

HTML



HTML

Cheatsheet

Just starting out with web development? Begin with HTML.

Basic Learning

1. The HTML Document: Every HTML document starts with `<html>` and ends with `</html>`. Within this, you have the `<head>` section (for meta-information like titles and stylesheets) and the `<body>` section (for the content that users will see).

2. Headings: Use `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags for different levels of headings. Smaller numbers indicate larger headings.

3. Paragraphs: Wrap text in `<p>` tags for paragraphs.

4. Links: Create links with the `<a>` tag. Use the `href` attribute to specify the target URL, for example, `Visit Example`.

5. Images: Use the `` tag to display images. Use the `src` attribute to specify the image file path, and `alt` for alternative text (important for accessibility). Example: ``.

6. Lists: Use `` for unordered lists (bullet points) and `` for ordered lists (numbered). Each list item is wrapped in `` tags.

7. Tables: Create tables with `<table>`, `<tr>` (table rows), and `<td>` (table data) tags.

8. Forms: Create forms using the `<form>` tag. Add input fields with `<input>` (text boxes, checkboxes, etc.), and buttons with `<button>`.

9. Comments: Use `<!-- This is a comment -->` to add notes that will not be displayed in the browser.

10. Attributes: Many HTML elements have attributes, which provide additional information. For example, the `class` attribute is used to group elements with shared styles, while the `id` attribute is used to uniquely identify elements.

11. CSS: Use `<link>` tags within the `<head>` section to link your HTML document to an external stylesheet (a `.css` file) for styling.

HTML Cheatsheet: Essential Elements and Attributes

Document Structure

<html>: The root element of every HTML document.

<head>: Contains metadata about the document, not visible on the page.

<title>: Defines the title of the HTML page, displayed in the browser tab.

<body>: Contains the visible content of the HTML page.

Text Formatting:

<h1> to <h6>: Headings, from largest (H1) to smallest (H6).

<p>: Paragraph.

****: Bold text.

****: Strong emphasis, often bold by default.

<i>: Italic text.

****: Emphasized text, often italic by default.

**
**: Line break.

<hr>: Horizontal rule.

<pre>: Preformatted text, preserves whitespace and formatting.

Links

<a>: Creates a hyperlink.

href attribute: Specifies the URL the link points to.

target attribute: Controls where the link opens (e.g., _blank for new tab).

Images

: Inserts an image.

src attribute: Specifies the image source (file path or URL).

alt attribute: Provides alternative text for accessibility.

width and height attributes: Specify the image dimensions.

Lists

: Unordered list (bullet points).

: Ordered list (numbered).

: List item.

type attribute: Specifies the list item marker (e.g., disc, circle, square).

Tables

<table>: Creates a table.

<tr>: Table row.

<th>: Table header cell.

<td>: Table data cell.

colspan attribute: Merges multiple columns.

rowspan attribute: Merges multiple rows.

Forms

<form>: Creates a form.

action attribute: Specifies the URL where form data is sent.

method attribute: Specifies the HTTP method used (e.g., GET, POST).

<input>: Creates an input field.

type attribute: Specifies the input type (e.g., text, password, checkbox).

value attribute: Sets the default value of the input field.

<button>: Creates a button.

<textarea>: Creates a multi-line text area.

<select>: Creates a dropdown menu.

<option>: Defines an option within a <select> element.

Other Elements

<code>: Represents code.

<kbd>: Represents keyboard input.

<blockquote>: Block quote.

****: Emphasized text.

****: Strong emphasis.

****: Inline container.

<div>: Block-level container.

<aside>: Content aside from the main content.

<article>: Independent content like a blog post.

<header>: Page header.

<footer>: Page footer.

<nav>: Navigation links.

<main>: Main content area.

<section>: A thematic section of content.

Attributes

id: Unique identifier for an element.

class: Group elements with shared styles.

style: Inline styles for an element.

title: Tooltip text for an element.

lang: Language of the content.

dir: Text direction (e.g., ltr for left-to-right, rtl for right-to-left).