**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.