

Essential and basic tags

Document structure tags

<code><html></code>	Surrounds the entire document
<code><head></code>	Delineates the head material – Metadata, including the title of the page. Nothing in the head section is displayed on the web page within a browser itself. Only the title appears on the title bar of the browser.
<code><body></code>	Delineates all the material that displays within the browser.
<code><title></code>	Contains the title of the web page. This tag belongs in the head section, and its contents are not displayed within the browser. The title appears on the title bar of the browser.

Content structure tags

<code><h1></code> <code><h2></code> ... <code><h6></code>	Heading material. There are 6 levels of headings that help structure the document contents. The most encompassing heading is <code><h1></code> . To be used for the title of the web page. <code><h2></code> might be used for chapter headings, while <code><h3></code> might introduce sections of chapters, and so on.
<code><p></code>	Paragraph. Every time you need a new paragraph on the web page you enclose it within the <code><p></code> tag. Each paragraph appears by default in a browser as a separate chunk of text followed by the equivalent of a line of blank space.
<code>
</code>	Line break. Use this tag to begin a new line within the same paragraph. The material following this tag will appear on the next line of text, without a line of blank space.

Structural elements

<code></code>	Ordered List. This element surrounds lines of text that appear as a numbered list. You might use a numbered list to list the steps involved in a procedure, such as how to access a record in a database.
<code></code>	Unordered List. This tag initiates a list of bulleted items, each of which theoretically carries equal weight. You might use such a list to outline topics covered in a course or on the web page or site.
<code></code>	List item. This tag delineates each item in a list, either an ordered list or an unordered list. In the case of the former, each item enclosed in <code></code> tags will automatically receive a number, supplied by the browser. In the case of the latter, each item will begin with a bullet, supplied by the browser.
<code><table></code>	This tag encloses a table. To organize the contents of your page, tables are used to present tabular data, such as a tabular list of titles, along with authors, publishers, dates of publication, etc.

Table elements

<code><table></code>	Encloses the table element
<code><caption></code>	Encloses the “title” or caption of the table. Normally this title appears above the actual table itself within a browser.
<code><tr></code>	Table Row. This tag encloses each horizontal row in the table. Every row in the table must have opening and closing <code><tr></code> tags, regardless of how many columns there are in the row and regardless of what kind of data is in the various cells.
<code><th></code>	Table Header cell. This element is usually placed at the top of each column in a table and/or down the leftmost column of a table. By default the table header is bolded and centered in its cell.
<code><td></code>	Table Data cell. Here is where the contents of each cell in a table belong. There are no columns declared in a table. Each table row should contain the same number of <code><td></code> cells, unless you elect to merge cells.

Inline elements

<code></code>	Makes the text within its tags bold or “strong.”
<code></code>	Generally italicizes the text within its tags
<code><a></code>	Anchor. Makes the material within its tags clickable. Generally used for hyperlinks.
<code></code>	Image. You place an image in the flow of the page using this tag.

Tag attributes

Attributes generally provide information to the browser describing how an element should be displayed. In most cases, attributes are not essential. You can get browsers to display most characteristics that attributes determine more efficiently with Cascading Style Sheets. Of the tags listed above, at least two require that you declare an attribute in order to function properly. Those are the `<a>` tag and the `` tag.

<code></code>	The href attribute tells the browser where to go when the user clicks on the hyperlink generated by the <code><a></code> tag. The URL is enclosed in quotation marks. The attribute is declared within the opening tag.
<code></code>	The src tag tells the browser where to find the image file to display. HTML pages never contain images themselves. They always must point to external files that the browser will display on the same screen as the rest of the text in the HTML document. The URL can be anywhere on the Web, but generally is within the same site as the html page.