

WEB

- Most common Tags

Most common Tags

DESCRIPTIONS

DOCTYPE & HTML TAGS

- The opening tag for the element is placed right after the `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration at the beginning of the HTML document.
- The `<html>` tags are used to define the root element of an HTML file. See the example below.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Your document title</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1> Heading</h1>
```

`<p>Paragraph content.</p>`

`</body>`

`</html>`

HEAD TAGS

- The HTML `<head>` element contains important information (metadata) of your web page document. This metadata is only visible to the browser and not to the end-user. See the example below.

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

```
<meta name="keywords" content="Puerto Rican, Minimalism, Cartoons">
```

```
<meta name="author" content="Michael Rivera-Cruz">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
</head>
```

BODY TAGS

- HTML `<body>` element holds the content of your web pages. The `<body>` element goes after `<html>` element. See example below.

```
<html>

<head>


<title>Your document title</title>


</head>

<body>

  <h1>Hello World</h1>

  <p>This is my awesome website.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

STYLE TAGS

- Used within `<head>` or `<body>`, HTML style tags define internal styling for elements. This styling information contains CSS. See the example in the head area.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Your document title</title>
```

```
<style>
```

```
/* This is internal styling */
```

```
h1 {
```

```
    color: black;
```

```
}
```

```
p {
```

```
    color: red;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1> Heading</h1>
```

```
<p>Paragraph content.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

SCRIPT TAGS

- The HTML `<script>` element is used to insert executable code or data; usually, this is used to insert or refer to JavaScript code. See the examples below.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Your document title</title>
```

```
<script src="javascript.js"></script>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<!-- Generated by the server to execute data -->
```

```
<script id="data" type="application/json">{"userId":1234,"userName":"John Doe","memberSince":"2000-01-01T00:00:00.000Z"}</script>
```

```
<!-- Static -->
```

```
<script>
```

```
const userInfo = JSON.parse(document.getElementById("data").text);
```

```
console.log("User information: %o", userInfo);
```

```
</script>
```

HEADER TAGS

- The HTML `<header>` may include a title, a brand logo, or information about the website. See the example below.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Your document title</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<header>
```

```

```

```
<h1>Welcome to my awesome website</h1>
```

```
<p>Paragraph content.</p>
```

```
</header>
```

```
<h2> Sub-heading</h2>
```

```
<p>Paragraph content.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

MAIN TAGS

- The HTML `<main>` tag represents the primary (main) content of your website page document or web application. You can only use `<main>` once. See the example below.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>


<title>Your document title</title>


</head>

<body>


<header>



  <h1>Welcome to my awesome website</h1>

  <p>Paragraph content.</p>

</header>


<main>

<h2> Sub-heading</h2>
```

```
<p>Paragraph content.</p>
```

```
</main>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

SECTION TAGS

- Within a web page, HTML `<section>` tags are use to structure content. Also, you can use as many `<section>` tags within your website page. See the example below.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Your document title</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<header>
```

```


  <h1>Welcome to my awesome website</h1>

  <p>Paragraph content.</p>

</header>


<main>

<section>

  <h2>Section Heading</h2>

  <p>The section tag can contain any elements.</p>

  

</section>

</main>


</body>

</html>
```

ASIDE TAGS

- HTML <aside> contains information that is not directly related to a web page's principal purpose or idea. In HTML <aside>, details of the author, definitions, related information, ads, etc. can be included. See the example below.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

`<html>`

`<head>`

`<title>Your document title</title>`

`</head>`

`<body>`

`<header>`

``

`<h1>Welcome to my awesome website</h1>`

`<p>Paragraph content.</p>`

`</header>`

`<main>`

`<section>`

`<h2>Section Heading</h2>`

`<p>The section tag can contain any elements.</p>`

``

`</section>`

`<aside>`

`<h3>Usefull ideas</h3>`

`<p>Ideas are...</p>`

`</aside>`

`</main>`

`</body>`

`</html>`

ARTICLE TAGS

- The `<article>` tags can hold blog entries, news articles, comments, etc. See the example below.

`<!DOCTYPE html>`

`<html>`

`<head>`

`<title>Your document title</title>`

`</head>`

`<body>`

`<header>`

```

```

```
<h1>Welcome to my awesome website</h1>
```

```
<p>Paragraph content.</p>
```

```
</header>
```

```
<main>
```

```
<section>
```

```
<h2>Section Heading</h2>
```

```
<p>The section tag can contain any elements.</p>
```

```

```

```
</section>
```

```
<aside>
```

```
<h3>Usefull ideas</h3>
```

```
<p>Ideas are...</p>
```

```
</aside>
```

```
<article>
```

```
<h3>Interesting Fact</h3>
```

```
<p>Most facts on the Internet are interesting.</p>
```

```
</article>
```

```
</main>
```

`</body>`

`</html>`

FOOTER TAGS

- The HTML `<footer>` tags leave a footer for its nearest content or root item to the segment. Also, it is used inside individual blocks in a website document (apart from the website document's main footer content).

`<!DOCTYPE html>`

`<html>`

`<head>`

`<title>Your document title</title>`

`</head>`

`<body>`

`<header>`

``

`<h1>Welcome to my awesome website</h1>`

`<p>Paragraph content.</p>`

</header>

<main>

<section>

<h2>Section Heading</h2>

<p>The section tag can contain any elements.</p>

</section>

<aside>

<h3>Usefull ideas</h3>

<p>Ideas are...</p>

</aside>

</main>

<footer>

<address>

Postal Address: No. 37, Street, City, NZ.

</address>

<p>My Awesome Website, Copyright © 2020 All rights reserved.</p>

</footer>

</body>

`</html>`

NAV TAGS

- The HTML `<nav>` element defines a block of navigational links leading to the main sections of a website.

`<!DOCTYPE html>`

`<html>`

`<head>`

`<title>Your document title</title>`

`</head>`

`<body>`

`<header>`

``

`<h1>Welcome to my awesome website</h1>`

`<p>Paragraph content.</p>`

`</header>`

<nav>

HOME

ABOUT

SERVICES

CONTACT

</nav>

<main>

<section>

<h2>Section Heading</h2>

<p>The section tag can contain any elements.</p>

</section>

<aside>

<h3>Usefull ideas</h3>

<p>Ideas are...</p>

</aside>

</main>

<footer>

`<address>`

Postal Address: No. 37, Street, City, NZ.

`</address>`

`<p>My Awesome Website, Copyright © 2020 All rights reserved.</p>`

`</footer>`

`</body>`

`</html>`

IMAGE TAGS

- The HTML `` tag defines an image in an HTML page. To link an image to another document, use the `` inside `<a>` tags. See the example below.

``

ANCHOR TAGS

- The `<a>` HTML element links a page within the website or an image to a document, and another website page. See the examples below.

`HOME`

``

`YOOBEE COLLEGES`

DIV TAGS

- HTML `<div>` element is for content division. It organizes content and simplifies the process of styling information with attributes and CSS. See the example below.

`<div style="background-color: #333; color: white; padding: 10px;">`

`<h3>This header is colour with CSS styles</h3>`

`<p>This paragraph is colour with CSS styles</p>`

`</div>`

HEADING TAGS

- The HTML defines headings in a web document by using the six HTML heading elements from `<h1>` to `<h6>`.

`<h1>Heading text</h1>`

`<h2>Heading text</h2>`

`<h3>Heading text</h3>`

`<h4>Heading text</h4>`

`<h5>Heading text</h5>`

`<h6>Heading text</h6>`

PARAGRAPH TAGS

- The HTML `<p>` tag specifies the beginning of a paragraph.

`<p>Paragraph content.</p>`

BOLD TAGS

- The element `` converts standard text into a bold text in HTML without adding special significance. See the example below.

`<p>Normal text or text in bold.</p>`

EM TAGS

- HTML `` feature responds to the HTML query of how to italicize. Also, you can use `<i>` to italicize too. See the example below.

```
<h2>My <em>awesome</em>website</h2>
```

```
<h2>My <i>awesome</i>website</h2>
```

FIGURE TAGS

- The `<figure>` element usually represents images, diagrams, and illustrations. See the example below.

```
<figure>
```

```
<figcaption>My awesome website logo</figcaption>
```

```

```

```
</figure>
```

HORIZONTAL LINE TAGS

- This element creates a horizontal line, making a division within the content. The HTML `<hr>` tag has no closing tag since it does not contain any content. See the example below.

```
<p>Paragraph content</p>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<h2>Heading</h2>
```

```
<p>Paragraph content</p>
```

FORM TAGS

- The HTML `<form>` tag groups elements and sends their data to a web server. See the search form example below.

```
<form action="search" method="GET">
```

```
  Search Term: <input type="text" name="search_query">
```

```
  <input type="submit" value="Search">
```

```
</form>
```

AUDIO TAGS

- The item HTML `<audio>` embeds sound content into a page of the website. See the example below.

`<audio controls>`

`<source src="sound.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">`

`<p>If audio does not start, the <audio> HTML element is not supported in your browser.</p>`

`</audio>`

VIDEO TAGS

- The HTML `<video>` tag adds a video on the web page. See the example below.

`<video controls width="400" height="300">`

`<source src="video-example.mp4" type="video/mp4">`

`<source src="video-sample.webm" type="video/webm">`

`<source src="video-demo.ogg" type="video/ogg">`

`Video tag is not supported in this browser.`

`</video>`

STRONG TAGS

- The `` HTML tags in an HTML page emphasize important information. See the example below.

```
<p>My <strong>awesome</strong> website.</p>
```

UNDERLINES TAGS

- By using the `<u>` tag, its content receives a simple solid underline in HTML. See the example below.

```
<p>My <u>awesome</u> website.</p>
```

LINK TAGS

- By using the HTML `<link>` tag, you can set a link between a document and an external resource. Unlike the `<a>` tag that is written in the `<body>` section, the `<link>` must be placed in the HTML `<head>` tag. See the example below.

```
<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/styles.css">  
</head>
```

ORDERED LIST TAGS

- Using `` tags, you can create HTML ordered lists of items. See the example below.

```
<ol>  
  
<li>Action</li>  
  
<li>Adventure</li>  
  
<li>Comedy</li>  
  
<li>Thriller</li>  
  
<li>Sci-Fi</li>  
  
</ol>
```

UNORDERED LIST TAGS

- The `` tag creates an unordered list of items. See the example below.

```
<ul>  
  
<li>First item</li>  
  
<li>Second item</li>  
  
<li>Third item</li>  
  
</ul>
```

USEFUL LINKS:

- <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Guide/HTML/HTML5>
- [https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/Front-end web developer](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/Front-end_web_developer)
- <https://www.w3docs.com/snippets/html/html5-page-structure.html>
- <https://www.semrush.com/blog/semantic-html5-guide/>
- <https://css-tricks.com/how-to-section-your-html/>
- CSS CheatSheet, <https://htmlcheatsheet.com/css/>
- CSS reference, <https://cssreference.io/>