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| HTML  Documentation | | |
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| Tag | Description | Attributes |
| 1. <head></head> | 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> |  |
| 1. <body></body> | Defines the document’s body. Consists of three sub tags.  1. Header tag  2. Main tag  3. Footer tag |  |
| 1. <header></header> | Container for introductory content and a set of navigational links. Consists of-  1. Headings(<h1> to <h6>)  2. Logo or icons  3. Authorship information  4. Navigation tag (<nav>) |  |
| 1. <nav></nav> | Defines a set of navigation links. Not all links of a document should be inside a <nav> element. The <nav> element is intended only for major block of navigation links. |  |
| 1. <main></main> | Specifies the main content of a document.  The content inside the <main> element should be unique to the document. It should not contain any content that is repeated across documents such as sidebars, navigation links, copyright information, site logos, and search forms.  Note: There must not be more than one <main> element in a document. The <main> element must NOT be a descendant of an <article>, <aside>, <footer>, <header>, or <nav> element. |  |
| 1. <article></article> | Specifies independent, self-contained content.  An article should make sense on its own and it should be possible to distribute it independently from the rest of the site.  Consists of:  1. Forum post  2. Blog post  3. News story  4. Side content like advertisement  Note: The <article> element does not render as anything special in a browser. However, you can use CSS to style the <article> element.  May contain <section> tag if there are more than one section inside a particular article |  |  |
| 1. <section>/<section> | Defines a section in a document. Each section tag must contain a heading (<h1> to <h6>) in hierarchy fashion. |  |
| 1. <aside></aside> | Defines some content aside from the content/article it is placed in. Example: Advertisement  The aside content should be indirectly related to the surrounding content. | . |
| 1. <footer></footer> | Defines a footer for a document or section.  A <footer> element typically contains:  1. Authorship information  2. Copyright information  3. Contact information  4. Sitemap  5. Back to top links  6. Related documents  You can have several <footer> elements in one document. |  |
| 1. <div>/<div> | Defines a division or a section in an HTML document.  The <div> tag is used as a container for HTML elements - which is then styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript.  It is a block element.  Any sort of content can be put inside the <div> tag!  By default, browsers always place a line break before and after the <div> element. |  |
| 1. <span></span> | The <span> tag is container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document. It is an inline element |  |
| 1. <p></p> | Defines a paragraph.  Browsers automatically add a single blank line before and after each <p> element. |  |
| 1. <b></b> | Defines bold text, without any extra importance. |  |
| 1. <strong></strong> | Defines strong text, with added semantic "strong" importance. |  |
| 1. <i></i> | Defines italic text, without any extra importance. |  |
| 1. <em></em> | Defines emphasized text, with added semantic importance. |  |
| 1. <small></small> | Defines smaller text. |  |
| 1. <mark></mark> | Defines marked/highlighted text. |  |
| 1. <del></del> | Defines deleted/removed text. |  |
| 1. <ins></ins> | Defines inserted(underlined) text. |  |
| 1. <sub></sub> | Defines subscripted text. |  |
| 1. <sup></sup> | Defines superscripted text. |  |
| 1. <hr> | 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. |  |
| 1. <br> | Inserts a single line break. The <br> tag is useful for writing addresses or poems. |  |
| 1. <h1></h1> to <h6></h6> |  |  |
| 1. <button></button> | Defines a clickable button. Inside a <button> element you can put text and tags like <i>, <strong>, <br>, <img>, etc. | 1. autofocus  Specifies that a button should automatically get focus when the page loads.  2. form= “formName”  Specifies which form the button belongs to.  3. type= “button/reset/submit”  Specifies the type of button. There are three types - button, reset and submit.  4. action = “URL”  Specifies where to send the form-data when a form is submitted. Only for type="submit"  5. method= “get/post”  Specifies how to send the form-data (which HTTP method to use). Only for type="submit"  6. name= “name1”  Specifies an initial name for the button  7. value= “text”  Specifies an initial value (name which is displayed on the button) for the button.  8.target= “\_blank/\_self/\_parent/\_top/framename”  Specifies where to display the response after submitting the form. Only for type="submit"  \_blank: Loads the response in a new window/tab  \_self: Loads the response in the same frame (this is default)  \_parent: Loads the response in the parent frame  \_top: Loads the response in the full body of the window  framename: Loads the response in a named iframe |
| 1. <a>/<a> | Defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.  If the <a> tag has no href attribute, it is only a placeholder for a hyperlink. | 1.href= “URL”  Specifies the URL of the page the link goes to.  2. target= “\_blank/\_self/\_parent/\_top/framename”  Specifies where to display the response after submitting the form. Only for type="submit"  \_blank: Loads the response in a new window/tab  \_self: Loads the response in the same frame (this is default)  \_parent: Loads the response in the parent frame  \_top: Loads the response in the full body of the window  framename: Loads the response in a named iframe  3. type= “mediaType”  Specifies the media type of the linked document. |
| 1. <img></img> | Image tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page.  Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages. The <img> tag creates a holding space for the referenced image. | 1. src= “URL”  Specifies the path to the image  2. alt= “text”  Specifies an alternate text for an image. It is used as a safe practice in case if the actual link is broken.  3. height= “pixels”  Specifies the height of an image  4. width= “pixels”  Specifies the width of an image |
| 1. <video>*text*</video> | The <video> tag is used to embed video content in a document, such as a movie clip or other video streams.  The <video> tag may contain one or more <src> 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. | 1. autoplay  Specifies that the video will start playing as soon as it is ready.  2. controls  Specifies that video controls should be displayed (such as a play/pause button etc).  3. loop  Specifies that the video will start over again, every time it is finished.  4. poster= “URL/filePath”  Specifies an image to be shown while the video is downloading, or until the user hits the play button.  5. src= “URL”  Specifies the URL of the video file. |
| 1. <ul></ul> | Defines an unordered list of items. Each list item starts with the <li> tag. There can be <ul> or <ol> tags inside any list items.  Example:  1. Coffee  2. Tea   * Black tea * Green tea   3. Milk  The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default. List items can be anything like text, links etc. |  |
| 1. <ol></ol> | Defines an ordered list of items. Each list item starts with the <li> tag. There can be <ul> or <ol> tags inside any list items.  Example:   * Coffee * Tea  1. Black tea 2. Green tea  * Milk   An ordered list can be numerical or alphabetical. List items can be anything like text, links etc. | 1. type= “1/A/a/I/i  Specifies the kind of marker to use in the list.  2. start= “number”  Specifies the start value of an ordered list |
| 1. <li></li> | Defines a list item.  The <li> tag is used inside ordered lists(<ol>), unordered lists (<ul>), and in menu lists (<menu>).  In <ul> and <menu>, the list items will usually be displayed with bullet points.  In <ol>, the list items will usually be displayed with numbers or letters. | 1. value= “number”  Only for <ol> lists. Specifies the start value of a list item. The following list items will increment from that number |
| 1. <dl></dl> | Defines a description list.  The <dl> tag is used in conjunction with <dt> (defines terms/names) and <dd> (describes each term/name). |  |
| 1. <dt></dt> | 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). |  |
| 1. <dd></dd> | It is used to describe a term/name in a description list.  The <dd> tag is used in conjunction with <dl> (defines a description list) and <dt> (defines terms/names).  Inside a <dd> tag you can put paragraphs, line breaks, images, links, lists, etc. |  |
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