



HTML (HyperText Markup Language)

HTML is the standard language for creating web pages. It provides the structure and layout for content on the internet. This cheat sheet will guide you from the basics to more advanced concepts.

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1. Basic Elements

HTML Document Structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Heading</h1>
<p>Paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output

Heading

Paragraph

Explanation: This is the basic structure of an HTML document. It consists of elements like <!DOCTYPE html>, html, head, title, and body.

2. Text Formatting

Headings

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
...
<h6>Heading 6</h6>
```

Output

Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6

Explanation: Headings provide hierarchical structure to your content. h1 is the highest level and h6 is the lowest.

Paragraphs

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

Output

This is a paragraph.

Explanation: The <p> element defines a paragraph.

Bold and Italic

```
<strong>Bold Text</strong>
```

```
<em>Italicized Text</em>
```

Output

Bold Text *Italicized Text*

Explanation: **is used for strong importance, and for emphasized text.**

3. Links and Images

Links

```
<a href="https://binarybros.in/">Click here</a>
```

Output

[Click here](https://binarybros.in/)

Explanation: The element creates a hyperlink.

Images

```

```

Output



Explanation: The `` element embeds an image.

4. Lists and Tables

Unordered List

```
<ul>
<li>Item 1</li>
<li>Item 2</li>
</ul>
```

Output

- Item 1
- Item 2

Explanation: creates an unordered list, and denotes list items.

Ordered List

```
<ol>
<li>Item 1</li>
<li>Item 2</li>
</ol>
```

Output

1. Item 1
2. Item 2

Explanation: creates an ordered list.

Tables

```
<table>
<tr>
<th>Header 1</th>
<th>Header 2</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Row 1, Cell 1</td>
<td>Row 1, Cell 2</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Output

Header 1

Header 2

Row 1, Cell 1

Row 1, Cell 2

Explanation: creates a table, represents a row, is a header cell, and is a data cell.

5. Forms

Text Input

```
<input type="text" name="username">
```

Output

Explanation: creates a text input field.

Submit Button

```
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
```

Output

Explanation: creates a submit button.

6. Semantic HTML

Header and Footer

```
<header>Header Content</header>
```

```
<footer>Footer Content</footer>
```

Explanation: represents the header of a document, and represents the footer.

Section and Article

```
<section>
```

```
<article>
```

```
<h2>Article Title</h2>
```

```
<p>Article Content</p>
```

```
</article>
```

```
</section>
```

Explanation: defines a section in a document, and represents an independent piece of content.

7. Advanced Concepts

Forms with Method and Action

```
<form method="post" action="/submit">
```

```
<!-- Form Elements -->
```

```
</form>
```

Explanation: elements have attributes like method (GET or POST) and action (URL where the form data is sent).

Comments

```
<!-- This is a comment -->
```

Explanation: Comments provide notes in the HTML code for better understanding.

Conclusion

Congratulations on completing this HTML cheat sheet! You've now gained a solid foundation in HTML, from the basic elements to more advanced concepts. Remember, practice is key to becoming proficient in web development. As you continue your journey, don't be afraid to experiment and build your own projects. The best way to learn is by doing. Additionally, keep exploring and learning about new features and technologies in the web development world. Always remember that coding is a skill that grows with time and experience. Keep coding, keep learning, and most importantly, have fun creating amazing web experiences! Happy

coding!