

Cheatsheet / HTML

HTML

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is used to give content to a web page and instructs web browsers on how to structure that content.

Document Type Declaration

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

The doctype declaration is an instruction to the browser about what type of document to expect and which version of HTML is being used, in this case it's HTML5.

HTML Element

opening tag + content + closing tag.

```
<p>Hello World!</p>
```

```
<html>
```

All content/structure for an HTML document should be contained between the opening and closing `<html>` tags.

```
<head> ... </head>
```

This tag is used to specify meta data about the webpage. It includes the webpage's name, its dependencies, font usage etc.

```
<title> ... </title>
```

This tag contains the title/name of the webpage.

```
<body> ... </body>
```

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

Semantic HTML

Semantic HTML introduces meaning to the code we write.

```
<header> ... </header>
```

Specifies the webpage header.

```
<footer> ... </footer>
```

Specifies the webpage footer.

```
<main>...</main>
```

Marks the main content of 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.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title> My Website
```

```
</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
...
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



Text Tags

`<pre> </pre>`

Creates preformatted text

`<h1> </h1> --> <h6> </h6>`

Creates headlines -

H1=largest, H6=smallest

`<p> </p>`

Creates a new paragraph.

Formatting

` `

Creates bold text

(should use `` instead)

`<i> </i>`

Creates italicized text

(should use `` instead)

`<code> </code>`

Used to define source code, usually monospace.

`<cite> </cite>`

Creates a citation.

`<address> </address>`

Creates address section, usually processed in italics.

`
`

Inserts a line break.

`<blockquote> </blockquote>`

Puts content in a quote - indents text from both sides

`<div> </div>`

Used to format block content with CSS

` `

Used to format inline content with CSS

Tables

`<table> </table>`

Creates a table

`<tr> </tr>`

Sets off each row in a table

`<td> </td>`

Sets off each cell in a row

`<th> </th>`

Sets off the table header

(a normal cell with bold, centered text)

Links

` ... `

Anchor tag. Primarily used for including hyperlinks.

` ... `

Tag dedicated to sending emails.

` ... `

Anchor tag for mentioning clickable contact numbers.

` ... `

Used to quickly navigate to a different part of the webpage.

` ... `

A variation of the above tag, this is only meant to navigate to a div section of the webpage.

Graphical elements

`<hr>`

Inserts a horizontal rule.

``

A tag to display images in the webpage.

`src="url"`

The URL or path where the image is located on the drive or on the web.

`alt="text"`

Sets the alternate text for browsers that can't process the image.

```
<table>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<th>Name</th>
```

```
<th>Degree</th>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Souvik</td>
```

```
<td>B.Tech</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Debmitra</td>
```

```
<td>MBBS</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

List

` ... `

Tag for ordered or numbered list of items.

` ... `

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

` ... `

Individual item as part of a list.

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

Tag for list of items with definitions.

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

The definition of a single term inline with body content.

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

The description for the defined term.

Form

`<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.

`<input />`

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

`type=""`

Determines which type of input is requested from the user.

Ex. checkbox, date, email, file, number, password, radio, range, search, text, etc.

`name=""`

Specifies the name of the input field.

`value=""`

Specifies the value contained currently in the input field.

```
<ol>
```

```
  <li>Sunday</li>
```

```
  <li>Thursday</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
  <li>India</li>
```

```
  <li>South Korea</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
<dl>
```

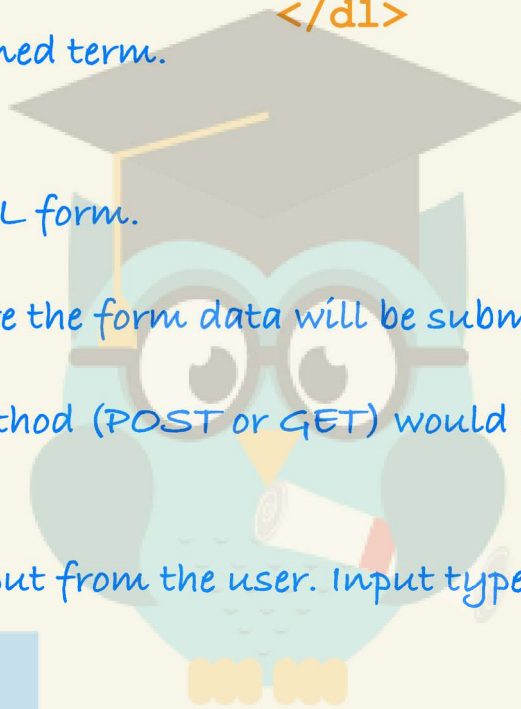
```
  <dt>Mahindra</dt>
```

```
  <dd>Indian Company</dd>
```

```
  <dt>Samsung</dt>
```

```
  <dd>Korean Company</dd>
```

```
</dl>
```



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