**HTML TAGS**

Semantic – Elements with meaning.

Example : <form>,<table>,<article>

Non-Semantic – Elements with meaning.

Example : <span>,<div>,<b>,<i>

1. Paragraph

<p>A headline is the title of a newspaper story, printed in large letters at the top of the story, especially on the front page. </p>

The <p> tag defines a paragraph.

Browsers automatically add a single blank line before and after each <p> element.

The <p> tag is used to define paragraphs of text.

1. Headlines

<h1>Head line 1</h1>

<h2>Head line 2</h2>

<h3>Head line 3</h3>

<h4>Head line 4</h4>

<h5>Head line 5</h5>

<h6>Head line 6</h6>

Used for heading

1. Sub – superscripted script

The <sub> tag defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H2O.

1. Sup - The <sup> tag defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW[1].
2. <em>- tag is By default, the visual result is the same. The main difference between these two tag is that the <em> tag semantically emphasizes on the important word or section of words while <i> tag is just offset text conventionally styled in italic to show alternative mood or voice.
3. <i>- italic ,<b>- bold , <strong>-same as bold but emphasize the text as <em> tag.
4. <ul>- Unordered list assign with symbols

<ul>

           <li>moto</li>

      <li>hello</li> <li>moto</li>

      </ul>

Output:

* moto
* hello
* moto

1. <ol>-ordered list

<ol>

            <li>heloo</li><li>moto </li>

          <li>heloo</li>

      </ol>

Output:

1. heloo
2. moto
3. heloo
4. <pre>-tag is preformatted how u type inside this tag is displayed as it is.
5. <dl>- Description list , <dt>- Term , <dd> - Description

     <dl>

            <dt>name</dt>         <dd>Varsan</dd>

            <dd>sakthi</dd>

        </dl>

1. <table> - to create a table
2. <th>-table header
3. <td>-table data
4. Rowspan – occupies down
5. Colspan-occupies right
6. <fieldset>

<legend>Feedback</legend>

<input type="checkbox" value="sex-male" id="yes">

<label for="yes">Male</label>

<input type="checkbox" value="sex-female" id="yes">

<label for="yes">FeMale</label>

</fieldset>

To create a outline table a what is inside the legend tag will be displayed in the fieldset.

1. <img src=” enter img url or image name as in system”>
2. <input >- to get a input from user , by various types like text,number,time,date,month,etc,.
3. Value – inside input tag we use value to give a description of anything that user selected like in radio button,checkbox,etc,..
4. <figure> and <figcaption>- inside the figure tag we can give img tag . and inside the figcaption tag we can give description about image.
5. <address>-address can be stored in cursive form.
6. <article> - inside this tag we can use <h>,<p> like this , instead we can use <div> it will provide same result but <article> tag is semantic.
7. <base>-it is held with head tag , the <base> tag is set to "https://www.example.com/", and the relative links (page1.html and page2.html) will be resolved relative to this base URL. As a result, when users click on the links, they will be directed to "https://www.example.com/page1.html" and "https://www.example.com/page2.html," respectively.

<a href="page1.html">Page 1</a>

<!-- Another relative link using the base URL -->

<a href="page2.html">Page 2</a>