

each item. The description list is created using <dl> element. The <dl> element is used in conjunction with the <dt> element which specify a term, and the <dd> element which specify the term's definition.

What is description li

An HTML description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term. The HTML description list is represented as <dl>. Lists in HTML are used for specifying particular information in list form.

We will show an example about that

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>HTML Definition List</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <dl>
      <dt><b>HTML</b></dt>
      <dd>This stands for Hyper Text Markup Language</dd>
      <dt><b>HTTP</b></dt>
      <dd>This stands for Hyper Text Transfer Protocol</dd>
    </dl>
  </body>
</html>
```

We can classified tags into 2 types

1-Semantic

2- non-Semantic

The formatting tags are divided into two groups: physical tags, that are used to style the text (visual appearance of the text) and logical or semantic tags that add semantic value to the text parts

Semantic HTML tags are tags that define the meaning of the content they contain. For example, tags like `<header>`, `<article>`, and `<footer>` are semantic HTML tags. They clearly indicate the role of the content they contain. On the other hand, tags like `<div>` and `` are typical examples of non-semantic HTML elements.

Elements such as `<header>` , `<footer>` and `<article>` are all considered semantic because they accurately describe the purpose of the element and the type of content that is inside them.

Why Do I Need to Use Semantic HTML Tags?

Besides the obvious reason that semantic HTML tags are easier to read and understand—for example, by web developers reviewing the code—there are two more specific reasons why you should always use semantic tags.

Accessibility

Types of HTML Semantic Tags

Semantic tags can define different parts of a webpage.

Let's take a look at the most common semantic HTML elements, divided into two categories based on their usage:

HTML semantic tags for structure

HTML semantic tags for text

HTML Semantic Tags for Structure

Many semantic HTML tags communicate the layout of a page.

These “structural” tags were introduced when HTML4 got upgraded to HTML5. That's why they're also commonly known as semantic HTML5 tags or semantic HTML5 elements.

semantic html elements

Here's a full list:

`<header>`: The header tag defines content that should be considered the introductory information of a page or section

`<nav>`: The navigation tag is used for navigation links. It can be nested within the `<header>` tag, but secondary navigation `<nav>` tags are also commonly used elsewhere on the page.

`<main>`: This tag contains the main content (also called the body) of a page. There should be only one tag per page.

`<article>`: The article tag defines content that could stand independently of the page or site it's on. It does not necessarily mean a “blog post.” Think of it more as “an article of clothing”—a self-contained item that can be used in various contexts.

`<section>`: Using `<section>` is a way of grouping nearby content of a similar theme. A section tag differs from an article tag. It isn't necessarily self-contained, but it forms part of something else.

`<aside>`: An aside element defines content that's less important. It's often used for sidebars—areas that add complementary but nonessential information.

`<footer>`: You use `<footer>` at the bottom of a page. It usually includes contact information, copyright information, and some site navigation.

HTML Semantic Tags for Text

The semantic HTML tags for text are HTML tags that—besides the formatting—also convey the semantic function of the text they contain.

Here are some of the most common examples:

`<h1>` (heading): The H1 tag marks the top level heading. There's usually only one H1 heading per page.

`<h2>` to `<h6>` (subheadings): The subheadings of various levels of importance. There can be multiple headings of the same level on a single page.

`<p>` (paragraph): A standalone paragraph of text.

`<a>` (anchor): Used to mark up a hyperlink from one page to another.

`` (ordered list): A list of items that are displayed in a particular order, starting with bullet points. One `` (list item) tag contains a single item in the list.

`` (unordered list): A list of items that do not need to be displayed in a particular order, starting with ordinal numbers. One `` (list item) tag contains a single item of the list.

`<q>` / `<blockquote>`: A quotation of the text. Use

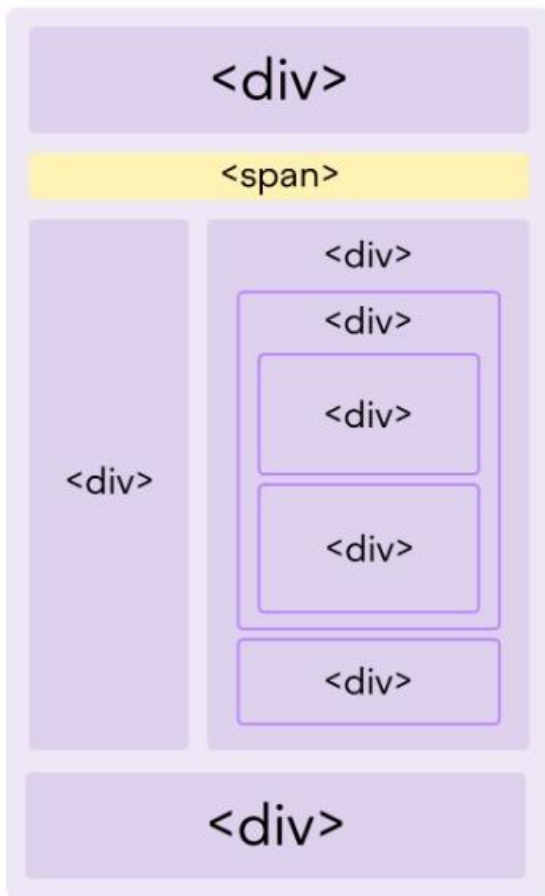
`<blockquote>` for long, multi-line quotations and `<q>` for shorter, inline quotations.

`` (emphasis): Used for text that should be emphasized.

`` (strong emphasis): Used for text that should be strongly emphasized.

`<code>`: A block of computer code.

Non-Semantic HTML



Semantic HTML

