Tabla UNICODE – caracteres especiales HTML <https://unicode-table.com/es/>

The <html> element is the *main root* and the <body> element is the *sectioning root*

## Document metadata

Metadata contains information about the page. This includes information about styles, scripts and data to help software ([search engines](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/search_engine), [browsers](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/Browser), etc.) use and render the page. Metadata for styles and scripts may be defined in the page or link to another file that has the information.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Element | Description |
| [<link>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/link) | Specifies relationships between the current document and an external resource. Possible uses for this element include defining a relational framework for navigation. This element is most used to link to [style sheets](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/CSS). |
| [<meta>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/meta) | The **<meta> element** represents [metadata](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/Metadata) that cannot be represented by other HTML meta-related elements, like [<base>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/base), [<link>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/link), [<script>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/script), [<style>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/style) or [<title>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/title). |
| [<style>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/style) | Contains style information for a document, or part of a document. |

## Content sectioning

Content sectioning elements allow you to organize the document content into logical pieces. Use the sectioning elements to create a broad outline for your page content, including header and footer navigation, and heading elements to identify sections of content.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Element | Description |
| [<address>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/address) | Indicates that the enclosed HTML provides contact information for a person or people, or for an organization. Supplies contact information for its nearest [<article>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/article) or [<body>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/body) ancestor; in the latter case, it applies to the whole document. |
| [<article>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/article) | Represents a self-contained composition in a document, page, application, or site, which is intended to be independently distributable or reusable (e.g., in syndication). Examples include: a forum post, a magazine or newspaper article, or a blog entry. |
| [<aside>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/aside) | Represents a portion of a document whose content is only indirectly related to the document's main content. |
| [<footer>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/footer) | Represents a footer for its nearest [sectioning content](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Guide/HTML/Sections_and_Outlines_of_an_HTML5_document#Defining_Sections_in_HTML5) or [sectioning root](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Guide/HTML/Sections_and_Outlines_of_an_HTML5_document#Sectioning_root) element. A footer typically contains information about the author of the section, copyright data or links to related documents. |
| [<header>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/header) | Represents introductory content, typically a group of introductory or navigational aids. It may contain some heading elements but also other elements like a logo, a search form, an author name, and so on. |
| [<h1>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/h1), [<h2>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/h2), …, [<h6>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/h6) | Represent six levels of section headings. <h1> is the highest section level and <h6> is the lowest. |
| [<hgroup>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/hgroup) | Represents a multi-level heading for a section of a document. It groups a set of [<h1>–<h6>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/Heading_Elements) elements. |
| [<nav>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/nav) | Represents a section of a page whose purpose is to provide navigation links, either within the current document or to other documents. Common examples of navigation sections are menus, tables of contents, and indexes. |
| [<section>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/section) | Represents a standalone section — which doesn't have a more specific semantic element to represent it — contained within an HTML document. |

## HTML Formatting Elements

* <b> - Bold text
* <strong> - Important text
* <i> - Italic text
* <em> - Emphasized text
* <mark> - Marked text
* <small> - Small text
* <del> - Deleted text
* <ins> - Inserted text
* <sub> - Subscript text
* <sup> - Superscript text
* <abbr> 🡪Defines an abbreviation or acronym
* <address> 🡪Defines contact information for the author/owner of a document
* <bdo> 🡪Defines the text direction
* <blockquote> 🡪Defines a section that is quoted from another source
* <cite> 🡪Defines the title of a work

**<bdo** **dir =** **"rtl"** **>**This text will be written from right to left**</bdo>**

The HTML **<q>** element defines a short quotation. Browsers usually insert quotation marks around the <q> element.

**Note:** Browsers display <strong> as <b>, and <em> as <i>. However, there is a difference in the meaning of these tags: <b> and <i> defines bold and italic text, but <strong> and <em> means that the text is "important".

## Semantic tags

Las etiquetas <section> y <article> deben llevar dentro etiquetas <h>. Si me interesa que la información del contenido de texto, es decir lo que pone dentro de los <h>, sea indexado por google es necesario poner etiquetas semánticas. Las <section> y <article> pueden tener sub-sections y sub-articles dentro de ellos y deben tener etiquetas de texto h en correlación con sus niveles.

<header>

<main>

* <section>
  + <article>

<aside>

<footer>

* <small>

Etiquetas <strong> </strong> y <em> </em> sirven para encerrar palabras dentro de los <h> para que google lo indexe con más prioridad o importancia: palabras clave. Por defecto **strong** lo pinta en negrita a y *em en cursiva*, pero se puede cambiar en CSS.

## Inline text semantics

Use the HTML inline text semantic to define the meaning, structure, or style of a word, line, or any arbitrary piece of text.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Element | Description |
| [<a>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/a) | (anchor) Creates a hyperlink to other web pages, files, locations within the same page, email addresses, or any other URL. |
| [<abbr>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/abbr) | Represents an abbreviation and optionally provides a full description for it. If present, the [title](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Global_attributes#attr-title) attribute must contain this full description and nothing else. |
| [<b>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/b) | The **Bring Attention To element** (**<b>**) is used to draw the reader's attention to the element's contents, which are not otherwise granted special importance. |
| [<bdi>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/bdi) | (bidirectional isolation) Isolates a span of text that might be formatted in a different direction from other text outside it. |
| [<bdo>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/bdo) | The **HTML Bidirectional Text Override element** (**<bdo>**) overrides the current directionality of text, so that the text within is rendered in a different direction. |
| [<br>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/br) | Produces a line break in text (carriage-return). It is useful for writing a poem or an address, where the division of lines is significant. |
| [<cite>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/cite) | Is used to describe a reference to a cited creative work, and must include either the title or the URL of that work. |
| [<code>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/code) | Displays its contents styled in a fashion intended to indicate that the text is a short fragment of computer code. |
| [<data>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/data) | Links a given content with a machine-readable translation. If the content is time- or date-related, the [<time>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/time) element must be used. |
| [<dfn>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/dfn) | The **HTML Definition element** (**<dfn>**) is used to mark the usage instance of the enclosed term which is itself included within the definition of that term. |
| [<em>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/em) | Marks text that has stress emphasis. The <em> element can be nested, with each level of nesting indicating a greater degree of emphasis. |
| [<i>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/i) | Represents a range of text that is set off from the normal text for some reason, for example, technical terms, foreign language phrases, or fictional character thoughts. It is typically displayed in italic type. |
| [<kbd>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/kbd) | Represents user input and produces an inline element displayed in the browser's default monospace font. |
| [<mark>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/mark) | Represents highlighted text, i.e., a run of text marked for reference purpose, due to its relevance in a particular context. |
| [<nobr>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/nobr) | The non-standard, *obsolete* HTML <nobr> element prevents the text it contains from automatically wrapping accross multiple lines, potentially resulting in the user having to scroll horizontally to see the entire width of the text. |
| [<q>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/q) | Indicates that the enclosed text is a short inline quotation. Most modern browsers implement this by surrounding the text in quotation marks. |
| [<s>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/s) | Renders text with a strikethrough, or a line through it. Use the <s> element to represent things that are no longer relevant or no longer accurate. However, <s> is not appropriate when indicating document edits; for that, use the [<del>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/del) and [<ins>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/ins) elements, as appropriate. |
| [<samp>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/samp) | Is an element intended to identify sample output from a computer program. It is usually displayed in the browser's default monotype font (such as Lucida Console). |
| [<small>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/small) | Makes the text font size one size smaller (for example, from large to medium, or from small to x-small) down to the browser's minimum font size. In HTML5, this element is repurposed to represent side-comments and small print, including copyright and legal text, independent of its styled presentation. |
| [<span>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/span) | Is a generic inline container for phrasing content, which does not inherently represent anything. It can be used to group elements for styling purposes (using the class or id attributes), or because they share attribute values, such as lang. |
| [<strong>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/strong) | Gives text strong importance and is typically displayed in bold. |
| [<sub>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/sub) | Defines a span of text that should be displayed, for typographic reasons, lower, and often smaller, than the main span of text. |
| [<sup>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/sup) | Defines a span of text that should be displayed, for typographic reasons, higher, and often smaller, than the main span of text. |
| [<time>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/time) | Represents either a time on a 24-hour clock or a precise date in the [Gregorian calendar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gregorian_calendar) (with optional time and timezone information). |
| [<u>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/u) | Renders text with an underline, a line under the baseline of its content. |
| [<var>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/var) | Represents a variable in a mathematical expression or a programming context. |
| [<wbr>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/wbr) | Represents a word break opportunity—a position within text where the browser may optionally break a line, though its line-breaking rules would not otherwise create a break at that location. |

## Demarcating edits

These elements let you provide indications that specific parts of the text have been altered.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Element | Description |
| [<del>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/del) | Represents a range of text that has been deleted from a document. |
| [<ins>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/ins) | Represents a range of text that has been added to a document. |

## Text content

Use HTML text content elements to organize blocks or sections of content placed between the opening [<body>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/body) and closing </body> tags. Important for [accessibility](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/accessibility) and [SEO](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/SEO), these elements identify the purpose or structure of that content.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Element | Description |
| [<blockquote>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/blockquote) | Indicates that the enclosed text is an extended quotation. Usually, this is rendered visually by indentation. A URL for the source of the quotation may be given using the **cite** attribute, while a text representation of the source can be given using the [<cite>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/cite) element. |
| [<dd>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/dd) | Provides the details about or the definition of the preceding term ([<dt>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/dt)) in a description list ([<dl>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/dl)). |
| [<div>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/div) | The **HTML Content Division element** (**<div>**) is the generic container for flow content. It has no effect on the content or layout until styled using CSS. |
| [<dl>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/dl) | Represents a description list.The element encloses a list of groups of terms (specified using the [<dt>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/dt) element) and descriptions. (provided by [<dd>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/dd) elements). Common uses for this element are to implement a glossary or to display metadata (a list of key-value pairs). |
| [<dt>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/dt) | Specifies a term in a description or definition list, and as such must be used inside a [<dl>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/dl) element. |
| [<figcaption>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/figcaption) | Represents a caption or a legend associated with a figure or an illustration described by the rest of the data of the [<figure>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/figure) element which is its immediate ancestor. |
| [<figure>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/figure) | Represents self-contained content, frequently with a caption ([<figcaption>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/figcaption)), and is typically referenced as a single unit. |
| [<hr>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/hr) | Represents a thematic break between paragraph-level elements (for example, a change of scene in a story, or a shift of topic with a section); historically, this has been presented as a horizontal rule or line. |
| [<li>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/li) | Is used to represent an item in a list. It must be contained in a parent element: ([<ol>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/ol)), ([<ul>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/ul)), or ([<menu>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/menu)). In menus and unordered lists, list items are usually displayed using bullet points. In ordered lists, they are usually displayed with an ascending counter on the left, such as a number or letter. |
| [<main>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/main) | Represents the main content of the [<body>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/body) of a document, portion of a document, or application. The main content area consists of content that is directly related to, or expands upon the central topic of, a document or the central functionality of an application. |
| [<ol>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/ol) | Represents an ordered list of items, typically rendered as a numbered list. |
| [<p>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/p) | Represents a paragraph of text. |
| [<pre>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/pre) | Represents preformatted text which is to be presented exactly as written in the HTML file. |
| [<ul>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/ul) | Represents an unordered list of items, typically rendered as a bulleted list. |

## Image and multimedia

HTML supports various multimedia resources such as images, audio, and video.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Element | Description |
| [<area>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/area) | Defines a hot-spot region on an image, and optionally associates it with a [hypertext link](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/Hyperlink). This element is used only within a [<map>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/map) element. |
| [<audio>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/audio) | The **HTML <audio> element** is used to embed sound content in documents. It may contain one or more audio sources, represented using the src attribute or the [<source>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/source) element; the browser will choose the most suitable one. It can also be the destination for streamed media, using a [MediaStream](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/MediaStream). |
| [<img>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/img) | Embeds an image into the document. |
| [<map>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/map) | Is used with [<area>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/area) elements to define an image map (a clickable link area). |
| [<track>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/track) | Is used as a child of the media elements [<audio>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/audio) and [<video>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/video). It lets you specify timed text tracks (or time-based data), for example to automatically handle subtitles. The tracks are formatted in [WebVTT format](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Web_Video_Text_Tracks_Format) (.vtt files) — Web Video Text Tracks. |
| [<video>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/video) | Use the **HTML <video> element** to embed video content in a document. |

## Scripting

In order to create dynamic content and Web applications, HTML supports the use of scripting languages, most prominently JavaScript. Certain elements support this capability.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Element | Description |
| [<canvas>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/canvas) | Use the **HTML <canvas> element** with either the [canvas scripting API](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Canvas_API) or the [WebGL API](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/WebGL_API) to draw graphics and animations. |
| [<noscript>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/noscript) | Defines a section of HTML to be inserted if a script type on the page is unsupported or if scripting is currently turned off in the browser. |
| [<script>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/script) | Is used to embed or reference executable code; this is typically used to embed or refer to JavaScript code. |

## Embedded content

In addition to regular multimedia content, HTML can include a variety of other content, even if it's not always easy to interact with.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Element | Description |
| [<applet>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/applet) | The *obsolete* **HTML Applet Element** **(<applet>)** embeds a Java applet into the document; this element has been deprecated in favor of [<object>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/object). |
| [<embed>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/embed) | Embeds external content at the specified point in the document. This content is provided by an external application or other source of interactive content such as a browser plug-in. |
| [<noembed>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/noembed) | The **<noembed>** element is an *obsolete*, non-standard way to provide alternative, or "fallback", content for browsers that do not support the [<embed>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/embed) element or do not support the type of [embedded content](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Guide/HTML/Content_categories#Embedded_content) an author wishes to use. |
| [<object>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/object) | Represents an external resource, which can be treated as an image, a nested browsing context, or a resource to be handled by a plugin. |
| [<param>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/param) | Defines parameters for an [<object>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/object) element. |
| [<picture>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/picture) | Serves as a container for zero or more [<source>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/source) elements and one [<img>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/img) element to provide versions of an image for different display device scenarios. |
| [<source>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/source) | Specifies multiple media resources for the [<picture>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/picture), the [<audio>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/audio) element, or the [<video>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/video) element. It is an empty element. It is commonly used to serve the same media content in [multiple formats supported by different browsers](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Media_formats_supported_by_the_audio_and_video_elements). |

## Table content

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Element | Description |
| [<caption>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/caption) | Specifies the caption (or title) of a table, and if used is always the first child of a [<table>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/table). |
| [<col>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/col) | Defines a column within a table and is used for defining common semantics on all common cells. It is generally found within a [<colgroup>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/colgroup) element. |
| [<colgroup>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/colgroup) | Defines a group of columns within a table. |
| [<table>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/table) | Represents tabular data — that is, information presented in a two-dimensional table comprised of rows and columns of cells containing data. |
| [<tbody>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/tbody) | Groups one or more [<tr>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/tr) elements as the body of a [<table>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/table) element. |
| [<td>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/td) | Defines a cell of a table that contains data. It participates in the table model. |
| [<tfoot>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/tfoot) | Defines a set of rows summarizing the columns of the table. |
| [<th>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/th) | Defines a cell as header of a group of table cells. The exact nature of this group is defined by the [scope](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/th#attr-scope) and [headers](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/th#attr-headers) attributes. |
| [<thead>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/thead) | The **HTML <thead> element** defines a set of rows defining the head of the columns of the table. |
| [<tr>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/tr) | Specifies that the markup contained inside the <tr> block comprises one row of a table, inside which the [<th>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/th) and [<td>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/td) elements create header and data cells, respectively, within the row. |

## Interactive elements

HTML offers a selection of elements which help to create interactive user interface objects.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Element | Description |
| [<details>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/details) | Is used as a disclosure widget from which the user can retrieve additional information. |
| [<dialog>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/dialog) | Represents a dialog box or other interactive component, such as an inspector or window. |
| [<menu>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/menu) | Represents a group of commands that a user can perform or activate. This includes both list menus, which might appear across the top of a screen, as well as context menus, such as those that might appear underneath a button after it has been clicked. |
| [<menuitem>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/menuitem) | Represents a command that a user is able to invoke through a popup menu. This includes context menus, and menus that might be attached to a menu button. |
| [<summary>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/summary) | Is used as a summary, caption, or legend for the content of a [<details>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/details) element. |

## Web Components

Web Components is an HTML-related technology which makes it possible to, essentially, create and use custom elements as if it were regular HTML. In addition, you can create custom versions of standard HTML elements.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Element | Description |
| [<content>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/content) | The **HTML <content> element**—an obsolete part of the [Web Components](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Web_Components) suite of technologies—was used inside of [Shadow DOM](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Web_Components/Shadow_DOM) as an [insertion point](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/insertion_point), and wasn't meant to be used in ordinary HTML. |
| [<element>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/element) | The obsolete **HTML <element> element** was part of the [Web Components](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Web_Components) specification; it was intended to be used to define new custom DOM elements. |
| [<shadow>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/shadow) | The **HTML <shadow> element**—an obsolete part of the [Web Components](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Web_Components) technology suite—was intended to be used as a shadow DOM [insertion point](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/insertion_point). You might have used it if you have created multiple shadow roots under a shadow host. It is not useful in ordinary HTML. |
| [<slot>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/slot) | The **HTML <slot> element**—part of the [Web Components](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Web_Components) technology suite—is a placeholder inside a web component that you can fill with your own markup, which lets you create separate DOM trees and present them together. |
| [<template>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/template) | The **HTML <template> element** is a mechanism for holding client-side content that is not to be rendered when a page is loaded but may subsequently be instantiated during runtime using JavaScript. |

## Forms

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Element | Description |
| [<button>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/button) | Represents a clickable button, which can be used in [forms](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Forms), or anywhere in a document that needs simple, standard button functionality. |
| [<datalist>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/datalist) | Contains a set of [<option>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/option) elements that represent the values available for other controls. |
| [<fieldset>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/fieldset) | Is used to group several controls as well as labels ([<label>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/label)) within a web form. |
| [<form>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/form) | Represents a document section that contains interactive controls to submit information to a web server. |
| [<input>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/input) | Is used to create interactive controls for web-based forms in order to accept data from the user. |
| [<label>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/label) | Represents a caption for an item in a user interface. |
| [<legend>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/legend) | Represents a caption for the content of its parent [<fieldset>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/fieldset). |
| [<meter>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/meter) | Represents either a scalar value within a known range or a fractional value. |
| [<optgroup>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/optgroup) | Creates a grouping of options within a [<select>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/select) element. |
| [<option>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/option) | Is used to define an item contained in a [<select>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/select), an [<optgroup>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/optgroup), or a [<datalist>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/datalist) element. As such, <option> can represent menu items in popups and other lists of items in an HTML document. |
| [<output>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/output) | Is a container element into which a site or app can inject the results of a calculation or the outcome of a user action. |
| [<progress>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/progress) | Displays an indicator showing the completion progress of a task, typically displayed as a progress bar. |
| [<select>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/select) | Represents a control that provides a menu of options: |
| [<textarea>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/textarea) | Represents a multi-line plain-text editing control. |

## FORMS

On the client side, an HTML form is nothing more than a convenient user-friendly way to configure an HTTP request to send data to a server. This enables the user to provide information to be delivered in the HTTP request.

The <form> element is a container that requires the action y method atributtes:

* The action attribute defines where the data gets sent. Its value must be a valid URL. If this attribute isn't provided, the data will be sent to the URL of the page containing the form. The action attribute also could define a PHP file (Backend language).
* The method attribute defines how data is sent. The [HTTP protocol](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/HTTP) provides several ways to perform a request, the most common of which are the *“get”* method and the “*post”* method.
  + *“Get”* is the method used by the browser to ask the server to send back a given resource: "Hey server, I want to get this resource." In this case, the browser sends an empty body. Because the body is empty, if a form is sent using this method the data sent to the server is appended to the URL. “Get” method is commonly used in filter fields when data is already stored. The browser selects this method by default.

Since the *“get”* method has been used, when submitting the form, in the browser address bar will appear the URL web address/ followed by a question mark (?) and followed by the name/value pairs, each one separated by an ampersand (&). This name/value pairs are the pieces of data passed to the server.

HTTP request looks like:

1. GET /?say=Hi&to=Mom HTTP/1.1
2. Host
   * In the “*post”* method the browser asks to the server for a response that takes into account the data provided in the body of the HTTP request: "Hey server, take a look at this data and send me back an appropriate result." If a form is sent using this method, the data is appended to the body of the HTTP request. The “*post”* method works to store, create or delete data and is used in register forms. When the form is submitted using the “*post”* method, no data is appended to the URL, and the HTTP request looks like so, with the data included in the request body instead:
3. POST / HTTP/1.1
4. Host: foo.com
5. Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
6. Content-Length: 13
7. say=Hi&to=Mom

The Content-Type header indicates the type of resource sent to the server, and the Content-Length header indicates the size of the body. We'll discuss these headers later on. <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Forms/Sending_and_retrieving_form_data>

### The <fieldset> and <legend> elements

The [<fieldset>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/fieldset) element is a convenient way to create groups of widgets that share the same styling and/or semantic purposes. Down below, a [<legend>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/legend) element is nested into the [<fieldset>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/fieldset) included just below the opening <fieldset> tag. The text content of the [<legend>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/legend) formally describes the purpose of the [<fieldset>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/fieldset). It is included inside.

**<form>**

**<fieldset>  
 <legend>**Fruit juice size**</legend>**

**<p>**

**<label for="size1" >**Small**</label>**

**<input type="radio" name="size" id="size1" value="small" />**

**</p>**

**<p>**

**<label for="size2" >**Medium**</label>**

**<input type="radio" name="size" id="size2" value="medium" />**

**</p>**

**<p>**

**<label for="size3" >**Large**</label>**

**<input type="radio" name="size" id="size3" value="large" />**

**</p>**

**</fieldset>**

**</form>**

When reading the above form, a screen reader will speak "Fruit juice size small" for the first widget, "Fruit juice size medium" for the second, and "Fruit juice size large" for the third.

**Each time you have a set of radio buttons, you ought to nest them inside a** [**<fieldset>**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/fieldset) **element.** There are other use cases, and in general the [<fieldset>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/fieldset) element can also be used to section a form. The [<fieldset>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/fieldset) element is one of the key elements for building accessible forms and improve the usability; however it is your responsibility not to abuse it. If possible, each time you build a form, try to listen to how a screen reader interprets it.

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Forms/How_to_structure_an_HTML_form>

It is possible to click the label to activate the corresponding widget, in all browsers. This is useful for examples like text inputs, where you can click the label as well as the input to focus it, but it is especially useful for radio buttons and checkboxes — the hit area of such a control can be very small, so it is useful to make it as big as possible.

**There is an example of a structured form**

As you can see in the example, it's common practice to wrap a label and its widget with a [<div>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/div) element. [<p>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/p) elements are also commonly used, as are HTML lists (the latter is most common for structuring multiple checkboxes or radio buttons).

In addition to the [<fieldset>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/fieldset) element, it's also common practice to use HTML titles (e.g. [<h1>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/h1), [<h2>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/h2)) and sectioning (e.g. [<section>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/section)) to structure a complex form

This has each separate section of functionality contained in [<section>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/section) elements, and a [<fieldset>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/fieldset) to contain the radio buttons.

**<form>**

**<h1>**Payment form**</h1>**

**<p>**Required fields are followed by **<strong><abbr** **title**=**"required">**\***</abbr></strong>.</p>**

**<section>**

**<h2>**Contact information**</h2>**

**<fieldset>**

**<legend>**Title**</legend>**

**<ul>**

**<li>**

**<label** **for**=**"title1">**

**<input** **type**=**"radio" id**=**"title1"** **name**=**"title" value**=**"M" />**

Mister

**</label>**

**</li>**

**<li>**

**<label** **for**=**"title2">**

**<input** **type**=**"radio" id**=**"title2" name**=**"title"** **value**=**"Ms" />**

Miss

**</label>**

**</li>**

**</ul>**

**</fieldset>**

**<p>**

**<label** **for**=**"name">**

**<span>**Name: **</span>**

**<strong><abbr** **title**=**"required">**\***</abbr></strong>**

**</label>**

**<input** **type**=**"text" id**=**"name" name**=**"username" />**

**</p>**

**<p>**

**<label** **for**=**"mail">**

**<span>**E-mail: **</span>**

**<strong><abbr** **title**=**"required">**\***</abbr></strong>**

**</label>**

**<input** **type**=**"email" id**=**"mail"** **name**=**"usermail"/>**

**</p>**

**<p>**

**<label for**=**"pwd">**

**<span>**Password: **</span>**

**<strong><abbr** **title**=**"required">**\***</abbr></strong>**

**</label>**

**<input** **type**=**"password" id**=**"pwd" name**=**"password"/>**

**</p>**

**</section>**

**<section>**

**<h2>**Payment information**</h2>**

**<p>**

**<label** **for**=**"card">**

**<span>**Card type:**</span>**

**</label>**

**<select** **id**=**"card" name**=**"usercard">**

**<option** **value**=**"visa">**Visa**</option>**

**<option** **value**=**"mc">**Mastercard**</option>**

**<option** **value**=**"amex">**American Express**</option>**

**</select>**

**</p>**

**<p>**

**<label** **for**=**"number">**

**<span>**Card number:**</span>**

**<strong><abbr** **title**=**"required">**\***</abbr></strong>**

**</label>**

**<input** **type**=**"text" id**=**"number" name**=**"cardnumber" />**

**</p>**

**<p>**

**<label** **for**=**"date">**

**<span>**Expiration date:**</span>**

**<strong><abbr** **title**="required"**>**\***</abbr></strong>**

**<em>**formatted as mm/yy**</em>**

**</label>**

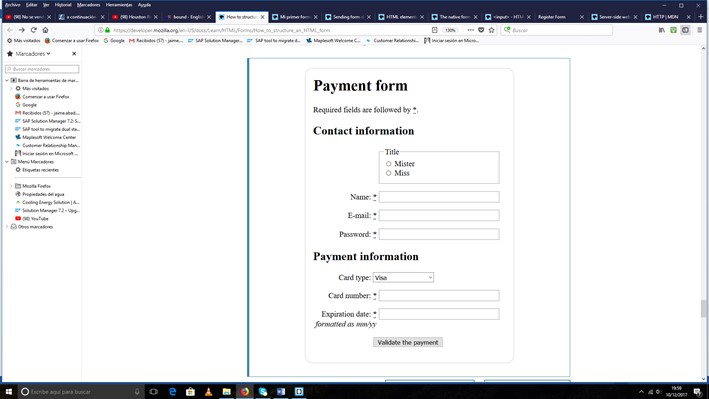
**<input** **type**=**"text"** **id**=**"date" name**=**"expiration" />**

**</p>**

**</section>**

**<p> <button** **type**=**"submit">**Validate the payment**</button> </p>**

**</form>**



The <input> element of a form has to contain the name and type attributes, with the exception of the <input> type “*submit*”. The content of the name attribute contains information for the Backend server, but is not displayed to the user. The id attribute contains information for the browser. The id attribute is needed by the <label> element. The correct way to bound a <label> to an <input> is adding the for attribute in the label with the id value of the corresponding input. The id attribute is also required when the element is going to be used again in JavaScript. If the browser does not understand the type, it sets type=”text” by default.

**Types “email”, “url” and “number”.** These are validation data inputs as they require a specific format. The e-mail has the attribute maxlength=”255”, the number has the attributes min y max. It's also possible to let the user type several e-mail addresses into the same input (separated by commas) by including the [multiple](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/input#attr-multiple) attribute.

**Type “hidden”.** Along with two more attributes: (name & value). This input is ridden by the backend code embedded and matched with the HTML. The hidden input can be understood as a class that allow the Backend server to show/display different forms without changing the url. When the user makes click on the submit button, all inputs declared within the form are sent to the action with the method.

**<input type="number">** (and other types, like **range**) can also take a step attribute, which specifies what increment the value will go up or down by when the input controls are used (like the up and down number buttons).

**Type “slider”.** Adding the step attribute, which can also be with the input type number.

**Type “date”.** Creates a widget or field for the date. It only requires the name attribute.

**Type “password”.** The difference with the text type is that the browser renders asterisks.

The **<input type="range">** defines a control for entering a number whose exact value is not important (like a slider control). Default range is 0 to 100. However, you can set restrictions on what numbers are accepted with the min, max, and step attributes:

### Checkable items.

Checkable items are widgets whose state you can change by clicking on them. There are two kinds of checkable item: the **check box** and the **radio button**. Both use the [checked](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/input#attr-checked) attribute to indicate whether the widget is checked by default or not. For most form widgets, once the form is submitted all widgets that have a [name](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/input#attr-name) attribute are sent, even if no value has been filled out. In the case of checkable items, their values are sent only if they are checked. If they are not checked, nothing is sent, not even their name.

It is recommended to surround each list of related items in a [<fieldset>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/fieldset), with a [<legend>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/legend) providing an overall description of the list. Each individual pair of [<label>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/label)/[<input>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/input) elements should be contained in its own list item (or similar). You also need to provide values for these kinds of inputs inside the value attribute if you want them to be meaningful — if no value is provided, check boxes and radio buttons are given a value of *on.*

**Type “radio”.** Generates option boxes or posible answers. Setting the same name to all options, they will be mutually exclusive, in other case, multiple options could be answered. The id of each <input type=”radio” has to be unique and the <label for=”” can be pointing to any of them. Each radio input requires the attribute value for the Backend Server. When the form is sent, only the value of the checked radio button is sent. If none of them are checked, the whole pool of radio buttons is considered to be in an unknown state and no value is sent with the form.

**Type “checkbox”.** Including the checked attribute makes the checkbox checked automatically when the page loads.

The required attribute should be declared only in the first option. This attribute is new at HTML 5, it allows to set a mandatory input without any JavaScript function needed.

With the disabled attribute, the input or widet is rendered but disabled (grey out) until the user make the required action. Options will be load from the Backend server. Depending on the case, all options could be load from the beginning or only the needed options for the user at the moment he requires them.

**Autocomplete box.**

You can provide suggested, automatically-completed values for form widgets using the [<datalist>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/datalist) element with some nested child [<option>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/option) elements to specify the values to display. The data list is then bound to a text field (usually an <input> element) using the [list](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/input#attr-list) attribute.

Once a data list is affiliated with a form widget, its options are used to auto-complete text entered by the user; typically, this is presented to the user as a drop-down box listing possible matches for what they've typed into the input.

**<label for="myFruit">**What's your favorite fruit?**</label>**

**<input type="text" name="myFruit" id="myFruit" list="mySuggestion">**

**<datalist id="mySuggestion">**

**<option>**Blackberry**</option>**

**<option>**Blueberry**</option>**

**<option>**Lemon**</option>**

**<option>**Lychee**</option>**

**<option>**Peach**</option>**

**<option>**Pear**</option>**

**</datalist>**

**Type “search”.** The main difference between a text field and a search field is that search fields are rendered with rounded corners, and/or given an "x" to press to clear the entered value. However, there is another added feature worth noting: ¡¡their values can be automatically saved to be auto completed across multiple pages on the same site!!

### Special widgets

<Textarea> Renders a text box. HTML attributes cols y rows are equivalent to widht y length in CSS. Textarea accepts br, <input type=”text” does not.

<Select> Is a dropdown, the options are defined nested into the select and they will be rendered in the same order as they were declared in HTML. Each <option> require the value attribute, named by the Backend programmer. The required attribute would be redundant as the first option is selected by default before any action of the user.

The [<option>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/option) elements can also be nested inside [<optgroup>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/optgroup) elements to create visually associated groups of values. By default, a select box only lets the user select a single value. By adding the [multiple](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/select#attr-multiple) attribute to the [<select>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/select) element, you can allow users to select several values, by using the default mechanism provided by the operating system (e.g. holding Ctrl and clicking multiple values). **Note:** In the case of multiple choice select boxes, the select box no longer displays the values as drop-down content — instead, they are all displayed at once inside box, in a list.

<select> and <textarea> are widgets of a form without the type attribute as they are not inputs. The closing tag </select> is needed as the element have the options nested inside. Textarea element has also a closing tag as it brings the possiblity of type a previously selected text between tags. <textarea>*by default this element is filled with this text* </textarea>. <input> element has only an openning tag. To close the input element add a "slash **/** " and > at the end.

Text field with several lines need some customized styles for themselves. By default, a <textarea> element is *inline-block*. In order to align it with the <label>, we must change the css property **vertical-align** =”top”

Letting the user to send the information can be done by an <input> type= “*submit*” or by the element <button> type = “*submit*”.

There are three possible types for a button: submit, reset, o button.

* Clicking a submit button, the information is sent to the url defined by the action.
* The reset button sets all form widgets to its default value.
* A click in a button type button... ¡do nothing! This button is used for JavaScript purposes.

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Forms/The_native_form_widgets>

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

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Forms/Sending_and_retrieving_form_data>

## Validation

When an element is valid:

* The element matches the [**:valid**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/:valid) CSS pseudo-class; this will let you apply a specific style to valid elements.
* If the user tries to send the data, the browser will submit the form, provided there is nothing else stopping it from doing so (e.g., JavaScript).

When an element is invalid:

* The element matches the [**:invalid**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/:invalid) CSS pseudo-class.
* The browser will block the form and display an error message.

### Validating against a regular expression

Another very common validation feature is the [**pattern**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/input#attr-pattern) attribute, which expects a [**Regular Expression**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/JavaScript/Guide/Regular_Expressions) as its value. A regular expression (regex) is a pattern that can be used to match character combinations in text strings, so they are ideal for form validation (as well as variety of other uses in JavaScript). Regexs are quite complex and we do not intend to teach you them exhaustively in this article.

Below are some examples to give you a basic idea of how they work:

* a — matches one character that is a (not b, not aa, etc.)
* abc — matches a, followed by b, followed by c.
* a\* — matches the character a, zero or more times (+ matches a character one or more times).
* [^a] — matches one character that is **not** a.
* a|b — matches one character that is a or b.
* [abc] — matches one character that is a, b, or c.
* [^abc] — matches one character that is **not** a, b, or c.
* [a-z] — matches any character in the range a–z, lower case only (you can use [A-Za-z] for lower and upper case, and [A-Z] for upper case only).
* a.c — matches a, followed by any character, followed by c.
* a{5} — matches a, 5 times.
* a{5,7} — matches a, 5 to 7 times, but no less or more.

You can use numbers and other characters in these expressions too, such as:

* [ -] — matches a space or a dash.
* [0-9] — matches any number in the range 0 to 9.

You can combine these in pretty much any way you want, specifying different parts one after the other:

* [Ll].\*k — A single character that is an upper or lowercase L, followed by zero or more characters of any type, followed by a single lowercase k.
* [A-Z][A-Za-z' -]+ — A single upper case character followed by one or more characters that are an upper or lower case letter, a dash, an apostrophe, or a space. This could be used to validate the city/town names of English-speaking countries, which need to start with a capital letter, but don't contain any other characters. Examples from the UK include Manchester, Ashton-under-lyne, and Bishop's Stortford.
* [0-9]{3}[ -][0-9]{3}[ -][0-9]{4} — A simple match for a US domestic phone number — three numbers, followed by a space or a dash, followed by three numbers, followed by a space or a dash, followed by four numbers. You might have to make this more complex, as some people write their area code in parentheses, but it works for a simple demonstration.

**Note:** Some <input> element types do not need a [**pattern**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/input#attr-pattern) attribute to be validated. Specifying the **email type** for example validates the inputted value against a regular expression matching a well-formed email address (or a comma-separated list of email addresses if it has the [**multiple**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/input#attr-multiple)attribute). Fields with the **url type** automatically require a properly-formed URL.

**Note**: The <textarea> element does not support the [**pattern**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/input#attr-pattern) attribute.

### Constraining the length of the entries

All text fields created by (<input> or <textarea>) can be constrained in size using the **minlength** and [**maxlength**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/input#attr-maxlength) attributes. For number fields (i.e. <input type="number">), the **min** and max attributes also provide a validation constraint.

# HTML

# HTML

The tag used to define an internal style sheet and define inline styles is <style>

* The correct HTML for adding a background color is:  
  <body style=”background-color:yellow;”>
* The correct HTML for inserting a background image is:  
  <body style=”background-image:url(background.gif)”>

Hyper Text Markup Language´s web standards are made by the World Wide Web Consortium.

* HTML comments are <!—ending with -->
* In HTML, you can embed SVG elements directly into an HTML page
* Graphics defined in SVG are in XML format
* The HTML <canvas> element is used to draw graphics
* The HTML global attribute “contenteditable” is used to specify whether the content of an element should be editable or not
* The correct element to define important text is <strong>
* The correct element to define emphasized text is <em>
* The correct HTML for making a checkbox is: <input type=”checkbox”>
* The <meter> element is used to display a scalar measurement within a range
* An <iframe> is used to display a web page within a web page

*Self-closing elements* contain all the information the browser needs to render the element inside a single tag. Also, because they are single tags, they cannot wrap around raw text or other elements.

HTML documents are organized as a collection of parent-child relationships. When an element is contained inside another element, it is considered the child of that element. The child element is said to be nested inside of the parent element. Understanding this hierarchy is important, because child elements can inherit attributes from their parent element.

All HTML elements can have attributes which provide additional information about an element. Attributes are always specified in the start tag and usually come in name/value pairs like: name="value"

Style properties should be defined in the CSS sheet, although it could be set in html file using the **style** attribute followed by background color, color, **font-family** for text fonts, **font-size** for text sizes and **text-align** for text alignment.

Element <a> provides a link behaviour to its content. <a href=<http://www.w3schools.com> >W3Schools</a>. To open a web in a new tab/ browser window add the attribute target=”\_blank”

<a> links have 4 states and it is mandatory to define them in the following specific order:

1. (:link) initial state, it is not necessary to type but to define it
2. :visited means that the link has been clicked previously
3. :hover move the mouse over the element
4. :active click. (in touching devices: hover=active)

**ÍNDICE ÁRBOL:** <a href=”#id

La almohadilla sirve para ir a un punto de la propia vista, es decir del mismo archivo.

Los contenedores div se pueden subdividir, los <li> NO

<https://medium.com/level-up-web/useful-docs-and-guides-for-front-end-developers-6a13fc395783>

# RESPONSIVE

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/11605761/how-should-css3-media-queries-be-managed>

## MENUS

El menú se hace con listas para indexar en Google.

<https://medium.com/level-up-web/useful-docs-and-guides-for-front-end-developers-6a13fc395783>

## Links

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/4502633/how-to-affect-other-elements-when-a-div-is-hovered>

<http://soyfrontend.com/guia-basica-selectores-css/>

https://flukeout.github.io/

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/11605761/how-should-css3-media-queries-be-managed>

<http://graffica.info/9-principios-basicos-diseno-web-responsive/>

<https://css-tricks.com/almanac/properties/t/transform/>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/26517662/css-transform-to-rotate-an-element-in-an-oval-path>

<http://tobiasahlin.com/blog/curved-path-animations-in-css/>

<https://alistapart.com/>

Shell es la consola de comandos, y el lenguaje de programación que utiliza es bash: (pwd, cd, ls).