# HTMLTAGS.

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•<title> – Since all web pages must have a title, so this selfexplanatory tag will put the title of the web page in the title bar of your browser. The closing pair of this tag is </title>.

•href – this tag is used inside the <a> tag and represents the url where the link will jump into.

•<a> – Since the web is hypertext, the <a> tag makes all those links possible.

•<img> – Web pages are supposed to show images together with text. The <img> tag indicates that an image will be shown on the page.

•alt – The alt attribute is used to provide a short description to the image. This is useful for sight impaired users who use text to speech synthesizers. The alt text will tell these users what the image is all about.

-- Indicates that text enclosed by the tag is paragraph text.

•src – The src attribute is the file name of the image to be displayed.

•<h1> ... <h6> – Provides structure to your text. <h1> is the most important heading while <h6> is not.

 – Another tag that provides structure and stands for ordered list.

•- an item that belongs to a list.

 A tag that says that what follows is an unordered list, much like bullet points.

•<html> – serves as the container for the document and it marks the beginning and the end of markup.

 <head> – a section of html where header information such as title and links to stylesheets are found.

•<body> a section of html that contains content.

•Ink rel> indicates that an external file is linked to the current html document and is commonly used to link an external stylesheet to format the contents of the document.

 <div>– A division or a section of a page. Used as an additional means to provide structure to HTML.

•<script> denotes that text inside this tag is script that will add dynamic and interactive capabilities to the page.

•class – an attribute used in <div> used for formatting HTML when stylesheets are used. When class is used, it means that this type of styling can occur many times in the document.

•id – another attribute found in <div> and is for formatting HTML when stylesheets are used. A particular id tag can only be used once.

•<form> – denotes that the area enclosed by this tag is an HTML form that can accept user input.

•<!->- comment tag. Used to add text to your document that will not be displayed in the browser and is useful to document the design of the page.

•type – used inside input and may either accept entry of data through text boxes, radio buttons or select boxes. Is also used to show a submit button if type is equal to "submit".

·label – used in forms and will label HTML input elements.

•Action attribute specifies where to send the form-data when a form is submitted.

# THE END

 <input> used inside an HTML form and is used to accept user input or submit the input.