

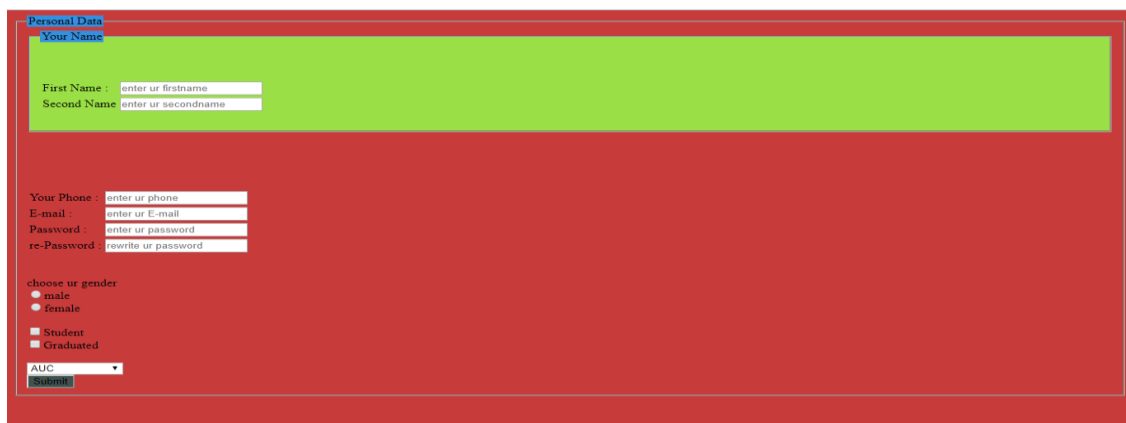
<HTML Tags Reference>

HTML is not a programming language; it is a **markup language**, and is used to tell your browser how to display the WebPages you visit.

HTML consists of a series of **elements**, which you use to enclose different parts of the content to make it appear a certain way, or act a certain way.

The enclosing **tags** can make a word or an image a hyperlink to somewhere else, can italicize words, and can make font bigger or smaller, and so on.

Like this,



This page consists of several tags, and each tag refers to specific usage and format.

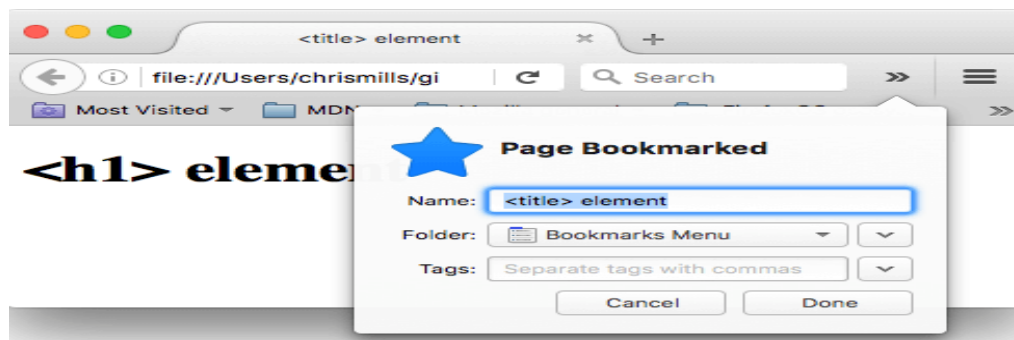
```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <title>Title of the document</title>
5  </head>
6
7  <body>
8      The content of the document.....
9  </body>
10
11 </html>
```

→ `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration is not an HTML tag; it is an instruction to the web browser about what version of HTML the page is written in.

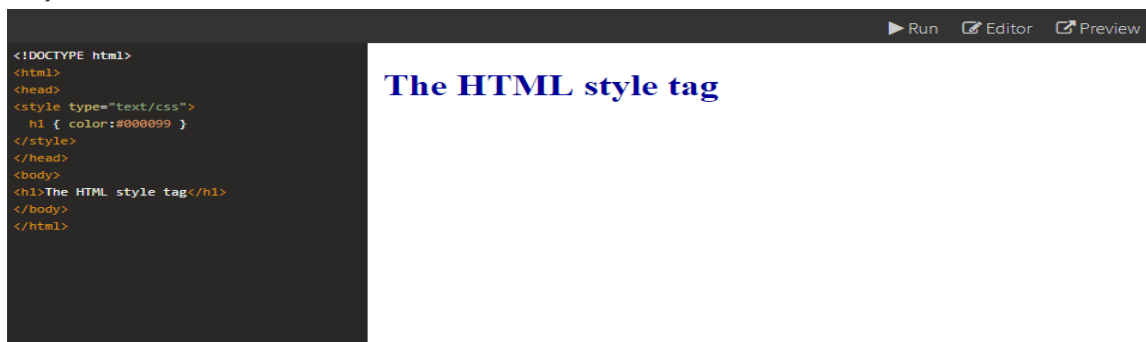
→ `<html> </html>` is sometimes known as the root element.

→ `<head> </head>` this tag provides general information (metadata) about the document, including its title and links to its scripts and style sheets.

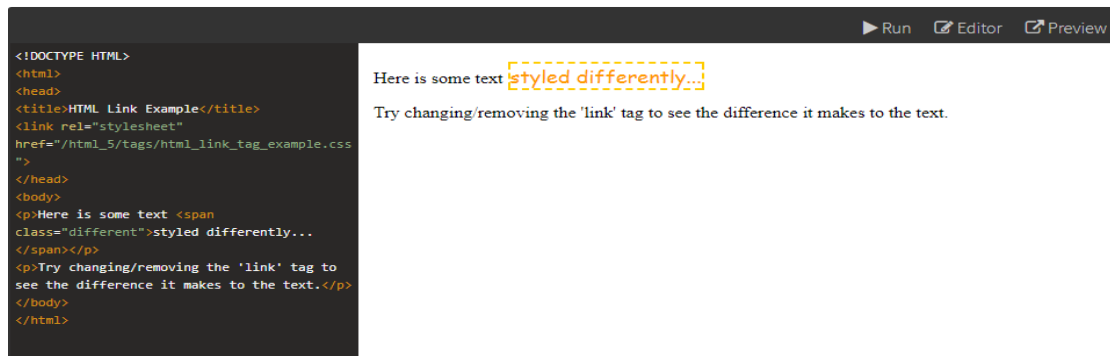
→ `<title> </title>` this can be used to add a title to the document. And if you try bookmarking the page, you will see the `<title>` contents filled in as the suggested bookmark name.



→ `<style> </style>` is used for declaring style sheets within your HTML document



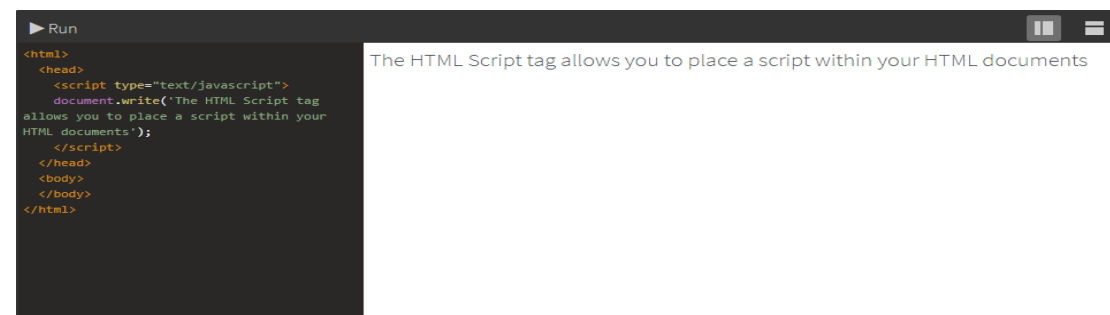
→ `<Link>` tag is used for defining a link to an external resource like "style sheet". is placed in the `<head>` section of the HTML document. And has 2 important attributes "`rel`" which describe the relationship between the current document and the destination URI. And "`href`" which specifies the URL of the resource document.



```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML Link Example</title>
<link rel="stylesheet"
href="/html_5/tags/html_link_tag_example.css"
">
</head>
<body>
<p>Here is some text <span
class="different">styled differently...
</span></p>
<p>Try changing/removing the 'link' tag to
see the difference it makes to the text.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Here is some text **styled differently...**
Try changing/removing the 'link' tag to see the difference it makes to the text.

→ `<script></script>` tag is used for declaring a script (such as JavaScript) within your HTML document and has attribute "`src`" which specifies a URI/URL of an external script.



```
<html>
<head>
<script type="text/javascript">
document.write('The HTML Script tag
allows you to place a script within your
HTML documents');
</script>
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
```

The HTML Script tag allows you to place a script within your HTML documents

→ `<h1>-<h6>` **elements** represent six levels of section headings. `<h1>` is the highest section level and `<h6>` is the lowest.

"Note" You should consider avoiding using `<h1>` more than

once on a page to make it easy to search engine to appear



your site in search results

Route Academy

Route Academy

Route Academy

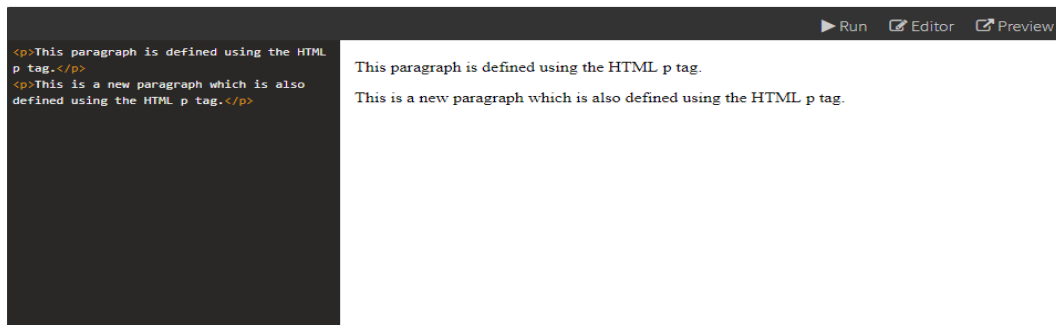
Route Academy

Route Academy

Route Academy

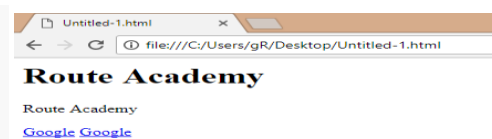
```
<h1>Route Academy </h1>
<h2>Route Academy </h2>
<h3>Route Academy </h3>
<h4>Route Academy </h4>
<h5>Route Academy </h5>
<h6>Route Academy </h6>
```

→`<p>` `</p>` for containing long ,Or regular paragraphs of text.



→`<a>` `` is used for creating a hyperlink to another web page. and has an important attribute "`href`" which Specifies the URL of a page that the link goes to.

```
<h1>Route Academy</h1>
<p>Route Academy</p>
<a href="http://www.google.com">Google</a>
<a href="http://www.google.com">Google</a>
```



we note, tag `<h1>` starts on a new line and takes up the full width available, the same happened with `<p>` because these

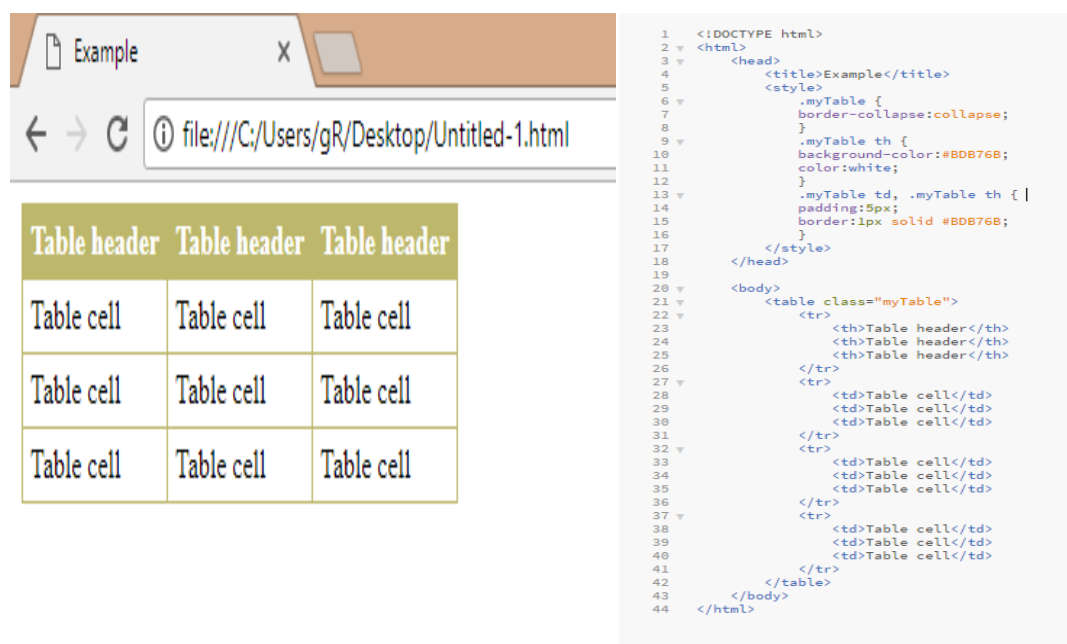
elements are "**Block**" contrariwise `<a>` which does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary because it's an "**inline**" element so allows to another element be in the same line.

→`
` is used for specifying a line break and is an empty tag because it has no end tag.

→`<hr>` is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page.

→`<table></table>` table in html consists of the `<table>` element and one or more `<tr>`, `<th>`, and `<td>` elements.

The `<tr>` element defines a table row, the `<th>` element defines a table header, and the `<td>` element defines a table cell.



The image shows a web browser window on the left and its source code on the right. The browser window displays a table with 3 columns and 3 rows. The first row contains three 'Table header' cells, and the subsequent two rows each contain three 'Table cell' cells. The browser's address bar shows the file path: file:///C:/Users/gR/Desktop/Untitled-1.html. The source code on the right is an HTML document that defines the table structure and styling. It includes a DOCTYPE declaration, a head section with a title 'Example' and a style block, and a body section containing the table. The style block uses CSS to collapse borders, set background colors for headers and cells, and define padding and border styles. The table is created using the `<table>`, `<tr>`, `<th>`, and `<td>` tags.

Table header	Table header	Table header
Table cell	Table cell	Table cell
Table cell	Table cell	Table cell
Table cell	Table cell	Table cell

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>Example</title>
5     <style>
6       .myTable {
7         border-collapse: collapse;
8       }
9       .myTable th {
10        background-color: #BDB76B;
11        color: white;
12      }
13       .myTable td, .myTable th {
14        padding: 5px;
15        border: 1px solid #BDB76B;
16      }
17     </style>
18   </head>
19   <body>
20     <table class="myTable">
21       <tr>
22         <th>Table header</th>
23         <th>Table header</th>
24         <th>Table header</th>
25       </tr>
26       <tr>
27         <td>Table cell</td>
28         <td>Table cell</td>
29         <td>Table cell</td>
30       </tr>
31       <tr>
32         <td>Table cell</td>
33         <td>Table cell</td>
34         <td>Table cell</td>
35       </tr>
36       <tr>
37         <td>Table cell</td>
38         <td>Table cell</td>
39         <td>Table cell</td>
40       </tr>
41     </table>
42   </body>
43 </html>
```

→`<form></form>` used to create a form for user input.

"NOTE":

کل ال data الی user بیدخلها وعایزها تتبعت کلها لما تضغط علی `button submit` مثلا مینفعش تعملها جوه کذا `<form>` tag لان مع کل بدایه `<form>` بیعتبر ان دی حاجه جدیده مش related خالص مع ال form الموجوده دلوقتی فالصح اننا نعمل کل ال data الی عایزین ال user بیدخلها جوه `<form>` واحده وال `button` یکون جوه ال `<form>` دی.

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>Example</title>
5   </head>
6   <body>
7     <form>
8       <table>
9         <tr>
10          <td>First Name</td>
11          <td><input type="text" name="FN"></td>
12        </tr>
13        <tr>
14          <td>Second Name</td>
15          <td><input type="text" name="SN"></td>
16        </tr>
17      </table>
18      <button type="submit">Submit</button>
19    </form>
20  </body>
21 </html>

```

First Name

Second Name

→ `<button></button>` represents a clickable button and has an important attribute is "type" which determines which type this button is Like "submit , reset,....".

→ `<input>` is an empty tag ,contains attributes only, and the type attribute different according the usage of this input button,checkbox ,date, email,.....".

"Note" when make type attribute of input to checkbox or radio ,the name of each input must be the same because this means that these inputs related to the same question.

Personal Data

Your Name

First Name :

Second Name :

Your Phone :

E-mail :

Password :

re-Password :

choose ur gender

☒ male

☐ female

☐ Student

☐ Graduated

AUC

```
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male">Male<br/>
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female">female<br/><br/><br/>

<input type="checkbox" name="status" value="student">student<br/>
<input type="checkbox" name="status" value="graduated">graduated<br/>
```

→ `<table></table>` element does not render as anything special for the user.

→ `<textarea></textarea>` it's like an input tag with type text but represents a multi-line plain-text editing control.

```
1 | <textarea name="textarea"
2 |   rows="10" cols="50">Write something here</textarea>
```

Write something here

→ `<fieldset></fieldset>` is used to group related elements in a form so draws a box around the related elements and The `<legend>` tag defines a caption for the `<fieldset>` element.

Personalia:	
Name:	<input type="text"/>
Email:	<input type="text"/>
Date of birth:	<input type="text"/>

```
<form>
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Personalia:</legend>
    Name: <input type="text"><br>
    Email: <input type="text"><br>
    Date of birth: <input type="text">
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

→ `<select></select>` to make a drop-down list with your available options `<option>` and each option has a "value" to determine which option is selected.

→ `<optgroup></optgroup>` is used to create a grouping of options within a `<select>` element.

```
<select name="select">
  <optgroup label="Group 1">
    <option value="value1" selected>Option 1.1</option>
  </optgroup>
  <optgroup label="Group 2">
    <option value="value2">Option 2.1</option>
    <option value="value3">Option 2.2</option>
  </optgroup>
  <optgroup label="Group 3" disabled>
    <option value="value4">Option 3.1</option>
    <option value="value5">Option 3.2</option>
    <option value="value6">Option 3.3</option>
  </optgroup>
</select>
```

→ `` is an empty tag is used for embedding images into an HTML document .

The value given by the `src` attribute is the URL to the embedded image. The value of the `alt` attribute appears if the image cannot be loaded.


```

```



→ `` tag is used for specifying a list item in ordered `` and unordered lists ``.

-`` an ordered list can be numerical or alphabetical by determining the type "1,A,a,I,i,...".

```
<ol start="2">  
<li>Cats</li>  
<li>Dogs</li>  
</ol>  
  
<ol type="A">  
<li>Cats</li>  
<li>Dogs</li>  
</ol>  
  
<ul>  
<li>Cats</li>  
<li>Dogs</li>  
</ul>
```

```
2. Cats  
3. Dogs  
  
A. Cats  
B. Dogs  
  
• Cats  
• Dogs
```

→ `<i></i>` is used for italic font " *Sphenodon punctatus* ".

→ `<u></u>` usually results in the text being underlined.

→ `` is to markup text as bold without conveying any extra importance .

→ `<ins> </ins>` AND `` usually is used for products salary which has sale.

→ `<small></small>`

→ `` tags to indicate stronger importance.

▶ Run Editor Preview

```
How does one <u>misspell</u> the word misspell?  
The HTML b tag specifies <b>bold</b> text.  
<br>  
<p>I am <del>very</del> <ins>extremely</ins> happy that you visited this page.</p>  
<p><small>© Copyright 2058, Example Corporation</small></p>  
<br>  
<br>  
This is <strong>important</strong>. It <strong>really is important. <strong>And this is even more important!</strong></strong>
```

How does one misspell the word misspell?
The HTML b tag specifies **bold** text.
I am ~~very~~ extremely happy that you visited this page.
© Copyright 2058, Example Corporation

This is **important**. It **really is important**. And **this is even more important!**

→ `` tag is used for grouping and applying styles to inline elements.

```
<p>The <span style="color:green">span tag</span> and the <span style="color:purple">div tag</span> are *OK* man.</p>
```

The span tag and the div tag are *OK* man.

→ `<div></div>` tag is used for defining a section of your document. With the `<div>` tag, you can group large sections of HTML elements together and format them with CSS.

▶ Run Editor Preview

```
<div style="background-color:orange;text-align:center">  
<p>Bright Widget</p>  
</div>  
<div style="background-color:olive;text-align:center">  
<p>Dull widget</p>  
</div>
```

Bright Widget

Dull widget

"NOTE":


The difference between the `<div>` tag and the `` tag is that the `<div>` tag is used with block-level elements whilst the `` tag is used with inline elements.

→ `<section></section>` Any given web page or article could have many sections. For example, a homepage could

have a section for introducing the company, another section for news items, and another section for contact information.

<pre><article> <header> <h1>Welcome</h1> </header> <section> <h4>What We Do</h4> <p>We protect sharks...</p> </section> <section> <h4>News Items</h4> <p>Man eats shark...</p> </section> <section> <h4>Contact Us</h4> <p>At the beach...</p> </section> </article></pre>	<h2>Welcome</h2> <h3>What We Do</h3> <p>We protect sharks...</p> <h3>News Items</h3> <p>Man eats shark...</p> <h3>Contact Us</h3> <p>At the beach...</p>
--	--

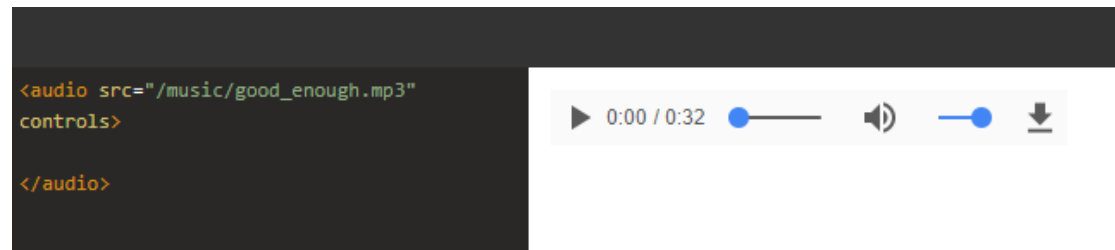
→ `<nav></nav>` tag is used for declaring a navigational section of the HTML document.

	Corporate Love & Romance About Us Contact Us
---	--

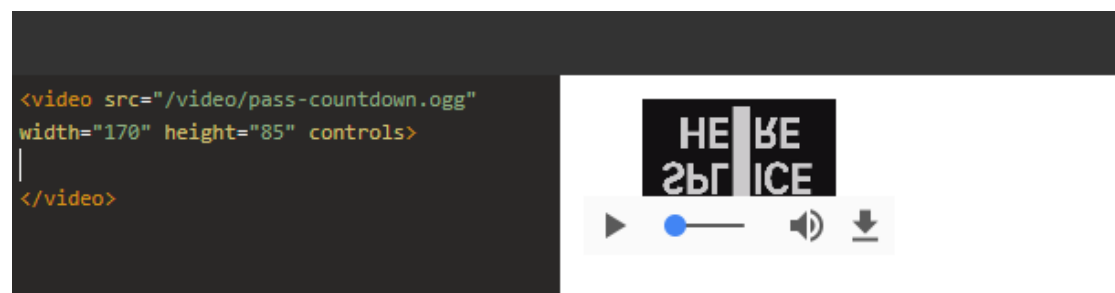
```
<div class='container'>
  <nav>
    <!--Start Header-->
    <div class='logoNav'>
      <div class='logo'>
        <h2><span>Flower</span>Store</h2>
      </div>
      <div class='nav'>
        <ul>
          <li><a href='#'>Corporate</a></li>
          <li><a href='#'>Love & Romance</a></li>
          <li><a href='#'>About Us</a></li>
          <li><a href='#'>Contact Us</a></li>
        </ul>
      </div>
    </div>
  </nav>
```

→ `<footer></footer>` Footers usually contain information such as the author of the document, copyright information, links to terms of use, privacy policy, etc.

→ `<audio></audio>` tag is used to specify audio on an HTML document. And has many specific attributes like "preload , autoplay , loop , controls ,.....".



→ `<video></video>` for example you could embed a music video on your web page for your visitors to listen to and watch.



</HTML Tags Reference>