HTML

HTML files are nothing more than simple text files, so to start writing in HTML, you need nothing more than a simple text editor.

Let’s create our first webpage.

To look at HTML files, they don’t even need to be on the web. Open a web browser such as Chrome, Firefox, Safari or Internet Explorer and in the address bar, where you usually type web addresses, type in the location of the file you just saved (for example, “c:\html\myfirstpage.html”) and hit return. Alternatively, go to the File menu of the browser, select Open, and browse for the file.

HTML is a markup language used to describing the simplest form of webpages. It is the main markup language for webpages. HTML is an abbreviation and stand for HyperText Markup Language. When a webbrowser such as Internet Explorer, FireFox or Chrome displays a webpage, what it is actually doing is reading and interpreting a HTML document. This document could be as short as 10 lines or as long as several hundred, the browser does not care – all it does is read your document.

And what is **HTML5**?

HTML5 is the latest evolution of the standard that defines HTML. The term represents two different concepts. It is a new version of the language HTML, with new elements, attributes, and behaviors, **and** a larger set of technologies that allows the building of more diverse and powerful Web sites and applications. This set is sometimes called HTML5 & friends and often shortened to just HTML5.

Designed to be usable by all Open Web developers, this reference page links to numerous resources about HTML5 technologies, classified into several groups based on their function.

* *Semantics*: allowing you to describe more precisely what your content is.
* *Connectivity*: allowing you to communicate with the server in new and innovative ways.
* *Offline and storage*: allowing webpages to store data on the client-side locally and operate offline more efficiently.
* *Multimedia*: making video and audio first-class citizens in the Open Web.
* *2D/3D graphics and effects*: allowing a much more diverse range of presentation options.
* *Performance and integration*: providing greater speed optimization and better usage of computer hardware.
* *Device access*: allowing for the usage of various input and output devices.
* *Styling*: letting authors write more sophisticated themes.

Tags/Elements

## Structural Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| <a> | Defines a hyperlink. |
| <article> | Defines an article.   * <article> * <h1>Introduction to HTML</h1> * <p>HTML is a markup language that is used for creating web pages.</p> * </article> |
| <body> | Defines the document's body. |
| <br> | Produces a single line break. |
| <details> | Represents a widget from which the user can obtain additional information or controls on-demand. |
| <div> | Specifies a division or a section in a document. |
| <h1> to <h6> | Defines HTML headings. |
| <head> | Defines the head portion of the document that contains information about the document. |
| <header> | Represents the header of a document or a section. |
| <hgroup> | Defines a group of headings. |
| <hr> | Produce a horizontal line. |
| <html> | Defines the root of an HTML document. |
| <footer> | Represents the footer of a document or a section. |
| <p> | Defines a paragraph. |
| <section> | Defines a section of a document, such as header, footer etc. |
| <span> | Defines an inline styleless section in a document. |
| <summary> | Defines a summary for the <details> element. |

## Metadata Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| <base> | Defines the base URL for all linked objects on a page. |
| <link> | Defines the relationship between the current document and an external resource. |
| <meta> | Provides structured metadata about the document content. |
| <style> | Inserts style information (commonly CSS) into the head of a document. |
| <title> | Defines a title for the document. |

## Form Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| <button> | Creates a clickable button. |
| <datalist> | Represents a set of pre-defined options for an <input> element. |
| <fieldset> | Specifies a set of related form fields. |
| <form> | Defines an HTML form for user input. |
| <input> | Defines an input control. |
| <keygen> | Represents a control for generating a public-private key pair. |
| <label> | Defines a label for an <input> control. |
| <legend> | Defines a caption for a <fieldset> element. |
| <meter> | Represents a scalar measurement within a known range. |
| <optgroup> | Defines a group of related options in a selection list. |
| <option> | Defines an option in a selection list. |
| <select> | Defines a selection list within a form. |
| <textarea> | Defines a multi-line text input control (text area). |

## Formatting Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| <abbr> | Defines an abbreviated form of a longer word or phrase. |
| <acronym> | Defines an acronym. |
| <address> | Specifies the author's contact information. |
| <b> | Displays text in a bold style. |
| <big> | displays text in a large size. |
| <blockquote> | Defines a long quotation. |
| <center> | Obsolete Align contents in the center of the enclosing block. |
| <code> | Specifies text as computer code. |
| <font> | Obsolete Defines font, color, and size for text. |
| <i> | Displays text in an italic style. |
| <q> | Defines a short inline quotation. |
| <small> | Displays text in a smaller size. |
| <sub> | Defines subscripted text. |
| <sup> | Defines superscripted text. |
| <u> | Obsolete Displays text with an underline. |

## List Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| <dd> | Specifies a definition for a term in a definition list. |
| <dl> | Defines a definition list. |
| <dt> | Defines a term (an item) in a definition list. |
| <li> | Defines a list item. |
| <ol> | Defines an ordered list. |
| <menu> | Represents a list of commands. |
| <ul> | Defines an unordered list. |

## Table Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| <caption> | Defines the title of a table. |
| <col> | Defines attribute values for one or more columns in a table. |
| <colgroup> | Specifies attributes for multiple columns in a table. |
| <table> | Defines a data table. |
| <tbody> | Groups a set of rows defining the main body of the table data. |
| <td> | Defines a cell in a table. |
| <tfoot> | Groups a set of rows summarizing the columns of the table. |
| <thead> | Groups a set of rows that describes the column labels of a table. |
| <th> | Defines a header cell in a table. |
| <tr> | Defines a row of cells in a table. |

## Scripting Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| <noscript> | Defines alternative content to display when the browser doesn't support scripting. |
| <script> | Places script in the document for client-side processing. |

## Embedded Content Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| <audio> | Embeds a sound, or an audio stream in an HTML document. |
| <canvas> | Defines a region in the document, which can be used to draw graphics on the fly via scripting (usually JavaScript). |
| <embed> | Embeds external application, typically multimedia content like audio or video into an HTML document. |
| <figcaption> | Defines a caption or legend for a figure. |
| <figure> | Represents a figure illustrated as part of the document. |
| <iframe> | Displays a URL in an inline frame. |
| <img> | Displays an inline image. |
| <source> | Defines alternative media resources for the media elements like <audio> or <video>. |
| <video> | Embeds video content in an HTML document. |