

# **Part 3 - Week 2 – More HTML tags**

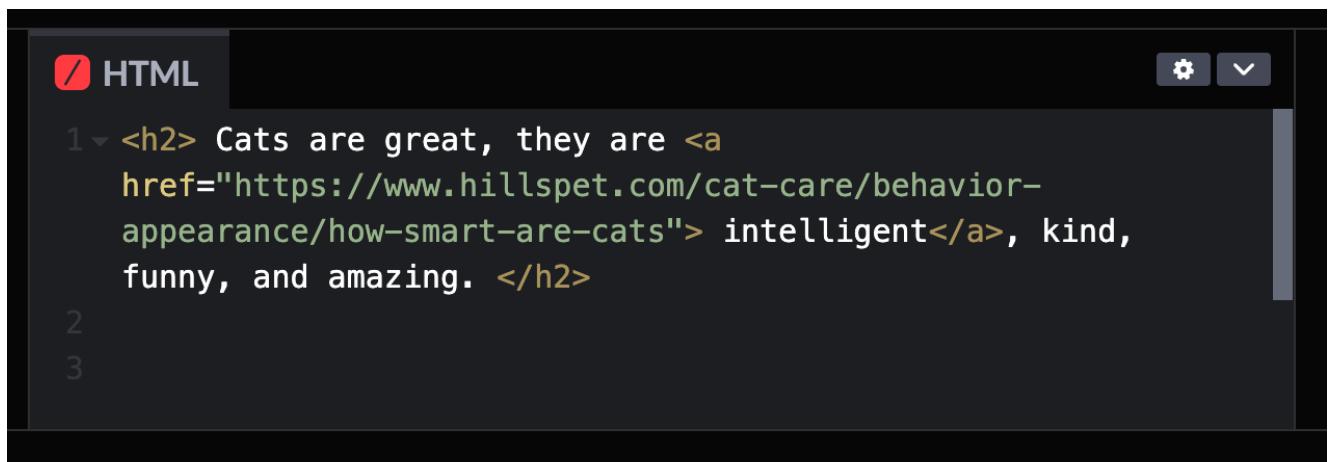
**Dr Fatmaelzahraa Eltaher**

# Class objectives

- We will now cover more HTML tags, followed by some coding examples
- The HTML 5 specification describes how and where certain elements should be placed on the webpage
- Try to select the appropriate element when you are adding content to your page.
- We will cover the majority of the elements. For more resources, please see the current HTML specification.

# anchor <a>

- The anchor <a> tag is a **hyperlink**
- The hyperlink can take the user to a different page



The screenshot shows a code editor window with the title "HTML". The code displayed is:

```
1 <h2> Cats are great, they are <a href="https://www.hillspet.com/cat-care/behavior-appearance/how-smart-are-cats"> intelligent</a>, kind, funny, and amazing. </h2>
2
3
```

The word "intelligent" is highlighted in purple, indicating it is a hyperlink.

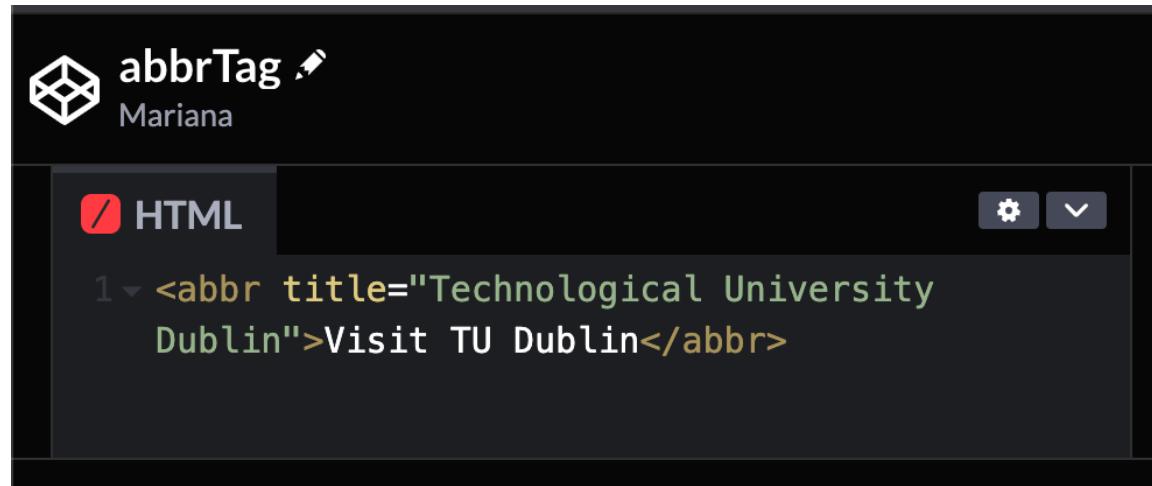
Cats are great, they are intelligent, kind, funny, and amazing.

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# abbreviation <abbr>

- The abbreviation <abbr> defines an abbreviation or acronym



A screenshot of a dark-themed code editor window titled "abbrTag". The title bar also includes "Mariana" and a small icon. The editor shows an HTML file with the following code:

```
<abbr title="Technological University Dublin">Visit TU Dublin</abbr>
```

Visit TU Dublin

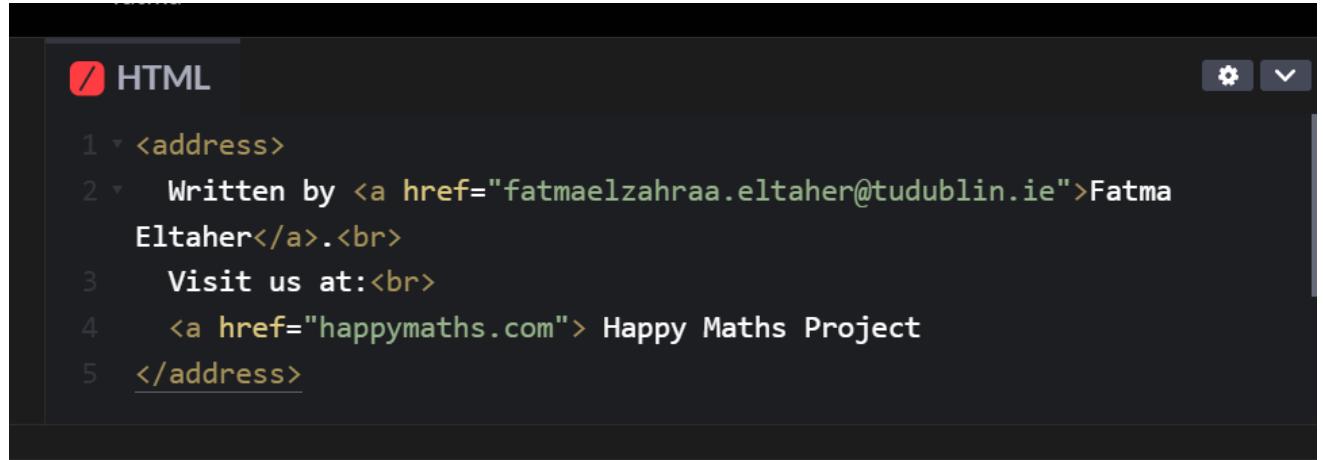
Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# address <address>

- Used to define the author of a website
- Usually placed inside the <footer> tag

The default styling is italic



A screenshot of a code editor window titled "HTML". The code is as follows:

```
1 <address>
2   Written by <a href="mailto:fatmaelzahraa_eltaher@tudublin.ie">Fatma
3   Eltaher</a>.<br>
4   Visit us at:<br>
5   <a href="http://happymaths.com"> Happy Maths Project
6 </address>
```

*Written by [Fatma Eltaher](mailto:fatmaelzahraa_eltaher@tudublin.ie)*

*Visit us at:*

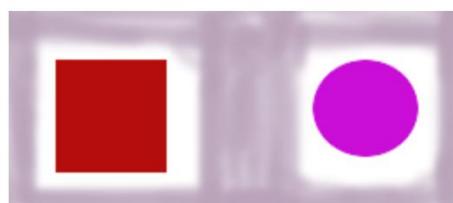
*[Happy Maths Project](http://happymaths.com)*

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# area <area>

```
/ HTML
1 
2 <map name="shapemap">
3   <area shape="rect" coords="25,25,90,90" href="www.tudublin.ie/" alt="TU Dublin Website">
4   <area shape="circle" coords="200,60,35" href="www.happymaths.games" alt="Happy Maths Project">
5 </map>
6
```

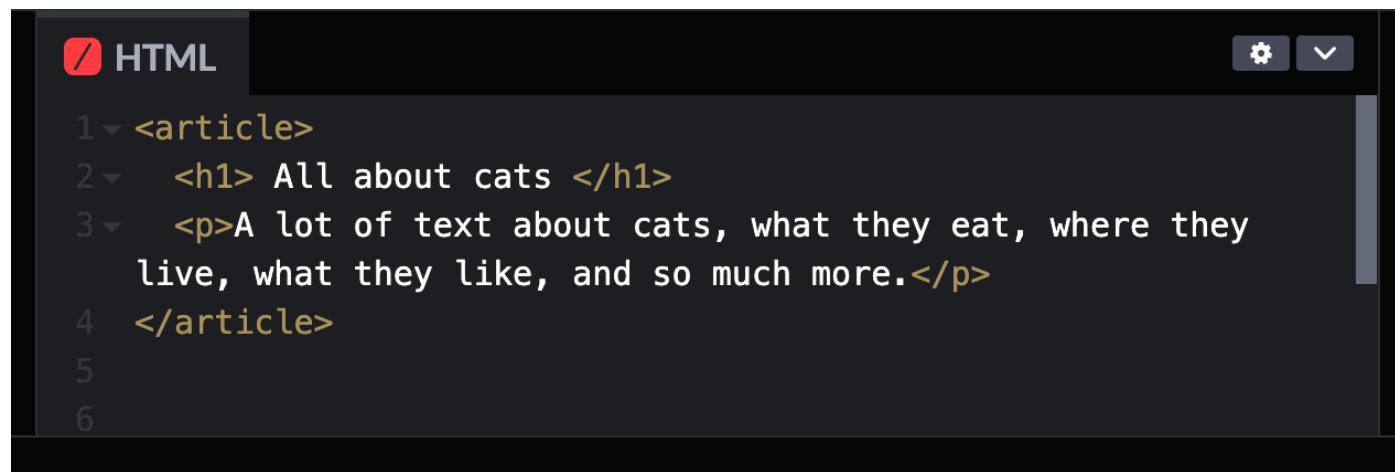


Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# article < article >

- The article tag should be used as a container of information on a given subject.
- For example, it could hold news, story, reviews etc.
- An article should have a heading and some content.



The screenshot shows a code editor window with a dark theme. The title bar says "/ HTML". The code area contains the following:

```
1 <article>
2   <h1> All about cats </h1>
3   <p>A lot of text about cats, what they eat, where they
   live, what they like, and so much more.</p>
4 </article>
5
6
```

## All about cats

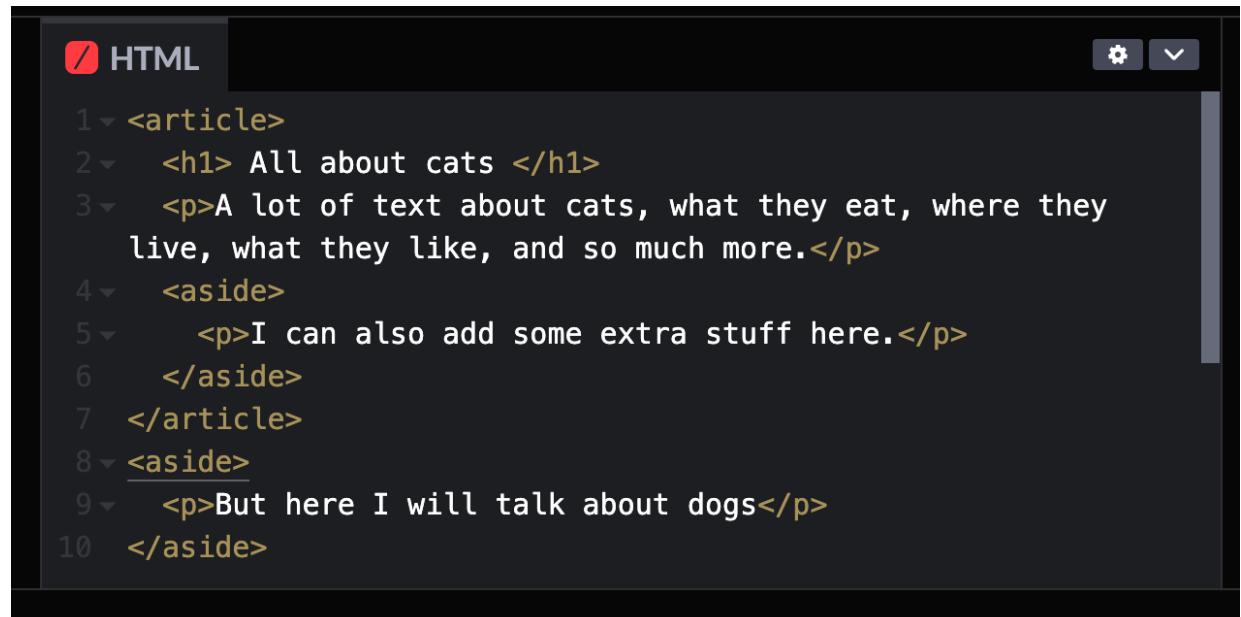
A lot of text about cats, what they eat, where they live, what they like, and so much more.

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# aside <aside>

- When the aside tag is used inside the article tag, the contents of the aside tag should be related to the topic of the article.
- If the aside is used on its own (not inside an article tag) the content of the aside tag should be related to the content/theme of the website.



The screenshot shows a code editor with an "HTML" tab selected. The code is as follows:

```
1 <article>
2   <h1> All about cats </h1>
3   <p>A lot of text about cats, what they eat, where they
   live, what they like, and so much more.</p>
4   <aside>
5     <p>I can also add some extra stuff here.</p>
6   </aside>
7 </article>
8 <aside>
9   <p>But here I will talk about dogs</p>
10 </aside>
```

## All about cats

A lot of text about cats, what they eat, where they live, what they like, and so much more.

I can also add some extra stuff here.

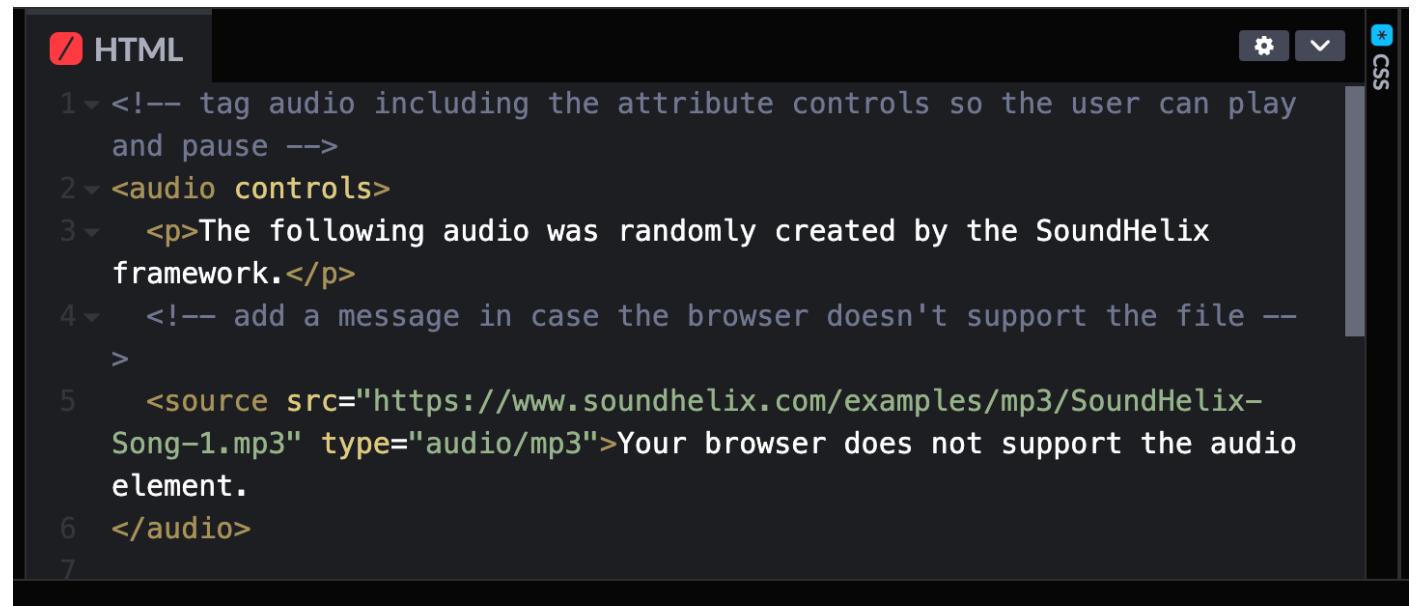
But here I will talk about dogs

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# audio <audio>

- The <audio> tag defines sound, such as music or other audio content.
- There are 3 supported file formats for the <audio> element: MP3, WAV, and OGG:MPG (best supported by most browsers)



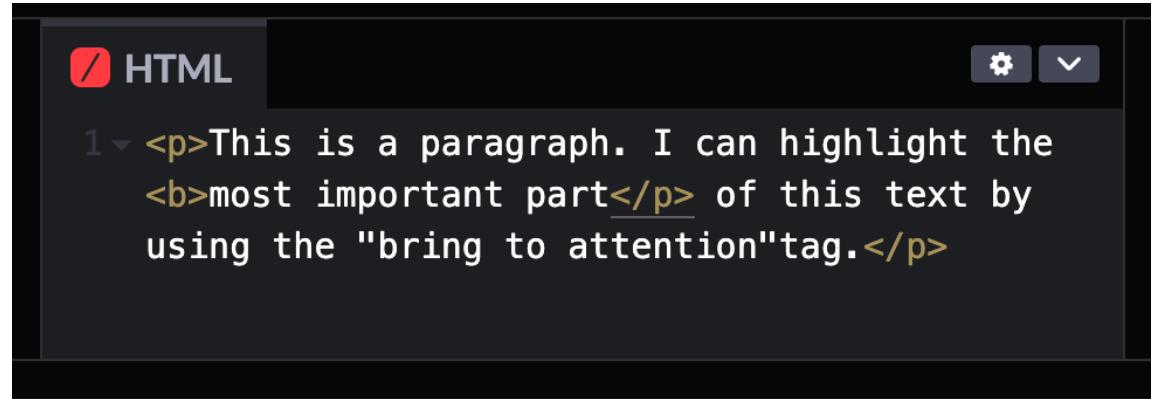
```
HTML
1 <!-- tag audio including the attribute controls so the user can play
   and pause -->
2 <audio controls>
3   <p>The following audio was randomly created by the SoundHelix
      framework.</p>
4   <!-- add a message in case the browser doesn't support the file --
    >
5   <source src="https://www.soundhelix.com/examples/mp3/SoundHelix-
      Song-1.mp3" type="audio/mp3">Your browser does not support the audio
      element.
6 </audio>
7
```

▶ 0:00 / 6:12 ⏸ ⏹

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

# Bring attention to <b>

- The **Bring the Attention to <b>** tag sets the text to bold.
- The HTML5 specification states that the **<b>** tag should only be used as a last resort when no other tag is suitable.
- Possible alternatives: **<h1>** to **<h6>**, **<em>**, **<strong>**, **<mark>**
- CSS can also be used to highlight the text



The screenshot shows a code editor interface with a dark theme. On the left, there's a sidebar with a red icon and the word "HTML". The main area contains the following code:

```
1 <p>This is a paragraph. I can highlight the  
2   <b>most important part</b> of this text by  
3     using the "bring to attention" tag.</p>
```

This is a paragraph. I can highlight the **most important part of this text by using the "bring to attention" tag.**

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# Practice

Which tags would you use here?"

The WHO (World Health Organization) is a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for international public health.

# Practice

- Which tag would you use here?"

The WHO (World Health Organization) is a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for international public health.

`<p><abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> is a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for international public health. </p>`

# base <base>

- The <base> tag specifies the base URL for all relative URLs in a document.
- The <base> element is not required but, if used, only one is permitted and must be placed in the <head> element.



The screenshot shows a dark-themed code editor with an HTML file open. The code includes a `<base href="https://www.tudublin.ie/" target="_blank">` tag in the head section. The body contains a `` tag. A tooltip or comment explains that the source path is relative and the base URL from the head tag is used to construct the full URL. Below the code editor is a large image of a stone building with people walking in front of it, illustrating the use of the base URL.

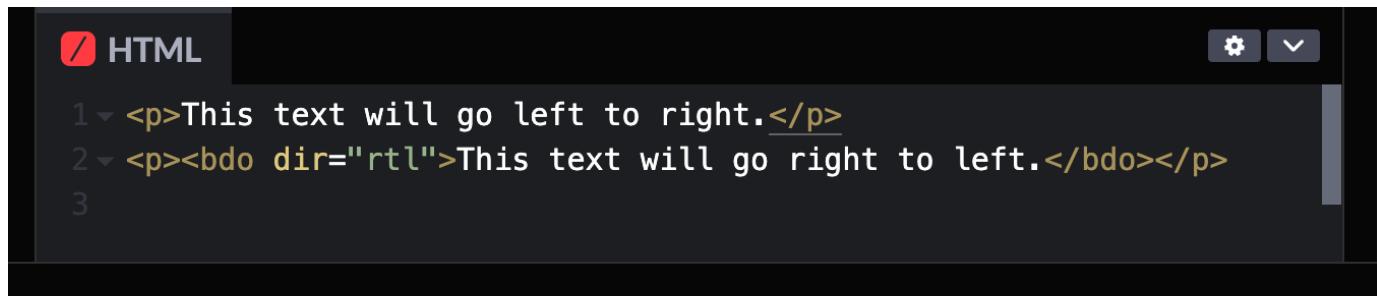
The src for the image is only a relative path. The base URL definition in the head element completes the path to find the image at: <https://www.tudublin.ie/explore/our-campuses/grangegorman/>.

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# Bidirectional override <bdo>

- Used to specify the direction that the text is displayed, overriding current directionality of text.
- Mostly this tag is used in Hebrew, Arabic and other languages that use the right to left pattern.
- You can write text whether from right to left or left to right using dir attribute of <bdo> tag.



The screenshot shows a code editor interface with a dark theme. On the left, there is an 'HTML' tab. Below it, the code is displayed in a monospaced font:

```
1 <p>This text will go left to right.</p>
2 <p><bdo dir="rtl">This text will go right to left.</bdo></p>
3
```

On the right, the rendered output is shown. The first paragraph is displayed normally: "This text will go left to right.". The second paragraph uses the  tag with the `dir="rtl"` attribute, causing the text to be displayed from right to left: ".tfel ot thgir og lliw txet sihT". A red arrow points from the text ".tfel ot thgir og lliw txet sihT" to the purple button below.

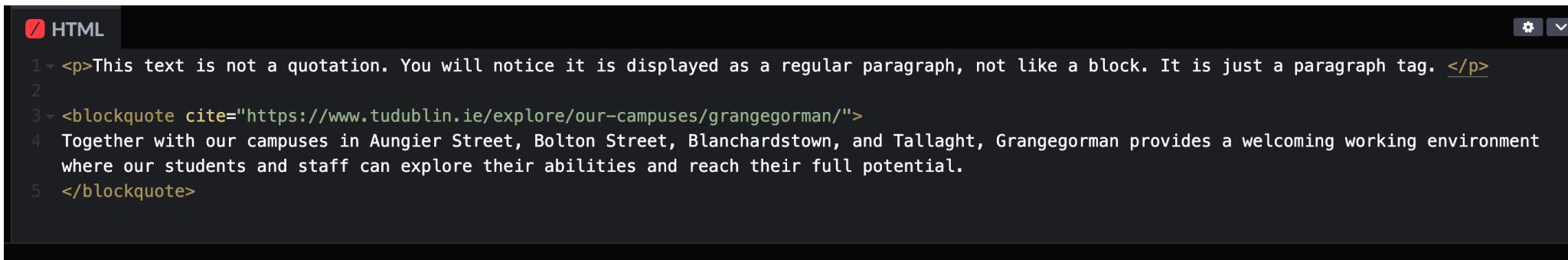
This text will go left to right.

.tfel ot thgir og lliw txet sihT

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

# Blockquote <blockquote>

- Used to quote text from another website
- The cite attribute is used to specify the path to the source (web link). The cite attribute value does not display in the browser.



The screenshot shows a code editor with a dark theme. The tab bar at the top has an 'HTML' tab selected, indicated by a red border. The code area contains the following:

```
1 <p>This text is not a quotation. You will notice it is displayed as a regular paragraph, not like a block. It is just a paragraph tag. </p>
2
3 <blockquote cite="https://www.tudublin.ie/explore/our-campuses/grangegorman/">
4 Together with our campuses in Aungier Street, Bolton Street, Blanchardstown, and Tallaght, Grangegorman provides a welcoming working environment
where our students and staff can explore their abilities and reach their full potential.
5 </blockquote>
```

This text is not a quotation. You will notice it is displayed as a regular paragraph, not like a block. It is just a paragraph tag.

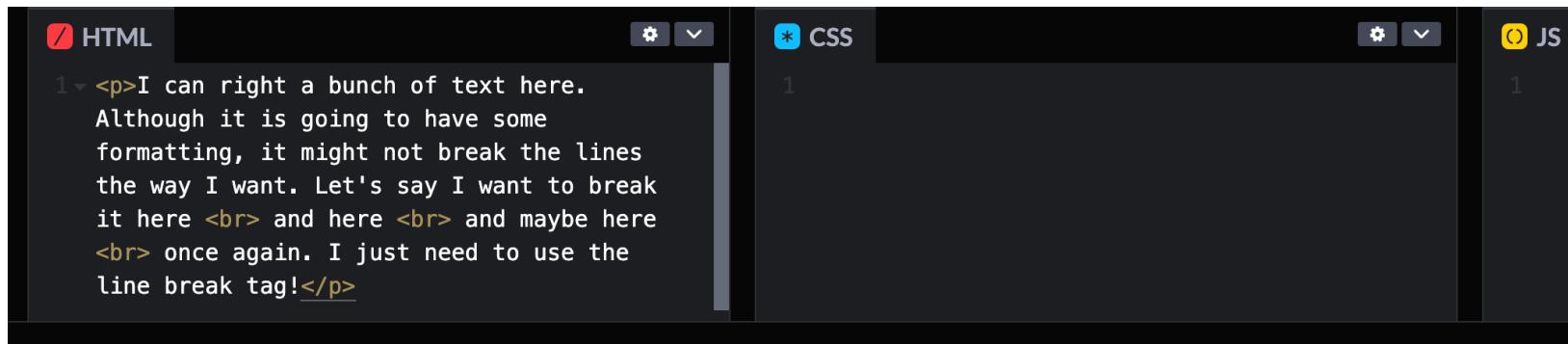
Together with our campuses in Aungier Street, Bolton Street, Blanchardstown, and Tallaght, Grangegorman provides a welcoming working environment where our students and staff can explore their abilities and reach their full potential.

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# Line break <br>

- The <br> tag inserts a single line break
- The <br> tag is an empty tag. It has no end tag.



```
✓ HTML      * CSS      ○ JS
1 <p>I can right a bunch of text here.  
Although it is going to have some  
formatting, it might not break the lines  
the way I want. Let's say I want to break  
it here <br> and here <br> and maybe here  
<br> once again. I just need to use the  
line break tag!</p>
```

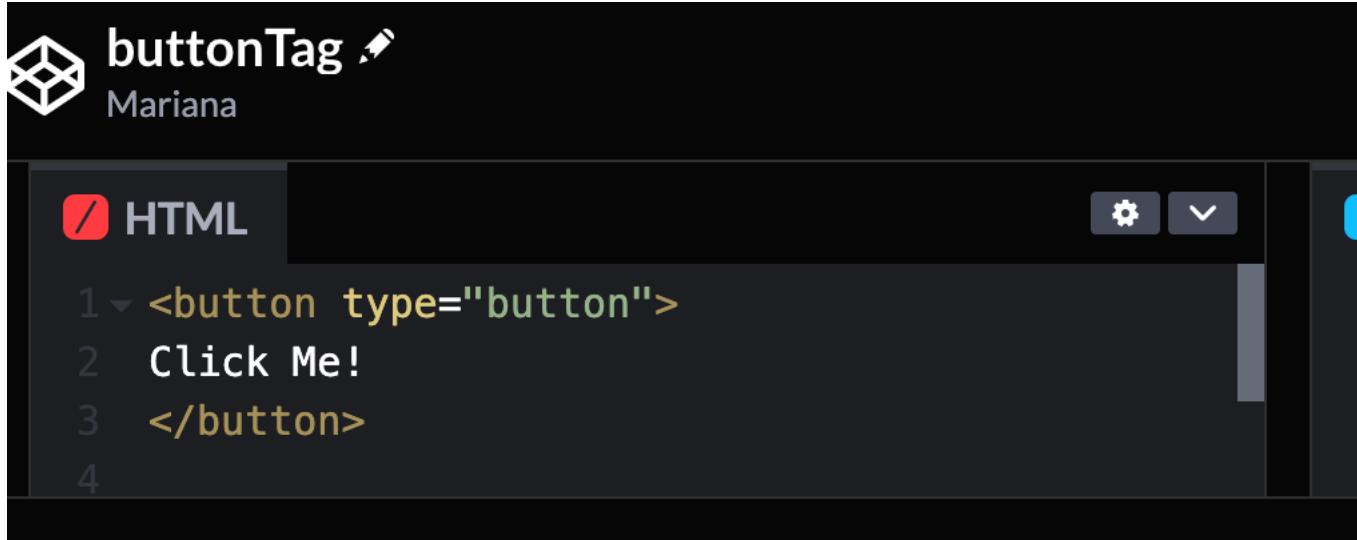
I can right a bunch of text here. Although it is going to have some formatting, it might not break the lines the way I want. Let's say I want to break it here and here and maybe here once again. I just need to use the line break tag!

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# Button <button>

- The <button> tag offers a clickable on the webpage.
- The content for the <button> tag can be text or images.
- The button should always have a type attribute.



A screenshot of the CodePen interface. The title bar says "buttonTag" with a pencil icon and "Mariana". The left sidebar shows "HTML" selected. The code editor contains the following:

```
1 <button type="button">
2 Click Me!
3 </button>
4
```

Click Me!

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# Code <code>

- The <code> tag is a phrase tag and is used to display computer code.
- The content inside is displayed in the browser's default monospace font.
- It should be easier to get better results displaying code using CSS techniques.



```
1 <p>The HTML <code>button</code> tag defines a clickable  
button.<u>button</u>  
2  
3 <p>The CSS <code>background-color</code> property defines the  
background color of an element.</p>
```

The HTML `button` tag defines a clickable button.

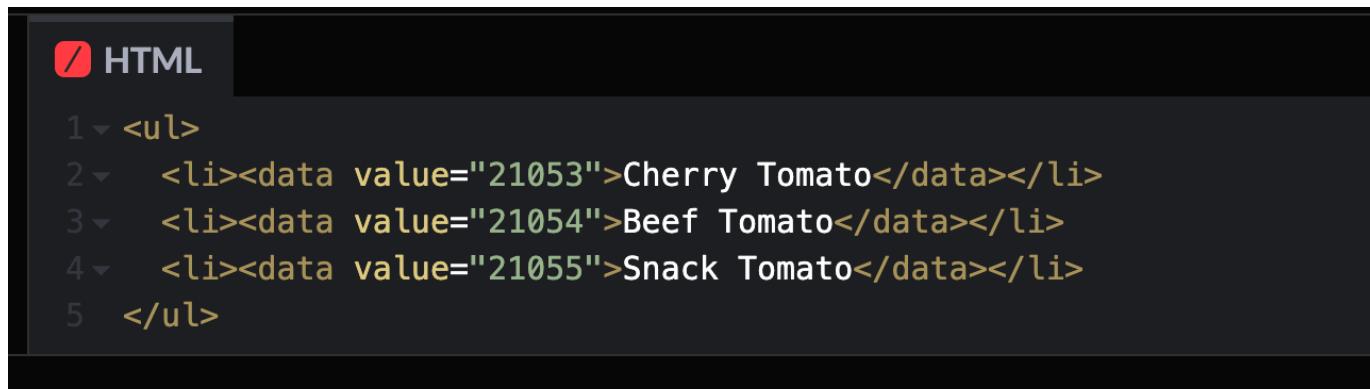
The CSS `background-color` property defines the background color of an element.

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# Data <data>

- The <data> tag is used to give content a machine-readable alias that can be used in server-side processing.
- That data can be retrieved using, for example, some JavaScript code



```
/ HTML
1 <ul>
2   <li><data value="21053">Cherry Tomato</data></li>
3   <li><data value="21054">Beef Tomato</data></li>
4   <li><data value="21055">Snack Tomato</data></li>
5 </ul>
```

- Cherry Tomato
- Beef Tomato
- Snack Tomato

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# Datalist <datalist>

- The <datalist> tag specifies a list of pre-defined options for an <input> element.
- It provides an "autocomplete" feature for <input> elements and show a dropdownlist of pre-defined options to the user.
- Important: the <datalist> id attribute must be equal to the <input> list attribute as this binds them together.



The screenshot shows a dark-themed code editor with an 'HTML' tab selected. The code is as follows:

```
1 <input list="animals">
2 <datalist id="animals">
3   <option value="Dinosaur">
4   <option value="Puffin">
5   <option value="Cat">
6   <option value="Bird">
7   <option value="Red Panda">
8 </datalist>
9 <input type="submit">
10
```

A red arrow points from the text 'Click on the code to see the example in CodePen' at the bottom left to the input field in the code editor.

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

# Delete <del>

- Defines text that has been deleted from the document.
- This text will appear with a line through it (strike through).
- We can use the attribute **datetime** to show when the data was deleted
- We can combine <del> with <ins> to insert new data



The screenshot shows a code editor interface with tabs for HTML and CSS. The HTML tab is active, displaying the following code:

```
1 <p>I am studying Web Development at <del datetime="2019-01-01">DIT</del><ins>TU Dublin<ins></p>
2
```

The word "DIT" is struck through with a horizontal line. The word "TU Dublin" is inserted after "DIT". The code editor has a dark theme with light-colored text and syntax highlighting.

I am studying Web Development at ~~DIT~~TU Dublin

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# Practice

- "On a product page, you want to show that the old price of an item was **€50**, but it has been reduced to **€40**. Which HTML tags should you use to show the old price as removed?"

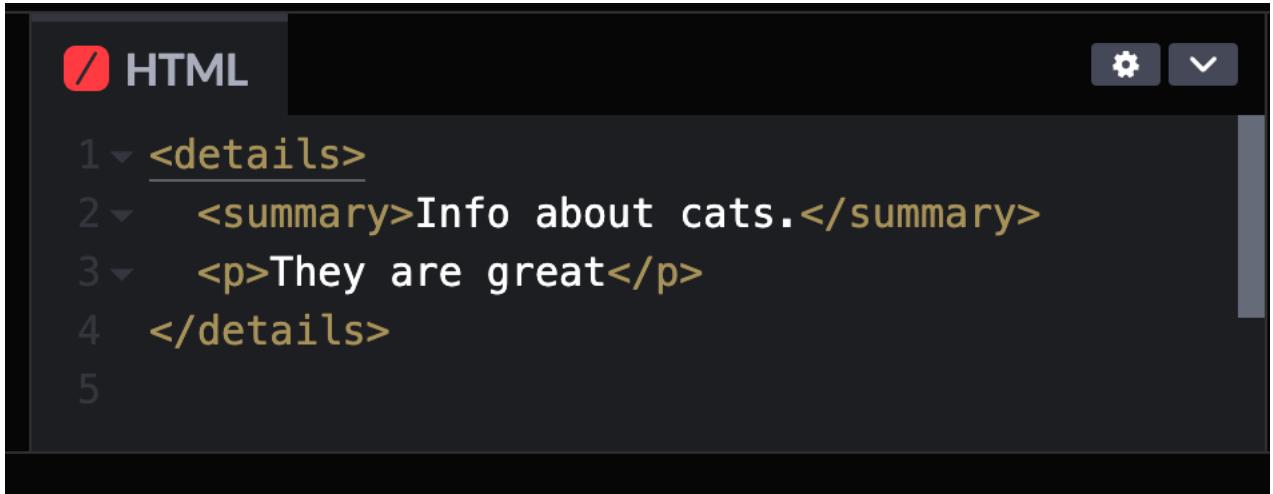
# Practice

- "On a product page, you want to show that the old price of an item was **€50**, but it has been reduced to **€40**. Which HTML tags should you use to show the old price as removed?"

```
<p>  
<del>€50</del> €40  
</p>
```

# details <details>

- The details tag allows for information to be hidden on the webpage and can be shown to the user when required.



A screenshot of a browser's developer tools, specifically the code editor. The tab bar shows 'HTML' is selected. The code is as follows:

```
1 <details>
2   <summary>Info about cats.</summary>
3   <p>They are great</p>
4 </details>
5
```

▼ Info about cats.

They are great

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# Definition <dfn>

- The <dfn> tag offers a definition for a term used in the documents content.
- By default, the defined element is in italic



The screenshot shows a dark-themed code editor window titled "HTML". Inside the editor, there is a single line of code: `<p><dfn>HTML</dfn> is the standard markup language for creating web pages.</p>`. The word "HTML" is highlighted in orange, indicating it is a defined term. The rest of the text is in white, and the entire paragraph is enclosed in a light gray box, demonstrating the browser's default styling for the <dfn> tag.

*HTML* is the standard markup language for creating web pages.

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# The div <div> tag

- The div tag is used to group content on a web page.
- This is a generic type of container.
- The div element has no special meaning.
- Can be used for styling

```
HTML
1 <div id="cats">
2   <h2>Everything you wanted to know about
3     cats</h2>
4   <p>They are great.</p>
5 </div>
6
7 <div id="dino">
8   <h2>Everything you wanted to know about
9     dinosaurs.</h2>
10  <p>They are also great.</p>
11 </div>
```

```
CSS
1 #cats {
2   background: grey;
3 }
4
5 #dino {
6   background: green;
7 }
```

Everything you wanted to know about cats

They are great.

Everything you wanted to know about dinosaurs.

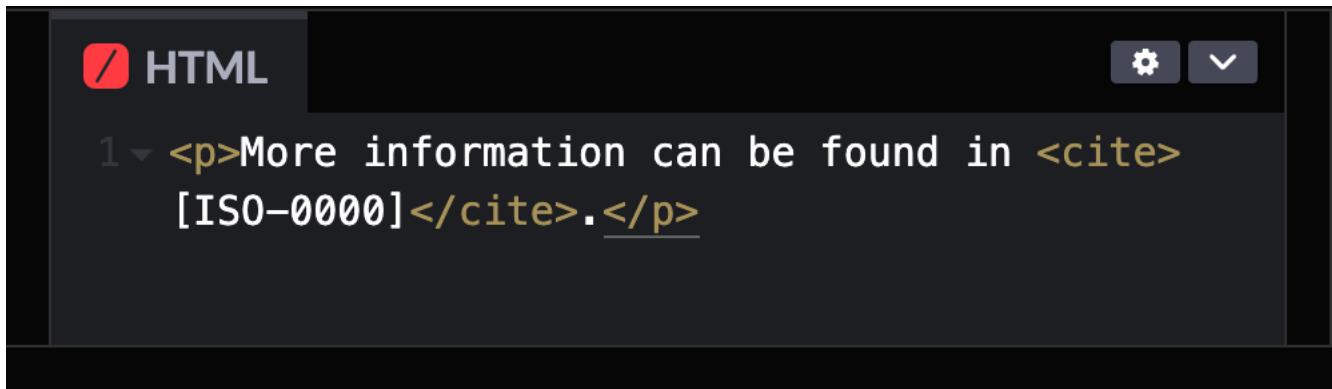
They are also great.

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# Cite <cite>

- The <cite> tag defines the title of a work
- The default styling for the cite element is italics.



A screenshot of a dark-themed code editor window. The tab bar at the top shows an icon for HTML and a dropdown menu. Below the tabs, there is a toolbar with a gear icon and a dropdown arrow. The main area contains the following code:

```
1 <p>More information can be found in <cite>  
[ISO-0000]</cite>.</p>
```

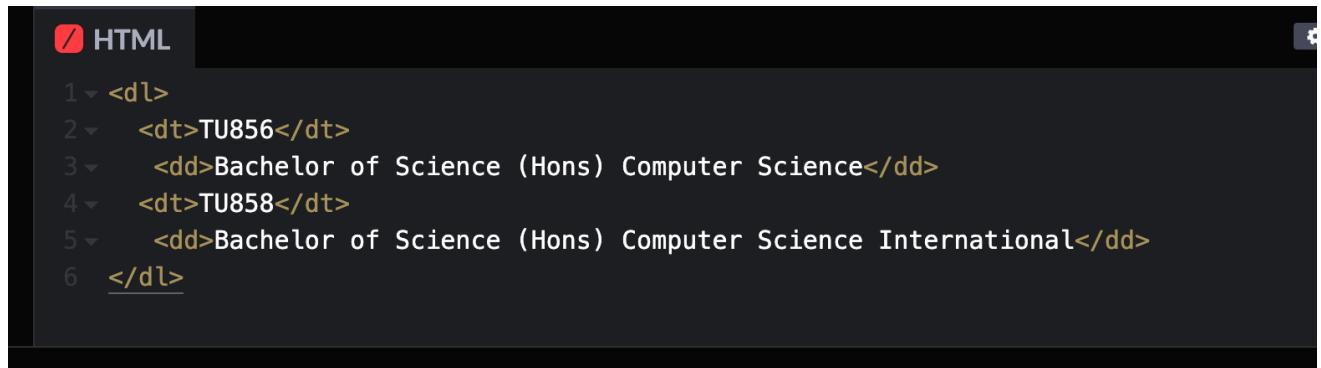
More information can be found in *[ISO-0000]*.

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# Description list <dl>

- The <dl> tag defines a description list.
- The <dl> tag is used with <dt> and <dd> to create the list.
- Where:
  - <dt> - term
  - <dd> - description



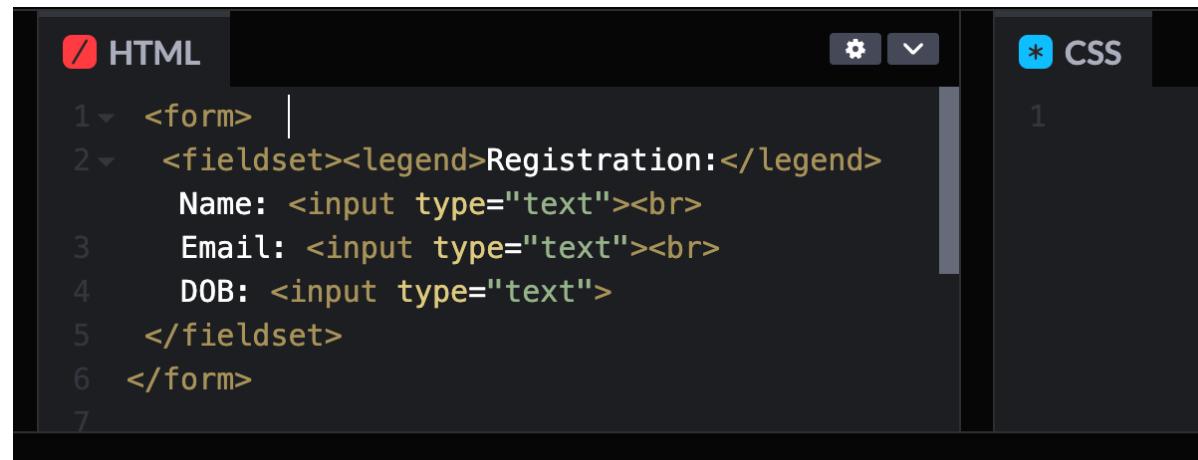
```
1 <dl>
2   <dt>TU856</dt>
3   <dd>Bachelor of Science (Hons) Computer Science</dd>
4   <dt>TU858</dt>
5   <dd>Bachelor of Science (Hons) Computer Science International</dd>
6 </dl>
```

TU856  
Bachelor of Science (Hons) Computer Science  
TU858  
Bachelor of Science (Hons) Computer Science International

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

# Fieldset<fieldset>

- The <fieldset> tag is used to group related elements in a form
- A border is added around the contained content.



The screenshot shows a code editor interface with three tabs: HTML, CSS, and JS. The HTML tab contains the following code:

```
1 <form> |  
2 <fieldset><legend>Registration:</legend>  
3   Name: <input type="text"><br>  
4   Email: <input type="text"><br>  
5   DOB: <input type="text">  
6 </fieldset>  
7 </form>
```



The browser displays the rendered HTML. It shows a legend "Registration:" above a horizontal line. Below the line are three input fields: "Name:", "Email:", and "DOB:", each with its own line below it.

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

# Figure <figure>

- The <figure> tag is used to add markup to an image in a document.
- The <figcaption> is used with <figure> to add caption to the image.

```
HTML
1<figure>
2  
6  <figcaption>Trulli in Alberobello, Italy.</figcaption>
7</figure>
```



Trulli in Alberobello, Italy.

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

# Footer <footer>

- The footer tag defines a footer for a section or the webpage.
- It can hold information about the page creator, copyright information, and social media links.



```
HTML
cats</h2>
3 <p>They are great.</p>
4 </div>
5
6 <div id="dino">
7   <h2>Everything you wanted to know about
     dinosaurs.</h2>
8   <p>They are also great.</p>
9 </div>
10 <footer>
11   <p>Developed by Mariana</p>
12 </footer>
```

Everything you wanted to know about cats

They are great.

Everything you wanted to know about dinosaurs.

They are also great.

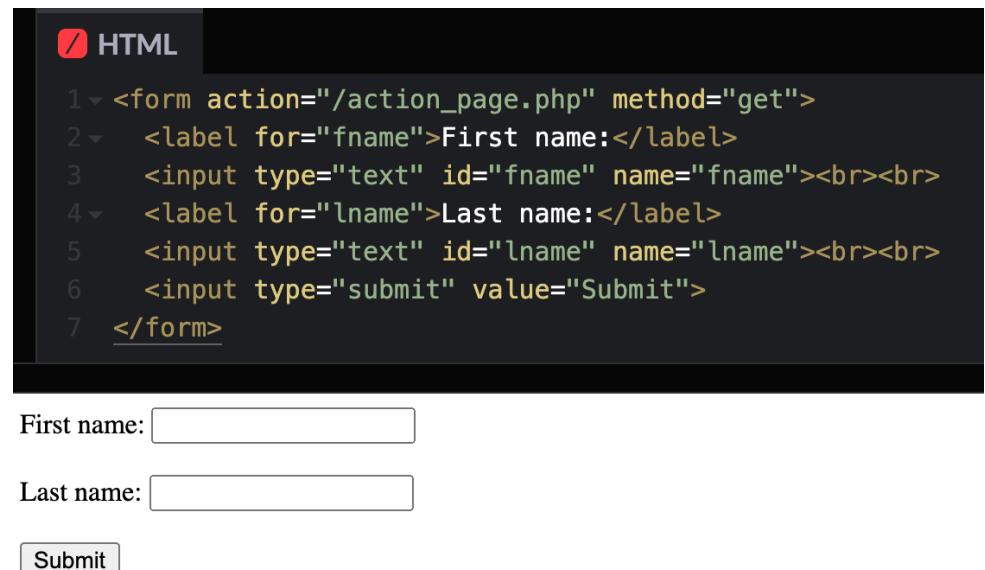
Developed by Mariana

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# Form <form>

- The <form> tag is used to create an HTML form for user input.
- The form can contain a combination of the following:
  - <input>
  - <textarea>
  - <button>
  - <select>
  - <option>
  - <optgroup>
  - <fieldset>
  - <label>
  - <output>



```
HTML
1 <form action="/action_page.php" method="get">
2   <label for="fname">First name:</label>
3   <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>
4   <label for="lname">Last name:</label>
5   <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br><br>
6   <input type="submit" value="Submit">
7 </form>
```

First name:

Last name:

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

# Heading <h\*>

- The Heading Tag should be used to add a heading to a section on a web page.
- The size and importance of the heading decrease with the number. This way, <h1> is more important than <h6>

- There are 6 types of heading tags:

<h1>My Heading</h1>

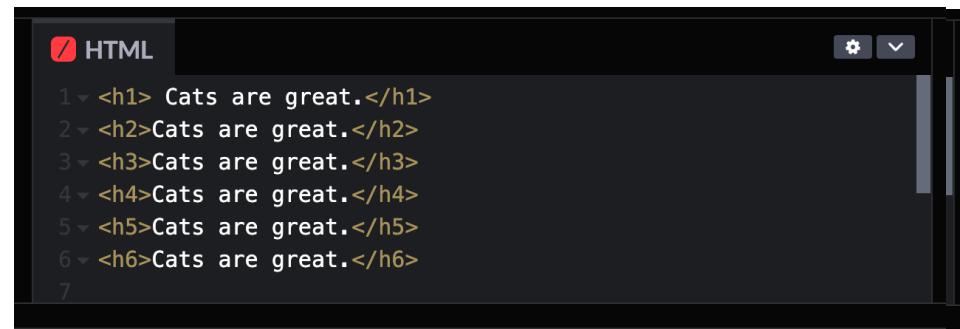
<h2>My Heading</h2>

<h3>My Heading</h3>

<h4>My Heading</h4>

<h5>My Heading</h5>

<h6>My Heading</h6>



```
1 <h1> Cats are great.</h1>
2 <h2>Cats are great.</h2>
3 <h3>Cats are great.</h3>
4 <h4>Cats are great.</h4>
5 <h5>Cats are great.</h5>
6 <h6>Cats are great.</h6>
```

**Cats are great.**

**Cats are great.**

Cats are great.

Cats are great.

Cats are great.

Cats are great.

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# Header <hr>

- The <header> tag is a container that can be added to a document or section and may contain content and navigation links.
- A page can have more than one <header> element.



The image shows a dark-themed code editor window. In the top left corner, there is a red icon with a white diagonal line and the text "HTML". Below the editor area, there is some status or file information. The main code area contains the following three lines of HTML:

```
1 <header>
2   <h1>Golden Veg Company</h1>
3 </header>
```

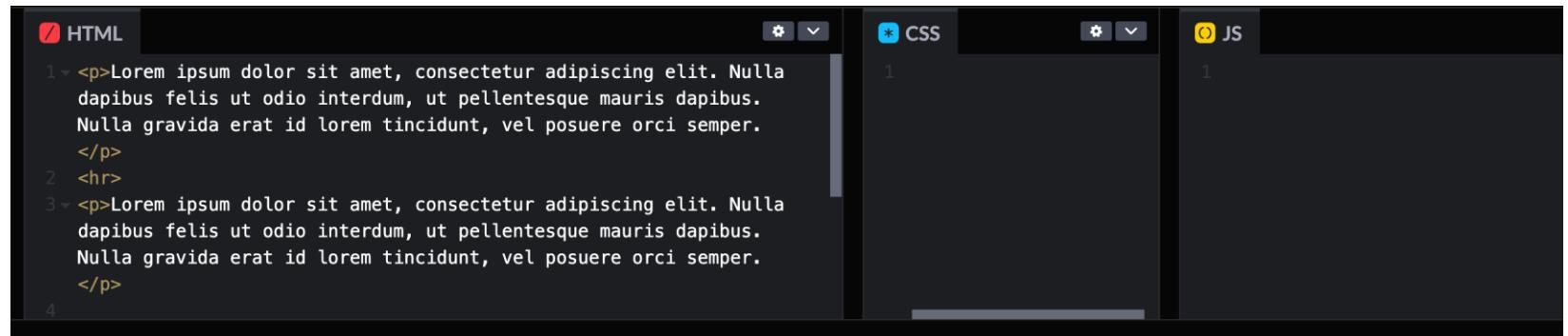
# Golden Veg Company



Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

# Horizontal ruler <hr>

- The <hr> tag defines a break in content theme in an HTML page (for example, a change of topic or content).



```
HTML
1 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nulla dapibus felis ut odio interdum, ut pellentesque mauris dapibus. Nulla gravida erat id lorem tincidunt, vel posuere orci semper.
</p>
2 <hr>
3 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nulla dapibus felis ut odio interdum, ut pellentesque mauris dapibus. Nulla gravida erat id lorem tincidunt, vel posuere orci semper.
</p>
4
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nulla dapibus felis ut odio interdum, ut pellentesque mauris dapibus. Nulla gravida erat id lorem tincidunt, vel posuere orci semper.

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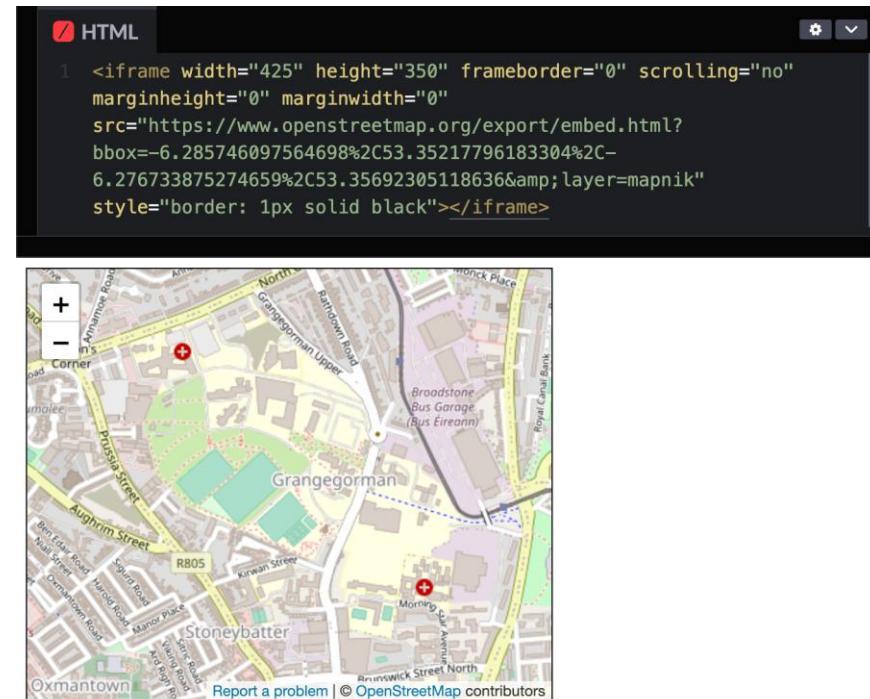
-----

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# iframe <iframe>

- The <iframe> tag is used to embed another document within the current document.
- Add a text message inside the iframe, just in case the browser doesn't support iframes.



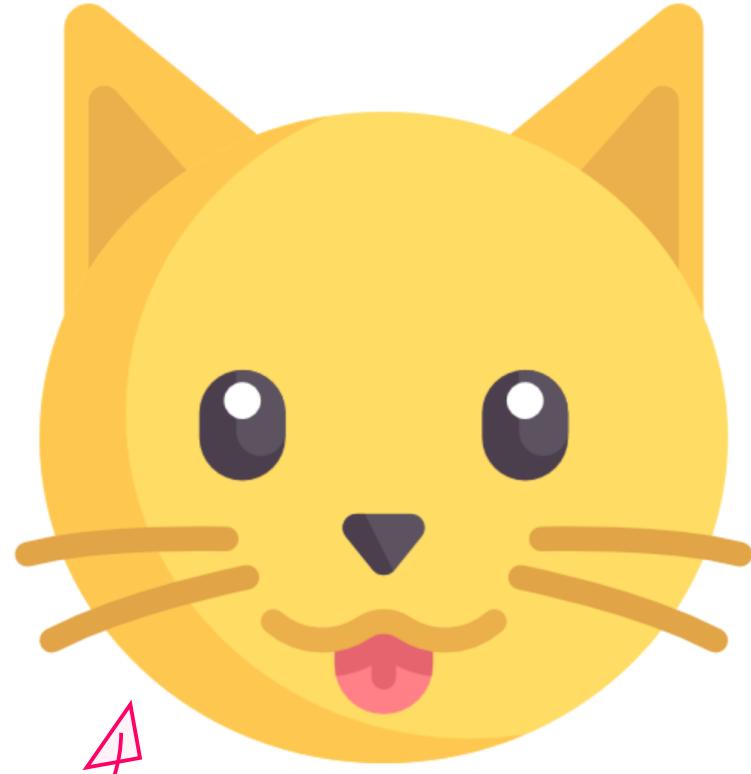
Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

# image <img>

- The <img> tag links an image to the page.
- The <img> tag has 2 compulsory attributes:
  - src – file path to the image
  - alt – text description of image



```
HTML
1 
```



Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

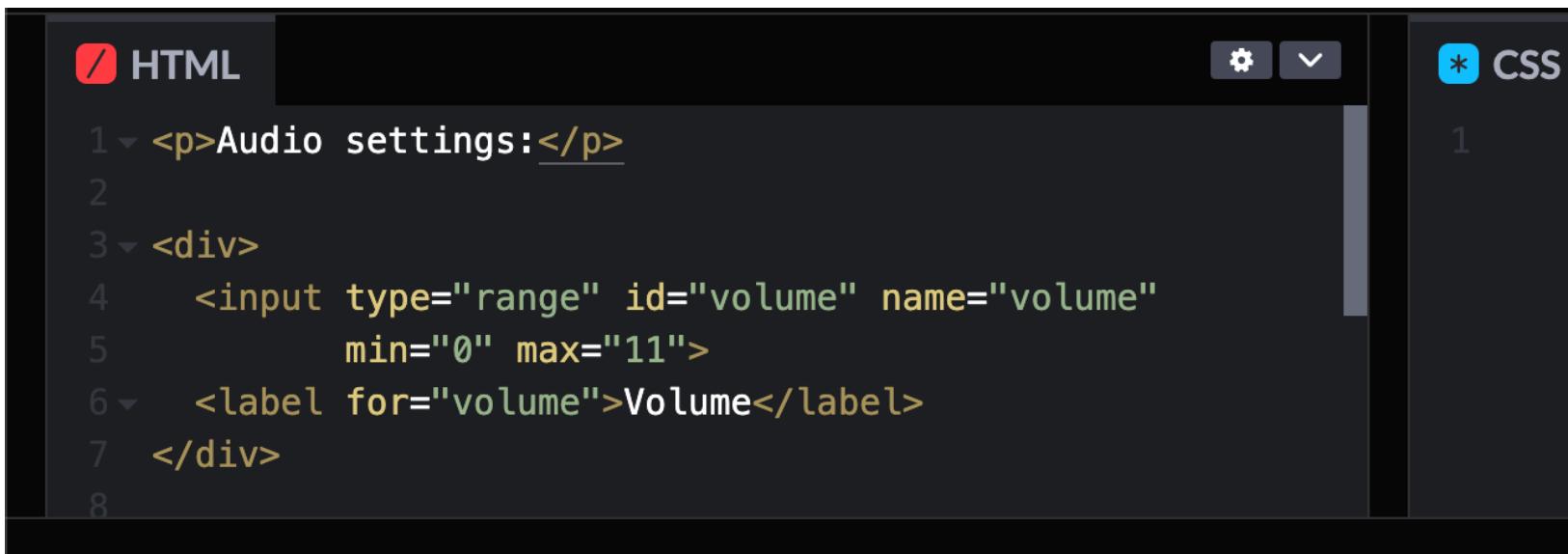
# input <input>

- The <input> tag is used to allow users input data on the webpage.
- The <input> elements are used inside a <form>.
- The <input> tag has a type attribute to specify the data being input by the user.

Possible values:

- button, checkbox, color, date, datetime-local, email, file, hidden, image, month, number, password, radio, range, reset, search, submit, tel, text, time, url, week
- We will cover <form> and <input> in more detail later in the module

# input <input>



The screenshot shows a code editor interface with two tabs: 'HTML' and 'CSS'. The 'HTML' tab is active, displaying the following code:

```
1 <p>Audio settings:</p>
2
3 <div>
4   <input type="range" id="volume" name="volume"
5       min="0" max="11">
6   <label for="volume">Volume</label>
7 </div>
8
```

The 'CSS' tab is visible on the right, showing a single line of code: '1'. A red arrow points from the text 'Click on the code to see the example in CodePen' at the bottom left towards the volume slider input element in the HTML code.

Audio settings:

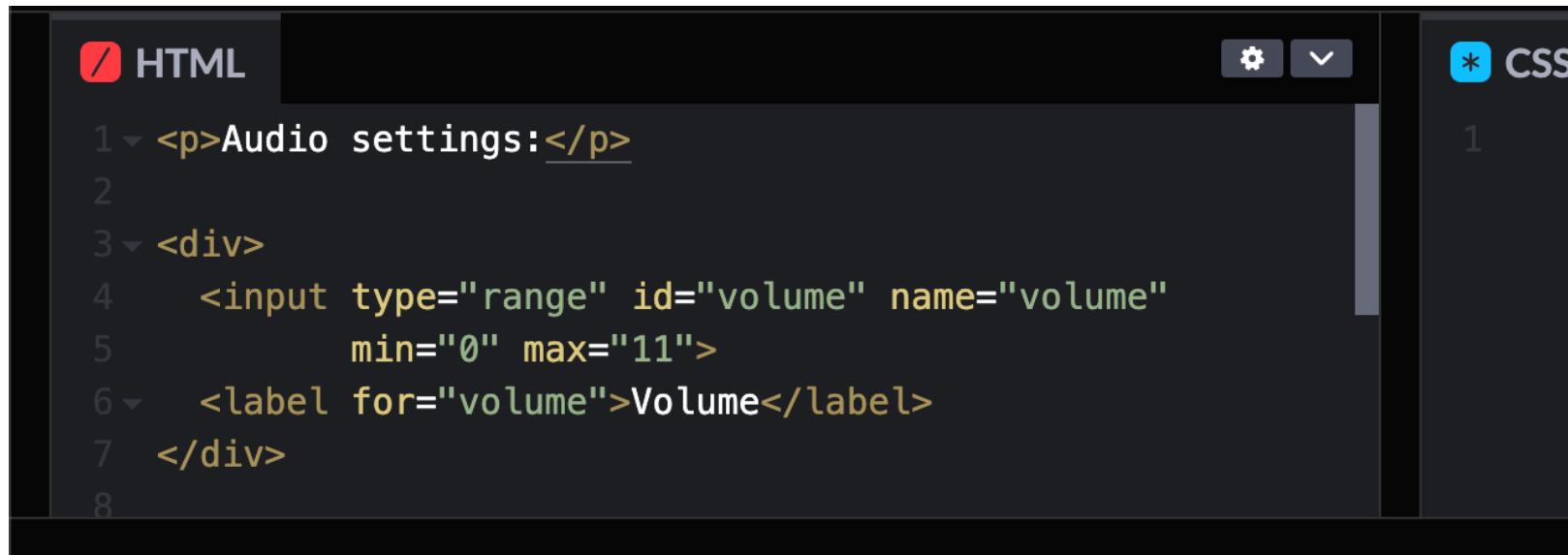


A horizontal slider with a blue track and a white handle, labeled 'Volume'.

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

# label <label>

- The <label> tag can be used to offer information on inputs for:
  - button, input, meter, output, progress, select, or textarea elements.



The screenshot shows a code editor interface with two tabs: 'HTML' and 'CSS'. The 'HTML' tab is active, displaying the following code:

```
1 <p>Audio settings:</p>
2
3 <div>
4   <input type="range" id="volume" name="volume"
5       min="0" max="11">
6   <label for="volume">Volume</label>
7 </div>
8
```

The 'CSS' tab is visible on the right, showing a single rule: '1'. The preview area below the code shows a simple user interface with a heading 'Audio settings:' followed by a horizontal slider labeled 'Volume'.

Audio settings:



# link <link>

- The <link> tag defines a link between a document and an external resource.
- The link element usually resides in the head element.
- We will use the <link> tag to add external style sheets.

```
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="site.css">
</head>
```

# main <main>

- The <main> tag is used to specify the main content of a document.
- The element is useful for screen readers to skip the navigation and other irrelevant content and jump directly to the core content of the document.
- Only one main element per page is allowed.
- Main element must not be placed in article, aside, nav, header, footer.
- The <main> element wraps the unique content for the page.

```
1 <!-- other content -->
2 <nav>
3   <a href="google.com">Link 1</a>
4   <a href="google.com">Link 2</a>
5   <a href="google.com">Link 3</a>
6 </nav>
7
8 <main>
9   <h1>Apples</h1>
10  <p>The apple is the pomaceous fruit of the apple tree.
```

[Link 1](#) [Link 2](#) [Link 3](#)

## Apples

The apple is the pomaceous fruit of the apple tree.

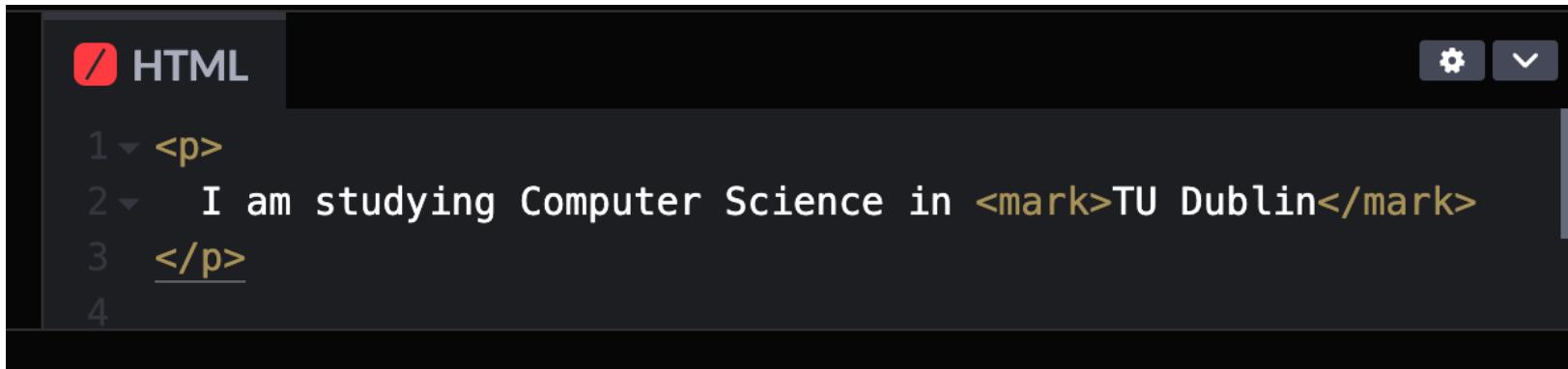
### Red Delicious

These bright red apples are the most common found in many supermarkets.

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

# mark <mark>

- The <mark> tag is used to highlight text content on the page.



A screenshot of a code editor window titled "HTML". The code is as follows:

```
1 <p>
2 I am studying Computer Science in <mark>TU Dublin</mark>
3 </p>
4
```

I am studying Computer Science in **TU Dublin**

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



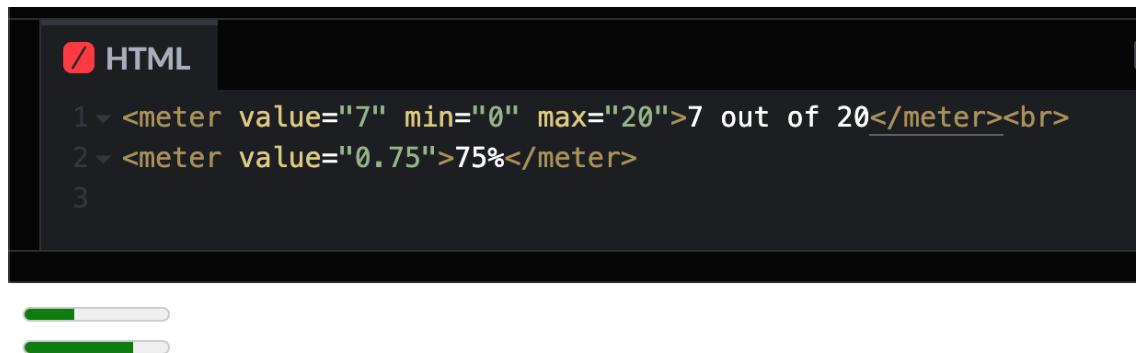
# meta <meta>

- What is Metadata?
  - Metadata is data (information) about data.
  - Metadata will not be displayed on the page.
- Metadata content is content that sets up the presentation or behavior of the rest of the content, or that sets up the relationship of the document with other documents

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width" />
    <title>What a beautiful website</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    
  </body>
</html>
```

# meter <meter>

- The <meter> tag can be used to place a scalar measurement within a known range on a page.
- Unless the value attribute is between 0 and 1 (inclusive), the min and max attributes should define the range so that the value attribute's value is within it.



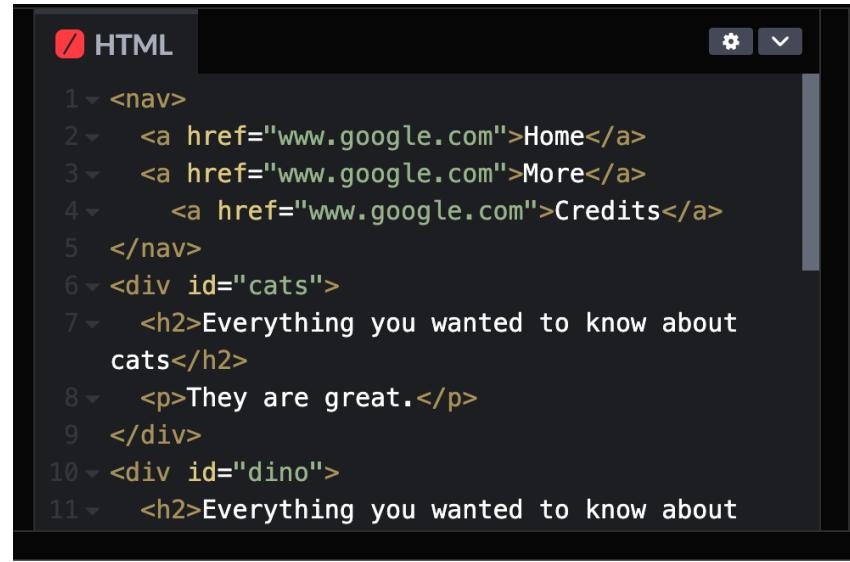
```
1 <meter value="7" min="0" max="20">7 out of 20</meter><br>
2 <meter value="0.75">75%</meter>
3
```

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# navigation <nav>

- The nav tag defines a container to hold links to other parts of the website
- It is used to implement a menu bar



```
1 <nav>
2   <a href="www.google.com">Home</a>
3   <a href="www.google.com">More</a>
4     <a href="www.google.com">Credits</a>
5 </nav>
6 <div id="cats">
7   <h2>Everything you wanted to know about cats</h2>
8   <p>They are great.</p>
9 </div>
10 <div id="dino">
11   <h2>Everything you wanted to know about
```

[Home](#) [More](#) [Credits](#)

**Everything you wanted to know about cats**

They are great.

**Everything you wanted to know about dinosaurs**

They are also great.

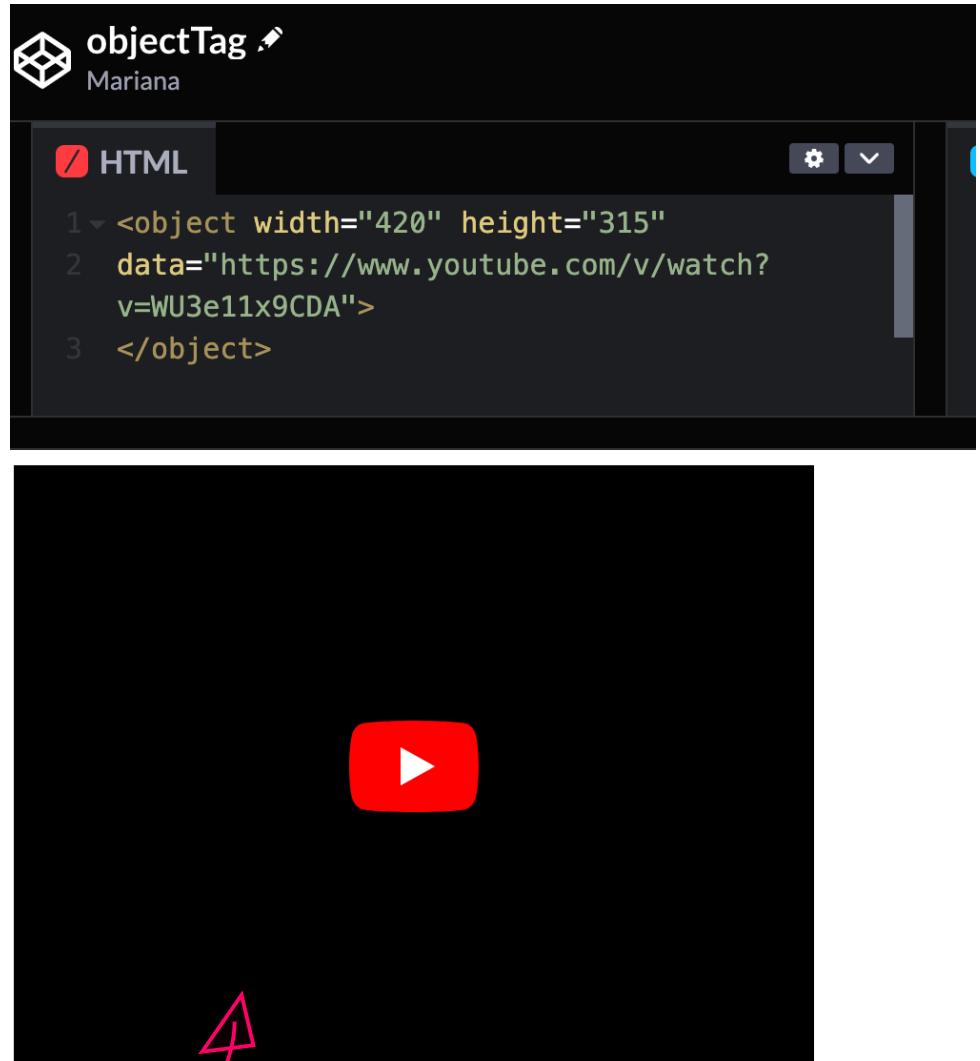
Developed by Mariana

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# object <object>

- The <object> tag defines a container for an external resource
- This external resource can be another web page, a picture, a media player, or a plug-in application
- However, to embed a picture, it is better to use the <img> tag.
- To embed HTML, it is better to use the <iframe> tag.



The screenshot shows a code editor window titled "objectTag" with a "Mariana" profile icon. The editor displays the following HTML code:

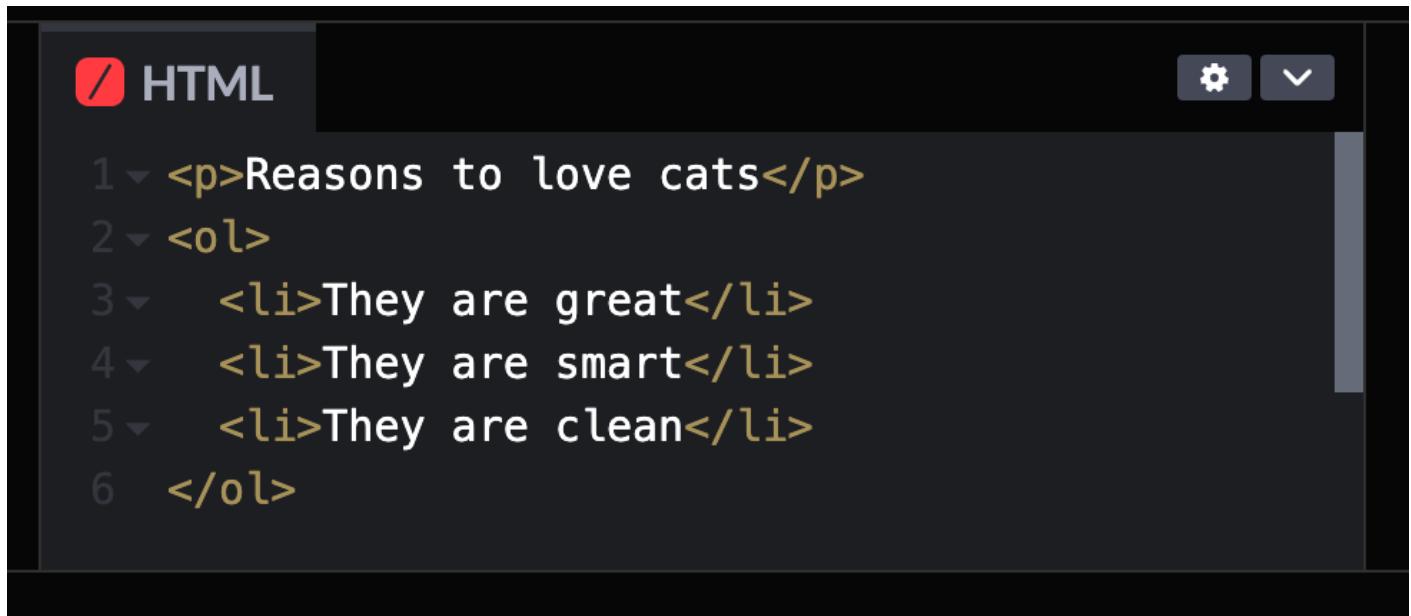
```
<object width="420" height="315">  
  data="https://www.youtube.com/v/watch?v=WU3e11x9CDA">  
</object>
```

Below the code editor is a large black rectangular area containing a red YouTube play button (a white triangle inside a red rounded rectangle). A pink arrow originates from the bottom right corner of the slide and points towards the center of the play button.

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

# ordered list <ol>

- An ordered list <ol> tag creates a numbered list



The screenshot shows a dark-themed code editor window titled "HTML". The code is as follows:

```
1 <p>Reasons to love cats</p>
2 <ol>
3   <li>They are great</li>
4   <li>They are smart</li>
5   <li>They are clean</li>
6 </ol>
```

Reasons to love cats

1. They are great
2. They are smart
3. They are clean

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

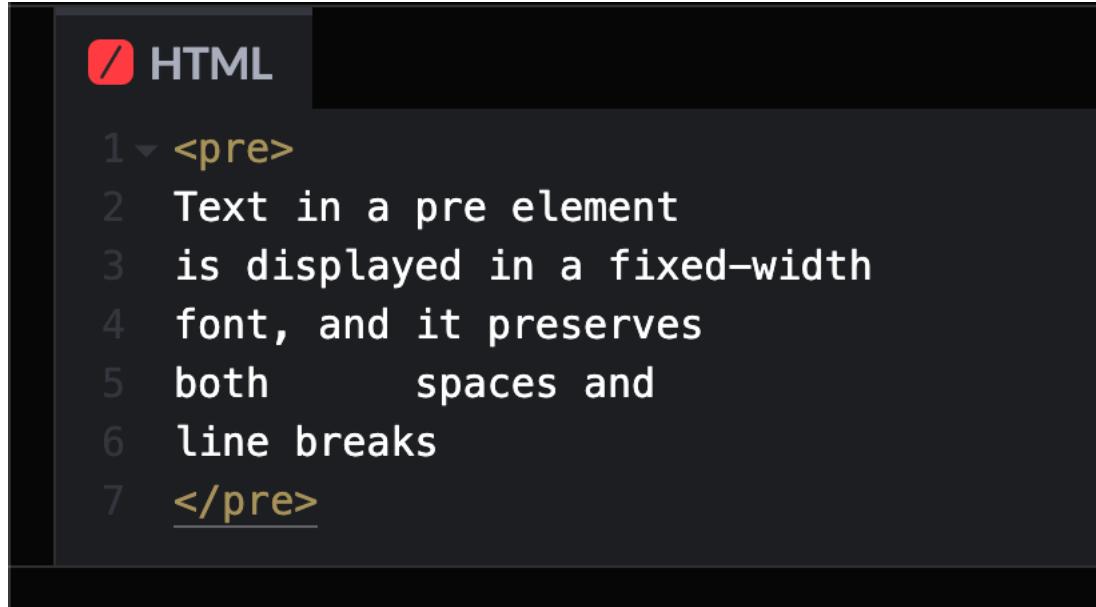
# Paragraph <p>

- The <p> tag defines a paragraph.

```
<p>This is a paragraph of text</p>
```

# Pre <pre>

- The <pre> tag is used to define preformatted text (preserves spacing and line breaks).
- This can be useful for displaying computer code.



The screenshot shows a dark-themed code editor interface. At the top, there's a red icon followed by the text "HTML". Below this, a numbered list from 1 to 7 is displayed, each line corresponding to a line of code. Line 1 contains "<pre>". Lines 2 through 6 contain descriptive text about the <pre> element. Line 7 contains "</pre>".

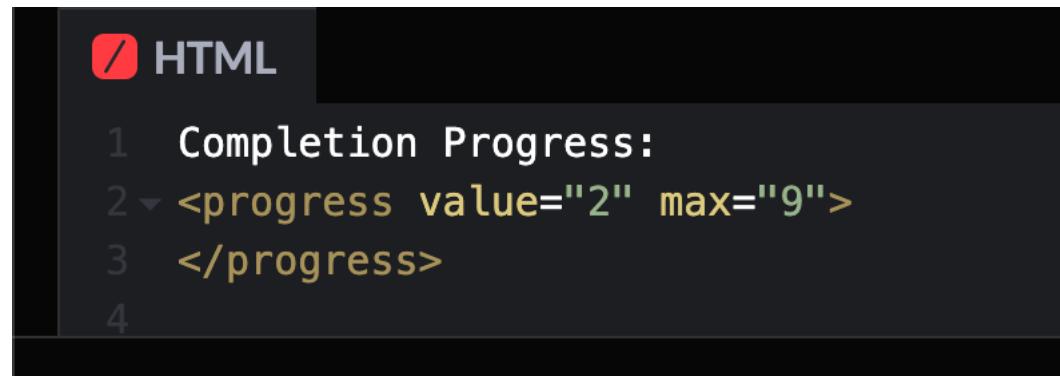
```
1 <pre>
2 Text in a pre element
3 is displayed in a fixed-width
4 font, and it preserves
5 both spaces and
6 line breaks
7 </pre>
```

Text in a pre element  
is displayed in a fixed-width  
font, and it preserves  
both spaces and  
line breaks

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

# Progress <progress>

- The <progress> tag adds a progress bar to the document to show the progress of a given task.
- Attributes:
  - Max
  - Value



The screenshot shows a dark-themed code editor window. In the top left corner, there is a red icon followed by the text "HTML". Below the editor area, the number "1" is aligned with the word "Completion Progress:", and the number "2" is aligned with the opening tag of a `<progress>` element. The code editor displays the following code:

```
1 Completion Progress:  
2 <progress value="2" max="9">  
3 </progress>  
4
```

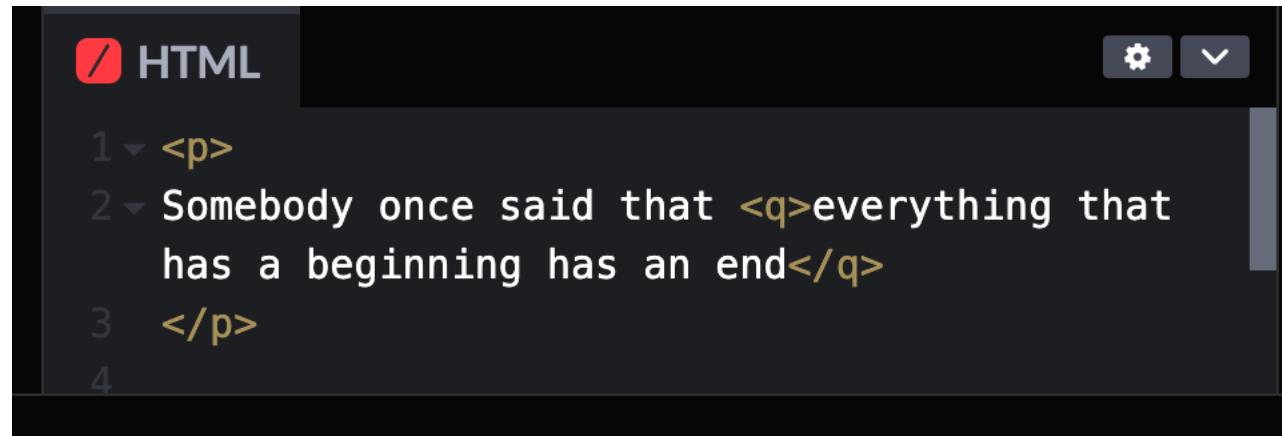
Completion Progress: 

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# Quotation <q>

- The <q> tag is used to define a quotation.



The screenshot shows a dark-themed code editor window titled "HTML". The code is displayed in a monospaced font:

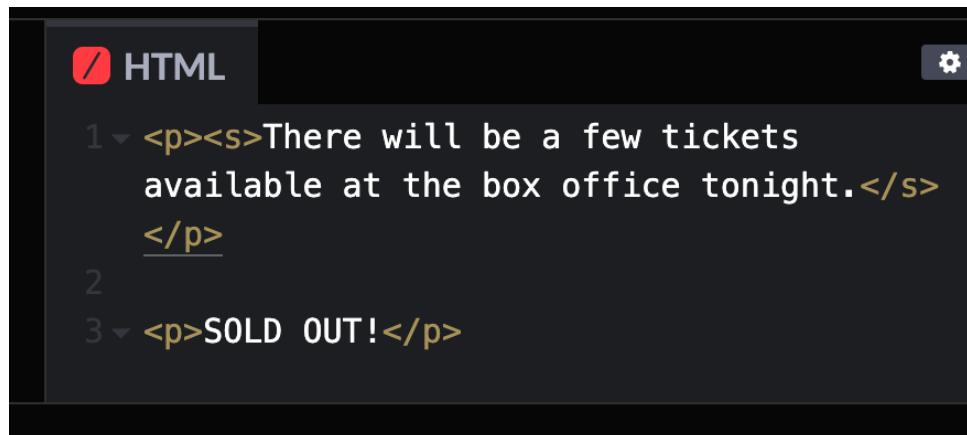
```
1 <p>
2 Somebody once said that <q>everything that
3 has a beginning has an end</q>
4 </p>
```

Somebody once said that “everything that has a beginning has an end”

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

# Strikethrough <s>

- The <s> tag specifies text that is no longer correct, accurate or relevant.
- The <s> HTML element renders text with a strikethrough, or a line through it. The <s> tag should not be used to define replaced or deleted text. Use <del> instead.



The screenshot shows a dark-themed code editor window titled "HTML". It contains three lines of code:

```
1 <p><s>There will be a few tickets  
available at the box office tonight.</s>  
</p>  
2  
3 <p>SOLD OUT!</p>
```

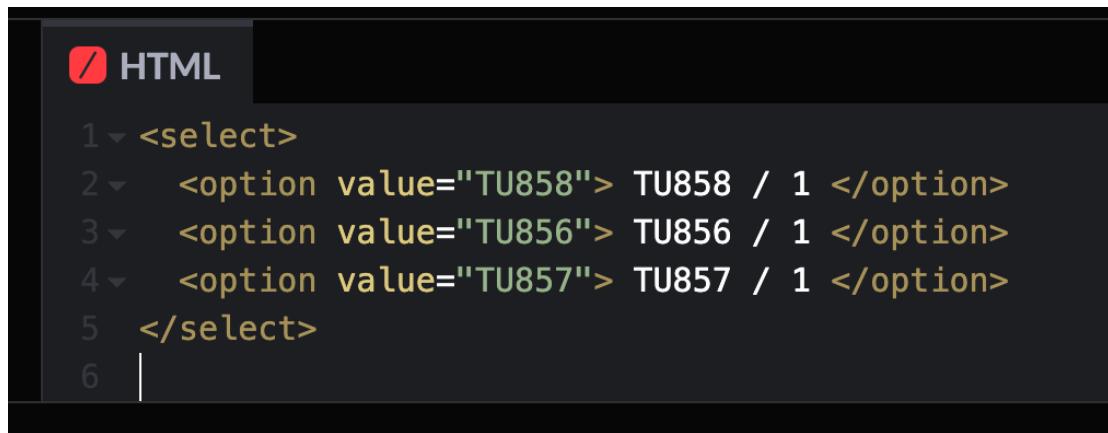
~~There will be a few tickets available at the box office tonight.~~

SOLD OUT!

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

# Select <select>

- The <select> element is used to create a drop-down list.
- The <option> tag is used to create the dropdown options.



The screenshot shows a code editor with a dark theme. The tab bar at the top has an 'HTML' tab selected, indicated by a red icon. Below the tabs, the code is displayed in a monospaced font:

```
1 <select>
2   <option value="TU858"> TU858 / 1 </option>
3   <option value="TU856"> TU856 / 1 </option>
4   <option value="TU857"> TU857 / 1 </option>
5 </select>
6 |
```

At the bottom of the editor, there is a dropdown menu button containing the text "TU858 / 1".

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



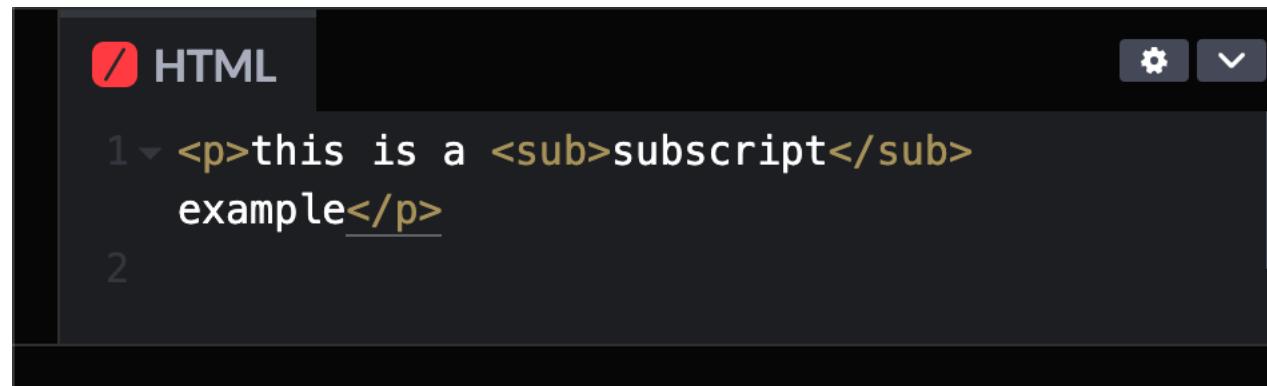
# Span <span>

- The <span> tag is used to group inline-elements in a document.
- It is similar to <div>, but works as an inline element
- The <span> tag provides no styling to its content.

```
<p>
    This is a great <span>paragraph</span>.
</p>
```

# Subscript <sub>

- The <sub> tag defines subscript text.
- Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line.



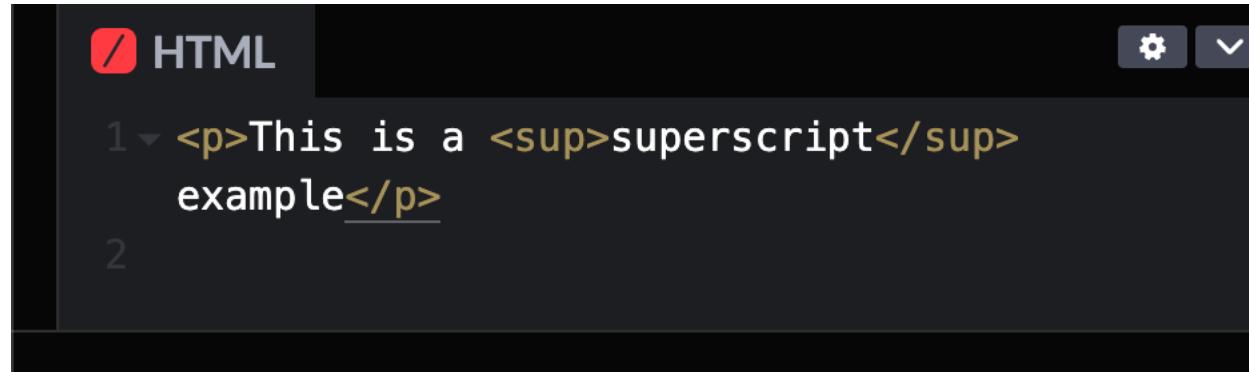
The screenshot shows a dark-themed code editor window titled "HTML". In the code area, line 1 contains the opening and closing tags of a paragraph: "<p>this is a <sub>subscript</sub> example</p>". Line 2 is blank. The word "subscript" is highlighted in yellow, and the entire line of code is numbered "1". The editor has a standard header with a gear icon and a dropdown menu.

this is a <sub>subscript</sub> example

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

# Superscript <sup>

- The <sup> tag defines superscript text.
- Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line



The screenshot shows a dark-themed code editor interface. In the top left, there's a red icon followed by the text "HTML". To the right are two small buttons: one with a gear icon and another with a downward arrow. The main area contains the following code:

```
1 <p>This is a <sup>superscript</sup>  
example<u>example</u>  
2
```

This is a <sup>superscript</sup> example

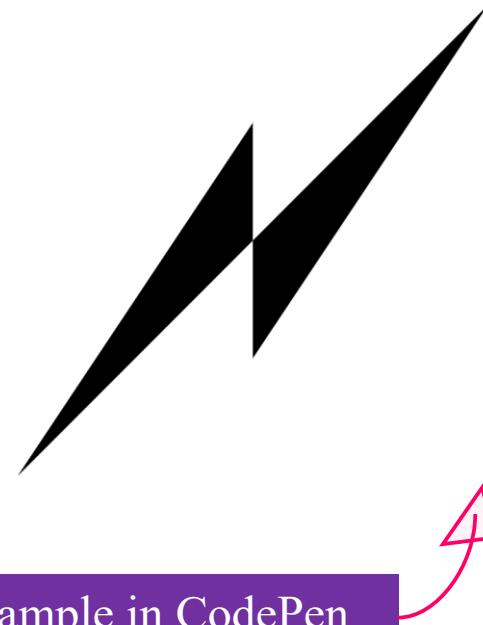
Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# SVG <svg>

- The SVG tag is used to carry Scalable Vector Graphics
- SVG is not affected by resolution or display size
- SVG images scale and always look perfect because they are drawn with code, not pixels

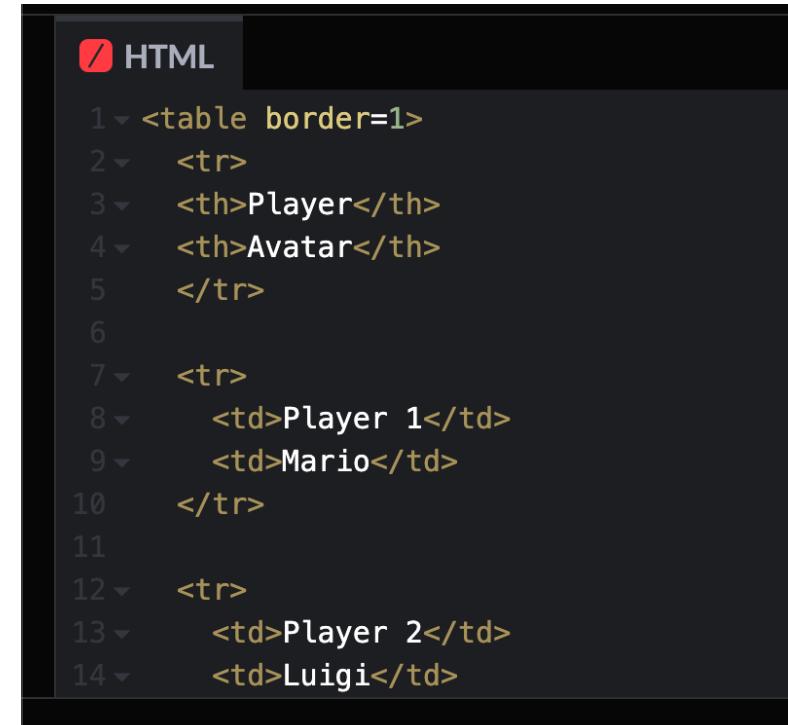
```
HTML
1 <svg viewBox="0 0 400 200">
2   <polygon points="0,100 50,25 50,75 100,0">
3 </svg>
```



Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

# table <table>

- The <table> tag is used to present tabular data in a document.
- Tags used:
  - <tr> - Table Row
  - <td> - Table data
  - <th> - Table heading



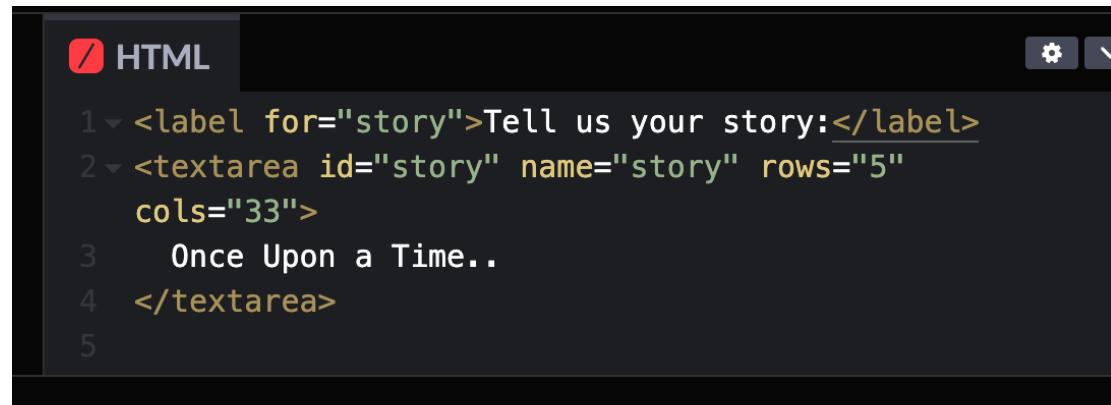
```
1 <table border=1>
2   <tr>
3     <th>Player</th>
4     <th>Avatar</th>
5   </tr>
6
7   <tr>
8     <td>Player 1</td>
9     <td>Mario</td>
10    </tr>
11
12   <tr>
13     <td>Player 2</td>
14     <td>Luigi</td>
```

Player	Avatar
Player 1	Mario
Player 2	Luigi

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

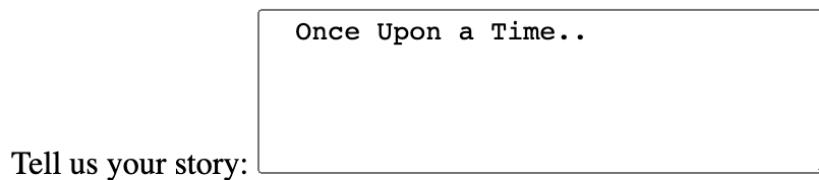
# textarea <textarea>

- The <textarea> tag defines a multi-line text input container.



A screenshot of a dark-themed code editor window titled '/ HTML'. It displays the following code:

```
1 <label for="story">Tell us your story:</label>
2 <textarea id="story" name="story" rows="5"
   cols="33">
3   Once Upon a Time..
4 </textarea>
5
```

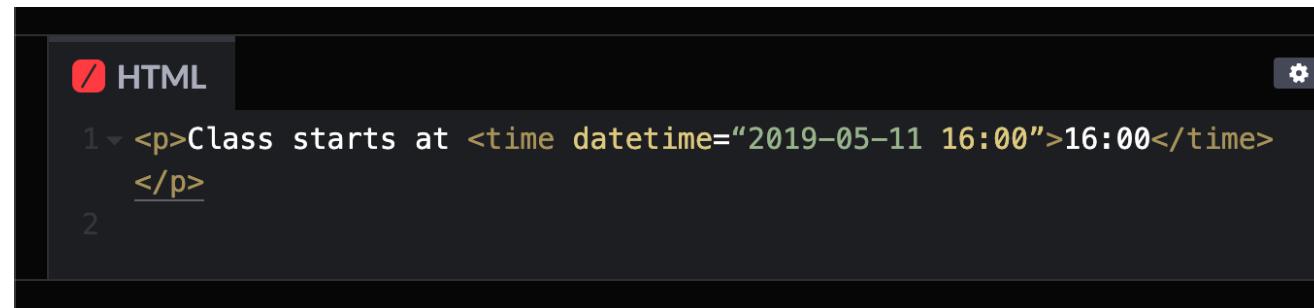


A screenshot of a web browser showing the rendered HTML. It includes a label 'Tell us your story:' followed by a text area containing the text 'Once Upon a Time..'. A red arrow points from the explanatory text below to the 'Once Upon a Time..' text in the text area.

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

# time <time>

- The <time> tag defines a human-readable date/time.
- The datetime attribute to translate dates into machine-readable format, allowing for better search engine results or custom features such as reminders.



A screenshot of a dark-themed code editor window titled "HTML". The code shown is:

```
1 <p>Class starts at <time datetime="2019-05-11 16:00">16:00</time>
  </p>
2
```

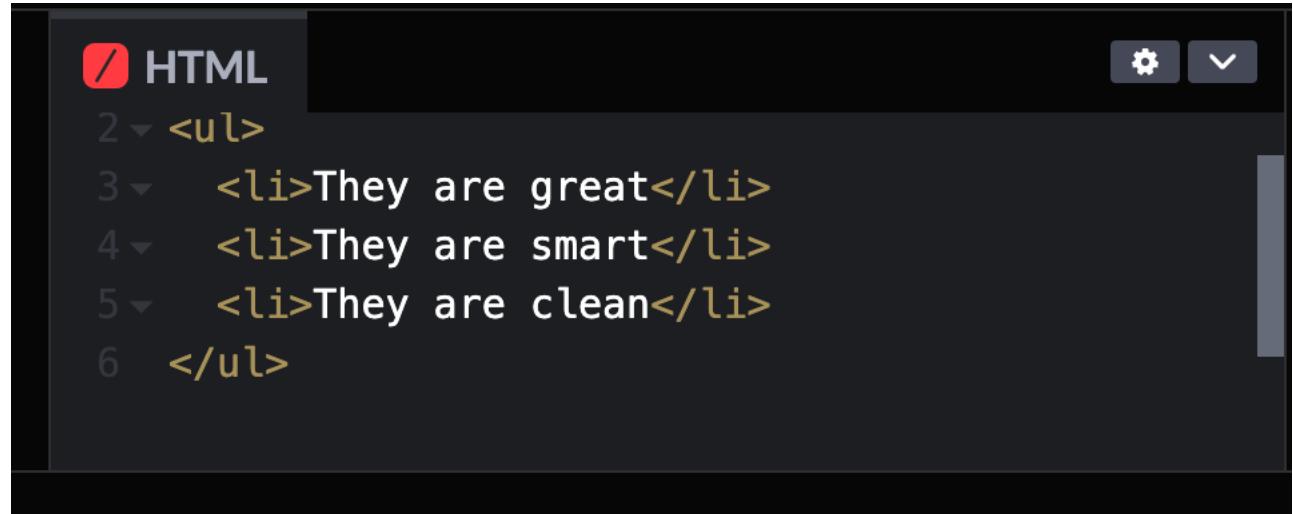
Class starts at 16:00

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# Unordered list <ul>

- An unordered list <ul> creates a bullet points list



```
/ HTML
2 <ul>
3   <li>They are great</li>
4   <li>They are smart</li>
5   <li>They are clean</li>
6 </ul>
```

Reasons to love cats

- They are great
- They are smart
- They are clean

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



# video <video>

- The <video> tag specifies video content like a video file.
- Video elements are more responsive and can be resized across devices
- An iframe element is an HTML element that allows an external webpage to be embedded in an HTML document. There are no options to hide controls or loop iframes.

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls>
    <source src="myFile.mp4" type="video/mp4">
Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```