HTML TAG

Blank Page

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <title>Page Title</title>
  </head>

  <body>
        <!-- Content -->
  </body>

</html>
```

HEAD TAG

First element of the HTML document. Collection of metadata for the Document. The HTML <head> element provides general information (metadata) about the document, including its title and links to its scripts and style sheets.

Code example

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Document title</title>
  </head>
</html>
```

TITLE TAG

Document title or name. The HTML <title> element defines the title of the document, shown in a browser's title bar or on the page's tab. It can only contain text, and any contained tags are ignored.

Code example

```
<title>This is the page title</title>
```

BODY TAG

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

Attributes (modifiers)

onafterprint | onbeforeprint | onbeforeunload | onblur | onerror | onfocus | onhashchange | onlanguagechange | onload | onmessage | onoffline | ononline | onpopstate | onredo | onresize | onstorage | onundo | onunload

Code example

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Here goes the title of the document</title>
</head>
<body>
  Here goes the he content of the document......
</body>
</html>
```

H1 TO H6 TAG

Heading for the current section. Heading elements implement six levels of document headings, <h1> is the most important and <h6> is the least. A heading element briefly describes the topic of the section it introduces. Heading information may be used by user agents, for example, to construct a table of contents for a document automatically

Code example

```
<h1>Heading level 1</h1>
<h2>Heading level 2</h2>
<h3>Heading level 3</h3>
<h4>Heading level 4</h4>
<h5>Heading level 5</h5>
<h6>Heading level 6</h6>
```

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P TAG

Paragraph content. The HTML <p> element (or HTML Paragraph Element) represents a paragraph of text. Paragraphs are usually represented in visual media as blocks of text that are separated from adjacent blocks by vertical blank space and/or first-line indentation. Paragraphs are block-level elements.

Code example

```
<p>This is the first paragraph of text.</p><p>This is second paragraph of text.</p>
```

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A TAG

Hyperlink (a hypertext anchor). The HTML Anchor Element (<a> tag) defines a hyperlink to a location on the same domain (e.g. same page or any other page on the Web. It can also be used to create an anchor point - a destination for hyperlinks within the content of a page, so that links aren't limited to connecting simply to the top of a page.

Attributes (modifiers)

href | hreflang | media | rel | target (_self | _blank | _parent | _top) | type | download | ping | referrerpolicy

Code example

```
<a href="https://digital.com">Digital.com</a>
```

IMG TAG

An image. The HTML <img> element represents an image in the document.

Attributes (modifiers)

alt | src | height | ismap | usemap | width | crossorigin | longdesc | referrerpolicy | sizes | srcset

Code example

```
<img src="mdn-logo-sm.png" alt="MDN">
```

BR TAG

Line break. The HTML element line break <br> 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. Do not use <br> to increase the gap between lines of text; use the CSS margin property or the <p> element.

Code example

```
<p>Digital.com<br>xx <br>xx</p>
```

DIV TAG

Container or section with no semantic meaning. The HTML <div> element (or HTML Document Division Element) is the generic container for flow 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 (such as <article> or <nav>) is appropriate.

Code example

```
<div><p>Any kind of content here. Such as <p>, . You
name it!</div>
```

HR TAG

Paragraph-level thematic break. 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 with a section). In previous versions of HTML, it represented a horizontal rule. It may still be displayed as a horizontal rule in visual browsers, but is now defined in semantic terms, rather than presentational terms.

Code example

```
<p>This is the first paragraph of text.</p><hr><p>This
is second paragraph of text.</p>
```

UL TAG

Unordered list. The HTML <ul> element (or HTML Unordered List Element) represents an unordered list of items, namely a collection of items that do not have a numerical ordering, and their order in the list is meaningless. Typically, unordered-list items are displayed with a bullet, which can be of several forms, like a dot, a circle or a squared. The bullet style is not defined in the HTML description of the page, but in its associated CSS, using the list-style-type property.

Code example

```
<ul>
  <li>first item</li>
  <li>second item</li>
  <li>third item</li>
</ul>
```

OL TAG

Ordered list. The HTML <ol> Element (or HTML Ordered List Element) represents an ordered list of items. Typically, ordered-list items are displayed with a preceding numbering, which can be of any form, like numerals, letters or Romans numerals or even simple bullets. This numbered style is not defined in the HTML description of the page, but in its associated CSS, using the list-style-type property. There is no limitation to the depth and overlap of lists defined with the <ol> and <ul> elements.

Code example

```
<ol>
  <li>first item</li>
  <li>second item</li>
  <li>third item</li>
</ol>
```

LI TAG

List item. The HTML <li> element (or HTML List Item 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.

Code example

```
<ol>
  <li>first item</li>
  <li>second item</li>
  <li>third item</li>
</ol>
```

B TAG

Stylistically separated text of equal importance, such as a product name. The HTML <b> Element represents a span of text stylistically different from normal text, without conveying any special importance or relevance. It is typically used for keywords in a summary, product names in a review, or other spans of text whose typical presentation would be boldfaced. Another example of its use is to mark the lead sentence of each paragraph of an article.

Code example

```
<p>This article describes several <b>text-level</b>
elements. It explains their usage in an <b>HTML</b>
document. </p>
```

I TAG

Text in a alternate voice or mood, such as a technical term. The HTML <i> Element represents a range of text that is set off from the normal text for some reason, for example, technical terms, foreign language phrases, or fictional character thoughts. It is typically displayed in italic type.

Code example

```
<p>The Latin phrase <i>Veni, vidi, vici</i> is often
mentioned in music, art, and literature</p>
```

SPAN TAG

Container with no semantic meaning. 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 or id attributes), or because they share attribute values, such as lang. It should be used only when no other semantic element is appropriate. <span> is very much like a <div> element, but <div> is a block-level element whereas a <span> is an inline element.

Code example

```
<p><span>Some text</span></p>
```

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STRONG TAG

Text that is important. The HTML Strong Element (<strong>) gives text strong importance, and is typically displayed in bold.

Code example

```
<p>When doing x it is <strong>imperative</strong> to do y before proceeding.</p>
```

TABLE TAG

Table of multi-dimensional data. The HTML Table Element (<table>) represents tabular data: information expressed via two dimensions or more.

Code example

```
<table>
  <caption>Monthly savings</caption>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>February</td>
    <td>$50</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

TBODY TAG

Contains rows that hold the table's data. The HTML Table Body Element (<tbody>) defines one or more <tr> element data-rows to be the body of its parent <table> element (as long as no <tr> elements are immediate children of that table element.) In conjunction with a preceding <thead> and/or <tfoot> element, <tbody> provides additional semantic information for devices such as printers and displays. Of the parent table's child elements, <tbody> represents the content which, when longer than a page, will most likely differ for each page printed; while the content of <thead> and <tfoot> will be the same or similar for each page printed. For displays, <tbody> will enable separate scrolling of the <thead>, <tfoot>, and <caption> elements of the same parent <table> element. Note that unlike the <thead>, <tfoot>, and <caption> elements however, multiple <tbody> elements are permitted (if consecutive), allowing the data-rows in long tables to be divided into different sections, each separately formatted as needed.

Code example

```
<table>
<thead>
    <tr> ...header information... </tr>
</thead>
<tfoot>
    <tr> ...footer information... </tr>
</tfoot>
<tbody>
    <tr> ...first row of block one data... </tr>
    <tr> ...second row of block one data... </tr>
</tbody>
<tbody>
    <tr> ...first row of block two data... </tr>
    <tr> ...second row of block two data... </tr>
    <tr> ...third row of block two data... </tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

THEAD TAG

Contains rows with table headings. The HTML Table Head Element (<thead>) defines a set of rows defining the head of the columns of the table.

Code example

```
<table>
<thead>
    <tr> ...header information... </tr>
</thead>
<tfoot>
    <tr> ...footer information... </tr>
</tfoot>
<tbody>
    <tr> ...first row of block one data... </tr>
    <tr> ...second row of block one data... </tr>
</tbody>
<tbody>
    <tr> ...first row of block two data... </tr>
    <tr> ...second row of block two data... </tr>
    <tr> ...third row of block two data... </tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

TR TAG

A row of cells in a table. The HTML element table row <tr> defines a row of cells in a table. Those can be a mix of <td> and <th> elements.

Code example

```
<table>
  <caption>Monthly savings</caption>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>February</td>
    <td>$50</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

TD TAG

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

Attributes (modifiers)

colspan | rowspan | headers

Code example

```
<table>
  <caption>Monthly savings</caption>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>February</td>
    <td>$50</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

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TH TAG

Table heading. The HTML element table header cell <th> defines a cell as a header for a group of cells of a table. The group of cells that the header refers to is defined by the scope and headers attribute.

Attributes (modifiers)

colspan | rowspan | scope | headers

Code example

```
<table>
  <caption>Monthly savings</caption>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>February</td>
    <td>$50</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

BUTTON TAG

A button. The HTML <button> Element represents a clickable button.

Attributes (modifiers)

autofocus | disabled | form | formaction | formenctype | formmethod | formnovalidate | formtarget (_self | _blank | _parent | _top) | name | type | value

Code example

```
<button name="button">I am a button. Click
me!</button>
```

FORM TAG

Used to create an HTML form for user input. The HTML <form> element represents a document section that contains interactive controls to submit information to a web server. It is possible to use the :valid and :invalid CSS pseudo-classes to style a <form> element.

Attributes (modifiers)

action | autocomplete | name | novalidate | accept-charset | enctype | method | target (_self | _blank | _parent | _top)

Code example

```
<form action="" method="post">
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Title</legend>
    <input type="radio" id="radio"> <label for="radio">Click me</label>
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

INPUT TAG

Generic form input. The HTML element <input> is used to create interactive controls for web-based forms in order to accept data from the user. How an <input> works varies considerably depending on the value of its type attribute.

Attributes (modifiers)

accept | alt | auto-complete | autofocus | checked | disabled | form | formaction | formenctype | formmethod | formnovalidate | formtarget | height | list | max | maxlength | min | multiple | name | pattern | placeholder | readonly | required | size | src | step | type | value | width | webkitdirectory | global | spellcheck | selectionDirection

Code example

```
<input type="text" value="Type here">
```

LABEL TAG

Caption for a form control. The HTML Label Element (<label>) represents a caption for an item in a user interface. It can be associated with a control either by placing the control element inside the <label> element, or by using the for attribute. Such a control is called the labeled control of the label element. One input can be associated with multiple labels.

Code example

```
<label>Click me <input type="text"></label>
```

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OPTION TAG

Single option within a select control. In a Web form, the HTML <option> element is used to create a control representing an item within a <select>, an <optgroup> or a <datalist> HTML5 element.

Attributes (modifiers)

disabled | label | selected | value

Code example

```
<select name="select">
  <option value="value1">Value 1</option>
  <option value="value2" selected>Value 2</option>
  <option value="value3">Value 3</option>
</select>
```

SELECT TAG

Control for selecting from multiple options. The HTML select (<select>) element represents a control that presents a menu of options. The options within the menu are represented by <option> elements, which can be grouped by <optgroup> elements. Options can be pre-selected for the user.

Attributes (modifiers)

autofocus | size | disabled | form | multiple | name | required

Code example

```
<select name="select">
  <option value="value1">Value 1</option>
  <option value="value2" selected>Value 2</option>
  <option value="value3">Value 3</option>
</select>
```

TEXTAREA TAG

Multiline free-form text input. The HTML <textarea> element represents a multi-line plain-text editing control.

Attributes (modifiers)

autocomplete | autofocus | cols | disabled | dirname | form | name | readonly | required | rows | maxlength | minlength | placeholder | wrap | selectionDirection | selectionEnd | selectionStart | spellcheck

Code example

```
<textarea name="textarea" rows="10" cols="50">Write
something here</textarea>
```

GLOBAL ATTRIBUTES

Here below is a list of attributes supported by all HTML5 tags

Attribute	Description	Values
class	Specifies a classname for an element (used to specify a class in a style sheet)	classname
dir	Specifies the text direction for the content in an element	ltr | rtl
hidden	Specifies that the element is not relevant. Hidden elements are not displayed	hidden

id	Specifies a unique id for an element	id
style	Specifies an inline style for an element	style_definition
title	Specifies extra information about an element	text