HTML ELEMENTS

**<p>: The Paragraph element**

The **HTML <p> element** represents a paragraph. Paragraphs are usually represented in visual media as blocks of text separated from adjacent blocks by blank lines and/or first-line indentation, but HTML paragraphs can be any structural grouping of related content, such as images or form fields.

Paragraphs are [block-level elements](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Block-level_elements), and notably will automatically close if another block-level element is parsed before the closing </p> tag. See “Tag omission” below.

# <h1>–<h6>: The HTML Section Heading elements

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

**Chrome Inspector**

The easiest way to open the **Chrome inspector** is by right-clicking on the page element you want and then scroll to the bottom and click **Inspect**. Once you get to the final step, a few options will appear when you click around on the panels.

**HTML Boilerplate**

In computer programming, **boilerplate** code or **boilerplate** refers to sections of code that have to be included in many places with little or no alteration.

# <a>: The Anchor element

The **HTML <a> element** (or anchor element), with [its href attribute](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/a#href), creates a hyperlink to web pages, files, email addresses, locations in the same page, or anything else a URL can address. Content within each <a> **should** indicate the link's destination. If [the href attribute](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/a#href) is present, pressing the enter key while focused on the <a> element will activate it.

# <img>: The Image Embed element

The **HTML <img> element** embeds an image into the document.

# Comment

The **Comment** interface represents textual notations within markup; although it is generally not visually shown, such comments are available to be read in the source view. Comments are represented in HTML and XML as content between '<!--' and '-->'. In XML, the character sequence '--' cannot be used within a comment.

# <div>: The Content Division element

The **HTML Content Division element** (**<div>**) is the generic container for flow content. It has no effect on the content or layout until styled in some way using [CSS](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/CSS) (e.g. styling is directly applied to it, or some kind of layout model like [Flexbox](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/CSS_Flexible_Box_Layout) is applied to its parent element).

# <span>

The **HTML <span> 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](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Global_attributes#attr-class) or [id](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Global_attributes#attr-id) attributes), or because they share attribute values, such as [lang](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Global_attributes#attr-lang). It should be used only when no other semantic element is appropriate. <span> is very much like a [<div>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/div) element, but [<div>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/div) is a [block-level element](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Block-level_elements) whereas a <span> is an [inline element](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Inline_elements).

# <hr>: The Thematic Break (Horizontal Rule) element

The **HTML <hr> 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.

# <br>: The Line Break element

The **HTML <br> 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.

# <sup>: The Superscript element

The **HTML Superscript element** (**<sup>**) 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.

# <sub>: The Subscript element

The HTML **Subscript element** (**<sub>**) specifies inline text which should be displayed as subscript for solely typographical reasons. Subscripts are typically rendered with a lowered baseline using smaller text.

**Entity codes**

An **HTML entity** is a piece of text ("string") that begins with an ampersand ( & ) and ends with a semicolon ( ; ) . **Entities** are frequently used to display reserved characters (which would otherwise be interpreted as **HTML** code), and invisible characters (like non-breaking spaces).

**Semantic markup**

What purpose or role does that **HTML** element have?

# <table>: The Table element

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

# <tr>: The Table Row element

The **HTML <tr> element** defines a row of cells in a table. The row's cells can then be established using a mix of [<td>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/td) (data cell) and [<th>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/th) (header cell) elements.

# <td>: The Table Data Cell element

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

# <th>

The **HTML <th> element** defines a cell as header of a group of table cells. The exact nature of this group is defined by the [scope](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/th#attr-scope) and [headers](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/th#attr-headers) attributes.

# <thead>: The Table Head element

The **HTML <thead> element** defines a set of rows defining the head of the columns of the table.

# <tbody>: The Table Body element

The **HTML Table Body element** (**<tbody>**) encapsulates a set of table rows ([<tr>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/tr) elements), indicating that they comprise the body of the table ([<table>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/table)).

# <tfoot>: The Table Foot element

The **HTML <tfoot> element** defines a set of rows summarizing the columns of the table.

# <colgroup>

The **HTML <colgroup> element** defines a group of columns within a table.

# <caption>: The Table Caption element

The **HTML <caption> element** specifies the caption (or title) of a table.

# <form>

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

# <button>: The Button element

The **HTML <button> element** represents a clickable button, used to submit [forms](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/Forms) or anywhere in a document for accessible, standard button functionality. By default, HTML buttons are presented in a style resembling the platform the [user agent](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/User_agent) runs on, but you can change buttons’ appearance with [CSS](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS).

**Name attribute**

The **name attribute** specifies a **name** for an **HTML** element. This **name attribute** can be used to reference the element in a JavaScript. For a <form> element, the **name attribute** is used as a reference when the data is submitted. For an <iframe> element, the **name attribute** can be used to target a form submission.

**Range area**

The <input type="**range**"> defines a control for entering a number whose exact value is not important (like a slider control). Default **range** is 0 to 100. However, you can set restrictions on what numbers are accepted with the attributes below. Tip: Always add the <label> tag for best accessibility practices!

**Text Area**

The **HTML** <**textarea**> 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.