1.<header></header>

The <header> element represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigational links.

A <header> element typically contains:

one or more heading elements (<h1> - <h6>)

logo or icon

authorship information

You can have several <header> elements in one document.

Note: A <header> tag cannot be placed within a <footer>, <address> or another <header> element.

2.<footer></footer>

The <footer> tag defines a footer for a document or section.

A <footer> element should contain information about its containing element.

A <footer> element typically contains:

authorship information

copyright information

contact information

sitemap

back to top links

related documents

You can have several <footer> elements in one document.

3.HTML Lists

3.1.Unordered HTML List:

An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default.

-Choose List Item Marker

e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type:disc">

disc, circle, square, none

3.2.Ordered HTML List:

An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

The list items will be marked with numbers by default.

-The Type Attribute

The type attribute of the <ol> tag, defines the type of the list item marker.

e.g.: <ol type="I">

type="1" (default), type="A", type="a", type="I", type="i"

-Control List Counting

By default, an ordered list will start counting from 1.

If you want to start counting from a specified number, you can use the start attribute.

e.g.: <ol start="50">, <ol type="I" start="50">

3.3.HTML Description Lists:

A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term.

The <dl> tag defines the description list, the <dt> tag defines the term (name), and the <dd> tag describes each term.

4.Overflow - CSS property

The overflow property specifies what should happen if content overflows an element's box.

This property specifies whether to clip content or to add scrollbars when an element's content is too big to fit in a specified area.

Note: The overflow property only works for block elements with a specified height.

-CSS Syntax

overflow: visible|hidden|scroll|auto

5.<table></table>

e.g.: <table style="width:100%"> </table>

An HTML table is defined with the <table> tag. Remember to add the close tag </table>.

Each table row is defined with the <tr> tag. A table header is defined with the <th> tag.

By default, table headings are bold and centered. A table data/cell is defined with the <td> tag.

-Adding a Border

If you do not specify a border for the table, it will be displayed without borders. A border is set using the CSS border property.

CSS Syntax:

table, th, td {

border: 1px solid black;

}

-Collapsed Borders

If you want the borders to collapse into one border, CSS syntax: border-collapse: collapse;

-Other:

Set the spacing between cells --> border-spacing: 5px;

Cells that span many columns --> <th colspan="2">Telephone</th>

Cells that span many rows --> <th rowspan="2">Telephone:</th>

Add a caption to a table, use <caption></caption> tag. --> The <caption> tag must be inserted immediately after the <table> tag.

-A Special Style for One Table

To define a special style for a special table, add an id attribute to the table

e.g. in HTML: <table id="t01"></table>

Then in CSS style: table#t01 {...}

-Add styles to specific rows

CSS Syntax:

table#t01 tr:nth-child(even) {...}

table#t01 tr:nth-child(odd) {...}

6.<section></section>

The <section> tag defines sections in a document, such as chapters, headers, footers, or any other sections of the document.

7.<a> href attribute

The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to.

If the href attribute is not present, the <a> tag is not a hyperlink.

e.g.:

<a href="URL">

-<a href="#..."></a>

Link to an element with a specified id within a page (the name attribute is not supported in HTML5).

8.<form></form>

The HTML <form> element defines a form that is used to collect user input. An HTML form contains form elements.

Form elements are different types of input elements, like text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, and more.

8.1.<input>

The <input> element can be displayed in several ways, depending on the type attribute.

-<input type="text"> defines a one-line input field for text input

e.g.: <input type="text" name="firstname" value="Mickey">

-<input type="radio"> defines a radio button.

Radio buttons let a user select ONE of a limited number of choices.

e.g.: <input type="radio" name="gender" value="male" checked>

-<input type="submit"> defines a button for submitting the form data to a form-handler.

The form-handler is typically a server page with a script for processing input data.

e.g.: <input type="submit" value="Submit">

8.2.The Action Attribute

The action attribute defines the action to be performed when the form is submitted.

Normally, the form data is sent to a web page on the server when the user clicks on the submit button.

e.g.: <form action="/action\_page.php">

8.3.The Name Attribute

Each input field must have a name attribute to be submitted.

If the name attribute is omitted, the data of that input field will not be sent at all.

8.4.Grouping Form Data with <fieldset>

The <fieldset> element is used to group related data in a form.

The <legend> element defines a caption for the <fieldset> element.

e.g.:

<form action="/action\_page.php">

<fieldset>

<legend>Personal information:</legend>

First name:<br>

<input type="text" name="firstname" value="Mickey"><br>

Last name:<br>

<input type="text" name="lastname" value="Mouse"><br><br>

<input type="submit" value="Submit">

</fieldset>

</form>

9.<label></label>

The <label> tag defines a label for a <button>, <input>, <meter>, <output>, <progress>, <select>, or <textarea> element.

The <label> element does not render as anything special for the user. However, it provides a usability improvement for mouse users, because if the user clicks on the text within the <label> element, it toggles the control.

The for attribute of the <label> tag should be equal to the id attribute of the related element to bind them together.

A label can be bound to an element either by using the "for" attribute, or by placing the element inside the <label> element.

-Attribute for: Specifies which form element a label is bound to

value: element\_id

-Attribute form: Specifies one or more forms the label belongs to

value: form\_id

e.g.:

<form action="/action\_page.php">

<label for="male">Male</label>

<input type="radio" name="gender" id="male" value="male"><br>

<label for="female">Female</label>

<input type="radio" name="gender" id="female" value="female"><br>

<label for="other">Other</label>

<input type="radio" name="gender" id="other" value="other"><br><br>

<input type="submit" value="Submit">

</form>

Here, the value collected by computer is the <value="male"/"female"/"other">.

10.HTML <input> required Attribute

The required attribute is a boolean attribute. When present, it specifies that an input field must be filled out before submitting the form.

Note: The required attribute works with the following input types:

text, search, url, tel, email, password, date pickers, number, checkbox, radio, and file.

e.g.: <input required>

11.<strong></strong>

The <strong> tag is a phrase tag. It defines important text. Format text in a document.

12.<select></select>

The <select> element is used to create a drop-down list.

The <select> element is a form control and can be used in a form to collect user input.

-<select> size Attribute

Defines the number of visible options in a drop-down list

e.g.: <select size="3">

-<select> required Attribute

e.g.:

<select required>

<option value="">None</option>

<option value="volvo">Volvo</option>

...

--> When we see None, the value behind it should be null(nothing), so the browser really collect nothing, and prevent you from submitting.

-<select> name Attribute

-<select> multiple Attribute

Specifies that multiple options can be selected at once

e.g.: <select multiple>

The <option> tags inside the <select> element define the available options in the list.

13.<pre></pre>

The <pre> tag defines preformatted text.

Text in a <pre> element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks.

Tip: Use the <pre> element when displaying text with unusual formatting, or some sort of computer code.

14.<em></em>

The <em> tag is a phrase tag. It renders as emphasized text.

Tip: This tag is not deprecated, but it is possible to achieve richer effect with CSS.

-Default CSS setting:

em {

font-style: italic;

}