Migrant Solutions Assignment - HTML Documentation

Reference - https://devdocs.io/html-elements/
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<hase>

Link: https://devdocs.io/html/element/base

The base tag is like a common tag that can be accessed by all the links in the HTML document. The src attribute of image tags or the href attribute of anchor tags can give relative URLs, making the code efficient for other developers to read. It's mentioned inside the head element, at the top of all tags where the relative URLs are to be used.

Base tag does not require a closing tag. Also, it can only be written once in a document. In case it's written more than once, only the first one is considered. It has 2 attributes -

- **href**: It mentions the base URL for all relative URLs in the page.
- **target**: This also has its usual meaning, it decides where the URLs are to be opened. It takes values: _self, _blank, _parent, _top. The default target for base tag is _default so all the anchor tags or submit button of forms will be opened in same tab/page.

Example -

Above code will take the user to

https://www.google.com/search?source=hp&ei=htlOX5jrCu7iz7sPzbCGuAI&q=html

website on a new tab after clicking the **Take me to HTML Search Page** because href of a tag is appended to the href of base tag.

 dockquote>

Link: https://devdocs.io/html/element/blockquote

The blockquote tag basically indents the code present between its opening and closing tag as a quotation said by somebody. The whole quote is indented a little towards right. It uses the **cite** attribute to present a reference link for the blockquote.

Example -

The above code snippet results in indenting the p tag and footer tag a little right making it look like a quotation by Aldous Huxley from Brave New World.

<cite>

Link: https://devdocs.io/html/element/cite

The cite tag is mentioned inside the blockquote tag and footer tag. The content inside the cite tag mentions the title / author / URL of the cited reference. The content is italicised to make it look like a citation.

Following texts could be cited using this tag: A book, research paper, an essay, a poem, a musical score, a song, a play or film script, a film, a television show, a game, a sculpture, a painting, a theatrical production, a play, an opera, a musical, an exhibition, a legal case report, a computer program, a website, a web page, a blog post or comment, a forum post or comment, a tweet, a Facebook post, a written or oral statement.

Example -

```
<blockquote>
    It was a bright cold day in April, and the clocks were striking thirteen.
    <footer>
```

```
First sentence in <cite><a
href="http://www.george-orwell.org/1984/0.html">Nineteen Eighty-Four</a></cite>
by George Orwell (Part 1, Chapter 1).
</footer>
</blockquote>
```

The above code cites and adds a link to the citation **Nineteen Eighty-Four** text on the website.



Link: https://devdocs.io/html/element/b

It stands for **HTML Bring Attention to Element** and is very similar to strong tag. It was previously called the Boldface element. However, it's become obsolete now and instead strong tag or CSS is used for the same.

It's used for keywords, and reviews. It's also a good practice to add a class attribute to the same which can later be used in CSS to style it accordingly.

Example -

This article describes several <b class="keywords">text-level elements. It explains their usage in an <b class="keywords">HTML document. Keywords are displayed with the default style of the element, likely in bold.

The above code shows content inside the tag in **bold**.

<caption>

Link: https://devdocs.io/html/element/caption

The caption tag is the first child tag in a table element. The content inside the caption opening and closing tags is used as a title for the table. By default, it is shown at the top of the table, but it can be changed using CSS.

It can use an align attribute too but it is now deprecated in HTML5, hence caption-side CSS property is used to do the same.

Example -

The above code displays the title of the table as **Sample Table** at the top of the table.

<code>

Link: https://devdocs.io/html/element/code

The code tag shows the text inside the opening and closing tag as a programming language code. Its font face is different from the paragraph or header texts. It is used for single phrases. To write multiple line codes, it's enclosed within a pre tag.

Example -

The <code>push()</code> method adds one or more elements to the end of an array and returns the new length of the array.

The above code shows the **push()** function in different font faces which is browser specific.

Link: https://devdocs.io/html/element/del

The del tag highlights a block of text by striking through the text in between the opening and closing del tags. It's generally followed by an ins tag and is useful for tracking changes in a document by highlighting the deleted text in a document in comparison to the inserted code at that place.

The following attributes are used with a del tag:

- **cite:** A URI for a resource that explains the change (for example, meeting minutes).
- **datetime:** This attribute indicates the time and date of the change and must be a valid date string with an optional time. If the value cannot be parsed as a date with an optional time string, the element does not have an associated time stamp.

Example -

This is an example of using a del tag in HTML.

Here the **using a del tag** will be striked through.

<ins>

Link: https://devdocs.io/html/element/ins

The ins tag is to show that a particular block of text has been inserted in a code. The text between the opening and closing tags of ins would be underlined stating that it has been inserted in place of the deleted tag. It's useful if it is followed after the del tag to compare the text that has been deleted and inserted. It has the same attributes as del tag which are cite and datetime.

Example -

This is an example of using a del tag <ins>using an insert tag</ins> in HTML.

The above code strikes the **using a del tag** and underlines the **using an insert tag** in the webpage.

<details> and <summary>

Link: https://devdocs.io/html/element/details

https://devdocs.io/html/element/summary

The details tags are generally seen in FAQs sections of the websites. They act as a parent element to the summary tag. They have a small triangular arrow which twists downwards on clicking, hence also called twisties. The default state of details tag is closed. Using attribute open sets the state to open displaying the content of the details tag.

The details element without any summary tag simply sets **Details** as a label after the triangle by default on clicking which the content of details tag is displayed. The summary tag customises the content in closed state which can be a summary / caption / title for the disclosure. HTML tags like strong and em can also be used inside the summary element.

Example -

The above code snippet will show a triangular arrow with **Click me to reveal** label below which the details **This is an ... state again.** will be displayed.

<figure> and <figcaption>

Link: https://devdocs.io/html/element/figure

https://devdocs.io/html/element/figcaption

The figure and figcaption tags are considered as a single unit. The figure tag is used to display an image, illustration, diagram or code snippets to the user whereas the figcaption tag gives the figure a caption or title to it. figcaption tag is the first or the last child tag of the figure.

Example -

The above code gives the heading of Top caption below which the image is displayed and then the bottom caption.

<dialog>

Link: https://devdocs.io/html/element/dialog

The dialog element displays a dialog box like content on the website. It has most usability in combination with JavaScript. It can use an open attribute to display the box to the webpage.

By default the state of the open attribute is set to false which means the contents of the dialog tag is hidden unless explicitly set to true using JavaScript. It is widely used with form elements whose method is set to dialog for better user experience.

Example -

The above code displays the contents of p tag and button tag in a dialog box like container.

<iframe>

Link: https://devdocs.io/html/element/iframe

Iframe tag is a nesting tag which embeds another document inside the current website. There is no limit to the number of iframes a website can have. It has many useful attributes like allowfullscreen, width, height, importance, etc.

Example -

```
<iframe title="Inline Frame Example" width="300" height="200"
src="https://www.openstreetmap.org/export/embed.html?bbox=-0.004017949104309083
%2C51.47612752641776%2C0.00030577182769775396%2C51.478569861898606&layer=ma
pnik">
</iframe>
```

The above code embeds the content inside the link mentioned in src to the main website.