#### **HTML (**HyperText Markup Language**)**

#### **Syllabus Contents :**

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* Basic HTML Elements
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* Forms and Input HTML Elements
* Images and Multimedia HTML Elements
* Link HTML Elements
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* Programming HTML Elements
* Styling HTML Elements
* Text Level Semantic HTML Elements
* Table HTML Elements

Why is HTML called?

HyperText Markup Language (HTML) is the basic scripting language used by web browsers to render pages on the world wide web.

**List of HTML Elements By Category**

An HTML element (or tag) is an individual component of an HTML document. Here below is a full list of HTML elements listed by category.

* Basic HTML Elements
* Formatting HTML Elements
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## **What is HTML?**

* HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.
* HyperText allows a user to click a link and be redirected to a new page referenced by that link. The latest version is known as [HTML5](https://html.com/html5/). (<a href= "https://www.instagram.com/direct/inbox/">Follow On Instagram</a>)
* Markup languages prepare a structure for the look or design of a page. To do this HTML uses two things: tags and **attributes**.
* HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.
* HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content.

#### **What Are HTML Tags?**

[Tags](https://html.com/tags/) are used to **mark up the start of an HTML element** and they are usually enclosed in angle brackets. An example of a tag is: <h1>.

HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element.

HTML element holds the content.

Most tags must be opened <h1> and closed </h1> in order to function.

#### **What are HTML Attributes?**

[Attributes](https://html.com/attributes/) contain **additional pieces of information**. Attributes take the form of an opening tag and additional info is **placed inside**.

An example of an attribute is:

<img src="mydog.jpg" alt="A photo of my dog.">

#### **Golden Rules To Remember**

1. The vast majority of tags must be **opened** (<tag>) and **closed** (</tag>)
2. When using multiple tags, the tags must be **closed in the order in which they were opened**. For example:  
     
   <strong><em>This is really important!</em></strong>

* The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document
* The <html> element is the root element of an HTML page
* The <head> element contains meta information about the HTML page
* The <title> element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)
* The <body> element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.
* The <h1> element defines a large heading
* The <p> element defines a paragraph

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<title>Page Title</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>My First Heading</h1>  
<p>My first paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

## **Basic HTML Elements**

### **HTML Tag <html>**

The <html> element is the root element of an HTML page. All other elements must be descendants of this one. Since the <html> element is the first in a document other than comments, it is called the root element.

HTML Tag Code example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>...</head>

<body>...</body>

</html>

### **BODY Tag <body>**

Main content of the document. The HTML <body> element represents the content of an HTML document. There can be only one <body> element in a document.

Code example

<html>

<head>

<title>Here goes the title of the document</title>

</head>

<body>

Here goes the content of the document......

</body>

</html>

### 

### **BR Tag <br>**

Line break. The HTML element line break <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.

Code example

<p>[Digital.com](https://digital.com/)<br>xx <br>xx</p>

### **P Tag <p>**

Paragraph content. The HTML <p> element (or HTML paragraph element) represents a paragraph of text. Paragraphs are usually represented in visual media as blocks of text separated from adjacent blocks by vertical blank space and/or first-line indentation.

The paragraphs are block-level elements.

Code example

<p>This is the first paragraph of text.</p><p>This is the second paragraph of text.</p>

### **TITLE Tag <title>**

Document title or name. The HTML <title> element defines the title of the document, shown in a browser’s title bar or on the page’s tab. It can only contain text, and any contained Tags are ignored.

Code example

<title>This is the page title</title>



### **HR Tag <hr>**

Paragraph-level thematic break. The HTML <hr> element 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).

In previous versions of HTML, it represented a horizontal rule. It may still be displayed as a horizontal rule in visual browsers, but is now defined in semantic rather than presentational terms.

Code example

<p>This is the first paragraph of text.</p><hr><p>This is second paragraph of text.</p>

## **Formatting HTML Elements**

### **ABBR Tag <abbr>**

Abbreviation. The <abbr> element (or HTML abbreviation element) represents an abbreviation and optionally provides a full description for it. If present, the title attribute must contain this full description and nothing else.

Code example

<p>This is <abbr title="Hypertext Markup Language">HTML</abbr></p>

### **ADDRESS Tag <address>**

The <address> tag defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article.The contact information can be an email address, URL, physical address, phone number, social media handle, etc.

The text in the <address> element usually renders in italic.

Code example

<address>

Written by <a href="mailto:webmaster@example.com">Jon Doe</a>.<br>

Visit us at:<br>

Example.com<br>

Box 564, Disneyland<br>

USA

</address>

<address>Digital.com<br>xx<br> xx<br> xx </address>



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### **B Tag <b>**

The HTML <b> element represents specifies bold text without any extra importance.

It is typically used for keywords in a summary, product names in a review, or other spans of text whose typical presentation would be boldfaced.

Another example of its use is to mark the lead sentence of each paragraph of an article.

Code example

<p>This article describes several <b>text-level</b> elements. It explains their usage in an <b>HTML</b> document. </p>



### **CODE Tag <code>**

Fragment of computer code. The HTML code element (<code>) represents a fragment of computer code. By default, it is displayed in the browser’s default monospace font.

Code example

<p>Regular text. <code>This is code.</code> Regular text.</p>

### 

### **DEL Tag <del>**

Text that has been removed during document editing. The HTML deleted text element (<del>) represents a range of text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text.

Attributes (modifiers)

datetime +

Code example

<p><del>This text has been deleted</del>, here is the rest of the paragraph.</p><del ><p >This paragraph has been deleted.</p ></del >

### **DFN Tag <dfn>**

Defining instance of a term. The HTML definition element (<dfn>) represents the defining instance of a term.

Code example

<p><dfn id="def-internet">The Internet</dfn> is a global system of interconnected networks that use the Internet Protocol Suite (TCP/IP) to serve billions of users worldwide.</p>

### **EM Tag <em>**

Text that should be emphasized. The <em> tag is used to define emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

Code example

<p>In HTML 5, what was previously called <em>block-level</em> content is now called <em>flow</em> content.</p>

### **I Tag <i>**

Text in an alternate voice or mood, such as a technical term. example, technical terms, foreign language phrases, or fictional character thoughts. It is typically displayed in italic type.

Code example

<p>The Latin phrase <i>Veni, vidi, vici</i> is often mentioned in music, art, and literature.</p>

### 

### **KBD Tag <kbd>**

Example input (usually keyboard) for a program. The HTML keyboard input element (<kbd>) represents user input and produces an in-line element displayed in the browser’s default monospace font.

Code example

<p>Save the document by pressing <kbd>ctrl</kbd> + <kbd>S</kbd></p>

### 

### **MARK Tag <mark>**

Text highlighted for referencing elsewhere. The HTML mark element (<mark>) represents highlighted text, i.e., a run of text marked for reference purposes, due to its relevance in a particular context. For example, it can be used on a page showing search results to highlight every instance of the searched-for word.

Code example

<p>The <mark> element is used to highlight</mark> text</p>

### 

### **METER Tag <meter>**

The <meter> tag defines a scalar measurement within a known range, or a fractional value..Control for entering a numeric value in a known range.

Attributes (modifiers)

high | low | max | min | optimum | value | form +

Code example

<p>Heat the oven to <meter min="200" max="500" value="350">350 degrees</meter>.</p>



### **PROGRESS Tag <progress>**

Control for displaying progress of a task. The HTML <progress> element is used to view the completion progress of a task. While the specifics of how it’s displayed is left up to the browser developer, it’s typically displayed as a progress bar. Javascript can be used to manipulate the value of progress bar.

Attributes (modifiers)

max | value +

Code example

<progress value="70" max="100">70 %</progress>

### **Q Tag <q>**

The <q> tag defines a short quotation. Browsers normally insert quotation marks around the quotation. The <blockquote> tag specifies a section that is quoted from another source.(cite)

Attributes (modifiers)

cite +

Code example

<p>Everytime Kenny is killed, Stan will announce

<q>

Oh my God, you/they killed Kenny!

</q>.

</p>

### 

### **S Tag <s>**

The <s> tag specifies text that is no longer correct, accurate or relevant.

The text will be displayed with a line through it. The <s> tag should not be used to define deleted

text in a document, use the <del> tag for that.Code example

<p>Planet earth is <s>flat</s> round</p>