COMPLETE HTML CHEATSHEET

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IMPORTANT LINKS

HTML Cheatsheet: https://developershaurya.com/html-cheatsheet-with-explanations/

Website: https://developershaurya.com/

All Cheatsheets: https://developershaurya.com/cheat-sheets/

Youtube: https://www.youtube.com/@DeveloperShaurya (Developer Shaurya)

Community: https://t.me/developer_shaurya (Telegram)



HTML Cheatsheet – A Quick Guide for Beginners & Developers

by Developer Shaurya • August 26, 2025 • D o



This CheatSheet covers these all topics from basic to advance concept of HTML

- 1. Basic Structure
- 2. Text Formatting
- 3. Lists
- 4. Links & Anchors
- <u>5. Images</u>
- 6. Tables
- <u>7. Forms</u>
- 8. Semantic Elements
- 9. Multimedia
- 10. Meta & SEO
- 11. Global Attributes
- 12. Special Entities
- 13. Advanced / Misc

1. Basic Structure

This is the **foundation** of every HTML document. you will see this basic structure in every website without this not a single website can exist if it does then it will not rank on google and have poor structure too.

- <!DOCTYPE html> → This tells browser that this is HTML5. Earlier only we use html but as html5 come after that we use Doctype to declare that this website uses latest html which is HTML5.
- <html lang="en"> → It is root element, which help us to describe or set the page language, here it is set to English if you want to set page language to hindi then you will use "hi" in place of "en".
- <head> → Metadata (not shown on page). Head tag contains information about page which
 you will not see on any website. you can only see this when you right click on mouse choose
 view source page or inspect. This helps us to improve page SEO (Search Engine Optimization)
 if SEO is good there is higher chances that your page or website will rank on google search.
 Below are some commonly used meta data which we use generally use in every website.
 - <meta charset="UTF-8"> → Supports all characters.
 - <meta name="viewport"...> → Makes page responsive on mobile. This sets the default zoom level to 100%.
 - <title> → Title shown in browser tab.
- <body> → Visible content of the webpage goes here. This text appears in browser tab and in search results.

2. Text Formatting

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1> <!-- Biggest heading -->
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
This is a paragraph.
<strong>Bold</strong>
<em>Italic</em>
<u>Underline</u>
<mark>Highlighted</mark>
<small>Small text</small>
<del>Deleted</del>
<ins>Inserted</ins>
<sub>Subscript</sub>
<sup>Superscript</sup>
<br/>
<
```

Used to structure text with headings, emphasis, and formatting.

3. Lists

```
<!-- Ordered List -->

    First
    Second
    Unordered List -->

    Unordered List -->

    Apple
    Apple
    Banana
    Ul>
    - Definition List -->

    <dl></dl>
```

Ordered = numbered, unordered = bullet points, definition = glossary style.

4. Links & Anchors

```
<a href="https://example.com">Visit Site</a>
<a href="mailto:someone@example.com">Send Email</a>
<a href="tel:+123456789">Call Now</a>
<a href="#section1">Jump to Section</a>
<a href="file.pdf" download>Download File</a>
```

<a> is used for navigation, email, phone, download links, and page jumps.

5. Images

```
<img src="image.jpg" alt="Description" width="300" height="200">

<picture>
    <source srcset="image.webp" type="image/webp">
         <img src="image.jpg" alt="Fallback Image">
         </picture>
```

Always add alt for accessibility. <picture> allows responsive images.

6. Tables

```
<caption>Student Data</caption>
<thead>
 Name
  Roll No
 </thead>
Alice
  101
 <tfoot>
 End of Data
 </tfoot>
```

organizes data into rows and columns with headers, body, and footer.

7. Forms

```
<form action="/submit" method="post">
  <label for="username">Username:</label>
  <input type="text" id="username" name="username" required>
  <input type="password" name="password" placeholder="Enter password">
  <input type="email" name="email">
  <input type="number" name="age" min="18" max="100">
  <input type="date" name="dob">
  <input type="color" name="favcolor">
  <input type="range" min="0" max="10">
  <input type="file" name="upload">
  <textarea name="message" rows="4" cols="50"></textarea>
  <select name="country">
    <option value="in">India</option>
    <option value="us">USA</option>
  </select>
  <input type="radio" name="gender" value="male"> Male
  <input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"> Female
  <input type="checkbox" name="subscribe"> Subscribe
  <button type="submit">Submit</button>
  <button type="reset">Reset</button>
</form>
```

Forms collect user input with different fields.

8. Semantic Elements

```
<header>Header Content</header>
<nav>Navigation Links</nav>
<main>Main Content</main>
<article>Article Section</article>
<section>Section Content</section>
<aside>Sidebar</aside>
<footer>Footer Content</footer>
```

Semantic tags make content meaningful for SEO & accessibility.

9. Multimedia

Embed video, audio, and external sites using these tags.

10. Meta & SEO

```
<meta name="description" content="Cheatsheet for HTML">
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, Cheatsheet, Web Dev">
<meta name="author" content="Your Name">
<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="30"> <!-- Refresh every 30s -->
<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="30"> <!-- Refresh every 30s -->
</meta http-equiv="30"> <!-- Refresh every
```

Metadata improves SEO, responsiveness, and linking CSS/JS.

11. Global Attributes

```
id="uniqueID"
class="classname"
title="tooltip text"
style="color:red;"
hidden
draggable="true"
contenteditable="true"
tabindex="1"
```

These attributes work on most HTML elements for styling and behavior.

12. Special Entities

```
< < (less than)
&gt; > (greater than)
&amp; & (ampersand)
&quot; " (quote)
&apos; ' (apostrophe)
&nbsp; (non-breaking space)
```

Used to display reserved symbols safely.

13. Advanced / Misc