

Researching HTML Elements



[_ \(https://github.com/learn-co-curriculum/dsc-researching-html-elements\)](https://github.com/learn-co-curriculum/dsc-researching-html-elements)

[\(https://github.com/learn-co-curriculum/dsc-researching-html-elements/issues/new/choose\)](https://github.com/learn-co-curriculum/dsc-researching-html-elements/issues/new/choose)

Introduction

When writing HTML you might encounter tags that are new to you. When searching for technical help, you have to be careful about which sources you trust. This is a skill you will build over time but you'll get an overview of some good practices here.

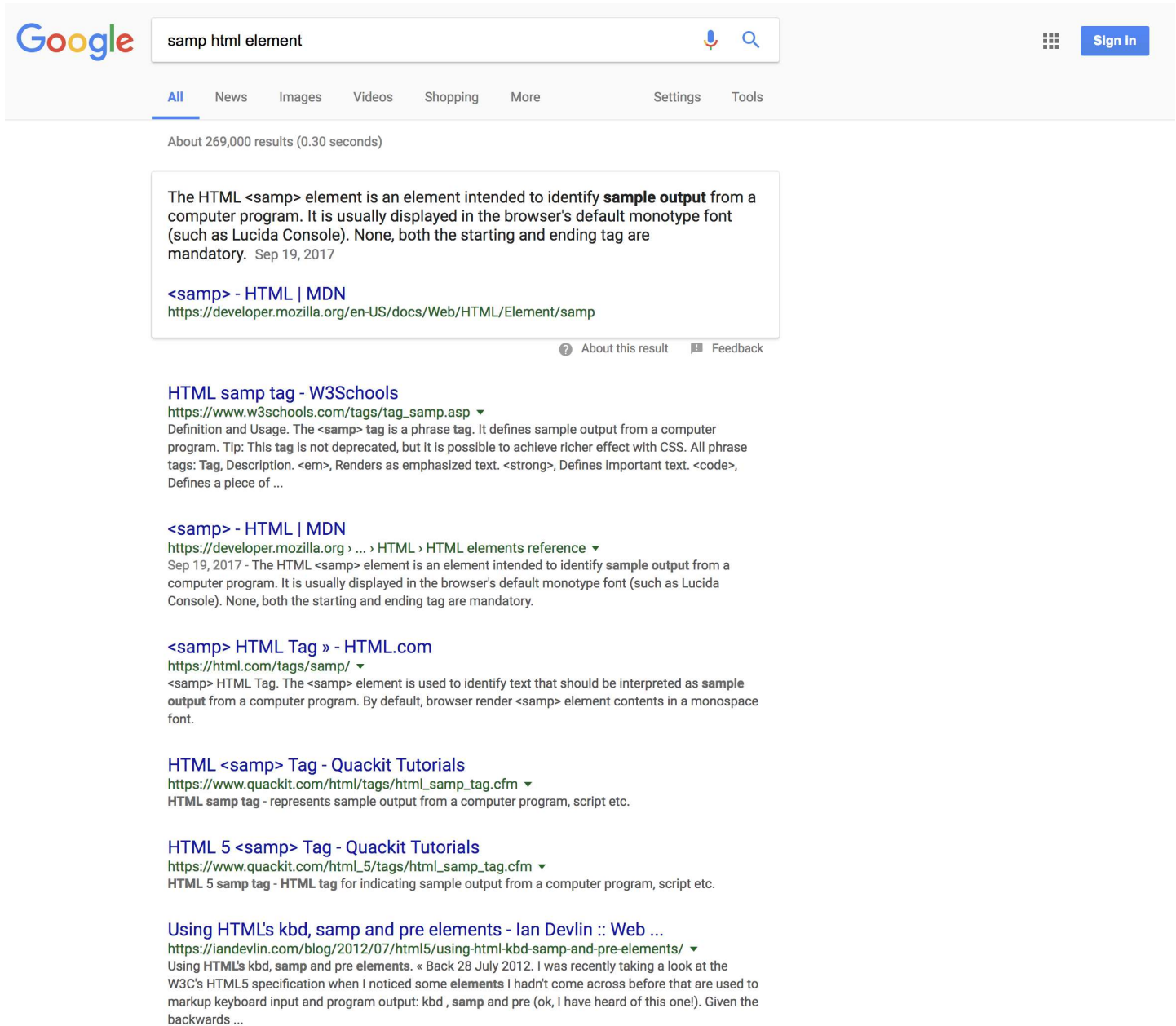
Objectives

You will be able to:

- Use search engines as resources to find information
- Compare multiple resources to find the best source

Use Search Engines as Resources to Find Information

Let's say in your research, you come across an unfamiliar HTML element like `<samp>`. You can google `samp html element`, and you will find an endless list of results to choose from. Sometimes resources can be outdated, biased, or inaccurate. It's important to filter through the results to find the best one.



The screenshot shows a Google search for "samp html element". The search bar is at the top with the Google logo on the left and a "Sign in" button on the right. Below the search bar are tabs for "All", "News", "Images", "Videos", "Shopping", "More", "Settings", and "Tools". The search results show "About 269,000 results (0.30 seconds)". A knowledge panel on the right provides information about the HTML <samp> element, stating it is used to identify sample output from a computer program and is displayed in a monospace font. It also includes a link to the MDN documentation. Below the knowledge panel, several search results are listed, including links to W3Schools, MDN, HTML.com, Quackit Tutorials, and a blog post by Ian Devlin.

Google

samp html element

Sign in

All News Images Videos Shopping More Settings Tools

About 269,000 results (0.30 seconds)

The HTML <samp> element is an element intended to identify **sample output** from a computer program. It is usually displayed in the browser's default monospace font (such as Lucida Console). None, both the starting and ending tag are mandatory. Sep 19, 2017

<samp> - HTML | MDN
<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/samp>

About this result Feedback

HTML samp tag - W3Schools
https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_samp.asp ▾
Definition and Usage. The <samp> tag is a phrase tag. It defines sample output from a computer program. Tip: This tag is not deprecated, but it is possible to achieve richer effect with CSS. All phrase tags: Tag, Description. , Renders as emphasized text. , Defines important text. <code>, Defines a piece of ...

<samp> - HTML | MDN
<https://developer.mozilla.org> > ... > HTML > HTML elements reference ▾
Sep 19, 2017 - The HTML <samp> element is an element intended to identify **sample output** from a computer program. It is usually displayed in the browser's default monospace font (such as Lucida Console). None, both the starting and ending tag are mandatory.

<samp> HTML Tag » - HTML.com
<https://html.com/tags/samp/> ▾
<samp> HTML Tag. The <samp> element is used to identify text that should be interpreted as sample output from a computer program. By default, browser render <samp> element contents in a monospace font.

HTML <samp> Tag - Quackit Tutorials
https://www.quackit.com/html/tags/html_samp_tag.cfm ▾
HTML samp tag - represents sample output from a computer program, script etc.

HTML 5 <samp> Tag - Quackit Tutorials
https://www.quackit.com/html_5/tags/html_samp_tag.cfm ▾
HTML 5 samp tag - HTML tag for indicating sample output from a computer program, script etc.

Using HTML's kbd, samp and pre elements - Ian Devlin :: Web ...
<https://iandevlin.com/blog/2012/07/html5/using-html-kbd-samp-and-pre-elements/> ▾
Using HTML's kbd, samp and pre elements. « Back 28 July 2012. I was recently taking a look at the W3C's HTML5 specification when I noticed some elements I hadn't come across before that are used to markup keyboard input and program output: kbd, samp and pre (ok, I have heard of this one!). Given the backwards ...

Observe And Identify Relevant Information

Your instinct might be to open the first result. You should be pickier. Sometimes the result has "gamed" the search engine and unfairly influenced the ranking. It's recommended that you open the top **five** results and review them critically.

It's also advisable to trust sites that are affiliated with building or defining the technologies more than blogs or other resources. In the HTML world, the Mozilla Developer Network (MDN) is an extremely trustworthy site. In fact, it's likely the best HTML and CSS documentation source on the internet.

<samp>

Languages

Edit

Jump to: [Attributes](#) [Example](#) [Specifications](#) [Note](#) [Browser compatibility](#) [See also](#)[Web technology for developers](#) > [HTML](#) > [HTML elements reference](#) > [<samp>](#)

Related Topics

[<a>](#)
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[<q>](#)
[<rp>](#)
[<rt>](#)
[<rtc>](#)
[<ruby>](#)
[<s>](#)
[<samp>](#)
[<small>](#)
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The HTML **<samp>** element is an element intended to identify sample output from a computer program. It is usually displayed in the browser's default monospace font (such as Lucida Console).

Content categories	Flow content, phrasing content, palpable content.
Permitted content	Phrasing content.
Tag omission	None, both the starting and ending tag are mandatory.
Permitted parents	Any element that accepts phrasing content.
Permitted ARIA roles	Any
DOM interface	HTMLElement

Attributes

This element only includes the [global attributes](#).

Example

Regular text, followed by sample output, and then regular text again.

```
1 | <p>The diet-tracking app said: <samp>You're not eating your veggies</samp> and that was true</p>
```

Result

The diet-tracking app said: You're not eating your veggies. and that was true.

Compare Multiple Resources To Find The Best Source

If you go back to the search results, you'll see that the first result, in this case, is [W3schools](#). A site, like W3schools, for example, can be used as an additional resource for garnering understanding. It even includes interactive examples, creating a sandbox environment for experimentation.

In this case, between MDN and W3schools, you should get a good sense of how to use the **<samp>** element.

Summary

The web is a constantly evolving entity. As we build more ambitious products or learn from our collective needs and mistakes, the industry will continually update the HTML specifications.

Researching referencing documentation can be scary at first, but it's a primary skill for data scientists. Don't be afraid to practice technical searches. It's a *skill* that you will get better at with practice.

Most importantly, don't feel like *not knowing everything by heart* means you can't be a data scientist. The greatest data scientists we know are constantly admitting what they don't know, finding the latest news, using the answer they found and moving on.

How do you feel about this lesson?



Have specific feedback?

[Tell us here! \(https://github.com/learn-co-curriculum/dsc-researching-html-elements/issues/new/choose\)](https://github.com/learn-co-curriculum/dsc-researching-html-elements/issues/new/choose)