# **Task 6**

# **<a>: The Anchor element**

* The **HTML <**a**>** element (or *anchor* element), with its href attribute, creates a hyperlink to web pages, files, email addresses, locations in the same page, or anything else a URL can address. Content within each <a> should indicate the link's destination.
* It’s a inline element.

# **<abbr>: The Abbreviation element**

* The **HTML Abbreviation element** (**<abbr>**) represents an abbreviation or acronym; the optional title attribute can provide an expansion or description for the abbreviation. If present, title must contain this full description and nothing else.
* It’s inline element.

# **<address>: The Contact Address element**

* The **HTML <address> element** indicates that the enclosed HTML provides contact information for a person or people, or for an organization.
* Its block element.

# **<area>**

* The **HTML <**area**>** element defines an area inside an image map that has predefined clickable areas. An *image map* allows geometric areas on an image to be associated with hypertext link.
* This element is used only within a <map> element.
* Its block element.

# **<article>: The Article Contents element**

* The **HTML <**article**>** element represents a self-contained composition in a document, page, application, or site, which is intended to be independently distributable or reusable (e.g., in syndication). Examples include: a forum post, a magazine or newspaper article, or a blog entry, a product card, a user-submitted comment, an interactive widget or gadget, or any other independent item of content.
* It’s block element.

# **<aside>: The Aside element**

* The **HTML <aside>** element represents a portion of a document whose content is only indirectly related to the document's main content. Asides are frequently presented as sidebars or call-out boxes.
* It’s block element.

# **<audio>: The Embed Audio element**

* The HTML <audio> element is used to embed sound content in documents. It may contain one or more audio sources, represented using the src attribute or the <source> element: the browser will choose the most suitable one. It can also be the destination for streamed media, using a MediaStream.
* It’s block element.

# **<b>: The Bring Attention To element**

* The **HTML Bring Attention To element (<b>)** is used to draw the reader's attention to the element's contents, which are not otherwise granted special importance. This was formerly known as the Boldface element, and most browsers still draw the text in boldface. However, you should not use <b> for styling text; instead, you should use the CSS font-weight property to create boldface text, or the <strong> element to indicate that text is of special importance.
* It's inline element.

# **<base>: The Document Base URL element**

* The **HTML <base>** element specifies the base URL to use for all *relative* URLs in a document. There can be only one <base> element in a document.
* A document's used base URL can be accessed by scripts with Node/baseURI. If the document has no <base> elements, then baseURI defaults to location.href.
* It’s inline element.

# **<bdi>: The Bidirectional Isolate element**

* The HTML Bidirectional Isolate element (**<**bdi**>**) tells the browser's bidirectional algorithm to treat the text it contains in isolation from its surrounding text. It's particularly useful when a website dynamically inserts some text and doesn't know the directionality of the text being inserted.
* It’s inline element.

# **<bdo>: The Bidirectional Text Override element**

* The **HTML** Bidirectional Text Override element (**<**bdo**>**) overrides the current directionality of text, so that the text within is rendered in a different direction.
* It’s inline element.

# **<blockquote>: The Block Quotation element**

* The **HTML <blockquote>** Element (or *HTML Block Quotation Element*) indicates that the enclosed text is an extended quotation. Usually, this is rendered visually by indentation (see Notes for how to change it). A URL for the source of the quotation may be given using the cite attribute, while a text representation of the source can be given using the <cite> element.
* It’s block element.

# **<body>: The Document Body element**

* The **HTML <body>** Element represents the content of an HTML document. There can be only one <body> element in a document.

# **<br>: The Line Break element**

* The **HTML <br>** element produces a line break in text (carriage-return). It is useful for writing a poem or an address, where the division of lines is significant.

# **<button>: The Button element**

* The **HTML <button>** element represents a clickable button, used to submit forms or anywhere in a document for accessible, standard button functionality. By default, HTML buttons are presented in a style resembling the platform the user agent runs on, but you can change buttons’ appearance with CSS.
* It’s inline element.

# **<canvas>: The Graphics Canvas element**

* Use the **HTML <canvas>** element with either the canvas scripting API or the WebGL API to draw graphics and animations.
* It’s block element.

# **<caption>: The Table Caption element**

* The **HTML <caption>** element specifies the caption (or title) of a table.
* It’s block elememt.

# **<cite>: The Citation element**

* The **HTML** Citation element (**<cite>**) is used to describe a reference to a cited creative work, and must include the title of that work. The reference may be in an abbreviated form according to context-appropriate conventions related to citation metadata.
* It’s inline element.

# **<code>: The Inline Code element**

* The **HTML <code>** element displays its contents styled in a fashion intended to indicate that the text is a short fragment of computer code. By default, the content text is displayed using the user agent's default monospace font.
* It’s inline element.

# **<col>**

* The **HTML <col>** element defines a column within a table and is used for defining common semantics on all common cells. It is generally found within a <colgroup> element.

# **<colgroup>**

* The **HTML <colgroup> element** defines a group of columns within a table.

# **<data>**

* The **HTML <data> element** links a given piece of content with a machine-readable translation. If the content is time- or date-related, the <time> element must be used.
* It’s inline element.

# **<datalist>: The HTML Data List element**

* The **HTML <datalist> element** contains a set of <option> elements that represent the permissible or recommended options available to choose from within other controls.

# **<dd>: The Description Details element**

* The **HTML <dd> element** provides the description, definition, or value for the preceding term (<dt>) in a description list (<dl>).
* It’s block element.

# **<del>: The Deleted Text element**

* The **HTML <del> element** represents a range of text that has been deleted from a document. This can be used when rendering "track changes" or source code diff information, for example. The <ins> element can be used for the opposite purpose: to indicate text that has been added to the document.
* It’s inline element.

# **<details>: The Details disclosure element**

* The **HTML Details Element (<details>)** creates a disclosure widget in which information is visible only when the widget is toggled into an "open" state. A summary or label must be provided using the <summary> element.
* A disclosure widget is typically presented onscreen using a small triangle which rotates (or twists) to indicate open/closed status, with a label next to the triangle. The contents of the <summary> element are used as the label for the disclosure widget.
* It’s block element.

# **<dfn>: The Definition element**

* The **HTML** Definition element (***<dfn>***) is used to indicate the term being defined within the context of a definition phrase or sentence. The <p> element, the <dt>/<dd> pairing, or the <section> element which is the nearest ancestor of the <dfn> is considered to be the definition of the term.
* It’s inline element.

# **<dialog>: The Dialog element**

* The **HTML <dialog>** element represents a dialog box or other interactive component, such as a dismissible alert, inspector, or subwindow.

# **<div>: The Content Division element**

* The **HTML** Content Division element (**<div>**) is the generic container for flow content. It has no effect on the content or layout until styled in some way using CSS (e.g. styling is directly applied to it, or some kind of layout model like Flexbox is applied to its parent element).
* It’s block element.

# **<dl>: The Description List element**

* The **HTML <dl>** element represents a description list. The element encloses a list of groups of terms (specified using the <dt> element) and descriptions (provided by <dd> elements). Common uses for this element are to implement a glossary or to display metadata (a list of key-value pairs).
* It’s block element.

# **<dt>: The Description Term element**

* The **HTML <dt> element** specifies a term in a description or definition list, and as such must be used inside a <dl> element. It is usually followed by a <dd> element; however, multiple <dt> elements in a row indicate several terms that are all defined by the immediate next <dd> element.
* The subsequent <dd> (**Description Details**) element provides the definition or other related text associated with the term specified using <dt>.
* It’s block element.

# **<em>: The Emphasis element**

* The **HTML <em>** element marks text that has stress emphasis. The <em> element can be nested, with each level of nesting indicating a greater degree of emphasis.
* It’s inline element.

# **<embed>: The Embed External Content element**

* The **HTML <embed>** element embeds external content at the specified point in the document. This content is provided by an external application or other source of interactive content such as a browser plug-in.
* It’s inline element.

# **<fieldset>: The Field Set element**

* The **HTML <fieldset>** element is used to group several controls as well as labels (<label>) within a web form.
* It’s block element.

# **<figcaption>: The Figure Caption element**

* The **HTML <figcaption> or** Figure Caption element represents a caption or legend describing the rest of the contents of its parent <figure> element.

# **<figure>: The Figure with Optional Caption element**

* The **HTML <figure>** (Figure With Optional Caption) element represents self-contained content, potentially with an optional caption, which is specified using the <figcaption> element. The figure, its caption, and its contents are referenced as a single unit.
* It’s block element.

# **<footer>**

* The **HTML <footer>** element represents a footer for its nearest sectioning content or sectioning root element. A <footer> typically contains information about the author of the section, copyright data or links to related documents.
* It’s block element.

# **<form>**

* The **HTML <form>** element represents a document section containing interactive controls for submitting information.
* It’s block element.

# **<head>: The Document Metadata (Header) element**

* The **HTML <head> element** contains machine-readable information (metadata) about the document, like its title, scripts, and style sheets.

# **<header>**

* The **HTML <header>** element represents introductory content, typically a group of introductory or navigational aids. It may contain some heading elements but also a logo, a search form, an author name, and other elements.
* It’s block element.

# **<h1>–<h6>: The HTML Section Heading elements**

* The **HTML <h1>–<h6>** elements represent six levels of section headings. <h1> is the highest section level and <h6> is the lowest.
* It’s block element

# **<hr>: The Thematic Break (Horizontal Rule) element**

* The **HTML <hr>** element represents a thematic break between paragraph-level elements: for example, a change of scene in a story, or a shift of topic within a section.

# **<html>: The HTML Document / Root element**

* The **HTML <html>** element represents the root (top-level element) of an HTML document, so it is also referred to as the *root element*. All other elements must be descendants of this element.

# **<i>: The Idiomatic Text element**

* The **HTML** Idiomatic Text element **(<i>)** represents a range of text that is set off from the normal text for some reason, such as idiomatic text, technical terms, taxonomical designations, among others. Historically, these have been presented using italicized type, which is the original source of the <i> naming of this element.
* It’s inline element.

# **<iframe>: The Inline Frame element**

* The **HTML Inline Frame element (<iframe>)** represents a nested browsing context, embedding another HTML page into the current one.

# **<img>: The Image Embed element**

* The **HTML <img>** element embeds an image into the document.
* It’s inline element.

# **<input>: The Input (Form Input) element**

* The **HTML <input> element** is used to create interactive controls for web-based forms in order to accept data from the user; a wide variety of types of input data and control widgets are available, depending on the device and user agent. The <input> element is one of the most powerful and complex in all of HTML due to the sheer number of combinations of input types and attributes.
* It’s inline element.

# **<ins>:**

* The **HTML <ins>** element represents a range of text that has been added to a document. You can use the <del> element to similarly represent a range of text that has been deleted from the document.
* It’s inline element.

# **<kbd>: The Keyboard Input element**

* The **HTML** Keyboard Input element (**<kbd>**) represents a span of inline text denoting textual user input from a keyboard, voice input, or any other text entry device. By convention, the user agent defaults to rendering the contents of a <kbd> element using its default monospace font, although this is not mandated by the HTML standard.
* It’s inline element.

# **<label>:**

* The **HTML <label>** element represents a caption for an item in a user interface.
* It’s inline element.

# **<legend>:**

* The **HTML <legend>** element represents a caption for the content of its parent <fieldset>.
* It’s inline element.

# **<li>:**

* The **HTML <li>** element is used to represent an item in a list. It must be contained in a parent element: an ordered list (<ol>), an unordered list (<ul>), or a menu (<menu>). In menus and unordered lists, list items are usually displayed using bullet points. In ordered lists, they are usually displayed with an ascending counter on the left, such as a number or letter.
* It’s block element.

# **<link>: The External Resource Link element**

* The **HTML** External Resource Link element **(<link>)** specifies relationships between the current document and an external resource. This element is most commonly used to link to stylesheets, but is also used to establish site icons (both "favicon" style icons and icons for the home screen and apps on mobile devices) among other things.

# **<main>:**

* The **HTML <main>** element represents the dominant content of the <body> of a document. The main content area consists of content that is directly related to or expands upon the central topic of a document, or the central functionality of an application.
* It’s block element.

# **<map>:**

* The **HTML <map> element** is used with <area> elements to define an image map (a clickable link area).

# **<mark>: The Mark Text element**

* The **HTML** Mark Text element (**<mark>**) represents text which is marked or highlighted for reference or notation purposes, due to the marked passage's relevance or importance in the enclosing context.
* It’s inline element.

# **<meta>: The metadata element**

* The **HTML <meta> element** represents metadata that cannot be represented by other HTML meta-related elements, like <base>, <link>, <script>, <style> or <title>.

# **<meter>: The HTML Meter element**

* The **HTML <meter> element** represents either a scalar value within a known range or a fractional value.

# **<nav>: The Navigation Section element**

* The **HTML <nav> element** represents a section of a page whose purpose is to provide navigation links, either within the current document or to other documents. Common examples of navigation sections are menus, tables of contents, and indexes.
* It’s inline element.

# **<noscript>:**

* The **HTML <noscript>** element defines a section of HTML to be inserted if a script type on the page is unsupported or if scripting is currently turned off in the browser.

# **<object>**

* The **HTML <object>** element represents an external resource, which can be treated as an image, a nested browsing context, or a resource to be handled by a plugin.

# **<ol>: The Ordered List element**

* The **HTML <ol>** element represents an ordered list of items — typically rendered as a numbered list.
* It’s block element.

# **<optgroup>**

* The **HTML <optgroup>** element creates a grouping of options within a <select> element.

# **<option>: The HTML Option element**

* The **HTML <option>** element is used to define an item contained in a <select>, an <optgroup>, or a <datalist> element. As such, <option> can represent menu items in popups and other lists of items in an HTML document.

# **<output>: The Output element**

* The **HTML** Output element (**<output>**) is a container element into which a site or app can inject the results of a calculation or the outcome of a user action.

# **<p>: The Paragraph element**

* The **HTML <p>** element represents a paragraph. Paragraphs are usually represented in visual media as blocks of text separated from adjacent blocks by blank lines and/or first-line indentation, but HTML paragraphs can be any structural grouping of related content, such as images or form fields.
* Paragraphs are block-level elements, and notably will automatically close if another block-level element is parsed before the closing </p> tag. See “Tag omission” below.
* It’s block element.

# **<param>: The Object Parameter element**

* The **HTML <param>** element defines parameters for an <object> element.

# **<picture>: The Picture element**

* The **HTML <picture>** element contains zero or more [<source>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/source) elements and one [<img>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/img) element to offer alternative versions of an image for different display/device scenarios.
* The browser will consider each child <source> element and choose the best match among them. If no matches are found—or the browser doesn't support the <picture> element—the URL of the <img> element's [src](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/img#attr-src) attribute is selected. The selected image is then presented in the space occupied by the <img> element.

# **<portal>: The Portal element**

* The **HTML** Portal element **(<portal>)** enables the embedding of another HTML page into the current one for the purposes of allowing smoother navigation into new pages.
* A <portal> is similar to an <iframe>. An <iframe> allows a separate browsing context to be embedded. However, the embedded content of a <portal> is more limited than that of an <iframe>. It cannot be interacted with, and therefore is not suitable for embedding widgets into a document. Instead, the <portal> acts as a preview of the content of another page. It can be navigated into therefore allowing for seamless transition to the embedded content.

# **<pre>: The Preformatted Text element**

* The **HTML <pre>** element represents preformatted text which is to be presented exactly as written in the HTML file. The text is typically rendered using a non-proportional ("monospace") font. Whitespace inside this element is displayed as written.
* It’s block element.

# **<progress>: The Progress Indicator element**

* The **HTML <progress>** element displays an indicator showing the completion progress of a task, typically displayed as a progress bar.
* It’s inline element.

# **<q>: The Inline Quotation element**

* The **HTML <q>** element indicates that the enclosed text is a short inline quotation. Most modern browsers implement this by surrounding the text in quotation marks. This element is intended for short quotations that don't require paragraph breaks; for long quotations use the <blockquote> element.
* It’s inline element.

# **<rp>: The Ruby Fallback Parenthesis element**

* The **HTML** Ruby Fallback Parenthesis **(<rp>)** element is used to provide fall-back parentheses for browsers that do not support display of ruby annotations using the <ruby> element. One <rp> element should enclose each of the opening and closing parentheses that wrap the <rt> element that contains the annotation's text.

# **<rt>: The Ruby Text element**

* The **HTML** Ruby Text **(<rt>)** element specifies the ruby text component of a ruby annotation, which is used to provide pronunciation, translation, or transliteration information for East Asian typography. The <rt> element must always be contained within a <ruby> element.
* It’s inline element.

# **<ruby>**

* The **HTML <ruby>** element represents small annotations that are rendered above, below, or next to base text, usually used for showing the pronunciation of East Asian characters. It can also be used for annotating other kinds of text, but this usage is less common.
* The term *ruby* originated as a unit of measurement used by typesetters, representing the smallest size that text can be printed on newsprint while remaining legible.

# **<s>**

* The **HTML <s>** element renders text with a strikethrough, or a line through it. Use the <s> element to represent things that are no longer relevant or no longer accurate. However, <s> is not appropriate when indicating document edits; for that, use the <del> and <ins> elements, as appropriate.
* It’s inline element.

# **<samp>: The Sample Output element**

* The **HTML** Sample Element (**<samp>**) is used to enclose inline text which represents sample (or quoted) output from a computer program. Its contents are typically rendered using the browser's default monospaced font (such as Courier or Lucida Console).
* It’s inline element.

# **<script>: The Script element**

* The **HTML <script>** element is used to embed executable code or data; this is typically used to embed or refer to JavaScript code. The <script> element can also be used with other languages, such as WebGL's GLSL shader programming language and JSON.

# **<section>: The Generic Section element**

* The **HTML <section>** element represents a generic standalone section of a document, which doesn't have a more specific semantic element to represent it. Sections should always have a heading, with very few exceptions.
* It’s block element.

# **<select>: The HTML Select element**

* The **HTML <select>** element represents a control that provides a menu of options:

# **<slot>**

* The **HTML <slot>** element—part of the Web Components technology suite—is a placeholder inside a web component that you can fill with your own markup, which lets you create separate DOM trees and present them together.

# **<small>: the side comment element**

* The **HTML <small>** element represents side-comments and small print, like copyright and legal text, independent of its styled presentation. By default, it renders text within it one font-size smaller, such as from small to x-small.
* It’s inline element.

# **<source>: The Media or Image Source element**

* The **HTML <source>** element specifies multiple media resources for the <picture>, the <audio> element, or the <video> element. It is an empty element, meaning that it has no content and does not have a closing tag. It is commonly used to offer the same media content in multiple file formats in order to provide compatibility with a broad range of browsers given their differing support for image file formats and media file formats.
* It’s inline element.

# **<span>:**

* The **HTML <span>** element is a generic inline container for phrasing content, which does not inherently represent anything. It can be used to group elements for styling purposes (using the class or id attributes), or because they share attribute values, such as lang. It should be used only when no other semantic element is appropriate. <span> is very much like a <div> element, but <div> is a block-level element whereas a <span> is an inline element.
* It’s inline element.

# **<strong>: The Strong Importance element**

* The HTML Strong Importance Element (**<strong>**) indicates that its contents have strong importance, seriousness, or urgency. Browsers typically render the contents in bold type.
* It’s inline element.

# **<style>: The Style Information element**

* The **HTML <style>** element contains style information for a document, or part of a document. It contains CSS, which is applied to the contents of the document containing the <style> element.

# **<sub>: The Subscript element**

* The HTML Subscript element (**<sub>**) specifies inline text which should be displayed as subscript for solely typographical reasons. Subscripts are typically rendered with a lowered baseline using smaller text.
* It’s inline element.

# **<summary>: The Disclosure Summary element**

* The **HTML** Disclosure Summary element (**<summary>**) element specifies a summary, caption, or legend for a <details> element's disclosure box. Clicking the <summary> element toggles the state of the parent <details> element open and closed.
* It’s block element.

# **<sup>: The Superscript element**

* The **HTML** Superscript element (**<sup>**) specifies inline text which is to be displayed as superscript for solely typographical reasons. Superscripts are usually rendered with a raised baseline using smaller text.
* It’s inline element.

# **<table>: The Table element**

* The **HTML <table>** element represents tabular data — that is, information presented in a two-dimensional table comprised of rows and columns of cells containing data.
* It’s block element.

# **<table>: The Table element**

* The **HTML <table>** element represents tabular data — that is, information presented in a two-dimensional table comprised of rows and columns of cells containing data.

# **<td>: The Table Data Cell element**

* The **HTML <td>** element defines a cell of a table that contains data. It participates in the *table model*.

# **<template>: The Content Template element**

* The **HTML** Content Template **(<template>)** element is a mechanism for holding HTML that is not to be rendered immediately when a page is loaded but may be instantiated subsequently during runtime using JavaScript.
* Think of a template as a content fragment that is being stored for subsequent use in the document. While the parser does process the contents of the **<template>** element while loading the page, it does so only to ensure that those contents are valid; the element's contents are not rendered, however.

# **<textarea>**

* The **HTML <textarea>** element represents a multi-line plain-text editing control, useful when you want to allow users to enter a sizeable amount of free-form text, for example a comment on a review or feedback form.
* It’s block element.

# **<tfoot>: The Table Foot element**

* The **HTML <tfoot>** element defines a set of rows summarizing the columns of the table.

# **<th>:**

* The **HTML <th>** element defines a cell as header of a group of table cells. The exact nature of this group is defined by the scope and headers attributes.

# **<thead>: The Table Head element**

* The **HTML <thead>** element defines a set of rows defining the head of the columns of the table.

# **<time>:**

* The HTML **<time>** element represents a specific period in time. It may include the datetime attribute to translate dates into machine-readable format, allowing for better search engine results or custom features such as reminders.

# **<title>: The Document Title element**

* The **HTML** Title element (**<title>**) defines the document's title that is shown in a browser's title bar or a page's tab. It only contains text; tags within the element are ignored.

# **<tr>: The Table Row element**

* The **HTML <tr>** element defines a row of cells in a table. The row's cells can then be established using a mix of <td> (data cell) and <th> (header cell) elements.

# **<track>: The Embed Text Track element**

* The **HTML <track>** element is used as a child of the media elements, <audio> and <video>. It lets you specify timed text tracks (or time-based data), for example to automatically handle subtitles. The tracks are formatted in WebVTT format (.vtt files) — Web Video Text Tracks.

# **<u>: The Unarticulated Annotation (Underline) element**

* The **HTML** Unarticulated Annotation element (**<u>**) represents a span of inline text which should be rendered in a way that indicates that it has a non-textual annotation. This is rendered by default as a simple solid underline, but may be altered using CSS.
* It’s inline element.

# **<ul>: The Unordered List element**

* The **HTML <ul>** element represents an unordered list of items, typically rendered as a bulleted list.
* It’s block element.

# **<var>: The Variable element**

* The HTML Variable element (**<var>**) represents the name of a variable in a mathematical expression or a programming context. It's typically presented using an italicized version of the current typeface, although that behavior is browser-dependent.
* It’s inline element.

# **<video>: The Video Embed element**

* The **HTML** Video element (**<video>**) embeds a media player which supports video playback into the document. You can use <video> for audio content as well, but the <audio> element may provide a more appropriate user experience.
* It’s inline element.

# **<wbr>:**

* The **HTML <wbr>** element represents a word break opportunity—a position within text where the browser may optionally break a line, though its line-breaking rules would not otherwise create a break at that location.
* It’s inline element.