HTML TAGS

2. Formatting tags

This is a list of formatting tags in HTML5. It gives us the ability to format the text without using CSS.

Tag	Description
<b>	It is used to define bold text
<strong>	It is used to define important text, add more semantic meaning to the tag
<i>	It formats text in *italic form*
<em>	It represents stress emphasis on the text same as i tag
<u>	It underlines the text
<sup>	It defines superscripted text
<sub>	It defines subscripted text
<pre>	It defines preformatted text
<small>	It defines smaller text
<abbr>	It defines an abbreviation or an acronym
<code>	It defines a piece of computer code
<kbd>	It is used to display keyboard input
<del>	It is used to display the text that has been removed from the webpage
<ins>	It defines a word that has been inserted in the document. It underlines the word

Tag	Description
<mark>	It is used to highlight specific text
<blockquote>	It is used for quotation of a text from another source
<s>	It defines the text that incorrect
<address>	It defines the address or contact of users on a webpage
<cite>	It defines the title of a journal, a book, a poem, etc
<dfn>	It is used to specify a word that is going defined within the content
<meter>	It defines a meter scale with a given range and shows the current value. It is also known as a gauge
<progress>	It represents the progress of work on the webpage
<q>	It creates quotations around the text
<samp>	It is used to define sample output or a computer program
<template>	It is used to hide a block of code when the page loads
<time>	It is used to define a specific time on the webpage
<var>	It is used to define some variable in a computer program or in a mathematical expression

<b> tag

The <b> tag is used to make a word or group of the word special to draw the reader's attention.

The <b> tag format the text to bold. However, you should not use the b

tag to make text bold instead use the `font-weight` property of CSS.

Example

```
<p>b tag is used to make <b>special words</b> bold.</p>
```

Output:

```
b tag is used to make special words bold.
```

<strong> tag

The <strong> tag is used to make the content very important or urgent. The browser renders it as bold content.

However, you should not use the **strong tag** to make content bold instead use the `font-weight` property of CSS.

Example

```
<p>The strong tag is used to make the content <strong>very
important</strong>.</p>
```

Output:

```
The strong tag is used to make the content very important.
```

<i> tag

The <i> tag is used to format the text in an alternative mood or voice to set off from the normal text.

It makes text italic and is used to define technical terms, idiomatic text, etc.

Example

```
<p>HTML is a <i>markup language</i>.</p>
```

Output:

```
HTML is a markup language.
```

<u> tag

The <u> tag is used to represent a non-literary explanation.

By default, it underlines the text content but it can be changed using CSS.

Example
```
<p>There are lots of <u>speling</u> mistake in <u>thes</u> line.</p>
```

Output:

There are lots of <u>speling</u> mistake in <u>thes</u> line.

<sup> tag

The <sup> tag is used to display text as a superscript.

Superscript is rendered with a raised baseline and smaller text.

Example
```
<p>Value of gravitational constant (G) is 6.67 x 10<sup>-11</sup>
m<sup>3</sup>kg<sup>-1</sup>s<sup>-2</sup>.</p>
```

Output:

Value of gravitational constant (G) is 6.67 x 10^{-11} $m^3kg^{-1}s^{-2}$.

<sub> tag

The <sub> tag is used to display text as a subscript.

Subscript is rendered as small text with a lower baseline.

Example
```
<p>The molecular formula of glucose is
C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>.</p>
```

Output:

```
The molecular formula of glucose is C_6H_12O_6.
```

<pre> tag

The <pre> is also called a preformatted tag. It is used to present text as it is written in an HTML document.

It renders text using a monospace font. The whitespaces used in the element are displayed the same as written.

Example

```html
<p>Creating a big Y using Y with <code>pre</code> tag.</p>
<pre>Y           Y
       Y         Y
        Y       Y
         Y     Y
          Y   Y
           Y Y
            Y
            Y
            Y
            Y
            Y
            Y
            Y</pre>
```

Output:

```
Creating a big Y using Y with pre tag.
Y               Y
  Y               Y
    Y             Y
      Y         Y
        Y     Y
          Y Y
           Y
           Y
```

```
        Y
        Y
        Y
        Y
        Y
```

<small> tag

The <small> tag is used to define smaller text like copyright, comments, etc.

By default, it renders text smaller than standard however it can be controlled using CSS.

```html
<p>The &lt;small&gt; tag is used to make text <small>smaller</small>.</p>
```

Output:

```
The <small> tag is used to make text smaller.
```

<abbr> tag

The <abbr> tag is used to represent an abbreviation or acronym. The tag accepts a title attribute that accepts the full form of the word. When the reader hovers the text it shows a full description of the word.

```html
<p><abbr title="Hypertext markup language">HTML</abbr> is used to create
webpages.</p>
```

Output:

```
HTML is used to create webpages.
```

<code> tag

The <code> tag is used to display computer codes on the webpage. The

browser uses some default style to indicate that this is a code.

You can use CSS to add additional style properties to the tag.

Example

```html
<style>
  code {
    color: #e83e8c;
    background-color: #fff5f5;
  }
</style>

<p><code>document.getElementById</code> is used select element on a
webpage using it's ID.</p>
```

Output:

```
document.getElementById is used select element on a webpage
using it's ID.
```

<del> tag

The <del> tag defines texts which have been removed from the

document or webpage. It can be used to track changes to previous
versions of code.

The content of the del element has a strikethrough line that cuts the
content horizontally in middle.

Example

```
<p>Useless code (<del>function useless() { }</del>) have been removed in
newerverion.</p>
```

Output:

```
Useless code (f̶u̶n̶c̶t̶i̶o̶n̶ ̶u̶s̶e̶l̶e̶s̶s̶(̶)̶ ̶{̶ ̶}̶) have been removed in
newerverion.
```

<mark> tag

The <mark> tag marks or highlights a text to grab the reader's attention.

According to HTML standards, it is not mandatory to use it, you can achieve it using CSS.

Example
```
<p>mark tag is used to <mark>highlight</mark> a text.</p>
```

Output:

mark tag is used to <mark>highlight</mark> a text.

<address> tag

The <address> tag is used to display the contact or address of a person or an organization.

It can include any kind of information email, phone number, house number, social media, etc.

Example
```
<address>
  Mailto: <a href="mailto:office@example.com">John smith</a><br>
  Phone: 1234567890 <br>
  Twitter: □@example_john
</address>
```

Output:

Mailto: [John smith](mailto:)
Phone: 1234567890
Twitter: @example_john

<meter> tag

The <meter> tag is used to define a scale with a given range and value.

The tag requires a defined value with min value and max value of the scale. The min, max, and value are attributes of the tag.

You can also give low and high values to the scale which is used to change the color of the scale. If the value of the scale is below the low value then the scale is green, if the value is between low and high then the scale is yellow and if the scale is above the high value then the scale is red.

Example

```
<p>Speed of bike was 65kmph <meter min="0" max="100" low="33" high="66" value="65"></meter></p>
```

Output:

Speed of bike was 65kmph

<progress> tag

The <progress> tag is used to display an indicator to show the completion progress of a task. It is displayed as a progress bar.
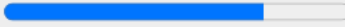
The tag accepts 2 attribute

1. max - Describes the highest value of the progress bar
2. value - Describes the current value of the progress bar

```
<p>The task is 75% complete <progress max="100" value="75"></progress></p>
```

Output:

The task is 75% complete ▰▰▰▰▰▰▱▱

<q> tag

The <q> tag defines an inline quotation. The most modern browser automatically adds quotation marks around the text.

```
<p>The concept of <q>this</q> in javascript may be a little confusing to beginners.</p>
```

Output:

The   concept   of "this" in   javascript   may   be   a   little
confusing to beginners.

<time> tag

The <time> tag used to represent time in HTML. It contains a datetime attribute that stores the exact date and time of an event,

which is used by search engines to provide better results.

```
<p>I have a meeting at <time>02:30 pm</time>.</p>
<p><time datetime="2021-06-23 17:00:00">My birthday</time> is in the
```

Output:

```
I have a meeting at 02:30 pm.

My birthday is in the summer.
```

3. Image tags

The following listed HTML tags list is used for images.

Tag	Description
<img>	It defines image on webpage
<figure>	It defines a self-contained container for images, code snippets, diagrams, etc
<figcaption>	It defines a caption for the <figure>
<picture>	It defines a container to provide multiple resources for an image
<area>	It defines an area inside the image using coordinates
<map>	It defines a map on an image and creates a clickable area
<canvas>	It defines an area to draw something on the webpage using javascript
<svg>	It defines a container for SVG image

\<img\> tag

The \<img\> is used to define an image on the webpage. It is a self-closing tag.

The img tag accepts the URL of the image by the src attribute. You can also provide alt text (alternative text) used when the image does not exist.

Example
```
<img src="cat.jpg" alt="image of a cat">
```

Output

\<figure\> tag

The \<figure\> behaves like a container for images and also gives an
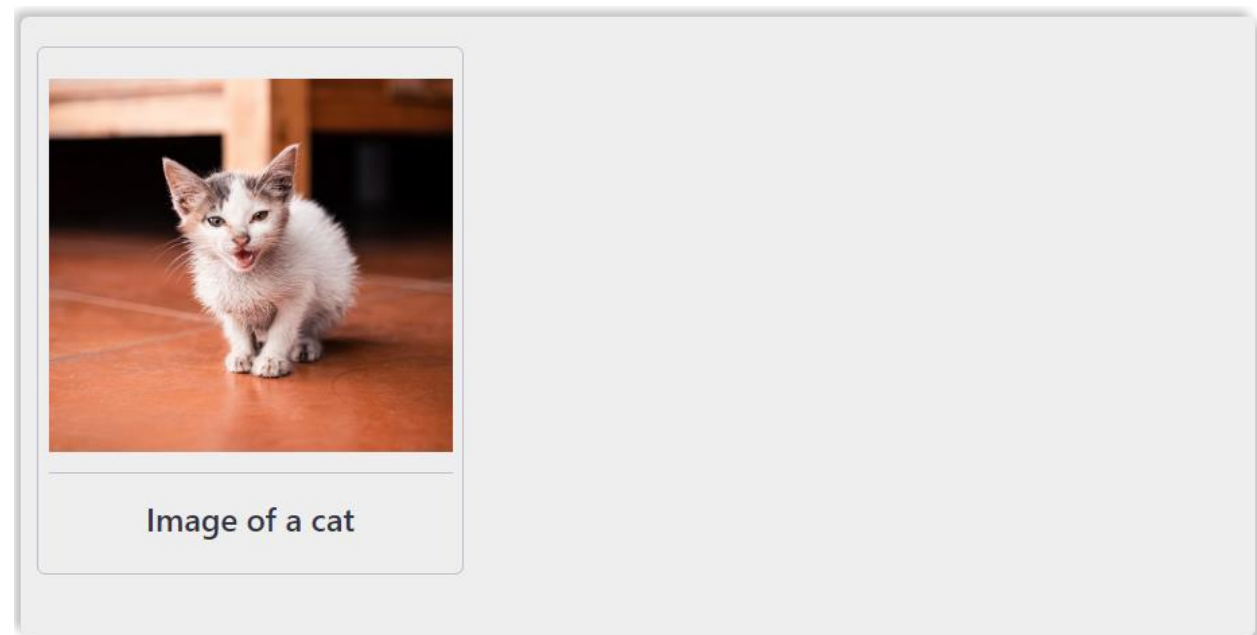
option for the image caption defined by \<figcaption\>.

The figure tag makes the image, its caption and other of its content a single unit.

Example
```
<style>
  figure {
    padding: 5px;
    width: fit-content;
    border: 1px solid silver;
```

```
  }
</style>
<figure>
  <img src="cat.jpg" alt="a cat">
  <figcaption>Image of a cat</figcaption>
</figure>
```

Output

Image of a cat

<figcaption> tag

The <figcaption> tag is used to create a caption for an image inside the
<figure> tag.

Example
```
<style>
  figure {
    padding: 5px;
    width: fit-content;
    border: 1px solid silver;
  }

  figcaption {
    color: white;
    padding: 10px;
    text-align: center;
    background: gray;
  }
</style>
```

```
<figure>
  <img src="cat.jpg" alt="a cat">
  <figcaption>Image of a cat</figcaption>
</figure>
```


Image of a cat

<picture> tag

The <picture> is used to define hold multiple sources of an image. It

contains 0 or more <source> element and 1 <img>.

The multiple resources of the image are chosen in different scenarios and the image source from the <img> tag is used when no other source is available or supported.

The <img> is also used to provide the alt attribute and width of the image.

Example
```
<p>Adjust the window size to 600px and see how the browser chooses
different sources of images for different scenarios.</p>
<picture>
  <source srcset="flowers.jpg" media="(max-width:600px)">
```

```
   <img src="cat.jpg" alt="image">
</picture>
```

Output

Resize the window size at 600px and see how the browser chooses
different sources of images.

\<map> tag

The \<map> is used to define area elements to create a map-like
clickable structure inside an image.

\<area> tag

The \<area> is used to define an area inside an image and create a cli

ckable link. It uses attributes to define shape, coordinates, URL, etc.

- **shape** - It defines shapes like circles, rectangles, polygons, etc
- **coords** - It specifies coordinates of the shape in x1,y1,x2,y2... pattern
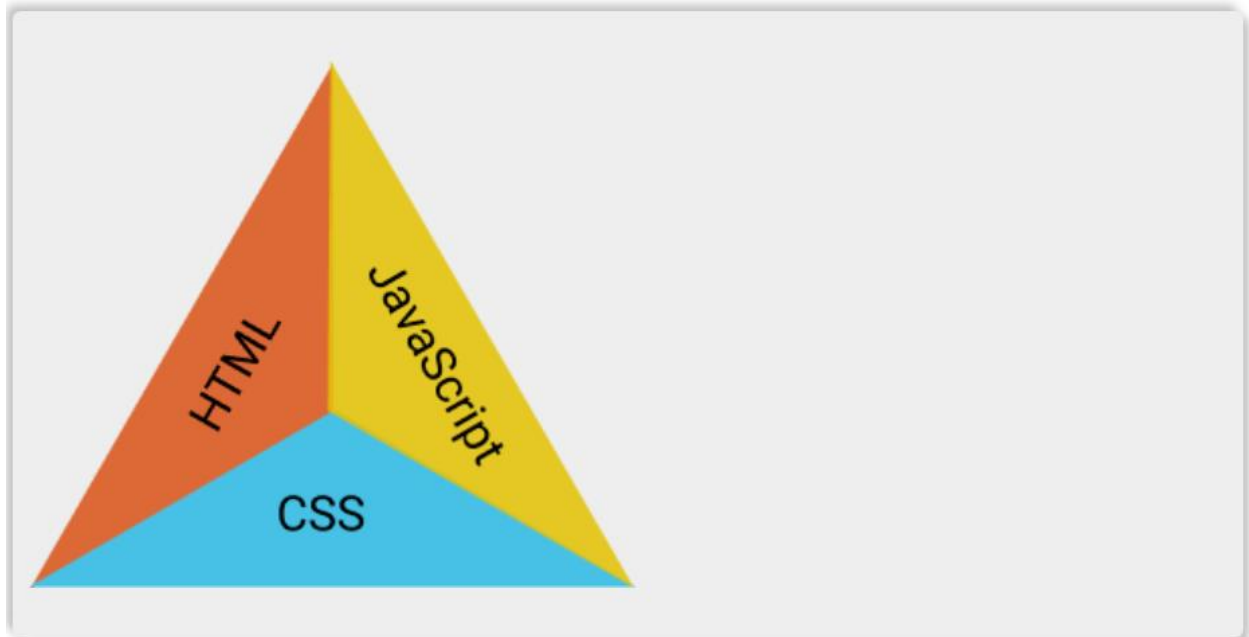- **href** - It provides the URL of the hyperlink for the target area

Example
```
<map name="yourMap">
  <area shape="poly" coords="150,0,150,177,0,260"
href="https://www.tutorialstonight.com/html/html-introduction"
    target="_blank" alt="HTML Tutorial">
  <area shape="poly" coords="0,260,150,178,300,260"
href="https://www.tutorialstonight.com/css/css-tutorial"
    target="_blank" alt="CSS Tutorial">
```

```
   <area shape="poly" coords="151,0,151,177,300,260"
href="https://www.tutorialstonight.com/js/"
    target="_blank" alt="JavaScript Tutorial">
</map>
<img src="area-image.png" alt="map and area" usemap="#yourMap">
```

Output

<canvas> tag

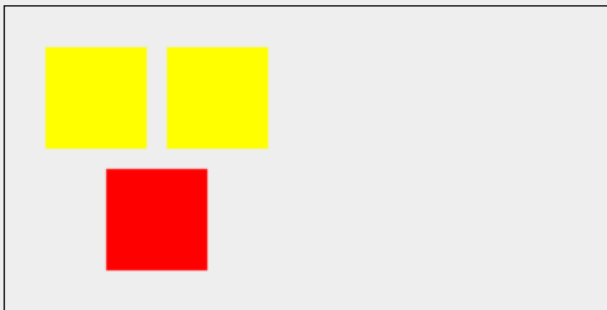The <canvas> tag was introduced in HTML5. It is used to create controllable graphics and animations.

Using canvas you can create anything from a simple animation to a complex game.

You need javascript to create anything inside the canvas. The default dimension of the canvas is 300 × 150 .

Example

```
1   <canvas id="myCanvas"></canvas>
2   <style>canvas { border: 1px solid black }</style>
3   <script>
4     const canvas = document.getElementById("myCanvas");
5     const ctx = canvas.getContext("2d");
6     ctx.fillStyle = "yellow";
7     ctx.fillRect(20, 20, 50, 50);
8     ctx.fillRect(80, 20, 50, 50);
9     ctx.fillStyle = "red";
10    ctx.fillRect(50, 80, 50, 50);
11  </script>
```

Output

<svg> tag

The <svg> is also known as scalable vector graphics. It is used to create different geometrical shapes like circles, rectangles, lines, curve paths, vector images, etc.

SVG can create very complex images and are very lightweight. Components of these images can be easily handled by CSS and javascript.

```
<svg width="300" height="150">

  <circle cx="60" cy="60" r="50" stroke="gray" stroke-width="2" fill="yellow" />

  <rect width="100" height="100" style="fill:rgb(201, 68, 68);stroke-width:2;stroke:rgb(0,0,0)" x="150" />

</svg>
```
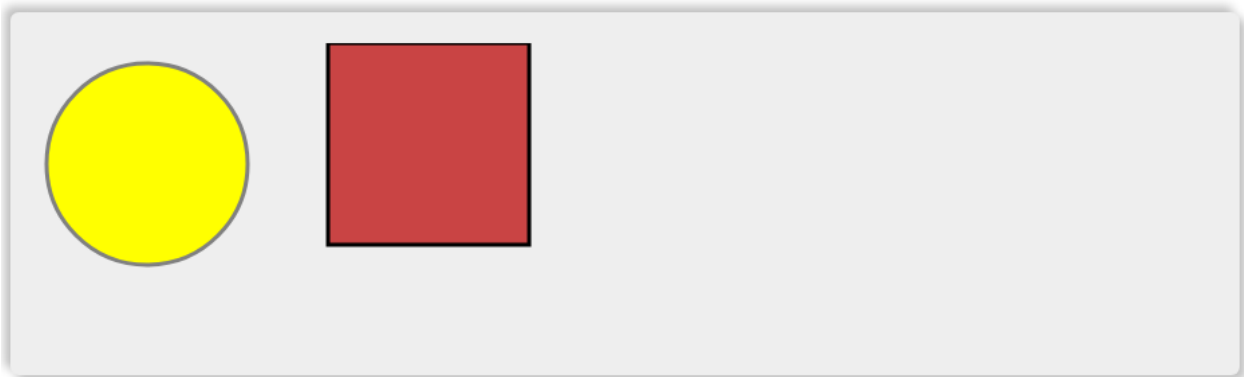
Output

4. Link or navigation tags

These HTML tags are used to create any hyperlink, define connections with other resources, or create a navigation menu.

Tag	Description
<a>	It defines a hyperlink to connect to other webpages
<link>	It defines connects other document with HTML documents or defines some relationship
<nav>	It used to wrap navigation links

<a> tag

The <a> tag also known as anchor tag is used to create a hyperlink to another webpage.

The URL of the hyperlink is given as href attribute. The browser renders the link text underlined and blue color.

Example

```
<p>Visit
<a href="https://www.tutorialstonight.com/html/html-links">here</a>
 to learn about anchor tag.</p>
```

Output

Visit <u>HTML link article</u> to learn about anchor tag.

<link> tag

The <link> is used to create a relationship between a current document

and any external document. It is mostly used to add an external stylesheet to the HTML files.

It is used inside the <head> tag. Apart from stylesheets, it is also used to add favicon icons to web pages and mobile devices.

Example

```
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="external.css">
</head>
```

<nav> tag

The <nav> defines a section of the page that has navigation links, either internal links or external links.

It can be used in creating menus, a sidebar with multiple links, footer links, etc.

Example

```
<nav>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">About</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```

Output

- Home

- About

- Contact

5. List tags

Following is the HTML tags list for creating ordered, unordered, and description lists in HTML.

Tag	Description
	It defines an ordered list
	It defines an unordered list

Tag	Description
	It defines an item in a list
<dl>	It defines a description list
<dt>	It defines name or tern in description list
<dd>	It defines the description of item in the description list

 tag

The <ol> tag defines an ordered list of items. It behaves like a container for a list item that is listed in order.

The default order of <ol> tag is 1, 2, 3... and so on. While you can use the type attribute to set different types of numbering.

- type="a" - lowercase letters
- type="A" - uppercase letters
- type="i" - lowercase roman letters
- type="I" - uppercase roman letters
- type="1" - numbers (default)

Example

```
<ol>
    <li>HTML</li>
    <li>CSS</li>
    <li>JavaScript</li>
</ol>
<p>Changing type of ordered list.</p>
<ol type="A">
    <li>HTML</li>
    <li>CSS</li>
```

```
    <li>JavaScript</li>
</ol>
```

Output

1. HTML

2. CSS

3. JavaScript

Changing type of ordered list.

A. HTML

B. CSS

C. JavaScript

 tag

The <ul> tag defines unordered list. It behaves like a container for unordered list items.

The unordered list items are rendered as bullet items however they can be changed using the type attribute.

- type="circle"
- type="disc"
- type="square"

Example
```
<ul>
  <li>HTML</li>
  <li>CSS</li>
```

```
   <li>JavaScript</li>
</ul>
<p>Changing type of ordered list.</p>
<ul type="square">
   <li>HTML</li>
   <li>CSS</li>
   <li>JavaScript</li>
</ul>
```

Output

- HTML

- CSS

- JavaScript

Changing type of ordered list.

- HTML

- CSS

- JavaScript

\<li\> tag

The \<li\> tag is used to create list items for all types of lists.

It must have a parent like \<ol\> or \<ul\>.

Example
```
<ul>
   <li>HTML</li>
   <li>CSS</li>
   <li>JavaScript</li>
</ul>
```
Output

- HTML

- CSS

- JavaScript

<dl> tag

The <dl> tag defines a description list.

Description list contains a list of groups of the term specified by <dt> and their descriptions specified by <dd>.

<dt> tag

The <dt> tag defines a description term in description list. It must lie inside <dl> tag.

<dd> tag

The <dd> tag defines description for a term in description list. It is proceeding term of <dd> tag and lies inside <dl> tag.

Example

```html
<dl>
   <dt>HTML</dt>
   <dd>A markup language</dd>
   <dt>CSS</dt>
   <dd>A language to design webpages</dd>
   <dt>JavaScript</dt>
   <dd>A scripting language</dd>
</dl>
```

Output

HTML
  A markup language

CSS
  A language to design webpages

JavaScript
  A scripting language

6. Form and input tags

Following is the HTML tags list for forms and inputs.

Tag	Description
<form>	It is used to create a form on a webpage
<input>	It defines input of different type
<label>	It defines label for the <input> element
<textarea>	It defines resizable multi-line plain text input
<select>	It provides control to select from multiple options
<optgroup>	It defines a group of options in <select> element
<option>	It defines an item to select within <select> element
<fieldset>	It defines a group of multiple labels and inputs

Tag	Description
<legend>	It defines a caption for a <fieldset>
<datalist>	It provides control to select among multiple options as well as to submit your own new option
<button>	It defines a button

<form> tag

The <form> tag is used to define a form in an HTML document for submitting a user's information.

An HTML form includes different types of input for different data submissions.

Example

```
<form>
  Name: <input type="text">
  Age: <input type="number">
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

Output

Name: [   ] Age: [   ] Submit

<input> tag

The <input> tag is used to create an input component in the web pages. It needs a type attribute to tell the browser what type of data this input component will accept.
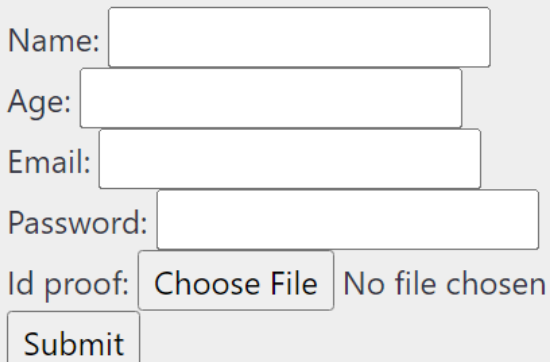
The default value of type attribute is text . The type attribute can have many different values as shown in the list:

- type="text"
- type="number"
- type="email"
- type="password"
- type="file"
- type="submit"

Example

```
<form>
  Name: <input type="text"><br>
  Age: <input type="number"><br>
  Email: <input type="email"><br>
  Password: <input type="password"><br>
  Id proof: <input type="file"><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

Output

Name: _____

Age: _____

Email: _____

Password: _____

Id proof: Choose File No file chosen

Submit

<label> tag

The <label> tag defines a caption for an item on the webpage. It is generally used for input elements.

The label text with input elements is not only visually associated but also programmatically associated. When you click the text of the label element its corresponding input activates.

There are 2 ways to associate a label tag with another element:

1. Use for an attribute in the label tag and give the same value to the ID of the element you want to associate with.
2. Nest the other elements inside the label tag.

Example

```
<p>Click on the label tag to activate the corresponding element.</p>
<form>
  <!-- Add label method 1 -->
  <label for="name">Name:</label>
  <input type="text" id="name"><br>
  <!-- Add label method 2 -->
  <label>Age:
    <input type="number">
  </label>
</form>
```

Output

Click on the label tag to activate the corresponding element.

Name: [   ]
Age: [   ]

<textarea> tag

The <textarea> tag defines a multiline user input component. It allows the user to adjust its size.

It is generally used to receive comments, feedback, or reviews from users.

Example

```
<form>
  <label for="feedback">Feedback:</label>
  <textarea id="feedback"></textarea><br>
  <input type="submit" value="submit">
</form>
```

Output

Feedback: [   ]

[submit]

<option> tag

The <option> tag defines a an item to be selected in <select>, <optgroup> or <datalist> elements.

<select> tag

The <select> tag **defines a control for a menu** to choose one element from multiple options.

You can associate a label tag with it. When you click the control a menu will open from which you can choose one item.

Example
```
<label for="lang">Choose one to start: </label>
<select id="lang">
  <option value="HTML">HTML</option>
  <option value="CSS">CSS</option>
  <option value="javascript">JavaScript</option>
</select>
```
Output

<optgroup> tag

The <optgroup> tag is used to create a group of option in the <select> tag.

Example

```
<label for="lang">Choose one to start: </label>
<select id="lang">
  <optgroup label="Web Design">
    <option value="HTML">HTML</option>
    <option value="CSS">CSS</option>
  </optgroup>
  <optgroup label="Web Development">
    <option value="javascript">JavaScript</option>
    <option value="Python">Python</option>
    <option value="PHP">PHP</option>
  </optgroup>
</select>
```

Output

<fieldset> tag

The <fieldset> tag is used to group several labels and inputs in a form.

Using <legend> tag in it clearly defines the group in the form.

<legend> tag

The <legend> tag defines a caption for the content of its parent element.

Example

```
<form>
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Personal data</legend>
    <label>Name: <input type="text"></label>
    <label>Age: <input type="number"></label>
  </fieldset>
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Academic data</legend>
    <label>Degree: <input type="text"></label>
    <label>Percentage: <input type="number"></label>
  </fieldset>
  <br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

Output

Personal data

Name: [   ]   Age: [   ]

Academic data

Degree: [   ]   Percentage: [   ]

Submit

<datalist> tag

The <datalist> tag defines a control that lets you choose one item from a menu and gives you the ability to submit something other than the menu item.

Example

```
<form>
  <label>Choose or submit your own language:
    <input list="languages">
    <datalist id="languages">
      <option value="HTML">HTML</option>
      <option value="CSS">CSS</option>
```

```
        <option value="JS">JS</option>
    </datalist>
  </label>
</form>
```
Output

Output

CSS

JS

Choose or submit your own language: [▼]

<button> tag

The <button> tag is used to create a clickable button in HTML, that can trigger some even or submit a form.

In a form when you give `type="submit"` then it becomes submit button for the form.

Example
```
<form>
  <label>Name: <input type="text"></label><br>
  <button type="submit">Submit the form</button>
</form>
```
Output

Name: [   ]

Submit the form

7. Table tags

Tag	Description
<table>	It defines a table
<thead>	It groups the head content of the table
<tbody>	It groups the body content of the table
<tfoot>	It groups the footer content of the table
<tr>	It defines a row in the table
<th>	It defines a header cell in the table
<td>	It defines a cell in the table
<caption>	It defines a caption for the table
<colgroup>	It defines a column group in the table
<col>	It gives property to the column within the <colgroup>

<table> tag

The <table> tag is used to create a table in HTML to represent tabular data on the webpage.

Only <table> tag does not create a table, a table has many components like head, rows, table data, etc and each component is created by its own tag which you will learn further in the section.

Example

```
<table border="1">
   <thead>
      <tr>
         <th>Name</th>
         <th>Age</th>
      </tr>
   </thead>
   <tr>
      <td>John</td>
      <td>30</td>
   </tr>
   <tr>
      <td>Jeany</td>
      <td>34</td>
   </tr>
</table>
```

Output

Name	Age
John	30
Jeany	34

<thead> tag

The <thead> tag is used to define a row in a table that represents the head of a table.

Example

```
<table border="1">
   <thead>
      <tr>
         <th>Name</th>
         <th>Age</th>
      </tr>
   </thead>
</table>
```

Output

Name	Age

<tbody> tag

The <tbody> tag is used to encapsulate a set of rows in a table which represents the body part of a table.

Even if you do not use the <tbody> tag in your browser automatically

adds it to the table.

Example
```
<table border="1">
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Name</th>
      <th>Age</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>John</td>
      <td>30</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Jeany</td>
      <td>34</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

Output

Name	Age
John	30
Jeany	34

<tfoot> tag

The <tfoot> tag is used to summarise all the rows at the end of the table.

Output

Product	Price
Potato	40
Milk	20
Total	60

<tr> tag

The <tr> tag is used to create a row of cells in a table. For each row create a new <tr> tag.

The rows are populated with either <th> tag or <td> tag.

```html
<table border="1">
  <tr> <th>Name</th><th>Age</th> </tr>
  <tr> <td>John</td><td>30</td> </tr>
  <tr> <td>Jeany</td><td>34</td> </tr>
</table>
```

Output

Name	Age
John	30
Jeany	34

<th> tag

The <th> tag is used to define header cells.

```html
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>John</td>
    <td>30</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Jeany</td>
    <td>34</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Output

Name	Age
John	30
Jeany	34

<td> tag

The <td> tag is used to create a cell to contain table data.

Output

Name	Age
John	30
Jeany	34

<caption> tag

The <caption> tag is used to create a caption for a table in HTML.

Example
```
<table border="1">
  <caption>Users</caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Name</th>
      <th>Age</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>John</td>
      <td>30</td>
    </tr>
```

```
    <tr>
        <td>Jeany</td>
        <td>34</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

<colgroup> tag

The <colgroup> tag is used to define a group of columns in the table.

<col> tag

The <col> tag defines a column in a table.

```
<style>
  .special {
    background-color: pink;
  }
</style>

<table border="1">
  <colgroup>
    <col>
    <col span="2" class="special">
  </colgroup>
  <thead>
    <tr>
        <th>Name</th>
        <th>Age</th>
        <th>salary</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
        <td>John</td>
        <td>30</td>
        <td>2000$</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Jeany</td>
        <td>34</td>
        <td>2400$</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

Output

Name	Age	salary
John	30	2000$
Jeany	34	2400$

8. Media tags

Here is the HTML tags list for media elements like audio and video.

Tag	Description
<audio>	Used to define audio content on the webpage
<video>	Used to define video content on the webpage
<track>	It defines text track (subtitle) for the audio and video
<source>	It specifies multiple resources from the media like audio, video, and pictures

<audio> tag

The <audio> tag is used to embed an audio file on a web page.

The src attribute specifies the location of the audio file.

You can use control attributes to specify the audio file to be played, the volume, and the playback rate.

It may contain multiple <source> tags to specify multiple audio formats.

Example
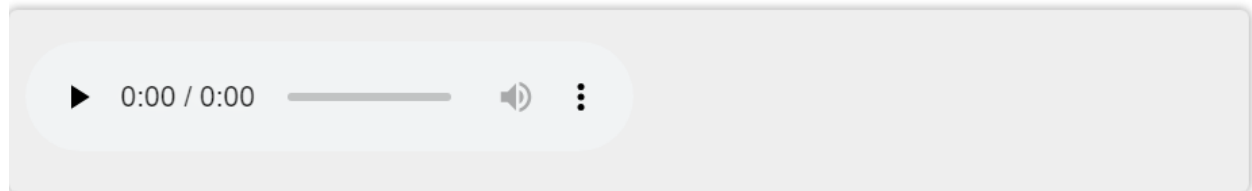```
<audio controls src="audio.mp3"></audio>

<!-- Multiple audio formats -->
```

```
<audio controls>
  <source src="audio.mp3">
  <source src="audio.ogg">
  <source src="audio.wav">
</audio>
```

Output

<video> tag

The <video> tag is used to embed a media player that supports video playback on a web page.

Even for <audio> media files you can use the <video> tag but you

should use the <audio> tag for <audio> media files.

The src attribute specifies the location of the video file.

You can use control attributes to specify the video file to have controls like play, pause, stop, volume, etc.
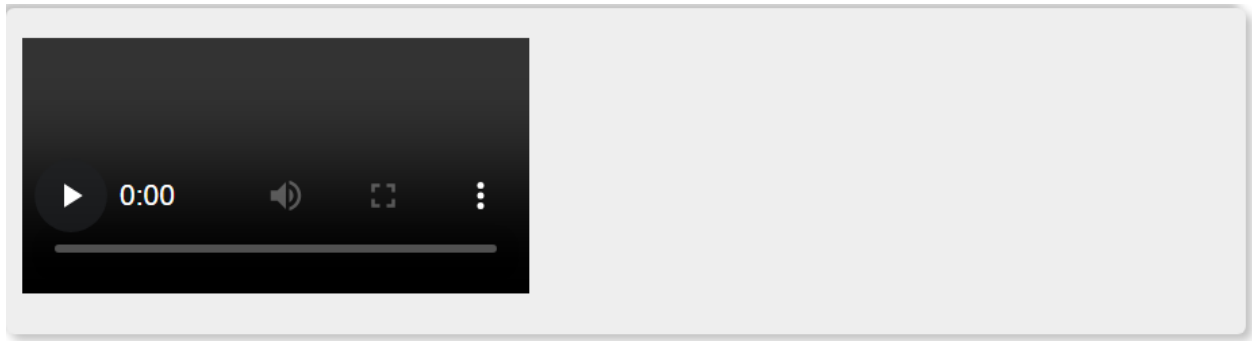
It may contain multiple <source> tags to specify multiple video formats.

Example
```
<video controls src="video.mp4"></video>

<!-- Multiple video formats -->
<video controls>
  <source src="video.mp4">
  <source src="video.ogg">
  <source src="video.webm">
</video>
```

Output

<track> tag

The <track> tag is used to embed a track in a media file. It is used to specify the location of the track in a media file.

The src attribute specifies the location of the track file.

The srclang attribute specifies the language of the track.

The kind attribute specifies the kind of track. It can be subtitles, captions, descriptions, chapters, etc. It is optional.

The label attribute specifies a label to be displayed in the user interface.

```
<track srclang="en">
  <source src="subtitle.vtt">
</track>
```

<source> tag

The <source> tag is used to provide multiple media formats for pictures, audio, and video.

It is an empty element and does not have any content.

It is generally used to provide the same media file in different formats or resolutions.

```
1  <video controls>
2    <source src="video.mp4" type="video/mp4">
3    <source src="video.webm" type="video/webm">
4    <source src="video.ogv" type="video/ogg">
5  </video>
```

9. Meta tags

Following is the HTML tags list for meta tags. These are tags used to store non-visible information about the web pages.

Tag	Description
<meta>	It defines metadata about the webpage (not visible to users)
<link>	It defines a base URL for all the relative URLs of the webpage

<meta> tag

The <meta> tag is used to specify metadata about the document.

The meta tag is used to specify metadata at the document level.

The name attribute specifies the name of the metadata and the content attribute specifies the content of the metadata.

It is used to specify the document author, title, description, keywords, etc.

It is used in the <head> section of the document.

Example:

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="author" content="John Doe">

<meta name="description" content="This is a sample document.">

<meta name="keywords" content="sample, document, test">

<meta name="copyright" content="Copyright © 2013 John Doe">

<meta name="robots" content="index, follow">

<meta name="revisit-after" content="1 days">

<meta name="rating" content="general">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0,

maximum-scale=1.0, user-scalable=0">

<link> tag

The <link> is used to create a relationship between a current document and any external document. It is mostly used to add an external stylesheet to the HTML files.

It is used inside the <head> tag. Apart from stylesheets, it is also used to add favicon icons to web pages and mobile devices.

Example
```
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="external.css">
</head>
```

10. Style and programming tags

Following is the HTML tags list style and script.

Tag	Description
<style>	It is used to provide CSS for the HTML elements of the document
<script>	It defines javascript program for the webpage

<style> tag

The <style> tag is used to add internal CSS styles to the document.

Generally, it is placed in the <head> section of the document but can be used anywhere in the document.

```
<style>
  p {
    color: red;
  }
</style>
```

<script> tag

The <script> tag is used to embed JavaScript code directly into a document.

It can also connect external JavaScript files to the HTML document using the src attribute.

You can use the <script> anywhere and any number of times in the body or head of the document.

It is generally used to include JavaScript libraries, such as jQuery, in the document.

11. General tags

Here is the HTML tags list for general elements.

Tag	Description
<div>	It defines a group of elements within the HTML document
<span>	It defines an inline section within the document
<header>	It defines header of the webpage or a section
<main>	It defines the main content of the webpage
<footer>	It defines the footer of the webpage or a section
<article>	It defines an article within the document
<section>	It defines section in the webpage
<details>	It defines a section that users can view or hide
<summary>	It defines a visible part of the <details> element

\<div\> tag

The \<div\> tag is used to create a division or a section in an HTML document.

It is used to group HTML elements for styling purposes. Unless it is styled using CSS, it will not be displayed nor will have any effect on the layout of the document.

It can be used to create a header, footer, sidebar, etc.

Example

```html
<div class="img-card">
  <img src="cat.jpg">
  <p>little cat</p>
</div>
```

Output

little cat

\<span\> tag

The \<span\> tag is used to create a span or an inline section in a paragraph.

It is used to group a series of words or other inline elements to be styled separately.

Diffrence between and <div> is that is inline while <div> is block.

<p>

The most important languages to learn for web development are

HTML,

 CSS,

and JavaScript.

</p>

Output

> The most important languages to learn for web development are
> HTML , CSS , and JavaScript .

<header> tag

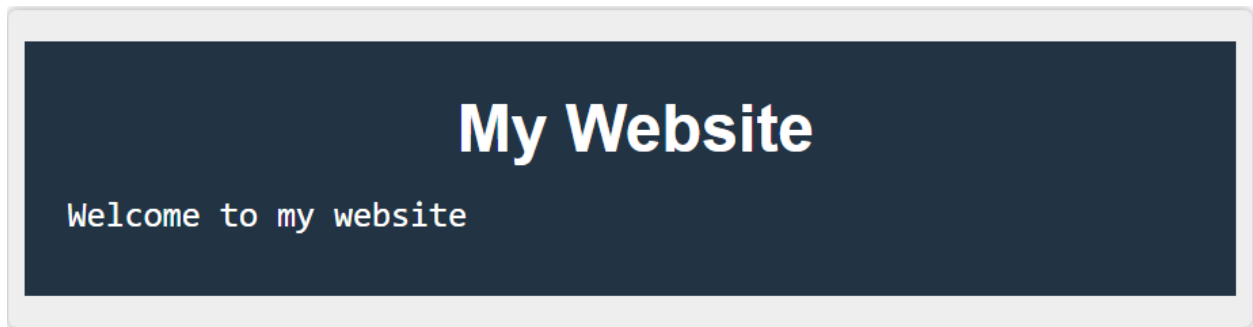The <header> tag is used to create a header for a document or section.

The header section contains a little introduction, logo, navigation, search, etc.

It is usually placed at the top of the document.

Example
```
<header>
  <h1>My Website</h1>
  <p>Welcome to my website</p>
</header>
```

Output

My Website

Welcome to my website

<main> tag

The <main> tag is used to create the main content area of a web page.
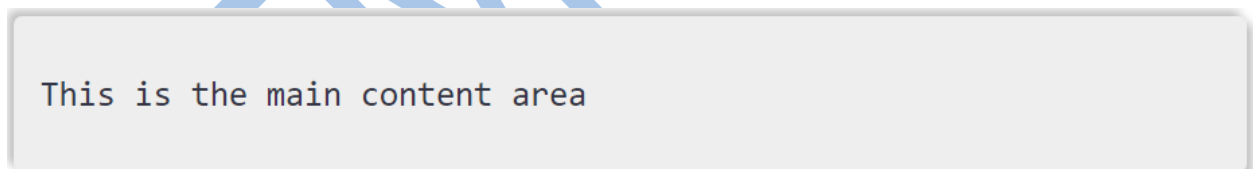
The main content area contains the bulk of the content.

It is usually placed in the middle of the document.

Example
```
<main>
  <p>This is the main content area</p>
</main>
```

Output:

This is the main content area

<footer> tag

The <footer> tag is used to create a footer of a web page.

The footer section contains copyright, contact information, etc.

It is usually placed at the bottom of the document.

Example
```
<footer>
  <p>Copyright © 2021</p>
```

```
</footer>
```

Output

```
                    Copyright © 2021
```

<article> tag

The <article> tag in HTML is used to create a self-contained, stand-alone piece of content that can be used to add additional information to a document or site.

The article tag is used to group a set of related elements. All the global attributes are supported by the article tag.

Example
```
<article>
  <h1>Article Heading</h1>
  <p>This is the article content</p>
</article>
```

<section> tag

The <section> tag in HTML is used to create a section in a document or site. It is used to group a set of related elements.

In general, a section will always contain a heading and a paragraph.

Example
```
<section>
  <h1>Section Heading</h1>
  <p>This is the section content</p>
</section>
```

<details> tag

The <details> tag in HTML is used to create a summary element for a details element.

It creates a toggle button that can be used to open and close the details element.

<summary> tag

The <summary> tag in HTML is used to create a summary element for a details element.

It creates a summary element for a details element.

Example

```
<details>
  <summary>This is the summary</summary>
  <p>This is the details content</p>

</details>
```

▼ This is the summary

This is the details content