

CHAPTER 01: Lesson 3

H.T.M.L

Tags

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At the end of this chapter, the students should able to :

1. HTML

- Tags
 - Unclosed,
 - Text,
 - Link,
 - Image and Object,
 - Audio and Video
 - Table,
 - List,
 - Form,
 - Div

Unclosed Tags

HTML

Some HTML tags are not closed,

- **<br / >** **<wbr />** and **<hr />**.






It is recommended to use closed `
` tag and `<hr/>` tag because it is supported in HTML and XHTML both.



 tag

The
 tag in HTML document is used to create a **line break** in a text.

It is generally used in poem or address where the division of line is necessary. It is an empty tag, which means it does not need a company of end tag.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
 	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<wbr /> tag

HTML Word Break Opportunity or <wbr> tag is used to specify a line break opportunity within an HTML document.

Note :
 tag forces a line break while <wbr> tag only represents a line break opportunity. It only facilitate the browser to line break **if necessary**

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<wbr>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<hr /> tag

HTML <hr> tag is used to specify a paragraph-level **thematic break** in HTML document.

It is also called a Horizontal Rule in HTML. It draw a horizontal line within the texts to separate content.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<hr>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Text Tags

HTML

<p>, <h1> to <h6>, , , <abbr>, <acronym>, <address>, <bdo>, <blockquote>, <cite>, <q>, <code>, <ins>, , <dfn>, <kbd>, <pre>, <samp>, <var> and



<p> tag

HTML paragraph or HTML <p> tag is used to define a **paragraph** in a webpage.

Note: If you are using various <p> tags in one HTML file then browser automatically adds a single **blank line** between the two paragraphs.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<p>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<h1><h6> tag

A HTML heading or HTML h tag can be defined as a **title** or **a subtitle** which you want to display on the webpage.

When you place the text within the heading tags `<h1>.....</h1>`, it is displayed on the browser in the bold format and size of the text depends on the number of heading.

Note: The main keyword of the whole content of a webpage should be display by h1 heading tag. And for headings only, they should not be used just to make text bold or big.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<code><h1> to <h6></code>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<small> tag

HTML <small> tag makes text font by one size **smaller** than the documents base font size

Note : The <small> tag can be nested which means we can use <small> tag inside one another for multiple times, and it will continue to decrease the font size than its surrounding text.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<small>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<big> tag

HTML <big> tag was used to increase the text font size one level bigger than the document's base font size or surrounding text size, such as small to medium, medium to large, etc.

NOTE: HTML <big> tag **is no longer supported** by HTML5, so you can use CSS to increase the font size.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<big>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

 tag

HTML tag is a phrase tag which is used to represent the **important text** of a document on the browser.

The text within text has semantic importance for the search engines and emphasize the text with special intonation (*renders in bold font*).

Note: Do not use tag just for making text bold, and if you want to make your text bold without any semantic importance then use or CSS property.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

 tag

HTML bold tag or tag is used to display the written text in **bold format**. It is strictly a presentational element.

The b tag is explicit whereas strong tag is semantic. The tag adds extra semantic meaning to the HTML document.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

 tag

HTML tag is used to stress **emphasis** the particular text within a sentence or phrase.

It gives semantic meaning to the text contained within it and renders in the **italic** form on the browser.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<i> tag

HTML <i> tag is used to represent a part of text in a different voice from the surrounding text.

The content within <i> tag usually renders in **italic** type on the browser. It can be useful to represent some technical terms, phrase, fictional character thoughts, etc.


NOTE: The <i> tag does not include any logical meaning to the content and if you want to represent some logically important part of the content then use tag. (Both give same visual effect)

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<q> tag

HTML quotes or <q> tags are used to put a short quotation on your website.

Browsers normally insert quotation marks around the quotation.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<q> and <blockquote>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<blockquote> tag

HTML <blockquote> tag is used to define a block of text which is **quoted from another source**.

The Browser usually displays the content within <blockquote> tag as **indented text**.

If you want to insert a long quote then use <blockquote> and for short or inline quote use <q> tag.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<q> and <blockquote>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<cite> tag

HTML <cite> tag specifies a **citation**, it provides reference or title to a creative work, quoted content, books, websites, a research paper, a blog-spot, painting, etc.

The main purpose of adding <cite> element is to provide or **identify the source** of the quote or any content.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<cite>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<address> tag

HTML <address> tag is used to specify the **authorship information** of the article or webpage.

It can contain any type of information which is needed such as, URL, physical address, phone number, email, other links, etc.

The contact information written between <address> tags mostly renders in the italic form on the browser.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<address>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<abbr> tag

HTML <abbr> tag is used to represent an **acronym or abbreviation** of a longer word or phrase, such as www, HTML, HTTP, etc.

The content written between <abbr> tags renders with dotted underline in some browser. This tag can be used with "title" attribute (optional),

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<abbr>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<dfn> tag

HTML <dfn> tag also called as HTML definition tag. It is used to represent the **term which is defined** within context of definition phrase or sentence in an HTML document.

If a term is contained within the <dfn> element then browser understands that nearby text is the definition of the term which renders italic.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<dfn>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<code> tag

HTML <code> tag is used to represent **computer code**. It is a phrase tag which defines a piece of computer code.

By default, it is displayed in the browser's default monospace font (also known as fixed-width font).

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<code>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<var> tag

HTML <var> tag is a phrase tag which is used to define the **variable** for a mathematical equation, or in the programming context.

The content within <var> tag renders in italic font in most of the browsers.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<var>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<samp> tag

HTML <samp> tag is a phrase tag which is used to represent the **sample output** from a computer program or a script, in the browser.

The content written between the <samp> and </samp>, tags renders in a browsers default monospace font.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<samp>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<bdo> tag

HTML <bdo> tag stands for "bidirectional override" which is used to **overrides the current/default text direction**.

This tag sets the direction of content within it to render on browser from left to right or right to left.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<bdo>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<bdi> tag

HTML <bdi> tag stands for Bidirectional Isolate Element. It is used to inform the browser to **isolate the span** of text which may be formatted in opposite directions than the surrounding text.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<bdi>	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

<kbd> tag

HTML <kbd> tag indicates the part of inline text which represents the **user keyboard input**, voice input, or any other text entry device input.


It is used when a document needs to display the text which user should **enter exactly from his keyboard**.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<kbd>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<s> tag

HTML <s> tag is used to represent the range of content which is **no longer accurate or relevant** in some way.

The text written between <s> (start) and </s> (end) tag, renders as a **strike a line through the text**.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<s>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

 tag

HTML tag is used to represent the range of text that has been **deleted/removed** from the document.

It is used as a Markup for the deleted content. The browser generally renders it by **strike a line through** the deleted text,

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<ins> tag

HTML <ins> tag is used to represent the newly **added text** in an HTML document. It usually renders with an underline through the text,

The <ins> tag is more useful when it is used with the element.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<ins>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<u> tag

HTML <u> tag is used to define a span of inline text with a non-textual annotation. It rendered as an solid underlined text.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<u>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<sup> tag

HTML <sup> tag is termed as a superscript tag which is used to define **superscript text**.

The text within <sup> tag appears with an **upper baseline** and renders with smaller font size than surrounding text.

The <sup> tag is useful for defining Mathematical formulas and footnotes.


Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<sub> tag

HTML <sub> tag is termed as Subscript tag and which is used to define **subscript text**.

The text within <sub> renders with a **lower baseline** and with a smaller font than surrounding text font.

The <sub> tag is useful for presenting mathematical formula and chemical formulas such as H₂O.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<sub>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

attribute : none

<time> tag



HTML <time> tag is used to define **date and time**. It displays time value in a 24 hour clock or a precise date in a Gregorian calendar in HTML.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<time>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<pre> tag

The HTML <pre> tag is used to specify pre formatted texts.

Texts within <pre>.....</pre> tag is displayed in a fixed-width font. Usually it is displayed in Courier font. It maintains both space and line break.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<pre>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

 tag

HTML tag is used as a generic container of inline elements.

It is used for styling purpose to the grouped inline elements *(using class and id attribute or inline style)*.

Note: HTML is much similar as <div> tag, but <div> is used for block-level elements and tag is used for inline elements.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<mark> tag

HTML <mark> tag is used to **highlight** the some text part inside of another element such as paragraph, for reference or any notation purpose.

In most of the browser, the text contained with <mark> tag renders with the yellow background

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<mark>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Link Tags

HTML

Link (or hyperlink, or Web link), is a connection from one Web resource to another.



<a> tag

The HTML anchor tag or <a> tag defines a **hyperlink** that links one page to another page. It can create hyperlink to other web page as well as files, location, or any URL.

The href attribute is used to define the address of the file to be linked. In other words, it points out the **destination page**.

- unvisited link is displayed underlined and blue.
- visited link displayed underlined and purple.
- active link is underlined and red.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

attribute : href, target, etc

<base /> tag

HTML <base> tag is used to specify a **base URI or URL** to use for all relative links contained within an HTML document.

Note : Only **one <base>** element can be specified within a document, and it must be placed within <head> element.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<base>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

attribute : href, target

Image and Object

HTML

used to incorporate in-line graphics (typically icons or small graphics) into an HTML document



 tag

HTML img tag is used to **embed/display image** on the web page.

Note: Always try to insert the image with height and width, else it may flicker while displaying on webpage.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<picture> tag

HTML <picture> tag is used in responsive web designing where we need to load the different images based on their viewport, height, width, orientation, and pixel density.

Note : The <picture> tag contains one or more <source /> elements and one elements.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<picture>	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

<source /> tag

HTML <source> tag is used as a child element to define more than one media resources for <picture>,<audio>, and <video> element.

Note : The <picture> tag contains one or more <source /> elements and one elements.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<source>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

attribute : src alt, srcset, media, type

<figure> tag






HTML <figure> tag is used to **mark up** a illustrations, diagrams, photos, code etc., in the document on a web page.

Note: The <figcaption> element is used to add a caption for the <figure> element.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<figure>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<figcaption> tag

The <figcaption> element is used to provide a caption to an image.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<figcaption>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<map> tag

A <map> tag is consist of an image with **clickable areas**, where you can click on the image, and it will open to new or the provided destination.

Note: HTML <map> tag is used with <area> tag to define a client-side image map.

For demonstration: https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_map.asp

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<map>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<area /> tag

The <area> tag defines the **clickable areas** or **active areas** inside the image-map which are associated with the hyperlinks.






Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<area>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

attribute : shape, cords, href, target etc

<svg> tag

HTML Scalable Vector Graphics or <svg> tag is a modularized language which is used to describe **graphics in XML**. It describe two-dimensional vector and mixed vector/raster graphics in XML

For demonstration : https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_svg.asp

Element					
<svg>	4.0	9.0	3.0	3.2	10.1

attribute : height, width

<canvas> tag

The HTML canvas element provides HTML a bitmapped surface to work with. It is used to draw graphics on the web page using scripting language like **JavaScript**.

For demonstration : https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_canvas.asp

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<canvas>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Audio / Video

HTML

<audio> and <video> tags make it simple to add media to a website.



<audio> tag

HTML audio tag is used to define **sounds** such as music and other audio clips.

Note : <audio> tag contains one <source /> elements. Currently there are three supported file format for HTML 5 audio tag.

1) Mp3; 2) Wav; and 3) Ogg

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<audio>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

*attribute : controls, autoplay, loop, muted, preload, **src***

<video> tag

The HTML video tag is used for streaming **video** files such as a movie clip, song clip on the web page.

Note : <video> tag contains one <source /> elements. Currently there are three supported video format for HTML 5 video tag.

1) Mp4; 2) webM; and 3) Ogg

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<video>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<track /> tag

HTML <track> tag is used to define time-based **text tracks** for a media file.

The <track> tag is used to add subtitle, caption, or any other form of text which displayed when a media file plays.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<track>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table Tags

HTML

HTML table tags is used to represents tabular data — that is, information presented in a two-dimensional table comprised of rows and columns of cells containing data.



1	2	3	4	5	6
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-

```
<table>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<th>Website Name</th>
```

```
<th>TutorialinHindi.com</th>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

<table> tag

HTML table tag is used to display data in tabular form (row * column). There can be many columns in a row.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<table>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<caption> tag

HTML <caption> tag is used to add a **caption or title** of an HTML table. It should be used inside the <table> element and just after the <table> start tag.

A table may contain only one <caption> element.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<caption>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<tr> tag

HTML <tr> tag is used to define the **rows** in the table. The <tr> tag can consist one or more <th> head cells and <td> data cells to define a single row of HTML table.

Header cell - It contains the header information (<th> element)

Data Cells - It contains the main data of the table (<td> element).

The <tr> tag must be a direct child of <table> element or it can be nested child of <thead>, <tbody>, and <tfoot> elements.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<tr>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

attribute : *align, bgcolor, valign etc*

<th> tag

HTML <th> tag is used to define the **header cells** of an HTML table. The header cell renders as bold and centered by default on the browser.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<th>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<td> tag

HTML <td> tag is used to specify the cells of an HTML table which contain **data of the table**. The <td> tag must be the child element of <tr> (table row) tag.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<td>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<thead> tag

HTML <thead> elements is used to define header of an HTML table. The <thead> tag is used along with <tbody> and <tfoot> tags which defines table header, table body, and table footer in an HTML table.

The <thead> tag must be child of <table> element, and it must be used before any <tbody>, <tr>, or <tfoot> elements.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<thead>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<tbody> tag

HTML <tbody> tag is used to **group the table rows** (<tr>) together, which indicates that this is body part of a table (<table>).

These elements can be used for providing semantic information which can be helpful in accessibility purpose, or rendering the header at top and footer at the bottom while printing a large table.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<tbody>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<tfoot> tag

HTML <tfoot> tag is used to define the set of rows which represents **footer of an HTML table**. The <tfoot> tag must contain one or more <tr> element.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<tfoot>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<colgroup> tag

HTML <colgroup> tag specifies **group of column** within an HTML table. It is used a parent container of one or more <col> elements to **apply different properties** in an HTML table.

NOTE: The <colgroup> tag must be used with <table> element after the <caption> and before <thead> or <tbody> elements.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<colgroup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<col> tag

HTML <col> tag is used to specify **common column properties** for each column within <colgroup> element in an HTML table.

The <col> tag is useful when it requires to apply common style rules for each column cell rather than applying individually.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<col>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

List Tags

HTML

HTML lists allow web developers to group a set of related items in lists.

```
<ol>  
<li> Apple </li>  
<li> Mango </li>  
<li> Grapes </li>  
<li> Pineapple </li>  
<li> Orange </li>  
</ol>
```

1. Apple
2. Mango
3. Grapes
4. Pineapple
5. Orange

 tag

HTML **Unordered List** or Bulleted List displays elements in bulleted format . We can use unordered list where we do not need to display items in **any particular order**.

There can be 4 types of bulleted list:

- Disc
- Circle
- Square
- None

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes






 tag

HTML Lists are used to **specify lists of information**. All lists may contain one or more list elements.

There are three different types of HTML lists:

- 1) Ordered List or Numbered List (ol)
- 2) Unordered List or Bulleted List (ul)
- 3) Description List or Definition List (dl)

Note: We can create a list inside another list, which will be termed as nested List.

Element					
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

 tag

HTML Ordered List or Numbered List displays elements in **numbered format**. We can use ordered list to represent items either in numerical order format or alphabetical order format, or any format where an order is emphasized.

There can be different types of numbered list:

- Numeric Number (1, 2, 3)
- Capital Roman Number (I II III)
- Small Roman Number (i ii iii)
- Capital Alphabet (A B C)
- Small Alphabet (a b c)

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

attribute : type, start, reversed

<dl> tag

HTML Description List or **Definition List** displays elements in **definition form like in dictionary**.

The <dl> tag is used in conjunction with

- <dt> (defines terms/names) and .
- <dd> (describes each term/name).






Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<dl>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<dt> tag

HTML <dt> tag defines a **term/name** in a description list.

The <dt> tag is used in conjunction with

- <dl> (defines description list) and .
- <dd> (describes each term/name).






Element					
<dt>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<dd> tag

HTML <dd> tag describe a **term/name** in a description list.

The <dt> tag is used in conjunction with

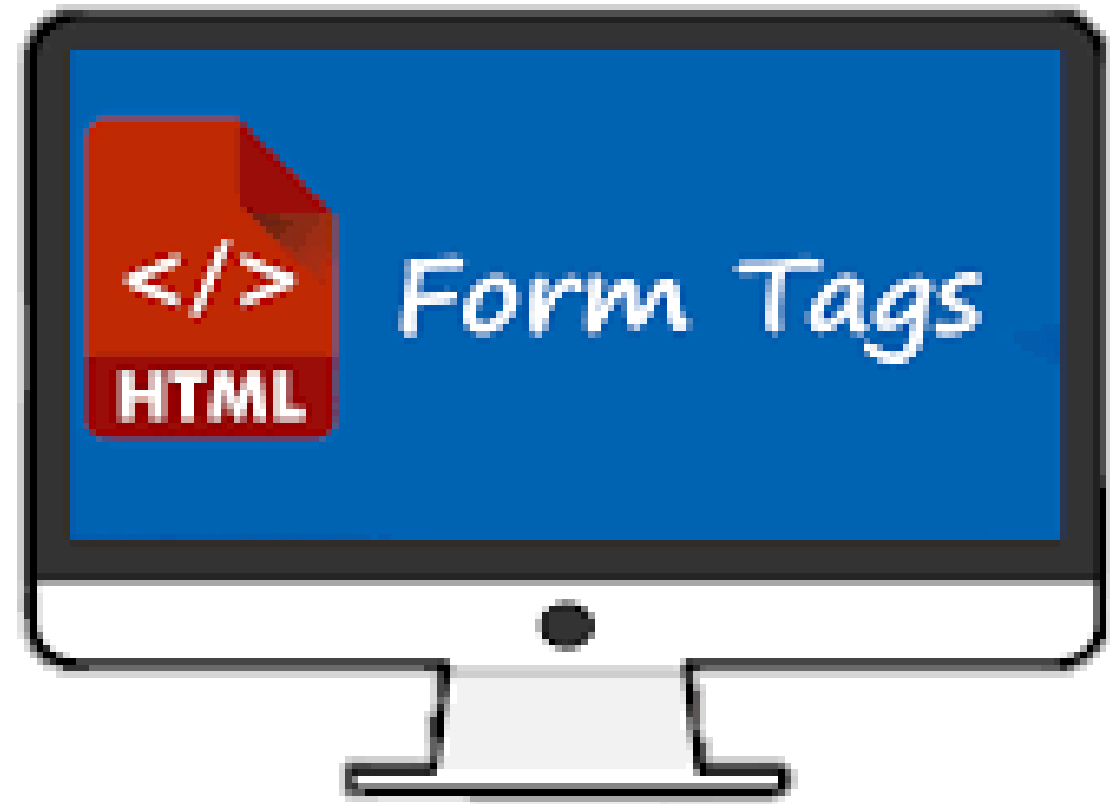
- <dl> (defines description list) and .
- <dt> (defines term/name).

Element					
<dd>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Form Tags

HTML

HTML form facilitates the user to enter data that is to be sent to the server for processing such as name, email address, password, phone number, etc.



<form> tag

An HTML form is a section of a document which contains controls such as text fields, password fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit button, menus etc.

Notes on GET:

- ✓ Appends form-data into the URL in name/value pairs
- ✓ The length of a URL is limited (about 3000 characters)
- ✓ Never use GET to send sensitive data! (will be visible in the URL)
- ✓ Useful for form submissions where a user wants to bookmark the result
- ✓ GET is better for non-secure data, like query strings in Google

Notes on POST:

- ✓ Appends form-data inside the body of the HTTP request (data is not shown in URL)
- ✓ Has no size limitations
- ✓ Form submissions with POST cannot be bookmarked

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<form>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<label> tag

The <label> tag is used to specify a label for an <input> element of a form. It adds a label to a form control such as text, email, password, textarea etc.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<label>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<input /> tag

The HTML <input> tag is used to represent a form input control in HTML document. This form input control facilitate user to input data and communicate with a website or application.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<input>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

attributes : type, placeholder, value, disabled, readonly, maxlength, minlength, max, min, size, autocomplete, autofocus,, checked, form, name, required, alt, etc

<input /> tag

<input type = "text" />

<input type = "password" />

<input type = "email" />

<input type = "checkbox" />

<input type = "radio" />

<input type = "date" />

<input type = "time" />

<input type = "datetime-local" />

<input type = "week" />

<input type = "month" />

<input type = "number" />

<input type = "range" />

<input type = "color" />

<input type = "url" />

<input type = "hidden" />

<input type = "file" />

<input type = "tel" />

<input type = "submit" />

<input type = "reset" />

<input type = "button" />

<input type = "image" />

<input type = "search" />

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<input>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

attributes : type, placeholder, value, disabled, readonly, maxlength, minlength, max, min, size, autocomplete, autofocus,, checked, form, name, required, alt, etc

<select> tag



HTML <select> tag is used to create a **drop down list** with multiple options.

- The <option> element is nested within <select> tag for defining options in a list.
- The <optgroup> element can be used for grouping related options in a list.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<select>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes


<option> tag

HTML <option> tag is used to **define options** in a dropdown list within <select> or <datalist> element. A dropdown list must have at least one <option> element.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<option>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes


<optgroup> tag

HTML <optgroup> tag is used to **group related** <options> in a drop down list within <select> element.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<option>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<datalist> tag

The HTML <datalist> tag is used to provide an **autocomplete** feature on form element. It provides a list of predefined options to the users to select data.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<datalist>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<fieldset> tag

HTML <fieldset> tag is used to group the **logically related fields/labels** contained within an HTML form.

The <legend> tag is used with the <fieldset> element as a first child to define the caption for the grouped related fields.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<fieldset>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<legend> tag

HTML <legend> tag is used to insert a **title or caption** to its parent element such as <fieldset>.


By using <legend> tag with <form> elements, it is easy to understand the purpose of grouped form elements.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<legend>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<textarea> tag

The HTML <textarea> tag is used to define a multi-line text input control.

It can hold unlimited number of characters and the texts are displayed in a fixed-width font (usually courier). The size of the HTML textarea is defined by <cols> and <rows> attribute,

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<textarea>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

attributes : autofocus, rows, cols, disabled, readonly, required, form, maxlength, name, placeholder, required, wrap

<button > tag

The <button> tag is used to create a **clickable button** within HTML form on your webpage. You can put content like text or image within the <button>.....</button> tag.

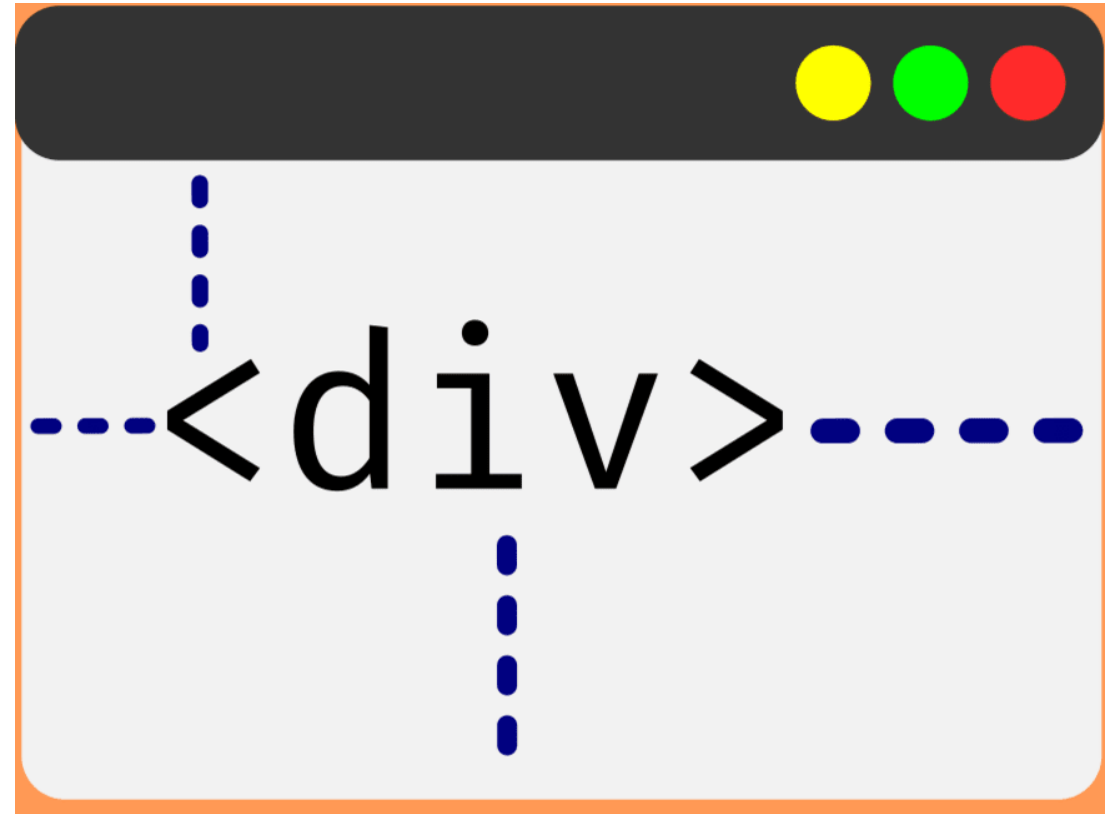
Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<button>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

attributes :autofocus, disabled, form, formaction, formmethod, formnovalidate, formtarget, name, type, value

Div Tag



HTML

The div tag is generally used by web developers to **group** HTML elements **together** and apply CSS styles to many elements at **once**.



<div > tag

The HTML <div> tag is used to **group** the large section of HTML elements together.

Element	 Chrome	 IE	 Firefox	 Opera	 Safari
<div>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

An illustration featuring two hands holding a rectangular orange sign with the words 'THANK YOU' in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters. The hands are positioned at the bottom corners of the sign, with fingers wrapped around black vertical bars that serve as handles. The hands are light-skinned, and the forearms are visible, wearing dark grey or black suit sleeves with white cuffs. The entire scene is set against a solid light blue background.

**THANK
YOU**

Advance Lesson :

1. HTML 5 semantic tags

An illustration featuring two hands holding a rectangular orange sign with the words 'THANK YOU' in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters. The hands are positioned at the bottom corners of the sign, with the fingers gripping black vertical bars that serve as handles. The hands are light-skinned and are wearing dark suit sleeves with white cuffs. The entire scene is set against a solid light blue background.

**THANK
YOU**