

# TYPES OF TAGS

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## **<!DOCTYPE>**

- ❑ Defines the document type.
- ❑ All HTML documents must start with a <!DOCTYPE> declaration.
- ❑ The declaration is not an HTML tag. It is an "information" to the browser about what document type to expect.



## <a>

- ❑ Defines a hyperlink
- ❑ The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.
- ❑ The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.
- ❑ By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers: An unvisited link is underlined and blue
- ❑ A visited link is underlined and purple
- ❑ An active link is underlined and red

# **<body>**

- ❑ Defines the document's body The <body> tag defines the document's body.
- ❑ The <body> element contains all the contents of an HTML document, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.



## **<br>**

- ❑ Defines a single line break The <br> tag inserts a single line break.
- ❑ The <br> tag is useful for writing addresses or poems.
- ❑ The <br> tag is an empty tag which means that it has no end tag.

## <footer>

- ❑ Defines a footer for a document or section.
- ❑ The <footer> tag defines a footer for a document or section.
- ❑ A <footer> element typically contains,
- ❑ Authorship information copyright information
- ❑ Contact information
- ❑ Sitemap back to top links
- ❑ Related documents.



## **<dt>**

- ❑ Defines a term/name in a description list.
- ❑ The <dt> tag defines a term/name in a description list.
- ❑ The <dt> tag is used in conjunction with <dl> (defines a description list) and <dd> (describes each term/name).

# **<form>**

- ❑ Defines an HTML form for user input
- ❑ The <form> tag is used to create an HTML form for user input.
- ❑ The <form> element can contain one or more of the following form elements:
  - ❑ <input>
  - ❑ <textarea>
  - ❑ <button>
  - ❑ <select>
  - ❑ <option> <optgroup>
  - ❑ <fieldset> <label> <output>



## <h1> to <h6>

- ❑ Defines HTML headings
- ❑ The <h1> to <h6> tags are used to define
- ❑ HTML headings. <h1> defines the most important heading.
- ❑ <h6> defines the least important heading.

## <head>

- ❑ Contains metadata/information for the document
- ❑ The <head> element is a container for metadata (data about data) and is placed between the <html> tag and the <body> tag.
- ❑ Metadata is data about the HTML document.
- ❑ Metadata is not displayed
- ❑ Metadata typically define the document title, character set, styles, scripts, and other meta information The following elements can go inside the <head> element  
<title>(required in every HTML document)
- ❑ <style> <base> <link> <meta> <script> <noscript>



## **<hr>**

- ❑ Defines a thematic change in the content
- ❑ The <hr> tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page (e.g. a shift of topic).
- ❑ The <hr> element is most often displayed as a horizontal rule that is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page.

# **<html>**

- ❑ Defines the root of an HTML document
- ❑ The <html> tag represents the root of an HTML document.
- ❑ The <html> tag is the container for all other HTML elements (except for the <!DOCTYPE> tag).
- ❑ It should always include the lang attribute inside the <html> tag, to declare the language of the Web page. This is meant to assist search engines and browsers



## <label>

- ❑ Defines a label for an input element
- ❑ The <label> tag defines a label for several elements
- ❑ <input type="checkbox">
- ❑ <input type="color">
- ❑ <input type="date">
- ❑ <input type="datetime-local">
- ❑ <input type="email">
- ❑ <input type="file">
- ❑ <input type="month"> input type="number">
- ❑ <input type="password">Screen reader users (will read out loud the label, when the user is focused on the element) Users who have difficulty clicking on very small regions (such as checkboxes) because when a user clicks the text within the <label> element, it toggles the input (this increases the hit area.

## **<link>**

- ❑ Defines the relationship between a document and an external resource (most used to link to style sheets)
- ❑ The <link> tag defines the relationship between the current document and an external resource.
- ❑ The <link> tag is most often used to link to external style sheets or to add a favicon to your website.
- ❑ The <link> element is an empty element, it contains attributes only.



## <img>

- ❑ Defines an image.
- ❑ The <img> tag is used to embed an image in an
- ❑ HTML page. Images are not technically inserted into a webpage; images are linked to web pages. The <img> tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.
- ❑ The <img> tag has two required attributes:
- ❑ src-Specifies the path to the image.
- ❑ alt-Specifies an alternate text for the image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed.

## <p>

- ❑ Defines a paragraph.
- ❑ The <p> tag defines a paragraph.
- ❑ Browsers automatically add a single blank line before and after each <p> element.
- ❑ Use CSS to style paragraphs.



# **<input>**

- ❑ Defines an input control
- ❑ The <input> tag specifies an input field where the user can enter data.
- ❑ The <input> element is the most important form element.
- ❑ The <input> element can be displayed in several ways, depending on the type attribute. The different input types are as follows:
  - ❑ <input type="button">
  - ❑ <input type="checkbox">
  - ❑ <input type="color">
  - ❑ <input type="date">
  - ❑ <input type="datetime-local">
  - ❑ <input type="email">
  - ❑ <input type="file">

## **<output>**

- ❑ Defines the result of a calculation.
- ❑ The <output> tag is used to represent the result of a calculation (like one performed by a script).



## **<video>**

- ❑ Defines embedded video content.
- ❑ The <video> tag is used to embed video content in a document, such as a movie clip or other video streams.
- ❑ The <video> tag contains one or more <source> tags with different video sources. The browser will choose the first source it supports.
- ❑ The text between the <video> and </video> tags will only be displayed in browsers that do not support the <video> element.

## <u>

- ❑ Defines some text that is unarticulated and styled differently from normal text.
- ❑ The <u> tag represents some text that is unarticulated and styled differently from normal text, such as misspelled words or proper names in Chinese text.
- ❑ The content inside is typically displayed with an underline. You can change this with CSS.



## **<sup>**

- ❑ Defines superscripted text
- ❑ The <sup> tag defines superscript text.
- ❑ Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font.
- ❑ Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW.

## **<sub>**

- ❑ Defines subscripted text
- ❑ The <sub> tag defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font.
- ❑ Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H<sub>2</sub>O.



## `<style>`

- ❑ Defines style information for a document.
- ❑ The `<style>` tag is used to define style information (CSS) for a document.
- ❑ Inside the `<style>` element you specify how HTML elements should render in a browser.

## <picture>

- ❑ Defines a container for multiple image resources The `<picture>` tag gives web developers more flexibility in specifying image resources.
- ❑ The most common use of the `<picture>` element will be for artdirection in responsive designs.
- ❑ Instead of having one image that is scaled up or down based on the viewport width, multiple images can be designed to more nicely fill the browser viewport.
- ❑ The `picture` element contains two tags: one or more `<source>` tags and one `<img>` tag.
- ❑ The browser will look for the first `<source>` element where the media query matches the current viewport width, and then it will display the proper image (specified in the `srcset` attribute). The `<img>` element is required as the last child of the `<picture>` element, as a fallback option if none of the source tags matches.



## <select>

- ❑ Defines a drop-down list
- ❑ The <select> element is used to create a drop-down list.
- ❑ The <select> element is most often used in a form, to collect user input.
- ❑ The name attribute is needed to reference the form data after the form is submitted (if you omit the name attribute, no data from the drop-down list will be submitted). The id attribute is needed to associate the drop-down list with a label. The <option> tags inside the <select> element define
- ❑ the available options in the drop-down list