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**META**

**Front End Professional Development Certificate**

**Semantic HTML cheat sheet**

There are hundreds of semantic tags available to help describe the meaning of your HTML documents. Below is a cheat sheet with some of the most common ones you’ll use in this course and in your development career.

**Sectioning tags**

Use the following tags to organize your HTML document into structured sections.

<header>

The header of a content section or the web page. The web page header often contains the website branding or logo.

<nav>

The navigation links of a section or the web page.

<footer>

The footer of a content section or the web page. On a web page, it often contains secondary links, the copyright notice, privacy policy and cookie policy links.

<main>

Specifies the main content of a section or the web page.

<aside>

A secondary set of content that is not required to understand the main content.

<article>

An independent, self-contained block of content such as a blog post or product.

<section>

A standalone section of the document that is often used within the body and article elements.

<details>

A collapsed section of content that can be expanded if the user wishes to view it.

<summary>

Specifies the summary or caption of a <details> element.

<h1><h2><h3><h4><h5><h6>

Headings on the web page. <h1> indicates the most important heading whereas <h6> indicates the least important.

**Content tags**

<blockquote>

Used to describe a quotation.

<dd>

Used to define a description for the preceding <dt> element.

<dl>

Used to define a description list.

<dt>

Used to describe terms inside <dl> elements.

<figcaption>

Defines a caption for a photo image.

<figure>

Applies markup to a photo image.

<hr>

Adds a horizontal line to the parent element.

<li>

Used to define an item within a list.

<menu>

A semantic alternative to <ul> tag.

<ol>

Defines an ordered list.

<p>

Defines a paragraph.

<pre>

Used to represent preformatted text. Typically rendered in the web browser using a monospace font.

<ul>

Unordered list

**Inline tags**

<a>

An anchor link to another HTML document.

<abbr>

Specifies that the containing text is an abbreviation or acronym.

<b>

Bolds the containing text. When used to indicate importance use <strong> instead.

<br>

A line break. Moves the subsequent text to a new line.

<cite>

Defines the title of creative work (for example a book, poem, song, movie, painting or sculpture). The text in the <cite> element is usually rendered in italics.

<code>

Indicates that the containing text is a block of computer code.

<data>

Indicates machine-readable data.

<em>

Emphasizes the containing text.

<i>

The containing text is displayed in italics. Used to indicate idiomatic text or technical terms.

<mark>

The containing text should be marked or highlighted.

<q>

The containing text is a short quotation.

<s>

Displays the containing text with a strikethrough or line through it.

<samp>

The containing text represents a sample.

<small>

Used to represent small text, such as copyright and legal text.

<span>

A generic element for grouping content for CSS styling.

<strong>

Displays the containing text in bold. Used to indicate importance.

<sub>

The containing text is subscript text, displayed with a lowered baseline.

<sup>

The containing text is superscript text, displayed with a raised baseline.

<time>

A semantic tag used to display both dates and times.

<u>

Displays the containing text with a solid underline.

<var>

The containing text is a variable in a mathematical expression.

**Embedded content and media tags**

<audio>

Used to embed audio in web pages.

<canvas>

Used to render 2D and 3D graphics on web pages.

<embed>

Used as a containing element for external content provided by an external application such as a media player or plug-in application.

<iframe>

Used to embed a nested web page.

<img>

Embeds an image on a web page.

<object>

Similar to <embed> but the content is provided by a web browser plug-in.

<picture>

An element that contains one <img> element and one or more <source> elements to offer alternative images for different displays/devices.

<video>

Embeds a video on a web page.

<source>

Specifies media resources for <picture>, <audio> and<video> elements.

<svg>

Used to define Scalable Vector Graphics within a web page.

**Table tags**

<table>

Defines a table element to display table data within a web page.

<thead>

Represents the header content of a table. Typically contains one <tr> element.

<tbody>

Represents the main content of a table. Contains one or more <tr>elements.

<tfoot>

Represents the footer content of a table. Typically contains one <tr> element.

<tr>

Represents a row in a table. Contains one or more <td> elements when used within <tbody> or <tfoot>. When used within <thead>, contains one or more <th> elements.

<td>

Represents a cell in a table. Contains the text content of the cell.

<th>

Defines a header cell of a table. Contains the text content of the header.

<caption>

Defines the caption of a table element.

<colgroup>

Defines a semantic group of one or more columns in a table for formatting.

<col>

Defines a semantic column in a table.