
  <li>June</li>
</ul>
```

```
<dl>
  <dt>Origin</dt>
  <dd>Japan</dd>
</dl>
```

Forms

<form> ... </form>

The parent tag for an HTML form.

action="url"

The URL listed here is where the form data will be submitted once user fills it.

method=""

It specifies which HTTP method (POST or GET) would be used to submit the form.

enctype=""

Only for POST method, this dictates the data encoding scheme to be used when form is submitted.

autocomplete

Determines if the form has autocomplete is enabled.

novalidate

Determines whether the form should be validated before submission.

accept-charsets

Determines character encoding when form is submitted.

target

After submission, the form response is displayed wherever this refers to, usually has the following values: `_blank`, `_self`, `_parent` & `_top`

<fieldset> ... </fieldset>

Identifies the group of all fields on the form.

<label> ... </label>

This is used to label a field in the form.

<legend> ... </legend>

This operates as a caption for the `<fieldset>` element.

<input />

This tag is used to take input from the user. Input type is determined by a number of attributes.

Input Type Attributes

type=""

Determines which type of input (text, dates, password & number) is requested from the user.

name=""

Specifies the name of the input field.

value=""

Specifies the value contained currently in the input field.

size=""

Determines the input element width(number of characters)

maxlength=""

Specifies the most input field characters allowed.

required

Makes an input field compulsory to be filled.

width=""

Determines the width of the input element.

height=""

Determines the height of the input element.

placeholder=""

Can be used to give hints to the user about the nature of the requested data.

pattern=""

Specifies a regular expression, which can be look for the pattern in the user's text.

min=""

The minimum value allowed for an <input>.

max=""

The maximum value allowed for an <input>.

autofocus

Forces focus on the <input>, when webpage loading is completed.

disabled

Disable the <input>, user cannot enter data.

<textarea> ... </textarea>

For longer strips of input, can be used to get multi sentence text from the user

<select> ... </select>

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

Select Attributes**name=""**

The name of a particular list of options.

size=""

Total number of options given to the user.

multiple

States whether user can choose multiple opts.

required

Specifies whether choosing an options is necessary.

autofocus

Specifies that a drop down list automatically comes into focus after a pge loads.

<option> ... </option>

Tag for listing individual items in the list of options.

Option Attributes**value=""**

The text visible to the user for any given option.

selected

Determines which option is selected by default

<button> ... </button>

Tag for creating a button for form submission.

Example

```
<form actions="form_submit.php"
method="post">
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Bio:</legend>
    First name: <br>
    <input type="text" name="first-name"
value="John" placeholder="write your
first name" > <br>
    Last name: <br>
    <input type="text" name="last-name"
vale="Smith" placeholder="write your
last name"> <br>
    Favourite Sport: <br>
    <select>
      <option
value="soccer">Soccer</option>
      <option value="golf">Golf</option>
    </select>
    <textarea name="descrip"></textarea>
    <input type="submit" value="submit">
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

Tables

<table> ... </table>

Marks a table in webpage.

<caption> ... </caption>

Description of the table placed inside this tag.

<thead> ... </thead>

Indicating that they comprise the head of a table with information.

<tbody> ... </tbody>

The body of the table, where the data is held.

<tfoot> ... </tfoot>

Determines the footer of the table.

<tr> ... </tr>

Denotes a single row in the table.

<th> ... </th>

The value of a heading of a table's column.

<td> ... </td>

A single cell of a table. Contains the actual value/data.

<colgroup> ... </colgroup>

Used for grouping columns together.

<col> ... </col>

Denotes a column inside the table.

Example

```
<table>
  <colgroup>
    <col span="2">
    <col>
  </colgroup>
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>City</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>Zahid</th>
    <th>Lahore</th>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Objects & iFrames

<object> ... </object>

This tag is used to embed additional multimedia into a webpage. Can be audio, video, document (PDF) etc.

height=""

Determines object height in pixel values.

width=""

Determines object width in pixel values.

type=""

The type/format of the object's contents.

<iframe> ... </iframe>

An inline block of content, this is used as a container for multimedia in a flexible manner.

iFrame Attributes

name=""

The name of the iFrame.

src=""

The source URL/path of the multimedia object to be held inside the iFrame.

srcdoc=""

Any HTML content to be displayed inside the iFrame.

height=""

Determines the height of the iFrame.

width=""

Determines the width of the iFrame.

<param />

For iFrame customization. This includes additional parameters to go along with the content.

<embed> ... </embed>

This is used to embed external objects, like plugins(e.g a flash video).

Embed Attributes

height=""

Determines the height of the embedded item.

width=""

Determines the width of the embedded item.

type=""

The type or format of embedded item.

src=""

The URL/path of the embedded item.

Example

- `<object width="1000" height="100"></object>`
- `<iframe src="anyl_file.html" width="500" height="200"></iframe>`
- `<iframe src="anyl_file.html" width="500" height="200"></iframe>`

HTML5 New Tags

<header> </header>

Specifies the webpage header. Could also be used for objects inside the webpage.

<main> </main>

Marks the main content of the webpage.

<footer> </footer>

Specifies the webpage footer. Could also be used for objects inside the webpage.

<article> </article>

Denotes an article.

<aside> </aside>

Denotes content displayed in a sidebar of the webpage.

<section> </section>

Specifies a particular section in the webpage.

<details> </details>

Used for additional information, user has the option to view or hide this.

<summary> </summary>

Used as the heading for the above tag. Is always visible to the user.

<figure> </figure>

A tag reserved for figure (diagram, charts) in HTML5

<figcaption> </figcaption>

A description of the figure is placed inside these.

<dialog> </dialog>

Used to create a dialog box

<nav> </nav>

Navigation links for the user in a webpage.

<menuitem> </menuitem>

A particular item from a list or a menu.

<mark> </mark>

Used to highlight a particular portion of the text.

<meter> </meter>

Defines a scalar measurement within a known range, or a fractional value. This is also known as a gauge.

<progress> </progress>

Typically used for a progress bar, this is used to track the progress.

<rp> </rp>

This tag is meant for showing text for browsers without ruby annotation support.

<ruby> </ruby>

Describes a ruby annotation for east asian typography.

<rt> </rt>

Displays east asian typography character details.

<time> </time>

Tag for formatting time & date.

<wbr>

A line break within the content.

Collective Character objects

" "

Quotation mark - "

< <

Less than sign - <

> >

Greater than sign - >

** **

Non-breaking space

© ©

Copyright symbol ©

& &

Ampersand sign - &

@ Ü

At-sign sign - @

• ö

Small bullet - •

™ û

Trademark symbol™



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