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SE 407 Web Database Programming Laboratory

HTML All Tag List - 01

Submitted To

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What are HTML Tags?

HTML tags are simple instructions that tell a web browser how to format text. You can use tags to format italics, line breaks, objects, bullet points, and more.

How Do Web Pages Read HTML Tags?

Servers read HTML code to understand and render content. It will read the HTML from top to bottom, much like how you're reading this guide.

You can use as many or as few tags as you like to format content. However, there are a few essential HTML tags and rules you'll need to follow.

What's the Difference between Attributes and HTML Tags?

Although this guide is all about HTML tags, it's important to know the difference between HTML tags, elements, and attributes.

An HTML tag must contain three parts:

An opening tag — this will start with a `< >` symbol

Content — the short instructions on how to display the on-page element

A closing tag — this will end with a `</ >` symbol

However, some HTML tags can be unclosed. That means that the HTML tag does not need to be closed with a `</ >`. You'll typically use unclosed tags for metadata or line breaks.

An HTML element is an item on the page; its part of the web page's content. An HTML tag affects how an HTML element appears. An HTML attribute describes the characteristics of that element.

Examples of Most commonly used HTML Tags

<!-- -->

This tag is used to apply comment in an HTML document.

<!DOCTYPE html>

Basically tells the browser what kind of document we're loading, in this case good 'ol HTML. This guy likes to be the first element in the document, even before the opening <html> tag

<html lang="en-US"> </html>

HTML Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements and appear at within the HTML tag.

<link>Ling Tag</link>

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

<meta>

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

<title>Title Tag</title>

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

<header> Header Tag </header>

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

<body>Body Tag</body>

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

<style> Style Tag </style>

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

<a>Anchor Tag

The <a> HTML element (or anchor element), with its href attribute, creates a hyperlink to web pages, files, email addresses, locations in the same page, or anything else a URL can address.

<p> Paragraph Tag </p>

The <p> and </p> are the HTML tags and “Paragraph Tag” is the HTML element.

This tag formats any text between the opening <p> tag and the closing </p> tag as a standard paragraph or main body text.

** Bold Tag **

Here the and are the HTML tags and “Bold Tag” is the HTML element, i.e. the on page text.

This tag will format any text between the opening tag and the closing tag as bold.

<i> Italic Tag </i>

Here, the <i> and </i> are the HTML tags and “Italic Tag” is the HTML element

This tag will format any text between the opening <i> tag and the closing </i> tag as italic.

<u> Underline Tag</u>

Here the <u> and </u> are the HTML tags and “Underline Tag” is the HTML

This tag will format any text between the opening <u> tag and the closing </u> tag as underlined

<h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6>

The <h1> to <h6> HTML elements represent six levels of section headings. <h1> is the highest section level and <h6> is the lowest.

** Strong Tag **

The HTML element indicates that its contents have strong importance, seriousness, or urgency. Browsers typically render the contents in bold type.

The HTML element marks text that has stress emphasis. The element can be nested, with each level of nesting indicating a greater degree of emphasis.

<abbr>

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

<address>

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

<blockquote> Blockquote Tag</blockquote>

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

<ins>

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

**
**

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

<div> Div Tag </div>

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

The HTML element embeds an image into the document.

<area>

The <area> HTML element defines an area inside an image map that has predefined clickable areas. An image map allows geometric areas on an image to be associated with Hyperlink.

** unordered list Tag**

The HTML element represents an unordered list of items, typically rendered as a bulleted list.

Order List Tag

The HTML element represents an ordered list of items — typically rendered as a numbered list.

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

<dl>

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

<textarea> Textarea Tag </textarea>

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

<video> Video Class</video>

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

<hr>

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

<footer> Footer Tag<footer>

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

<article>

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

<aside>

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

<audio> Audio Tag </audio>

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

Bold Tag

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

<small>Small Tag</small>

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

** Span Tag**

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

<marquee> Marquee Tag</marquee>

The <marquee> HTML element is used to insert a scrolling area of text. You can control what happens when the text reaches the edges of its content area using its attributes.

<center> Center Tag<center>

The <center> HTML element is a block-level element that displays its block-level or inline contents centered horizontally within its containing element. The container is usually, but isn't required to be, body.

** Font Tag**

The HTML element defines the font size, color and face for its content.

<table> Table Tag <table>

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

<tr>

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

<th>

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

<td>

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

<form>

The <form> HTML element represents a document section containing interactive controls for submitting information.

<input>

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

<option>

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

<sup>

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