

HTML Quick Reference

Basic Page Structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>My First HTML Page</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome!</h1>
<p>Paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```

<!DOCTYPE html> Defines the HTML version used in the document. In this case it is HTML5.

<html> Marks the beginning and the end of the webpage.

<head> Contains elements that are not part of the webpage shown in the browser window. It mainly contains information about the HTML document, called metadata.

<title> Specifies text that appears in the title bar of the web browser opening the page.

<body> Includes contents that are visible in the main window of a web browser.

Heading: HTML heading elements are created using <h1>,<h2>,<h3>,<h4>,<h5> and <h6> . Each heading requires a matching closing tag and should only contain heading text. Typically, the heading's font size and weight will reflect its importance, but headings also help readers quickly skim through a document by navigating its headings.

```
<h1> My First Web Page </h1>
```

Paragraph: Paragraphs are contained within <p> and </p>tags. Each paragraph element is visually separated from the next one by the browser – typically leaving two empty lines between them.

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Single Line Break:
 tag is used to provide a single line break between html elements.

Horizontal rule:<hr>tag can be inserted between html elements to draw a line separating them. The<hr> tag and
tag are both single tags that need no matching closing tag.

HTML Link: In Web terms, a hyperlink is a reference (an address) to a resource on the Web. Hyperlinks can point to any resource on the Web: an HTML page, an image, a sound file, a movie, and so on.

```
<a href="lastpage.htm"> This text</a> is a link to a page on this Web site.
```

```
<a href="https://www.google.com"> Google </a> is a link to a page on the World Wide Web.
```

Opening in a new window: Last Page

Mail link:

Image Link:

Image Tag: To add an image to a page, use the image tag. Image tags (img) do not have closing tags. The two main attributes you give to the img tag are src, the image source and alt, which is alternative text describing the image.

```

```

Text Formatting:

- - Bold text - Important text
- <i> - Italic text - Emphasized text

- <mark> - Marked text<small> - Smaller text
- - Deleted text<ins> - Inserted text
- <sub> - Subscript text<sup> - Superscript text
-
- Inserts a single line break
- <hr> - horizontal rule or sectional break
- <code> - Used for program code samples
- <blockquote> - produces a rectangular block area to contain the quotation.
- - used for increased importance bold font.
- - used for emphasize text.
- <small> - used for a smaller font.
- - to indicate removed content from the document.
- <ins> - used to indicate new additional information.
- <pre> - Defines pre-formatted text.
- <mark> - To mark or highlight text in a document.
- <abbr> - expression as an abbreviation.
- <sup> - superscript.
- <sub> - subscript.

Table: Table cells can span multiple columns or rows using the colspan and rowspan attributes. These attributes can be applied to <th> and <td> elements.

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>Name</td>
    <td>Class</td>
    <td>Age</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Unordered List:

```
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

Ordered List:

```
<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

Form Elements:

```
<form action="action_page.php" enctype="multipart/form-data" method="post" >
<fieldset>
<legend>Name field set:</legend>
```

```

<label>First name:</label>
<input type="text" name="fname"
  placeholder="Enter your First name" autofocus><br><br>
<label>Last name:</label>
<input type="text" name="lname" value="krishna"><br><br>
</fieldset><br>
<label>Age:</label>
<input type="number " name="age" min="15" max="20"><br>
<label>Height:</label>
<input type="range" name="range" min="0" max="200" value="170"><br>
<label>Mail Id:</label>
<input type="email" name="mail" required><br>
<label>Date of Dirth:</label>
<input name="dob" type="date"><br>
<label>Search:</label>
<input type="search" name="search"><br>
<label>Select your hobbies:</label>
<select name="hobby">
<option value="1">Book reading</option>
<option value="2">Playing Cricket</option>
<option value="3">Chess</option>
<option value="4">Web design</option>
</select><br>

<p>Send details:
<input type="checkbox" name="Send" value="Details">
Send prices:
<input type="checkbox" name="Send" value="Prices"></p>
<fieldset>
<legend>What kind of language is HTML?</legend>
Scripting <input type="radio" name="Definition" value="Scripting"><br>
Markup <input type="radio" name="Definition" value="Markup"><br>
Programming <input type="radio" name="Definition" value="Programming" checked>
</fieldset>
<label>Upload Image:</label>
<input type="file" name="Upload" size="70" ><br>

<label>Enter password:</label>
<input type="password" name="Pwd"><br>
<label>Remarks:</label>
<textarea name="remarks" rows="8" cols="70">
</textarea><br>

<input type="reset" value="Reset Form">

```

```

<input type="button" value="Choose For Me">
<input type="submit" value="Submit Form" >

<label>Image Button:</label>
<input type="image" src="ibutton.png" alt="Submit Button" title="Click to submit form">
<label>Logo:</label>
<button type="reset">Reset</button>
</form>

```

HTML character objects: To include that special character in your HTML file.

Character	Numeric ref.	Named ref.
space	 	
& ampersand	&	&
<	<	<
>	>	>
§ section	§	§
©	©	©
®	®	®

Adding Comments: Web browsers ignore comments and do not display them. Hence, you can use them to store remarks or statements. Comments are indicated by the comment tag <!-- and -->

```

<!-- This page last updated 22/06/2020>

```

width (min-width, max-width)	<p style="width:25%;">
Height(min-height, max-height)	<p style="height:25%;">
Semantic elements	article, aside, footer, header, nav, section
Audio	<audio controls> <source src="file.mp3" type="audio/mpeg"></audio>
Video	<video width="500" height="700" controls> <source src="video.mp4" type="video/mp4"></video>

Adding Meta data: Meta information is simply data that describes other data. In the context of HTML, document metadata describes the document itself – rather than the document’s contents.

Character encoding: (UTF-8 is a popular 8-bit Unicode Transformation Format)

```

<meta charset="UTF-8">

```

Meta data view port: This will ensure your document will fill the device screen width and sets the initial zoom level so the content is not zoomed. To match device screen width and zooming

```

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

```

<p>Page redirecting: Redirects the browser to a new web page after a specified number of seconds. <code><meta http-equiv="refresh" content="5 ; url='new-page.html'"></code></p>	
<p>Description meta data: To add description of the page contents. Provides information that may be used by search engines. <code><meta name="description" content="Explore our extensive range of highquality italian ceramics including tuscan majolica, dinnerwares, vases, plates,and bowls"></code></p>	
<p>Nesting: The term nesting refers to the process of containing one HTML tag inside another. <code>This text is bold and italic</code></p>	
<p>CSS Quick Reference</p>	
Inline Styling	<pre><h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center;">This is a heading</h1> <p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p></pre>
Internal Styling	<pre><style> body { background-color: linen; } h1 { color: maroon; margin-left: 40px; } </style></pre>
External Stylesheets	<pre><link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css"></pre>
Colors	<pre><h1 style="background-color: DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1> <h1 style="color: Tomato;">Hello World</h1> <h1 style="border: 2px solid Tomato;">Hello World</h1> <h1 style="color: rgb(255, 99, 71);">...</h1> <h1 style="color: #ff6347;">...</h1></pre>
Margin	margin: 25px 50px 75px 100px;Top,right,bottom,left
Padding	padding: 25px 50px 75px 100px;
Fonts	<pre><h1 style="font-family: georgia, garamond, serif;"> <h1 style="font-style: italic;"> <h1 style="font-variant: small-caps;"> <h1 style="font-weight: bold;"> <h1 style="font-size: 20px;"></pre>
Text	<pre><h1 style="color: red;"> <h1 style="direction: rtl;"> <h1 style="letter-spacing: 5px;"> <h1 style="word-spacing: 5px;"> <h1 style="text-indent: 15px;"> <h1 style="text-align: center;"></pre>

	<pre><h1 style= "text-decoration: underline;"> <h1 style= "text-transform: uppercase;"> <h1 style= "white-space: pre;"> <h1 style= "text-shadow: 4px 8px 8px red;"></pre>
Pseudo-element	<pre>:first-line :first-letter :before :after :selection</pre>
Borders	<pre><p style="border-width:4px; border-style: solid;"> <p style="border-width:4px; border-style: dashed;"> <p style="border-color: green;"> Shorthand: <p style="border:4px solid red;"></pre>
CSS Links	<pre><style type="text/css"> a:link {color: #000000} a:visited {color: #006600} a:hover {color: #FFCC00} a:active {color: #FF00CC} </style></pre>
CSS Background	<pre>body { background-color: #f0e68c; } body { background-image: url("images/tile.png"); } background-repeat: repeat-x; // x,y, repeat, no-repeat background-position: right top; background-attachment: fixed;</pre>
Collapsing Table Borders	<pre>table { border-collapse: collapse; } th, td { border: 1px solid black; }</pre>