

# 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>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li><a href="#">HOME</a></li>
```

```
<li><a href="#">ABOUT</a></li>
```

```
<li><a href="#">SERVICES</a></li>
```

```
<li><a href="#">CONTACT</a></li>
```

```
</ul>
```

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

```
<a href="#"></a>
```

# 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.

```
<a href="#">HOME</a>
```

```
<a href="#"></a>
```

```
<a href="https://www.yoobee.ac.nz">YOOBEE COLLEGES</a>
```

# 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 `<b>` converts standard text into a bold text in HTML without adding special significance. See the example below.

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

## EM TAGS

- HTML `<em>` 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 `<strong>` 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 <ol> 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 `<ul>` 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/>