

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

```
HTML
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
```

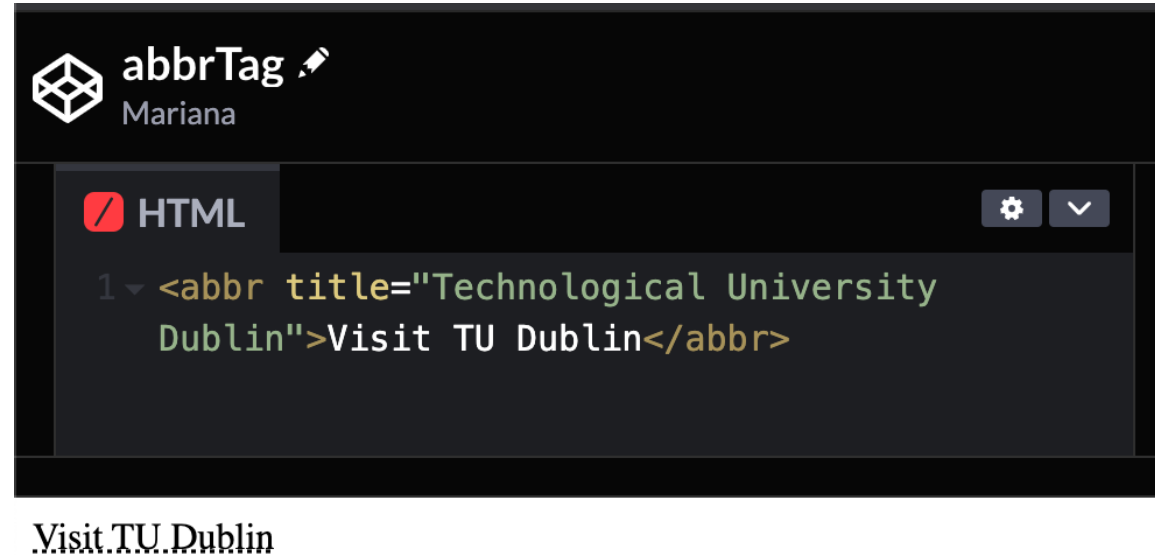
Cats are great, they are [intelligent](https://www.hillspet.com/cat-care/behavior-appearance/how-smart-are-cats), kind, funny, and amazing.

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



abbreviation <abbr>

- The abbreviation <abbr> defines an abbreviation or acronym



The screenshot shows a CodePen editor interface. At the top, the user's profile 'abbrTag' by 'Mariana' is visible. The editor is in 'HTML' mode. A single line of code is shown: `<abbr title="Technological University Dublin">Visit TU Dublin</abbr>`. Below the code editor, the rendered output is displayed: `.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

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

```
HTML
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.

```
HTML
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
```



Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

Bring attention to

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

```
HTML
1 <p>This is a paragraph. I can highlight the
  <b>most important part</p> of this text by
  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 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.

```
HTML
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
```

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.

```
HTML
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.

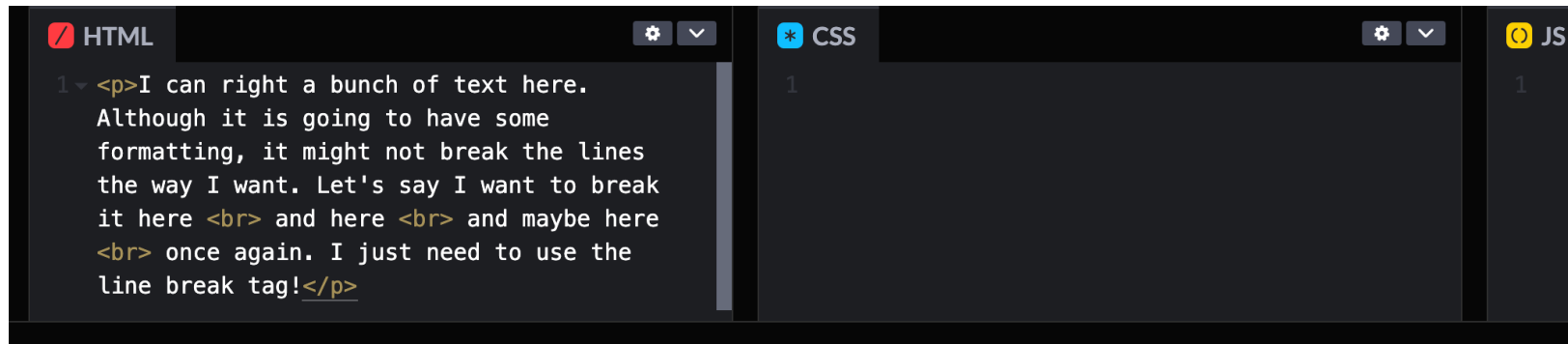
Together with our campuses in Aungier Street, Bolton Street, Blanchardstown, and Tallaght, Grangegorman provides a welcoming working environment where our students and staff can explore their abilities and reach their full potential.

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



Line break

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



```
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>
```

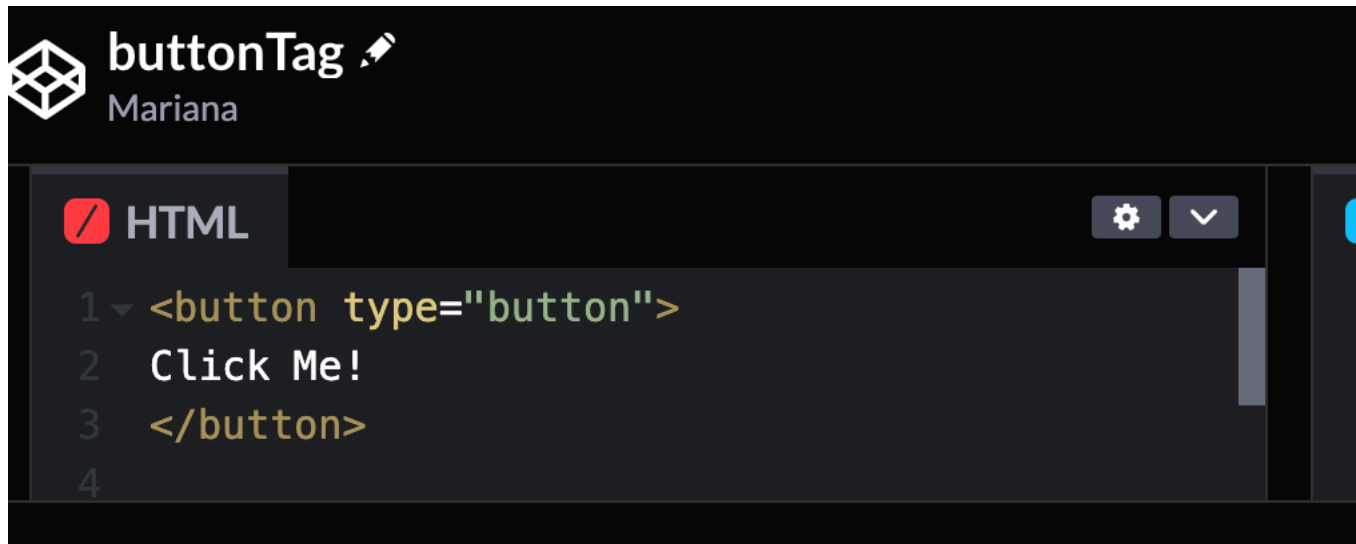
I can right a bunch of text here. Although it is going to have some formatting, it might not break the lines the way I want. Let's say I want to break it here and here and maybe here once again. I just need to use the line break tag!

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.



The screenshot shows a CodePen editor window titled "buttonTag" by user "Mariana". The editor is in "HTML" mode and displays the following code:

```
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.

A screenshot of a code editor window with a dark background. The window has a tab labeled 'HTML' with a red icon. The code is as follows:

```
1 <p>The HTML <code>button</code> tag defines a clickable  
  button.</p>  
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 retrieve 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 drop-downlist 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.



```
HTML
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
```

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

Delete

- 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 with <ins> to insert new data

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

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>

€50 €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.

```
HTML
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

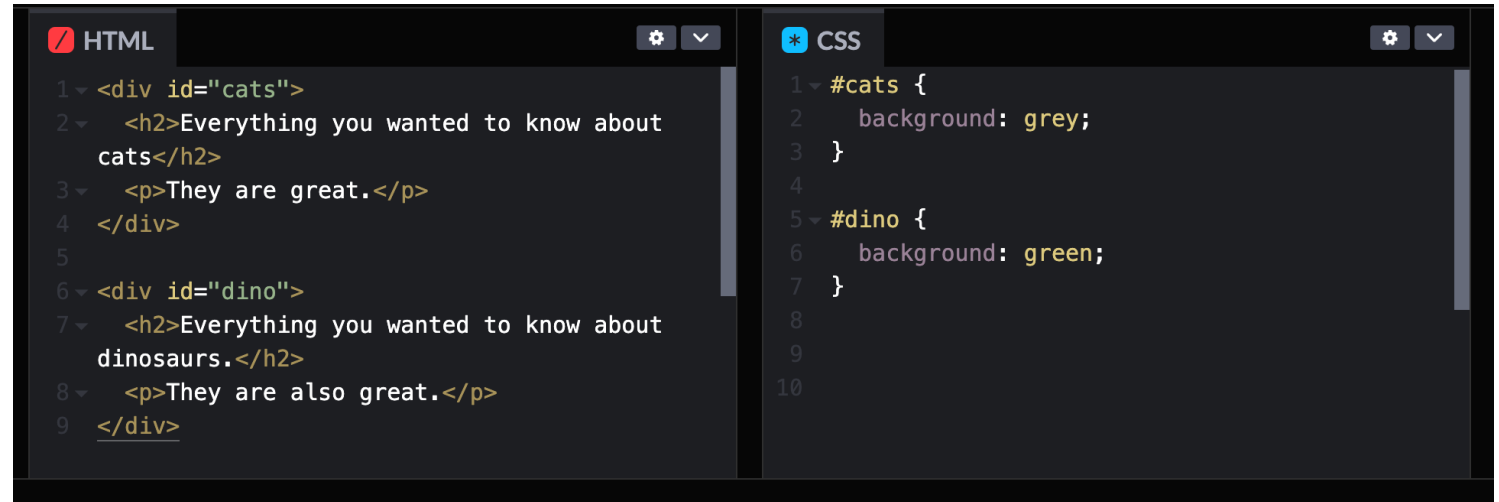
A screenshot of a code editor window with a dark theme. The title bar shows a red icon and the text 'HTML'. The editor contains a single line of code: `<p><dfn>HTML</dfn> is the standard markup language for creating web pages.</p>`. The code is syntax-highlighted, with the opening and closing paragraph tags in yellow and the opening and closing definition tags in green. A line number '1' is visible on the left side of the editor.

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
   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>

CSS
1 #cats {
2   background: grey;
3 }
4
5 #dino {
6   background: green;
7 }
8
9
10
```

Everything you wanted to know about cats

They are great.

Everything you wanted to know about dinosaurs.

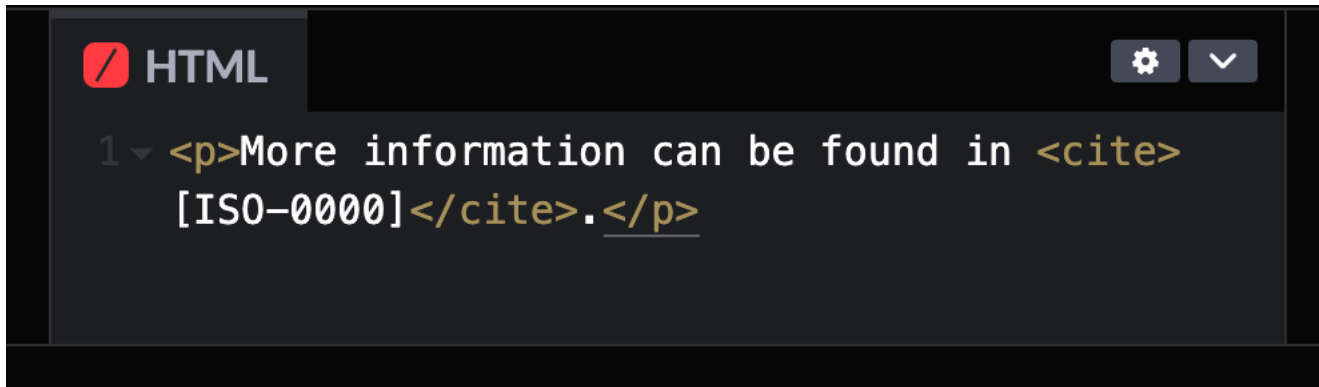
They are also great.

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 code editor window with a dark theme. The tab is labeled 'HTML'. The code content is:

```
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

```
HTML
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.

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

```
CSS
1
```

Registration:

Name:

Email:

DOB:

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   
4   <figcaption>Trulli in Alberobello, Italy.</figcaption>
5 </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>

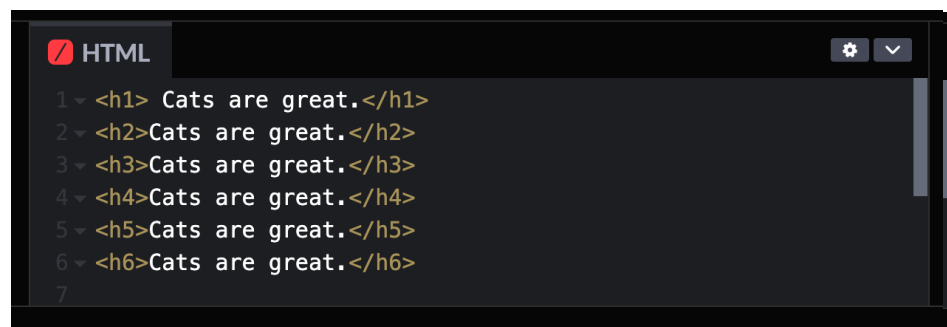
<h2>My Heading</h2>

<h3>My Heading</h3>

<h4>My Heading</h4>

<h5>My Heading</h5>

<h6>My Heading</h6>

A screenshot of a code editor window titled 'HTML'. It contains a list of six lines of code, each showing a heading tag from <h1> to <h6> followed by the text 'Cats are great.' and a closing tag. The lines are numbered 1 through 7 on the left margin.

```
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>
7
```

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.

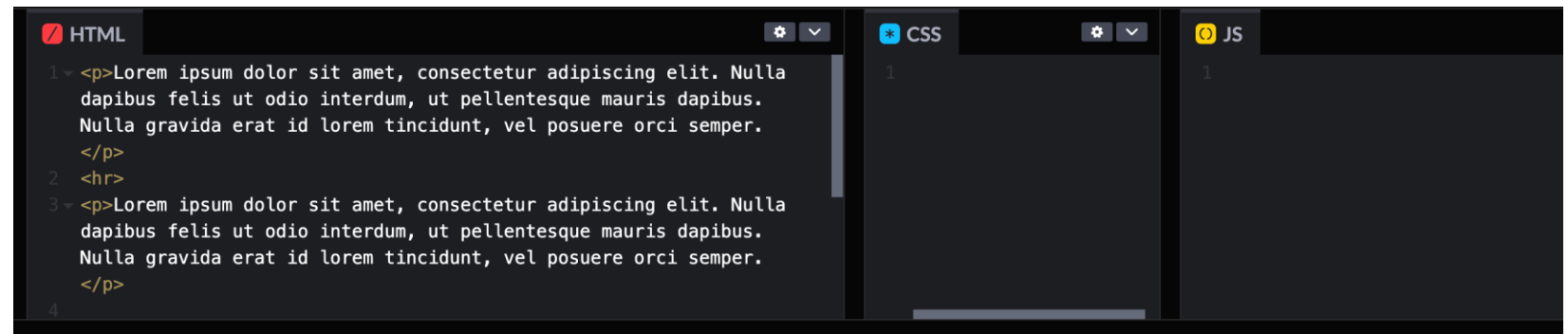
```
HTML
1 <header>
2   <h1>Golden Veg Company</h1>
3 </header>
```

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.

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.

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.

```
HTML
1 <iframe width="425" height="350" frameborder="0" scrolling="no"
  marginheight="0" marginwidth="0"
  src="https://www.openstreetmap.org/export/embed.html?
    bbox=-6.285746097564698%2C53.35217796183304%2C-
    6.276733875274659%2C53.35692305118636&layer=mapnik"
  style="border: 1px solid black"></iframe>
```

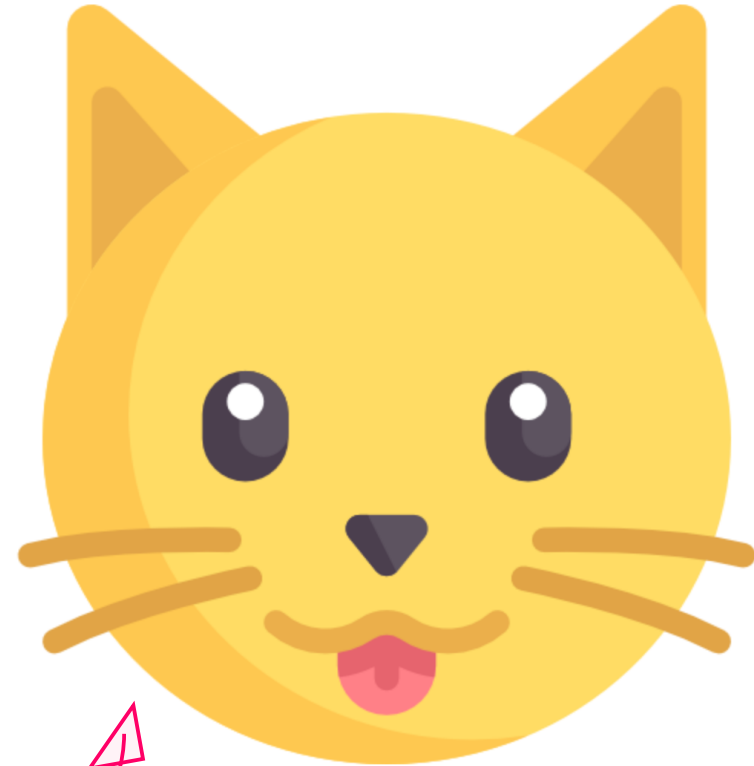


Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

image

- The tag links an image to the page.
- The 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>

```
HTML CSS
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
```

Audio settings:



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.

```
HTML
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
```

```
CSS
1
```

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.

```
HTML
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.

```
HTML
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



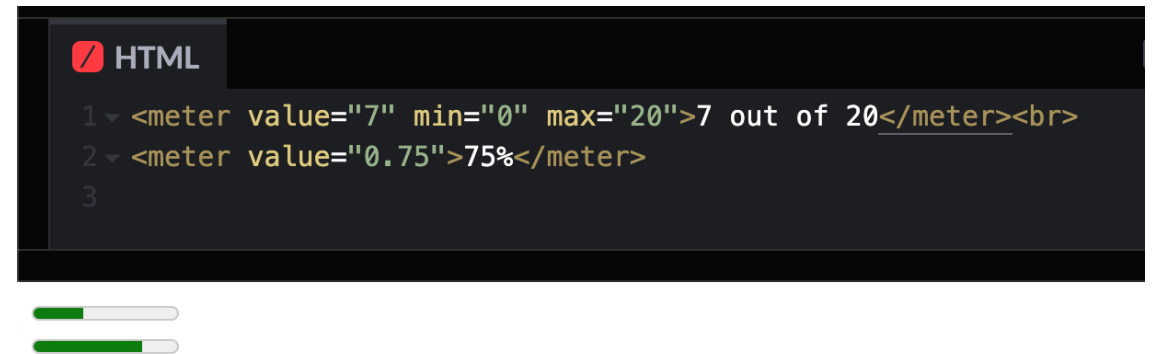
meta <meta>

- 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.



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

The code editor shows two lines of HTML code. The first line creates a meter with a value of 7, a minimum of 0, and a maximum of 20, displaying "7 out of 20". The second line creates a meter with a value of 0.75, displaying "75%". Below the code editor, there are two visual representations of meter bars. The first bar is a horizontal bar with a green segment representing 7 out of 20. The second bar is a horizontal bar with a green segment representing 75%.

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

```
HTML
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.

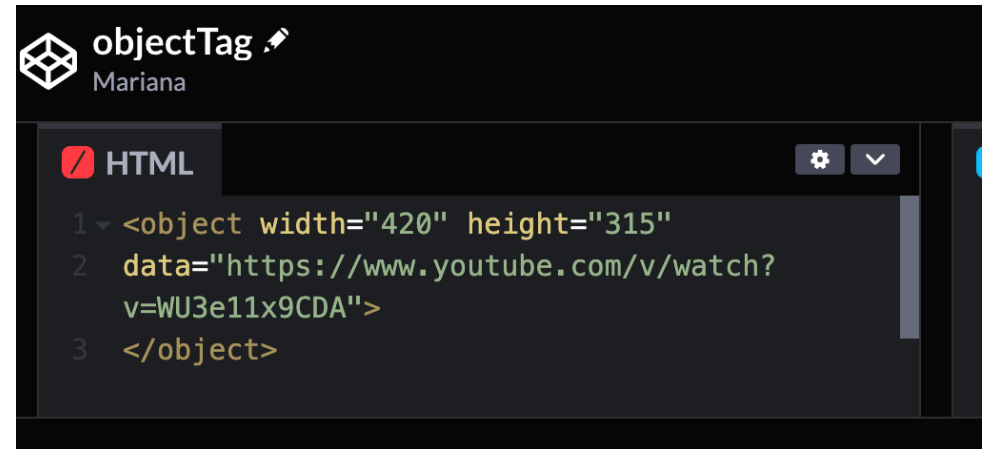
Developed by Mariana

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



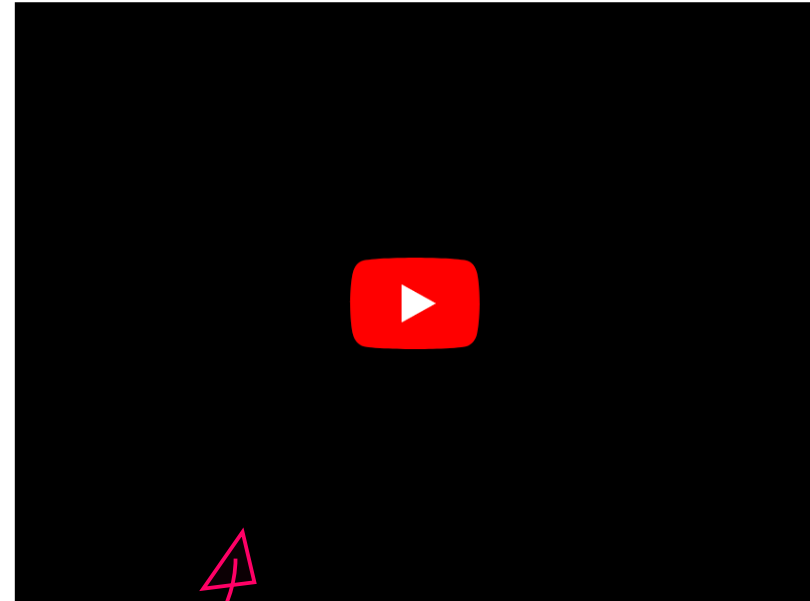
object <object>

- 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 tag.
- To embed HTML, it is better to use the <iframe> tag.



The screenshot shows the CodePen editor for 'objectTag' by Mariana. The HTML tab is active, displaying the following code:

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



Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

ordered list

- An ordered list tag creates a numbered list

```
HTML
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



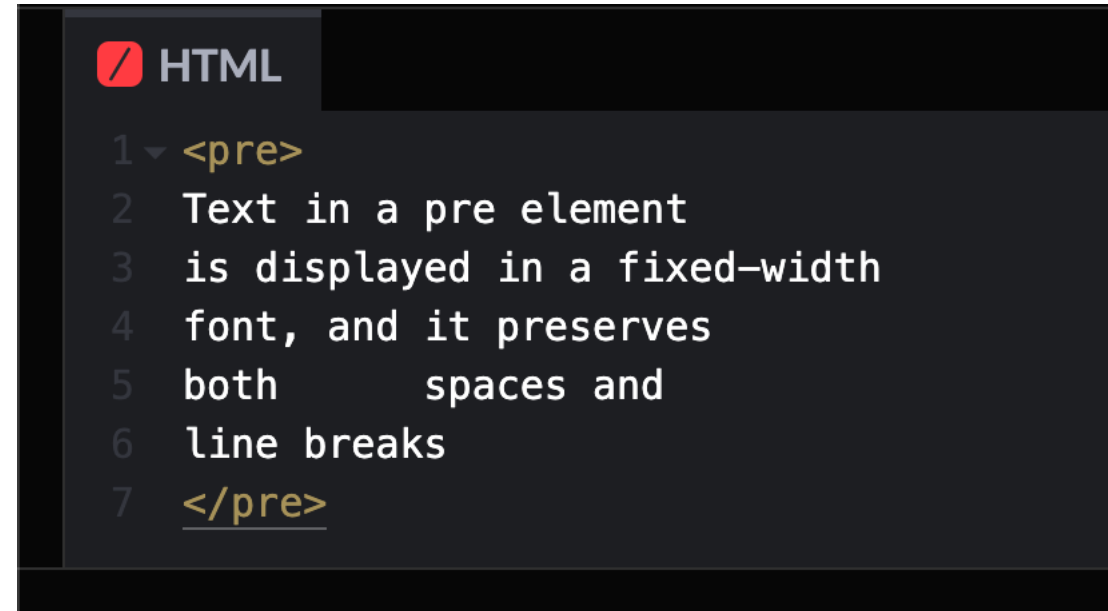
Paragraph <p>

- 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.



A screenshot of a code editor with a dark theme. The editor has a tab labeled 'HTML' with a red icon. The code is as follows:

```
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

```
HTML
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.

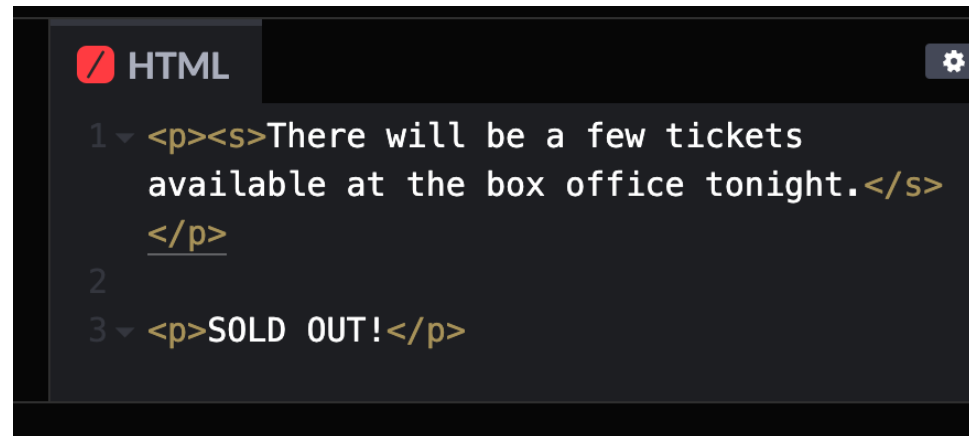
```
HTML
1 <p>
2 Somebody once said that <q>everything that
  has a beginning has an end</q>
3 </p>
4
```

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 instead.

A screenshot of a code editor window with a dark theme. The editor has a tab labeled 'HTML' with a red icon. The code is as follows:

```
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.

```
HTML
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
```

TU858 / 1 ▼

Click on the code to see the example in CodePen

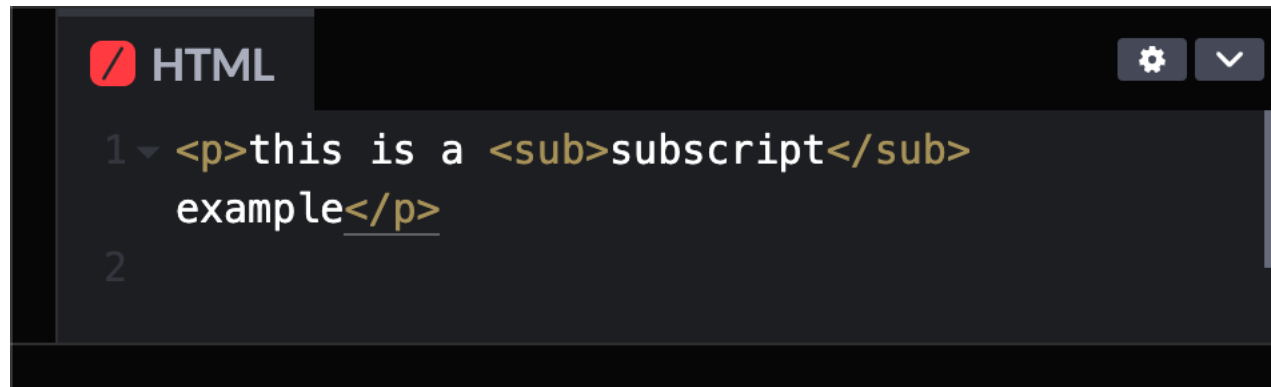
Span ``

- The `` tag is used to group inline-elements in a document.
- It is similar to `<div>`, but works as an inline element
- The `` 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.

A screenshot of a code editor window with a dark theme. The title bar shows a red icon with a white slash and the text "HTML". The code is as follows:

```
1 <p>this is a <sub>subscript</sub>  
  example</p>  
2
```

this is a _{subscript} 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

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

This is a ^{superscript} example

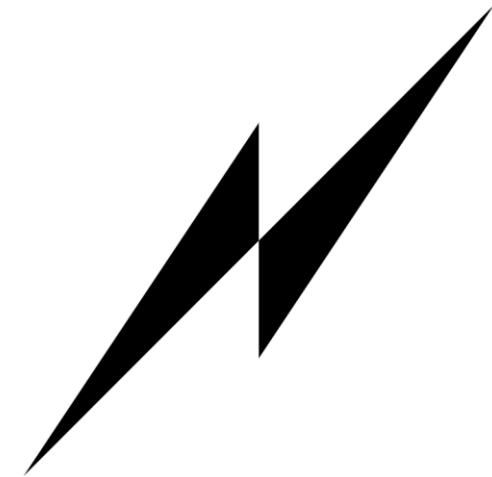
Click on the code to see the example in CodePen



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

```
HTML
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.

```
HTML
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
```

Tell us your story:

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.

```
HTML
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

- An unordered list 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>
```