

HTML Cheatsheet

Tags

HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) documents are text documents that are structured using **tags**. **Opening tags** are a word surrounded by `<` and `>`. **Closing tags** are the same word surrounded by `</` and `>`.

For example: `<p>` is the opening paragraph tag. `</p>` is the closing paragraph tag. `<p>How do you like my paragraph?</p>` is a paragraph **element** consisting of the opening paragraph tag, some content, and the closing paragraph tag.

An opening tag can contain any number of **attributes** before the `>`. An attribute has a name and a value and is written `name="value"`. For example, in `<p class="leading-paragraph">This is the leading paragraph.</p>`, the paragraph's class is `leading-paragraph`.

There are two main attributes you can add to any tag that we will be using:

<code>id</code>	A unique identifier for the element. Used for styling and scripts.
<code>class</code>	The name of the set of elements this element is part of, used for styling and scripts as <code>id</code> is. Often there will be multiple elements with the same class. An element can be part of multiple classes, separated by spaces. For example, <code><p class="class-one class-two">two-class p</p></code> .

Common tags

The tags you can use in an HTML file are defined by a body called the W3C¹. Mozilla maintains an exhaustive list² that describes each. For most of the work in this class we'll need just a few of these tags. Let's go over those now.

<code>p</code>	paragraph: Usually displayed as a block of text with some padding above and below it.
<code>br</code>	line break: End the current line. Avoid using it, but sometimes it's useful. Does not have a closing tag, so it's written <code>
</code> .
<code>a</code>	link: Make a link to a page with the text inside the tags. Use the <code>href</code> attribute for the url to link to. For example, <code>Link example</code> will display "Link example", which will send the browser to <code>example.com</code> when it's clicked. Other content such as <code>img</code> elements can go inside an <code>a</code> element.
<code>img</code>	image: Display an image. Use the <code>src</code> attribute to specify the url of the image. Does not have a closing tag. For example, <code></code>
<code>em</code>	emphasize: Emphasize text, usually by italicizing it.
<code>strong</code>	strong: Makes text strong, usually by making it bold.
<code>ol</code>	ordered list: Makes a numbered list. See <code>li</code> to add items to this list.
<code>ul</code>	unordered list: Makes a bulleted list. See <code>li</code> to add items to this list.

¹ <http://www.w3.org/>

² <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element>

<code>li</code>	list item: An item in an <code>ol</code> or <code>ul</code> . For example, <pre> bulleted item one bulleted item two </pre>				
<code>div</code>	divider: A generic box for content, including other tags. Acts as a block, so it usually takes up the entire width of the page or its parent.				
<code>span</code>	span: A generic box for content that is not a block, so it won't take up the entire width of a page or parent.				
<code>input</code>	input: A form input. Has a number of attributes that affect its display and function: <table> <tr> <td><code>type:</code></td> <td>Takes a number of values³, most commonly <code>checkbox</code>, <code>radio</code>, and <code>text</code>, creating the respective form input.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>value:</code></td> <td>The value entered in the input, mostly useful for text inputs.</td> </tr> </table>	<code>type:</code>	Takes a number of values ³ , most commonly <code>checkbox</code> , <code>radio</code> , and <code>text</code> , creating the respective form input.	<code>value:</code>	The value entered in the input, mostly useful for text inputs.
<code>type:</code>	Takes a number of values ³ , most commonly <code>checkbox</code> , <code>radio</code> , and <code>text</code> , creating the respective form input.				
<code>value:</code>	The value entered in the input, mostly useful for text inputs.				

HTML file template

Every HTML file that you write will have some elements in common. At the very least they will contain:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
  </body>
</html>

```

The content of your page (the part you want to display) goes within the `body` tags. This can contain any of the tags listed above, and more. The `head` tag is where scripts and styles go.

HTML Resources

There are numerous resources online for learning about HTML. Here are a few good ones:

Codecademy, Web Fundamentals, includes guided interactive editing sessions at a nice pace:

<http://www.codecademy.com/tracks/web>

A Beginner's guide to HTML & CSS is good but less interactive than the Codecademy guide:

<http://learn.shayhowe.com/html-css/>

CSS-Tricks has a quick video introduction to both HTML and CSS that is worth watching:

<http://css-tricks.com/video-screencasts/58-html-css-the-very-basics/>

³ Full documentation here: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/input>