







MARK AS COMPLETE

VIEW CALENDAR #

Common Tags

HTML Tags

Common HTML Tags

There are a vast number of HTML tags you could use on your webpage, but below are listed the most common:

- <div> defines a "division of the page"
- defines a paragraph
- an inline tag for grouping text or elements
- bold text
- (i) italicized text
- <h1>, <h2>, ... <h6> these are headings, h1 is largest and h6 is smallest
-
 line break
- defines a table
-
- an ordered list
- an unordered list
- makes a hyperlink

Hyperlinks

To make a hyperlink in a webpage, use the <a> tag:

```
 Here is a <a href="www.google.com">link to Google!</a>
```

Tables

To create a table, use the following markup.
 defines a table row, defines a table cell, and is used for table headers.

```
<thead>
 Id
 Name
</thead>
1
 Alice
 2
 Bob
 3
 Charlie
```

Lists

There are two options for making lists in HTML - ordered or unordered lists. Ordered lists are defined with
 , unordered lists are defined with
 , uno

HTML5 Semantic Elements

Semantic Elements defines the meaning for the web page rather than just presentation.

- The HTML elements like <div> and are not releated to the content on the web page. This kind of elements are called as non semantic elements.
- The HTML elements like <form>, , and <article> are used to define the content and on the webpage. This kind of elements are called as semantic elements.

We will disscus about the following semantic elements that helps to define the element's purpose on the webpage:

```
<section>
<article>
<header>
<footer>
<nav>
<aside>
<figure>
<figcaption>
<details>
<mark>
<summary>
<time>
</time>
</time>
</time>
</time>
```

Section

The HTML5 <section> tag defines a thematic grouping of content. In a document, we have sections like chapters, headers, footers, introduction, content, contact information, etc.

Example

```
<section>
  <h1>Protocol</h1>
  A protocol is a standard set of rules that allow electronic devices to communicate with each other.
</section>
```

Article

The <article> element represents a section of content that forms an independent part of a document or site such as Forum post, Blog post, Newspaper article, etc.,

Example

Header

The <header> element specifies a header for a document or section.

Example

Footer

The <footer> element used to define the footer for a document or section. It contains information about the author of the document, copyright information, links to terms of use, contact information, etc.

Example

```
<footer>
  Contact information: <a href="mailto:someone@example.com">
  someone@example.com</a>.
</footer>
```

Navigation

The <nav> element is for major navigation blocks that specify a set of navigation links.

Example

Aside

The <aside> element is used to identify content that is related to the primary content of the web page. The content inside the <aside> element does not constitute the primary content of the page. For example, we can have author information, related links, related content, and advertisements.

Example

HTML figure and figcaption Elements

The <figure> element describes some flow content, optionally with a caption, that is self-contained and referenced as a single unit from the main flow of the document. The and <figcaption> elements are grouped in a <figure> element. We use the element to insert an image on the web page. To add the visual explanation of the image, we need a caption for that image. This can be achieved in the HTML5 by using <figcaption> element.

Example

```
<figure>
<img src="WorldMap.jpg" alt="WorldMap">
<figcaption>Fig1. - World Map </figcaption>
</figure>
```

Other HTML Elements

- <details> Used to add details that user can view or hide
- <mark> Used to highlight or mark the text.
- <summary> Defines a obvious heading for a <details> element
- <time> Used to add a date/time.

HTML5 Audio tag

The HTML5 (audio) element used to embed audio in a web page.

Example

In the above example, we have two tags, <audio> and <source>.

The <audio> element defines sound content and it has a controls attribute that adds audio controls, like play, pause, and volume. Any text within the <audio> and </audio> displayed on the browser only if the audio was not supported by the browser.

The <source> element defines the media resources for the audio files and it has attributes such as src and type. The src is used to specify the file format of the audio content and type specifies the media types that <audio> element supports.

The file format supported by <audio> element and respective media types are tabulated below:

File FormatMedia Type

MP3 audio/mpeg
OGG audio/ogg
WAV audio/wav

HTML5 Video tag

The <video> element used to embed a video on a web page, such as a movie clip or other video streams.

Example

HTML5 Video Attributes used in the above example are described below:

AttributeValue Description

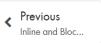
src URL Specifies the URL of the video file
controls
controls Specifies the video controls such as a play/pause button, etc
height pixels Sets the height of the video player
width pixels Sets the width of the video player

Note: Any text between the <video> and </video> tags will be displayed in browsers that do not support the <video> element.

The MIME Types supported by the <video> element is tabulated below:

FormatMIME-type

MP4 video/mp4 WebM video/webm Ogg video/ogg



Next >

Accessibility Cookies Settings

RevaturePro © Copyright 2023