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# Additional Information for better communication and visuals in an HTML Page

1. Semantic tags: These tags tell the user and the browser information about the kind of elements they hold. It could be a section of a document, blogs, articles, headings, etc.

Eg: article, section, aside tags.

header tag: This usually gives links or parts of the webpage at the top. It could be the different options offered by a website, like departments of their company, etc.

footer tag: This can give information regarding the company or author itself, how to contact them, links to different webpages, etc. thus improving the quality of experience for the user.

<code> (coding snippets), <var> (coding and mathematical snippets), <var> (output snippets), etc.

1. *lang* attribute: This helps the browser by specifying the language of the page. It helps in searching and indexing the website for better results.
2. Adding the global *title* attribute: The title attribute’s value is usually read out by a screen reader when that element is come across. This usually helps a person with visual impairments. The title is also shown when you hover over it with the cursor, thus giving an idea of what to expect from clicking it. Sometimes, just icons, acronyms (<abbr> attribute>, etc. may not convey the entire meaning.

These title tags also help in optimizing searches in SEO for search engines, as keywords from here are associated with the website to give headings.

Title should contain the main keywords you’d want people to find your website with. Don’t make it too long.

1. Formatting tags: Formatting tags usually help to give more attention to a specific part of the page. It could be something important, shown by <strong>, a thought of a different kind shown by italics, footnotes shown by <sup> superscripts, more emphasis by <em>, etc.

Eg: <del>,<ins>,<s>,

This could also include arranging your content into paragraphs (<p>), articles, quotes, etc.

1. *alt* attribute: This attribute usually gives idea about what that element (image) would’ve shown ideally, but now isn’t working. Even after a break in the communication, there’s still some communication happening by showing the alt text value to the user.
2. *cite* attribute for blockquote: blockquote is used when the page has to directly quote something from a different website. You can also credit the original website by giving its link in the cite attribute. There’s also the <q> tag to add double quotes, with the cite attribute.
3. Meta description tag: This content is usually displayed under the headings for description of the website link. It gives the browser more information about the website, and also links it more.
4. Heading tags (h1 to h6): These provide the user more readability, and more attraction and time is guaranteed if these are well written.

### Meta robots tags: This gives the engagement rules between the websites and the search engines.

1. *Head* tag: This tag contains most of the tags and attributes used for browsers’ information but not the users. It contains meta information like the name of the author, its content, description, etc.
2. *img*, media: Adding visuals like images, videos, gifs, etc always help. This makes it more attractive to the user, and sometimes conveys more information than just words.