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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. <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. |  |
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