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1. HTML Basic Tags

These are the basic tags used in HTML5.

Tag	Description
<code><!DOCTYPE></code>	It defines the document type
<code><html></code>	It is the root of HTML document
<code><head></code>	It defines the head of an HTML document that contains non-visible data like metadata and other information
<code><body></code>	It defines the body of a webpage and contains everything that you see on the webpage
<code><h1> to <h6></code>	These are a group of heading tags used to create heading in a webpage
<code><p></code>	It defines the paragraph in a webpage
<code><!----></code>	It is used to write comments in HTML documents
<code>
</code>	It defines a line break
<code><hr></code>	It creates a horizontal line in a webpage

2. Formatting tags

This is a list of formatting tags in HTML5. It gives us the ability to format the text without using [CSS](#).



Tag	Description
<code></code>	It is used to define bold text
<code></code>	It is used to define important text, add more semantic meaning to the tag
<code><i></code>	It formats text in <i>italic form</i>
<code></code>	It represents stress emphasis on the text same as i tag
<code><u></code>	It underlines the text
<code><sup></code>	It defines superscripted text
<code><sub></code>	It defines subscripted text
<code><pre></code>	It defines preformatted text
<code><small></code>	It defines smaller text
<code><abbr></code>	It defines abbreviation or an acronym
<code><code></code>	It defines a piece of computer code
<code><kbd></code>	It is used to display keyboard input
<code></code>	It is used to display the text that has been removed from the webpage
<code><ins></code>	It defines a word that has been inserted in the document. It underlines the word
<code><mark></code>	It is used to highlight specific text
<code><blockquote></code>	It is used for quotation of a text from another source

<u><s></u>	It defines the text that is incorrect
<u><address></u>	It defines the address or contact of users on a webpage
<u><cite></u>	It defines the title of a journal, a book, a poem, etc
<u><dfn></u>	It is used to specify a word that is going to be defined within the content
<u><meter></u>	It defines a meter scale with a given range and shows the current value. It is also known as gauge
<u><progress></u>	It represents the progress of work on the webpage
<u><q></u>	It creates quotation around the text
<u><samp></u>	It is used to define sample output or a computer program
<u><template></u>	It is used to hide a block of code when the page loads
<u><time></u>	It is used to define a specific time on the webpage
<u><var></u>	It is used to define some variable in a computer program or in a mathematical expression

3. Image tags

The following listed HTML tags list is used for images.

Tag	Description
<u></u>	It defines image on webpage
<u><figure></u>	It defines a self-contained container for image, code snippets, diagrams, etc
<u><figcaption></u>	It defines a caption for the <u><figure></u>
<u><picture></u>	It defines a container to provide multiple resources for an image
<u><area></u>	It defines an area inside the image using coordinates
<u><map></u>	It defines a map on an image and creates a clickable area
<u><canvas></u>	It defines an area to draw something on the webpage using javascript
<u><svg></u>	It defines a container for SVG image

4. Link or navigation tags

These HTML tags are used to create any hyperlink, defining connection with other resources or creation navigation menu.



Tag	Description
<u><a></u>	It defines a hyperlink to connect to other webpages
<u><link></u>	It defines connects other document with HTML documents or defines some relationship
<u><nav></u>	It used to wrap navigation links

5. List tags

Following is the HTML tags list for creating ordered, unordered, and description lists in HTML.

Tag	Description
<u></u>	It defines an ordered list
<u></u>	It defines an unordered list
<u></u>	It defines an item in a list
<u><dl></u>	It defines a description list
<u><dt></u>	It defines name or term in description list
<u><dd></u>	It defines description of item in the description list

6. Form and input tags

Following is the HTML tags list for forms and inputs.

Tag	Description
<u><form></u>	It is used to create a form on webpage
<u><input></u>	It defines input of different type
<u><label></u>	It defines label for the <input> element
<u><textarea></u>	It defines resizable multi-line plain text input
<u><select></u>	It provides a control to select from multiple options
<u><optgroup></u>	It defines a group of options in <select> element
<u><option></u>	It defines an item to select within <select> element
<u><fieldset></u>	It defines group of multiple labels and inputs
<u><legend></u>	It defines a caption for a <fieldset>
<u><datalist></u>	It provides a control to select among multiple options as well as to submit your own new option
<u><button></u>	It defines a button

7. Table tags

Following is the HTML tags list for the table and its components.

Tag	Description
<u><table></u>	It defines a table
<u><thead></u>	It groups the head content of the table
<u><tbody></u>	It groups the body content of the table
<u><tfoot></u>	It groups the footer content of the table
<u><tr></u>	It defines a row in the table
<u><th></u>	It defines a header cell in the table
<u><td></u>	It defines a cell in the table
<u><caption></u>	It defines a caption for the table
<u><colgroup></u>	It defines a column group in the table
<u><col></u>	It gives property to the column within the <colgroup>

8. Media tags

Here is the HTML tags list for media elements like audio and video.

Tag	Description
<u><audio></u>	Used to define audio content on the webpage
<u><video></u>	Used to define video content on the webpage
<u><track></u>	It defines text track (subtitle) for the audio and video
<u><source></u>	It specifies multiple resources from the media like audio, video, and pictures

9. Meta tags

Following is the HTML tags list for meta tags. These are tags used to store non-visible information about the web pages.

Tag	Description
<code><meta></code>	It defines metadata about the webpage (not visible to users)
<code><link></code>	It defines a base URL for all the relative URLs of the webpage

10. Style and programming tags

Following is the HTML tags list style and script.

Tag	Description
<code><style></code>	It is used to provide CSS for the HTML elements of the document
<code><script></code>	It defines javascript program for the webpage

11. General tags

Here is the HTML tags list for general elements.

Tag	Description
<code><div></code>	It defines a group of elements within the HTML document
<code></code>	It defines an inline section within the document
<code><header></code>	It defines header of the webpage or a section
<code><main></code>	It defines main content of the webpage
<code><footer></code>	It defines footer of the webpage or a section
<code><article></code>	It defines an article within the document
<code><section></code>	It defines section in the webpage
<code><details></code>	It defines a section that user can view or hide
<code><summary></code>	It defines a visible part of the <code><details></code> element

HTML Tags With Example

We have categorized the HTML tags list above on the basis of their uses. Now let us discuss all the tags listed above in detail with examples.

HTML Doctype

Doctype is a document type declaration to the browser. It appears at the top of the HTML document.

It tells the browser about the standard of HTML or type of markup language. Although it is not necessary to use it but is a W3C recommendation. Example `<!DOCTYPE html>`

Example

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5   <meta charset="UTF-8">
6   <title>HTML - doctype tag</title>
7 </head>
8
9 <body>
10  <p>Doctype is used to declare type of markup language used.</p>
11 </body>
12
13 </html>

```

Try It

html tag

The `<html>` tag is the topmost tag in HTML. It is the root of an HTML document. All other tags of the HTML document

lie inside it.

You should always use the `lang` attribute with the `<html>` tag. It declares the language of the webpage to the browsers and search engines.



Example

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5   <meta charset="UTF-8">
6   <title>HTML - html tag</title>
7 </head>
8
9 <body>
10  <p>html tag is the root of HTML document.</p>
11 </body>
12
13 </html>
```

Try It



head tag

The `<head>` tag contains information about the webpage that is not visible to the users. These are machine-readable information like the script, metadata, title, style sheets, etc.

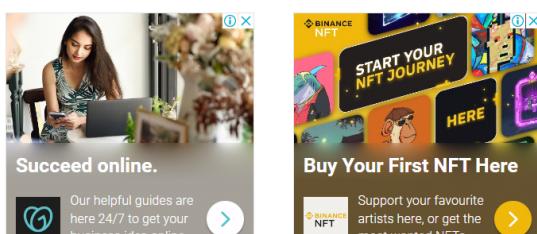
The head of HTML document may contain `<title>`, `<meta>`, `<style>`, `<link>`, `<base>`, `<script>` and `<noscript>` tags.

```
1 <head>
2   <title>HTML - head tag</title>
3   <meta name="author" content="john smith">
4   <style>body {color: black}</style>
5   <link rel="stylesheet" href="stylesheet.css">
6   <base href="https://www.tutorialstonight.com">
7   <script src="script.js"></script>
8   <noscript>Your browser does not support javascript.</noscript>
9 </head>
```

body tag

The `<body>` tag contains all the visible parts of the webpage. Anything like text, image, audio, video, animations, etc all lies in the body tag.

In an HTML document there can be only one `<body>` tag.



Example

```
1 <body>
2   <h1>Body tag</h1>
3   <p>All the visible part of the webpage lies in body tag.</p>
4   
5   <video src="night-sky.mp4" width="300" controls></video>
6 </body>
```

 Try It

Heading tags

Heading tags in HTML are used to create headings on the webpage. There are 6 different types of heading in HTML h1 to h6.

The headings h1 to h6 are ordered on the basis of their font size and importance. The `<h1>` defines most important heading and `<h6>` defines least important.

There can be only one h1 tag in a webpage and you should not skip any level of heading from h1 to h6.

Example

```
1 <h1>This is heading 1.</h1>
2 <h2>This is heading 2.</h2>
3 <h3>This is heading 3.</h3>
4 <h4>This is heading 4.</h4>
5 <h5>This is heading 5.</h5>
6 <h6>This is heading 6.</h6>
```

 Try It

Output

This is heading 1.

This is heading 2.

This is heading 3.

This is heading 4.

This is heading 5.

This is heading 6.

Paragraph tag

A paragraph in webpage is defined by `<p>` tag. A paragraph is a block-level element used to represent text on the browser.

When the paragraph tag is closed it automatically creates a new line.

Example

```
1 <p>This is paragraph 1.</p>
2 <p>This is paragraph 2.</p>
```

 Try It

comment tag

While writing code it is a good practice to write a comment about what code is all about. In HTML you can write comment using `<!---->`.

The comment is written between the double dash, it can be in single line or multiline comment.

Example

```
1 | <p>This paragraph is visible in webpage but comment below is not visible.</p>
2 | <!-- This is a single line comment -->
3 | <!-- This is
4 | multiline comment -->
```

[Try It](#)

 tag (line break)

The `
` is used to create a line break in the text. It can be used in writing addresses, song lyrics, or at a place where a line break is needed.

Example

```
1 | <p>The br tag <br>
2 |   is used to <br>
3 |   create a line break.
4 | </p>
```

[Try It](#)

<hr> tag (horizontal line)

The `<hr>` is used to create a break between paragraphs using a horizontal line. Using CSS you can modify and style as per your own need.

Example

```
1 | <p>Scene 1:</p>
2 | <hr>
3 | <p>Scene 2:</p>
```

[Try It](#)

 tag

The `` tag is used to make a word or group of the word special to draw the reader's attention.

The `` tag formats the text to bold. However, you should not use the `b` tag to make text bold instead use the `font-weight` property of CSS.

Example

```
1 | <p>b tag is used to make <b>special words</b> bold.</p>
```

[Try It](#)

Output:

```
b tag is used to make special words bold.
```

 tag

The `` tag is used to make the content very important or urgent. The browser renders it as bold content.

However, you should not use the **strong tag** to make content bold instead use the `font-weight` property of CSS.

Example

```
1 | <p>strong tag is used to make content <strong>very important</strong>.</p>
```

[Try It](#)

Output:

```
strong tag is used to make content very important.
```



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Open

<i> tag

The `<i>` tag is used to format the text in an alternative mood or voice to set off from the normal text.

It makes text italic and is used to define technical terms, idiomatic text, etc.

Example

```
1 | <p>HTML is a <i>markup language</i>.</p>
```

[Try It](#)

Output:

HTML is a *markup language*.

 tag

The `` tag is used to define stress emphasis on the text.

The `em` tag can be nested and with each nesting emphasis on text increases.

Example

```
1 | <p>Start improving yourself from <em>today</em>!</p>
2 | <!-- nested em tags -->
3 | <p>Work <em>real <em>hard</em></em>.</p>
```

[Try It](#)

Output:

Work *real hard*.

<u> tag

The `<u>` tag is used to represent a non-literary explanation.

By default, it underlines the text content but it can be changed using CSS.

Example

```
1 | <p>There are lots of <u>speling</u> mistake in <u>thes</u> line.</p>
```

[Try It](#)

Output:

There are lots of speling mistake in thes line.

<sup> tag

The `<sup>` tag is used to display text as superscript.

Superscript is rendered with a raised baseline and smaller text.

Example

```
1 | <p>Value of gravitational constant (G) is  $6.67 \times 10^{-11}$  m3kg-1s-2.
```

Try It

Output:

```
Value of gravitational constant (G) is  $6.67 \times 10^{-11}$  m3kg-1s-2.
```

<sub> tag

The `<sub>` tag is used to display text as a subscript.

Subscript is rendered as small text with a lower baseline.

Example

```
1 | <p>Molecular formula of glucose is C6H12O6.</p>
```

Try It

Output:

```
Molecular formula of glucose is C6H12O6.
```

<pre> tag

The `<pre>` is also called a preformatted tag. It is used to present text as it is written in an HTML document.

It renders text using a monospace font. The whitespaces used in the element are displayed the same as written.

Example

```
1 | <p>Creating a big Y using Y with <code>pre</code> tag.</p>
2 | <pre>Y      Y
3 |   Y      Y
4 |   Y      Y
5 |   Y      Y
6 |   Y      Y
7 |   Y Y
8 |   Y
9 |   Y
10 |  Y
11 |  Y
12 |  Y
13 |  Y
14 |  Y</pre>
```

Try It

Output:

```
Creating a big Y using Y with pre tag.
```

```
Y      Y
Y      Y
Y      Y
Y      Y
Y      Y
Y Y
Y
Y
Y
Y
Y
Y
Y
Y
```

<small> tag

The `<small>` tag is used to define smaller text like copyright, comments, etc.

By default, it renders text smaller than standard however it can be controlled using CSS.

Example

```
1 | <p>The &lt;small&gt; tag is used to make text <small>smaller</small>.</p>
```

[Try It](#)

Output:

```
The <small> tag is used to make text smaller.
```

<abbr> tag

The `<small>` tag is used to represent an abbreviation or acronym. The tag accepts a title attribute that accepts the full form of the word. When the reader hovers the text it shows a full description of the word.

Example

```
1 | <p><abbr title="Hypertext markup language">HTML</abbr> is used to create webpages.</p>
```

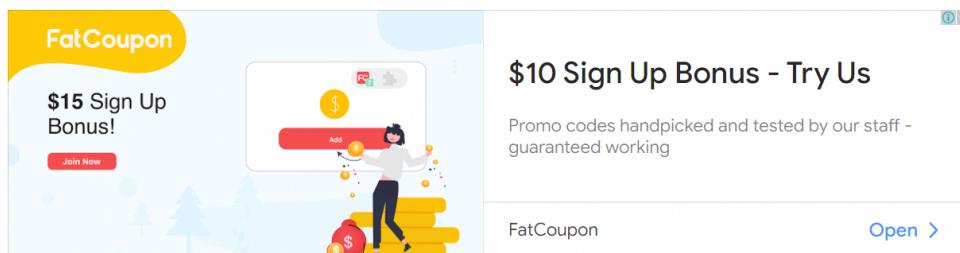
[Try It](#)

Output:

```
HTML is used to create webpages.
```

<code> tag

The `<code>` tag is used to display computer codes on the webpage. The browser uses some default style to indicate that this is a code.



You can use CSS to add additional style properties to the tag.

Example

```
1 | <style>
2 |   code {
3 |     color: #e83e8c;
4 |     background-color: #ffff5f5;
5 |   }
6 | </style>
7 |
8 | <p><code>document.getElementById</code> is used select element in a webpage using it's ID.</p>
```

[Try It](#)

Output:

```
document.getElementById is used select element in a webpage using it's ID.
```

<kbd> tag

The `<kbd>` tag is used to display keyboard input on the screen. Browser display it by adding some default style to it.

According to HTML standards, it is not mandatory to use it, you can achieve it using CSS.

Example

```
1 | <p>Press <kbd>ctrl</kbd> + <kbd>shift</kbd> + <kbd>i</kbd> to open developer console.</p>
```

Try It

Output:

```
Press ctrl + shift + i to open developer console.
```

 tag

The `` tag defines texts which have been removed from the document or webpage. It can be used to track changes to previous versions of code.

The content of the del element has a strikethrough line that cuts the content horizontally in middle.

Example

```
1 | <p>Useless code (<del>function useless() { }</del>) have been removed in newerversion.</p>
```

Try It

Output:

```
Useless code (function useless() { }) have been removed in newerverion.
```

<ins> tag

The `<ins>` tag is used to display a group of text which has been added to the document.

The ins tag adds a solid underline to its text.

Example

```
1 | <del>
2 |   <p>Plastic use for bags.</p>
3 | </del>
4 | <ins>
5 |   <p>Use biodegradable substances for carrying bags.</p>
6 | </ins>
```

Try It

Output:

```
Plastic use for bags.
Use biodegradable substances for carrying bags.
```

<mark> tag

The `<mark>` tag marks or highlights a text to grab the reader's attention.

According to HTML standards, it is not mandatory to use it, you can achieve it using CSS.

Example

```
1 | <p><mark>highlight</mark> a text.</p>
```

 Try It

Output:

```
mark tag is used to highlight a text.
```

<blockquote> tag

The `<blockquote>` tag indicates that the enclosed text is extended text from another source.

The URL of the external source is given using the `cite` attribute.

Example

```
1 | <style>
2 |   blockquote {
3 |     margin: 0;
4 |     padding: 10px;
5 |     background: #eee;
6 |     border-left: 3px solid #aaa;
7 |   }
8 | </style>
9 |
10 | <blockquote cite="https://www.w3.org/TR/html52/introduction.html">HTML went through a number of
11 | at the IETF</blockquote>
```

 Try It

Output:

```
HTML went through a number of revisions and experienced a number of extensions, primarily hosted first at CERN, and then at the IETF
```

<s> tag

The `<s>` tag display text by making a strikethrough with it. It is used to show a specific content is no longer relevant.

For indicating document edit use `` instead.

Example

```
1 | <p><s>Use &lt;center&gt; tag to ceter a text in HTML.</s></p>
2 | <p>&lt;center&gt; tag is deprecated use CSS instead.</p>
```

 Try It

Output:

```
Use <center> tag to ceter a text in HTML.
<center> tag is deprecated use CSS instead.
```

<address> tag

The `<address>` tag is used to display the contact or address of a person or an organization.

It can include any kind of information email, phone number, house number, social media, etc.



Example

```
1 | <address>
2 |   Mailto: <a href="mailto:office@example.com">John smith</a><br>
3 |   Phone: 1234567890 <br>
4 |   Twitter: <a href="https://twitter.com/example_john">@example_john</a>
5 | </address>
```

[Try It](#)

Output:

```
Mailto: John smith
Phone: 1234567890
Twitter: @example_john
```

<cite> tag

The `<cite>` tag describes a reference to a cited creative work or art. It must include the title of that work.

A creative work might be a book, a research paper, a song, a painting, etc.

Example

```
1 | <p><cite>Monalisa</cite> painting is one of the most mysterious paintings in history.</p>
```

[Try It](#)

Output:

```
Monalisa painting is one of the most mysterious paintings in history.
```

<dfn> tag

The `<dfn>` tag (definition tag) is used to tell that a term is being defined in the sentence.

When you use `<dfn>` tag then nearest parent element like `<p>` or `<section>` tag should contain the definition of the term.

Example

```
1 | <p><dfn>HTML</dfn> is a markup language used to create web pages.</p>
```

[Try It](#)

Output:

```
HTML is a markup language used to create web pages.
```

<meter> tag

The `<meter>` tag is used to define a scale with a given range and value.

The tag requires a defined value with min value and max value of the scale. The `min`, `max` and the `value` are attributes of the tag.

You can also give `low` and `high` values to the scale which is used to change the color of the scale. If the value of the scale is below the low value then the scale is green, if the value is between low and high then the scale is yellow and if the scale is above the high value then the scale is red.

Example

```
1 | <p>Speed of bike was 65kmph <meter min="0" max="100" low="33" high="66" value="65"></meter></p>
```

[Try It](#)

Output:

```
Speed of bike was 65kmph 
```

<progress> tag

The `<progress>` tag is used to display an indicator to show the completion progress of a task. It is displayed as a progress bar.

The tag accepts 2 attribute

1. `max` - Describes the highest value of the progress bar
2. `value` - Describes the current value of the progress bar

Example

```
1 | <p>The task is 75% complete <progress max="100" value="75"></progress></p>
```

[Try It](#)

Output:

```
The task is 75% complete 
```

<q> tag

The `<q>` tag defines an inline quotation. The most modern browser automatically adds quotation marks around the text.

Example

```
1 | <p>The concept of <q>this</q> in javascript may be a little confusing to beginners.</p>
```

[Try It](#)

Output:

```
The concept of "this" in javascript may be a little confusing to beginners.
```

<samp> tag

The `<samp>` tag defines a sample of computer output from a computer program.

The browser renders the content by using default style like the monospaced font.

Example

```
1 | <p><samp>Test cases failed <br> Please improve the algorithm</samp></p>
```

[Try It](#)

Output:

```
Test cases failed
Please improve the algorithm
```

The HTML code inside the template tag is not rendered by the parser to ensure the validity of the code.

Example

```
1 | <template id="moreLang">
2 |   <li>JavaScript</li>
3 |   <li>Python</li>
4 | </template>
5 |
6 | <ul id="langList">
7 |   <li>C</li>
8 |   <li>C++</li>
9 | </ul>
10 | <button onclick="addMoreLang()">Add language from template</button>
11 |
12 | <script>
13 |   const moreLang = document.getElementById("moreLang");
14 |   const langList = document.getElementById("langList");
15 |
16 |   function addMoreLang() {
17 |     const clone = moreLang.content.cloneNode(true);
18 |     langList.appendChild(clone);
19 |   }
20 | </script>
```

[Try It](#)

Output:

- C
- C++

[Add language from template](#)

<time> tag

The `<time>` tag used to represent time in HTML. It contains a `datetime` attribute that stores the exact date and time of an event, which is used by search engines to provide better results.

Example

```
1 | <p>I have a meeting at <time>02:30 pm</time>.</p>
2 | <p><time datetime="2021-06-23 17:00:00">My birthday</time> is in the summer.</p>
```

[Try It](#)

Output:

I have a meeting at 02:30 pm.

My birthday is in the summer.

<var> tag

The `<var>` tag is used to represent a variable in a program or in a mathematical expression.

The browser represents it in an italicized version.

Example

```
1 | <p>var <var>a</var> = 2, <var>b</var> = 3, <var>c</var> = 5;</p>
2 | <p><var>a</var><sup>2</sup> + <var>b</var><sup>2</sup> = <var>c</var><sup>2</sup></p>
```

 Try It

Output:

```
var a = 2, b = 3, c = 5;
a2 + b2 = c2
```

 tag

The `` is used to define an image on the webpage. It is a self-closing tag.

The `img` tag accepts the URL of the image by the `src` attribute. You can also provide `alt` text (alternative text) used when the image does not exist.

Example

```
1 | 
```

 Try It

Output



<figure> tag

The `<figure>` behaves like a container for images and also gives an option for the image caption defined by `<figcaption>`.

The `figure` tag makes the image, its caption and other of its content a single unit.

Example

```
1 | <style>
2 |   figure {
3 |     padding: 5px;
4 |     width: fit-content;
5 |     border: 1px solid silver;
6 |   }
7 | </style>
8 | <figure>
9 |   
10 |  <figcaption>Image of a cat</figcaption>
11 | </figure>
```

 Try It

Output



Image of a cat

<figcaption> tag

The `<figcaption>` tag is used to create a caption for an image inside the `<figure>` tag.

Example

```
1 <style>
2   figure {
3     padding: 5px;
4     width: fit-content;
5     border: 1px solid silver;
6   }
7
8   figcaption {
9     color: white;
10    padding: 10px;
11    text-align: center;
12    background: gray;
13  }
14 </style>
15
16 <figure>
17   
18   <figcaption>Image of a cat</figcaption>
19 </figure>
```

[Try It](#)

Output



Image of a cat

<picture> tag

The `<picture>` is used to define hold multiple source of a image. It contains 0 or more `<source>` element and 1 ``.

The multiple resources of the image are chosen in a different scenario and the image source from `` tag is used when no other source is available or supported.

The `` is also used to provide the `alt` attribute and width of the image.

Example

```
1 <p>Adjust the window size at 600px and see how the browser chooses different sources of images
2 <picture>
3   <source srcset="flowers.jpg" media="(max-width:600px)">
```

```
4 |   
5 | </picture>
```

Try It

Output

Resize the window size at 600px and see how the browser chooses different sources of images.



<map> tag

The `<map>` is used to define area elements to create a map-like clickable structure inside an image.

<area> tag

The `<area>` is used to define an area inside an image and create a clickable link. It uses attributes to define shape, coordinates, URL, etc.

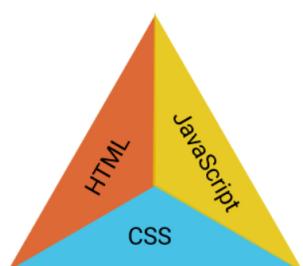
- **shape** - It defines shapes like circle, rectangle, polygon, etc
- **coords** - It specifies coordinates of the shape in x1,y1,x2,y2... pattern
- **href** - It provides the URL of the hyperlink for the target area

Example

```
1 | <map name="yourMap">
2 |   <area shape="poly" coords="150,0,150,177,0,260" href="https://www.tutorialstonight.com/html/h
3 |     target="_blank" alt="HTML Tutorial">
4 |   <area shape="poly" coords="0,260,150,178,300,260" href="https://www.tutorialstonight.com/css/
5 |     target="_blank" alt="CSS Tutorial">
6 |   <area shape="poly" coords="151,0,151,177,300,260" href="https://www.tutorialstonight.com/js/"
7 |     target="_blank" alt="JavaScript Tutorial">
8 | </map>
9 | 
```

Try It

Output



<canvas> tag

The `<canvas>` tag was introduced in HTML5. It is used to create controllable graphics and animations.

Using [canvas](#) you can create anything from a simple animation to a complex game.

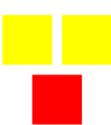
You need javascript to create anything inside the canvas. The default dimension of the canvas is `300 × 150`.

Example

```
1 <canvas id="myCanvas"></canvas>
2 <style>canvas { border: 1px solid black }</style>
3 <script>
4   const canvas = document.getElementById("myCanvas");
5   const ctx = canvas.getContext("2d");
6   ctx.fillStyle = "yellow";
7   ctx.fillRect(20, 20, 50, 50);
8   ctx.fillRect(80, 20, 50, 50);
9   ctx.fillStyle = "red";
10  ctx.fillRect(50, 80, 50, 50);
11 </script>
```

[Try It](#)

Output



<svg> tag

The `<svg>` is also known as scalable vector graphics. It is used to create different geometrical shapes like circles, rectangles, lines, curve paths, vector images, etc.

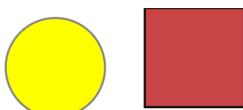
[SVG](#) can create very complex images and are very lightweight. Components of these images can be easily handled by CSS and javascript.

Example

```
1 <svg width="300" height="150">
2   <circle cx="60" cy="60" r="50" stroke="gray" stroke-width="2" fill="yellow" />
3   <rect width="100" height="100" style="fill:rgb(201, 68, 68);stroke-width:2;stroke:rgb(0,0,0)">
4 </svg>
```

[Try It](#)

Output



<a> tag

The `<a>` tag also known as anchor tag is used to create a hyperlink to another webpage.

The URL of the hyperlink is given as `href` attribute. The browser renders the link text is underlined and blue color.

Example

```
1 | <p>Visit
2 | <a href="https://www.tutorialstonight.com/html/html-links.php">here</a>
3 | to learn about anchor tag.</p>
```

 Try It

Output

```
Visit here to learn about anchor tag.
```

<link> tag

The `<link>` is used to create a relationship between a current document and any external document. It is mostly used to add an external stylesheet to the HTML files.

It is used inside the `<head>` tag. Apart from stylesheets, it is also used to add favicon icons to web pages and mobile devices.

Example

```
1 | <head>
2 |   <link rel="stylesheet" href="external.css">
3 | </head>
```

 Try It

<nav> tag

The `<nav>` defines a section of the page that has navigation links, either internal links or external links.

It can be used in creating menus, a sidebar with multiple links, footer links, etc.

Example

```
1 | <nav>
2 |   <ul>
3 |     <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
4 |     <li><a href="#">About</a></li>
5 |     <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>
6 |   </ul>
7 | </nav>
```

 Try It

Output

- [Home](#)
- [About](#)
- [Contact](#)

 tag

The `` tag defines an ordered list of items. It behaves like a container for a list item that is listed in order.

The default order of `` tag is 1, 2, 3... and so on. While you can use the `type` attribute to set different types of numbering.

- `type="a"` - lowercase letters
- `type="A"` - uppercase letters
- `type="i"` - lowercase roman letters
- `type="I"` - uppercase roman letters
- `type="1"` - numbers (default)

Example

```
1 <ol>
2   <li>HTML</li>
3   <li>CSS</li>
4   <li>JavaScript</li>
5 </ol>
6 <p>Changing type of ordered list.</p>
7 <ol type="A">
8   <li>HTML</li>
9   <li>CSS</li>
10  <li>JavaScript</li>
11 </ol>
```

[Try It](#)

3. JavaScript

Changing type of ordered list.
A. HTML
B. CSS
C. JavaScript

`` tag

The `` tag defines unordered list. It behaves like a container for unordered list items.

The unordered list items are rendered as bullet items however they can be changed using the `type` attribute.

- `type="circle"`
- `type="disc"`
- `type="square"`

Example

```
1 <ul>
2   <li>HTML</li>
3   <li>CSS</li>
4   <li>JavaScript</li>
5 </ul>
6 <p>Changing type of ordered list.</p>
7 <ul type="square">
8   <li>HTML</li>
9   <li>CSS</li>
10  <li>JavaScript</li>
11 </ul>
```

[Try It](#)

Output

• HTML

- CSS
- JavaScript

Changing type of ordered list.

- HTML
- CSS
- JavaScript

 tag

The `` tag is used to create list items for all types of lists.

It must have a parent like `` or ``.

Example

```
1 | <ul>
2 |   <li>HTML</li>
3 |   <li>CSS</li>
4 |   <li>JavaScript</li>
5 | </ul>
```

[Try It](#)

Output

- HTML
- CSS
- JavaScript

<dl> tag

The `<dl>` tag defines a description list.

Description list contains a list of groups of the term specified by `<dt>` and their descriptions specified by `<dd>`.

<dt> tag

The `<dt>` tag defines a description term in description list. It must lie inside `<dl>` tag.

<dd> tag

The `<dd>` tag defines description for a term in description list. It is proceeding term of `<dt>` tag and lies inside `<dl>` tag.

Example

```
1 | <dl>
2 |   <dt>HTML</dt>
3 |   <dd>A markup language</dd>
4 |   <dt>CSS</dt>
5 |   <dd>A language to design webpages</dd>
6 |   <dt>JavaScript</dt>
7 |   <dd>A script language</dd>
8 | </dl>
```

 Try It

Output

HTML

A markup language

CSS

A language to design webpages

JavaScript

A script language

<form> tag

The `<form>` tag is used to define a [form in an HTML](#) document for submitting a user's information.

An HTML form includes different types of input for different data submissions.

Example

```
1 <form>
2   Name: <input type="text">
3   Age: <input type="number">
4   <input type="submit" value="Submit">
5 </form>
```

 Try It

Output

Name: Age: Submit

<input> tag

The `<input>` tag is used to create an input component in the web pages. It needs a `type` attribute to tell the browser what type of data this input component will accept.

The default value of `type` attribute is `text`. The type attribute can have many different value as shown in the list:

- `type="text"`
- `type="number"`
- `type="email"`
- `type="password"`
- `type="file"`
- `type="submit"`

Example

```
1 <form>
2   Name: <input type="text"><br>
3   Age: <input type="number"><br>
4   Email: <input type="email"><br>
5   Password: <input type="password"><br>
6   Id proof: <input type="file"><br>
7   <input type="submit" value="Submit">
8 </form>
```

 Try it

Output

<label> tag

The `<label>` tag defines a caption for an item on the webpage. It is generally used for input elements.

The label text with input elements is not only visually associated but also programmatically associated. When you click the text of the label element its corresponding input activates.

There are 2 ways to associate a label tag with another element:

1. Use `for` an attribute in the label tag and give the same value to the `ID` of the element you want to associate with.
2. Nest the other elements inside the label tag.

Example

```

1 <p>Click on the label tag to activate the corresponding element.</p>
2 <form>
3   <!-- Add label method 1 -->
4   <label for="name">Name:</label>
5   <input type="text" id="name"><br>
6   <!-- Add label method 2 -->
7   <label>Age:
8     <input type="number">
9   </label>
10  </form>

```

 Try it

Output

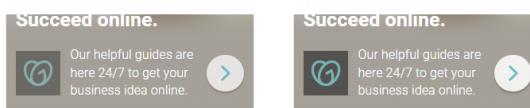
Click on the label tag to activate the corresponding element.

Name:

Age:

<textarea> tag

The `<textarea>` tag defines a multiline user input component. It allows the user to adjust its size.



It is generally used to receive comments, feedback, or reviews from users.

Example

```

1 <form>
2   <label for="feedback">Feedback:</label>
3   <textarea id="feedback"></textarea><br>
4   <input type="submit" value="submit">
5 </form>

```

3 | </form>

Try It

Output

Feedback:

submit

<option> tag

The `<option>` tag defines a item to be selected in `<select>`, `<optgroup>` or `<datalist>` elements.

<select> tag

The `<select>` tag defines a control for a menu to choose one element from multiple options.

You can associate a label tag with it. When you click the control a menu will open from which you can choose one item.

Example

```
1 <label for="lang">Choose one to start: </label>
2 <select id="lang">
3   <option value="HTML">HTML</option>
4   <option value="CSS">CSS</option>
5   <option value="javascript">JavaScript</option>
6 </select>
```

Try It

Output

Choose one to start:

<optgroup> tag

The `<optgroup>` tag is used to create a group of option in the `<select>` tag.

Example

```
1 <label for="lang">Choose one to start: </label>
2 <select id="lang">
3   <optgroup label="Web Design">
4     <option value="HTML">HTML</option>
5     <option value="CSS">CSS</option>
6   </optgroup>
7   <optgroup label="Web Development">
8     <option value="javascript">JavaScript</option>
9     <option value="Python">Python</option>
10    <option value="PHP">PHP</option>
11  </optgroup>
12 </select>
```

Try It

Output

Choose one to start:

<fieldset> tag

The `<fieldset>` tag is used to group several labels and inputs in a form.

Using `<legend>` tag in it clearly defines the group in the form.

<legend> tag

The `<legend>` tag defines a caption for the content of its parent element.

Example

```
1 <form>
2   <fieldset>
3     <legend>Personal data</legend>
4     <label>Name: <input type="text"></label>
5     <label>Age: <input type="number"></label>
6   </fieldset>
7   <fieldset>
8     <legend>Academic data</legend>
9     <label>Degree: <input type="text"></label>
10    <label>Percentage: <input type="number"></label>
11  </fieldset>
12  <br>
13  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
14 </form>
```

[Try It](#)

Output

Personal data

Name: Age:

Academic data

Degree: Percentage:

<datalist> tag

The `<datalist>` tag defines a control that lets you choose one item from a menu and gives you the ability to submit something other than the menu item.

Example

```
1 <form>
2   <label>Choose or submit your own language:</label>
3   <input list="languages">
4   <datalist id="languages">
5     <option value="HTML">HTML</option>
6     <option value="CSS">CSS</option>
7     <option value="JS">JS</option>
8   </datalist>
9   </label>
10 </form>
```

[Try It](#)

Output

Choose or submit your own language:

<button> tag

The `<button>` tag is used to create a clickable button in HTML, that can trigger some event or submit a form.

In a form when you give `type="submit"` then it becomes submit button for the form.

Example

```
1 <form>
2   <label>Name: <input type="text"></label><br>
3   <button type="submit">Submit the form</button>
```

```
3 | <button type="button" value="Submit the form">Submit
```

[Try It](#)

Output

Name:

[Submit the form](#)

<table> tag

The `<table>` tag is used to create a table in HTML to represent tabular data on the webpage.

Only `<table>` tag does not create a table, a table has many components like head, rows, table data, etc and each component is created by its own tag which you will learn further in the section.

Example

```
1 | <table border="1">
2 |   <thead>
3 |     <tr>
4 |       <th>Name</th>
5 |       <th>Age</th>
6 |     </tr>
7 |   </thead>
8 |   <tr>
9 |     <td>John</td>
10 |    <td>30</td>
11 |   </tr>
12 |   <tr>
13 |     <td>Jeany</td>
14 |    <td>34</td>
15 |   </tr>
16 | </table>
```

[Try It](#)

Output

Name	Age
John	30
Jeany	34

<thead> tag

The `<thead>` tag is used to define a row in a table that represents the head of a table.

Example

```
1 | <table border="1">
2 |   <thead>
3 |     <tr>
4 |       <th>Name</th>
5 |       <th>Age</th>
6 |     </tr>
7 |   </thead>
8 | </table>
```

[Try It](#)

Output

Name	Age
------	-----

<tbody> tag

The `<tbody>` tag is used to encapsulate a set of rows in a table which represents the body part of a table.

Even if you do not use the `<tbody>` tag in your browser automatically adds it to the table.



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Example

```
1 <table border="1">
2   <thead>
3     <tr>
4       <th>Name</th>
5       <th>Age</th>
6     </tr>
7   </thead>
8   <tbody>
9     <tr>
10    <td>John</td>
11    <td>30</td>
12  </tr>
13  <tr>
14    <td>Jeany</td>
15    <td>34</td>
16  </tr>
17 </tbody>
18 </table>
```

[Try It](#)

Output

Name	Age
John	30
Jeany	34

<tfoot> tag

The `<tfoot>` tag is used to summarise all the rows at the end of the table.

Example

```
1 <table border="1">
2   <thead>
3     <tr>
4       <th>Product</th>
5       <th>Price</th>
6     </tr>
7   </thead>
8   <tbody>
9     <tr>
10    <td>Potato</td>
11    <td>40</td>
12  </tr>
13  <tr>
14    <td>Milk</td>
15    <td>20</td>
16  </tr>
17 </tbody>
18 <tfoot>
19  <tr>
20    <td>Total</td>
21    <td>60</td>
22  </tr>
23 </tfoot>
24 </table>
```

[Try It](#)

Output

Product	Price
Potato	40
Milk	20
Total	60

<tr> tag

The `<tr>` tag is used to create a row of cells in a table. For each row create a new `<tr>` tag.

The rows are populated with either `<th>` tag or `<td>` tag.

Example

```
1 <table border="1">
2   <tr> <th>Name</th><th>Age</th> </tr>
3   <tr> <td>John</td><td>30</td> </tr>
4   <tr> <td>Jeany</td><td>34</td> </tr>
5 </table>
```

[Try It](#)

Output

Name	Age
John	30
Jeany	34

<th> tag

The `<th>` tag is used to define a header cells.

Example

```
1 <table border="1">
2   <tr>
3     <th>Name</th>
4     <th>Age</th>
5   </tr>
6   <tr>
7     <td>John</td>
8     <td>30</td>
9   </tr>
10  <tr>
11    <td>Jeany</td>
12    <td>34</td>
13  </tr>
14 </table>
```

[Try It](#)

Output

Name	Age
John	30
Jeany	34

<td> tag

The `<td>` tag is used to create a cell to contain table data.

Example

```
1 <table border="1">
2   <tr>
3     <th>Name</th>
4     <th>Age</th>
5   </tr>
6   <tr>
7     <td>John</td>
8     <td>30</td>
9   </tr>
10  <tr>
11    <td>Jeany</td>
12    <td>34</td>
13  </tr>
14 </table>
```

 Try It

Output

Name	Age
John	30
Jeany	34

<caption> tag

The `<caption>` tag is used to create a caption for a table in HTML.

Example

```
1 <table border="1">
2   <caption>Users</caption>
3   <thead>
4     <tr>
5       <th>Name</th>
6       <th>Age</th>
7     </tr>
8   </thead>
9   <tbody>
10    <tr>
11      <td>John</td>
12      <td>30</td>
13    </tr>
14    <tr>
15      <td>Jeany</td>
16      <td>34</td>
17    </tr>
18  </tbody>
19 </table>
```

 Try It

<colgroup> tag

The `<colgroup>` tag is used to define a group of columns in the table.

<col> tag

The `<col>` tag defines a column in a table..

Example

```
1 <style>
2   .special {
3     background-color: pink;
4   }
5 </style>
6
7 <table border="1">
8   <colgroup>
9     <col>
```

```

10   <col span="2" class="special">
11 </colgroup>
12 <thead>
13   <tr>
14     <th>Name</th>
15     <th>Age</th>
16     <th>salary</th>
17   </tr>
18 </thead>
19 <tbody>
20   <tr>
21     <td>John</td>
22     <td>30</td>
23     <td>2000$</td>
24   </tr>
25   <tr>
26     <td>Jeany</td>
27     <td>34</td>
28     <td>2400$</td>
29   </tr>
30 </tbody>
31 </table>

```

 Try It

Output

Name	Age	salary
John	30	2000\$
Jeany	34	2400\$

<audio> tag

The `<audio>` tag is used to embed an audio file on a web page.

The `src` attribute specifies the location of the audio file.

You can use control attributes to specify the audio file to be played, the volume, and the playback rate.

It may contain multiple `<source>` tags to specify multiple audio formats.

Example

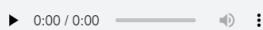
```

1 <audio controls src="audio.mp3"></audio>
2
3 <!-- Multiple audio formats -->
4 <audio controls>
5   <source src="audio.mp3">
6   <source src="audio.ogg">
7   <source src="audio.wav">
8 </audio>

```

 Try It

Output



<video> tag

The `<video>` tag is used to embed a media player that supports video playback on a web page.

Even for `<audio>` media files you can use the `<video>` tag but you should use the `<audio>` tag for `<audio>` media files.

The `src` attribute specifies the location of the video file.

You can use control attributes to specify the video file to have controls like play, pause, stop, volume, etc.

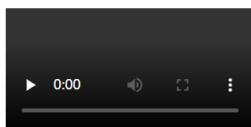
It may contain multiple `<source>` tags to specify multiple video formats.

Example

```
1 <video controls src="video.mp4"></video>
2
3 <!-- Multiple video formats -->
4 <video controls>
5   <source src="video.mp4">
6   <source src="video.ogg">
7   <source src="video.webm">
8 </video>
```

 Try It

Output



<track> tag

The `<track>` tag is used to embed a track in a media file. It is used to specify the location of the track in a media file.

The `src` attribute specifies the location of the track file.

The `srlang` attribute specifies the language of the track.

The `kind` attribute specifies the kind of track. It can be `subtitles`, `captions`, `descriptions`, `chapters`, etc. It is optional.

The `label` attribute specifies a label to be displayed in the user interface.

```
1 <track srclang="en">
2   <source src="subtitle.vtt">
3 </track>
```

<source> tag

The `<source>` tag is used to provide multiple media formats for pictures, audio, and video.

It is an [empty element](#) and does not have any content.

It is generally used to provide the same media file in different formats or resolutions.

```
1 <video controls>
2   <source src="video.mp4" type="video/mp4">
3   <source src="video.webm" type="video/webm">
4   <source src="video.ogv" type="video/ogg">
5 </video>
```

<meta> tag

The `<meta>` tag is used to specify metadata about the document.

The `meta` tag is used to specify metadata at the document level.

The `name` attribute specifies the name of the metadata and the `content` attribute specifies the content of the metadata.

It is used to specify the document author, title, description, keywords, etc.

It is used in the `<head>` section of the document.

```
1 <meta charset="UTF-8">
2 <meta name="author" content="John Doe">
```

```
3 | <meta name="description" content="This is a sample document.">
4 | <meta name="keywords" content="sample, document, test">
5 | <meta name="copyright" content="Copyright © 2013 John Doe">
6 | <meta name="robots" content="index, follow">
7 | <meta name="revisit-after" content="1 days">
8 | <meta name="rating" content="general">
9 | <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0, user-s
```

<style> tag

The `<style>` tag is used to add internal CSS styles to the document.

Generally, it is placed in the `<head>` section of the document but can be used anywhere in the document.

```
1 | <style>
2 |   p {
3 |     color: red;
4 |   }
5 | </style>
```

<script> tag

The `<script>` tag is used to embed JavaScript code directly into a document.

It can also connect external JavaScript files to the HTML document using the `src` attribute.

You can use the `<script>` anywhere and any number of times in the body or head of the document.

It is generally used to include JavaScript libraries, such as jQuery, in the document.

```
1 | <script src="jquery.js"></script>
2 | <script>
3 |   alert("JavaScript code within the HTML document")
4 | </script>
```

<div> tag

The `<div>` tag is used to create a division or a section in an HTML document.

It is used to group HTML elements for styling purposes. Unless it is styled using CSS, it will not be displayed neither will have any effect on the layout of the document.

It can be used to create a header, footer, sidebar, etc.

Example

```
1 | <div class="img-card">
2 |   
3 |   <p>little cat</p>
4 | </div>
```

 Try It

Output



little cat

 tag

The `` tag is used to create a span or an inline section in a paragraph.

It is used to group a series of words or other inline elements to be styled separately.

Difference between `` and `<div>` is that `` is inline while `<div>` is block.

Example

```
1 | <p>The most important languages to learn for web development are <span class="highlight">HTML</span>, <span class="highlight">CSS</span>, and <span class="highlight">JavaScript</span>.
```

[Try It](#)

Output

```
The most important languages to learn for web development are HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.
```

<header> tag

The `<header>` tag is used to create a header for a document or section.

The header section contains a little introduction, logo, navigation, search, etc.

It is usually placed at the top of the document.

Example

```
1 | <header>
2 |   <h1>My Website</h1>
3 |   <p>Welcome to my website</p>
4 | </header>
```

[Try It](#)

Output

My Website

Welcome to my website

<main> tag

The `<main>` tag is used to create the main content area of a web page.

The main content area contains the bulk of the content.

It is usually placed in the middle of the document.

Example

```
1 | <main>
2 |   <p>This is the main content area</p>
3 | </main>
```

[Try It](#)

Output:

```
This is the main content area
```

<footer> tag

The `<footer>` tag is used to create a footer of a web page.

The footer section contains copyright, contact information, etc.

It is usually placed at the bottom of the document.

Example

```
1 <footer>
2   <p>Copyright © 2021</p>
3 </footer>
```

 Try It

Output

```
Copyright © 2021
```

<article> tag

The `<article>` tag in HTML is used to create a self-contained, stand-alone piece of content that can be used to add additional information to a document or site.

The article tag is used to group a set of related elements. All the global attributes are supported by the article tag.

Example

```
1 <article>
2   <h1>Article Heading</h1>
3   <p>This is the article content</p>
4 </article>
```

 Try It

<section> tag

The `<section>` tag in HTML is used to create a section in a document or site. It is used to group a set of related elements.

In general a section will always contain a heading and a paragraph.

Example

```
1 <section>
2   <h1>Section Heading</h1>
3   <p>This is the section content</p>
4 </section>
```

 Try It

<details> tag

The `<details>` tag in HTML is used to create a summary element for a details element.

It creates a toggle button that can be used to open and close the details element.

<summary> tag

The `<summary>` tag in HTML is used to create a summary element for a details element.

It creates a summary element for a details element.

Example

```
1 | <details>
2 |   <summary>This is the summary</summary>
3 |   <p>This is the details content</p>
4 | </details>
```

 Try It

Output

▶ This is the summary

Conclusion

The HTML tags are the basic building blocks of the web page. They are used to create the structure of the web page.

Each tag has a specific purpose and can be used in different ways.

Some of the tags are used to create the structure of the web page and some are used to create the content of the web page. A complete useful HTML tags list is discussed in this section.

If you are struggling with your HTML code, you can address experts online to get [HTML homework help](#) of any complexity.

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