ROOT

<html> The html element represents the root of an html document. All other elements must be inside the declaration of this element.

Document MetaData

<base> The base element specifies the base URL of all the URL’s to be used within the document

<link> The link element indicates the connection between the current document and an external file which the document references.

<meta> The meta element represents metadata.

<style> The style element contains style or design information related to the document.

<title> The title element contains the title of the document which is displayed on the browser tab of the html document.

Content Sectioning

<address> The address element shows contact information for the nearest body or article, if no body or article is found, it applies to the whole document.

<article> The article element represents a self-contained composition in a document which is supposed to be distributable or reusable.

<aside> The aside element represents a section or part of the document which is connected to the main content of the document.

<footer> The footer element represents a footer for the nearest sectioning content or root element.

<h1-h6> These elements handle the size of the contents declared inside them.

<header> The header element represents introductory or a basic description of the document.

<hgroup> The hgroup element represents a multi-level heading for a particular section or document.

<nav> The nav element represents a link that redirects to a part of the same page it contains.

<section> The section element defines section elements such as chapters, headers, footers, etc. or any other section of the document.

Text Content

<dd> The dd element indicates the description of a <dl> of the list.

<div> The div element encapsulates other elements and divides the html into sections.

<dl> The dl element defines a description list.

<dt> The dt element identifies a term in a description list.

<figcaption> The figcaption element represents the caption of a figure.

<figure> The figure element represents self-contained content associated with the <figcaption> element.

<hr> The hr element represents a break for a paragrapch-level element.

<li> The li element is used to represent an item in a list.

<main> The main element represents the main content of the <body> of a document or application.

<ol> The ol element represents an ordered list of items.

<p> The p element represents a paragraph.

<pre> The pre element represents pre-formatted text. It displays the text in the way it was typred in the html document.

<ul> The ul element represents an unordered list of items.

Inline Text Semantics

<a> The a element creates a hyperlink to another html page.

<abbr> The abbr element represents an abbreviation and provides a full description of the <title> tag.

<b> The b element sets text to be bold.

<bdi> The bdi element separates a specific part of text that can be formatted in a different way than the text inside it.

<bdo> The bdo element is used to override the format of the current text selected.

<br> The br element produces a line break.

<cite> The cite element represents the references used in a certain part of the document.

<code> The code element represents a small portion of computer code.

<data> The data element links content with a machine-readable translation.

<dfn> The dfn element represents the defining instance of a term.

<em> The em element marks text that has stress emphasis.

<i> The I element represents a range of text that is set off from normal text.

<kbd> The kbd element represents user input.

<mark> The mark element represents highlighted text.

<q> The q element indicates that the enclosed text is a short inline quotation.

<rp> The rp element provides fall-back options in case that the browser does not support <ruby> elements.

<rt> The rt element represents pronunciation of characters.

<rtc> The rtc elemnt represents annotations of characters presented inside ruby elements.

<ruby> The ruby element is used to show pronunciation of East Asian Characters.

<s> The s element makes text with a strikethrough.

<samp> The samp element is an element used to identify sample output.

<small> The small element makes the text font one size smaller.

<span> The span element is an inline container for phrasing content.

<strong> The strong element displays text in bold.

<sub> The sub element displays text in a lower case size.

<sup> The sup element displays text in a higher case size.

<time> The time element represents the time in Gregorian Calendar.

<u> The u element displays text with an underline

<var> The var element represents a variable in mathematical expression.

<wbr> the wbr element represents a word break.

Image and Multimedia

<area> The area element defines a clickable spot on an image.

<audio> The audio element allows insertion of audio into the document.

<img> The img element allows insertion of an image into the document.

<map> The map element is used with the <area> tag to specify the pixels of the are that will be clickable.

<track> The track element is the child of a media element.

<video> the video element allows insertion of videos into the the document.

Embedded Content

<embed> The embed element is used for importing an external application to the document.

<object> The object element is an external resource treated as an image.

<param> The param element defines the parameters to an <object> element.

<source> The source element specifies multiple media sources in the application.

Scripting

<canvas> The canvas element is used to draw graphics and animations.

<noscript> The noscript element defines a section in the document if the browser does not support it.

<script> The script element is used to embed an executable script.

Demarcating Edits

<del> The del element represents a range of text that has been deleted in the document.

<ins> The ins element represents a range of text that has been added to the document.

Table content

<caption> The caption element describes the title of a table.

<col> The col element defines a column within a table.

<colgroup> The colgroup element defines a group of columns within a table.

<table> The table element represents tabular data.

<tbody> The tbody element groups <tr> elements together.

<td> The td element defines a cell of a table.

<tfoot> The tfoot element defines a set of rows from the table that has been summarized.

<th> The th element defines the cell as a header.

<thead> The thead element defines a set of rows defining the head of columns.

<tr> The tr element defines a row of cells in a table.

Forms

<button> The button element represents a button that the user can click.

<datalist> The datalist element contains a set of <option> elements that represent values available for other controls.

<fieldset> The fieldset element is used to group several controls and labels within a web form.

<form> The form element represents controls that submit information to the server.

<input> The input element is used to create forms for web-based forms for the user.

<label> The label element represent the caption of an item in the UI.

<legend> The legend element represents a caption for the parent <fieldset>.

<meter> The meter element represents a fractional or scalar value.

<optgroup> The optgroup element creates a group of options within the <select> element.

<option> The option element is used to represent items in lists.

<output> The output element represents the result of a user action.

<progress> The progress element represents the completion of a task displayed in a progress bar.

<select> The select element represents menu options.

<textarea> The textarea represents multi-line text editing.

Interactive Elements

<details> The details element is used where the user can retrieve information.

<dialog> The dialog element represents a dialog box.

<menu> The menu element represents a list of commands a user can activate.

<menuitem> The menuitem element represents a command the user can invoke using a popup menu.

<summary> The summary element is used as content for the <details> element.

Web Components

<shadow> The shadow element is used as a DOM insertion port.

<slot> The slot element is used as a placeholder inside a web component.