



HTML REFERENCE

HTML consists of a little over 100 tags — keywords, surrounded by a pair of angled brackets — that are used to define content on a web page. An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag:

`<p>I am a paragraph element.</p>`

Below are the tags you might be likely to use in C226:

<code><!--...--></code>	Defines a comment
<code><!DOCTYPE></code>	Defines the document type
<code><a></code>	Defines a hyperlink
<code><article></code>	Defines an article
<code><aside></code>	Defines content aside from the page content
<code></code>	Defines bold text
<code><body></code>	Defines the document's body
<code>
</code>	Defines a single line break (<i>empty tag</i>)
<code><button></code>	Defines a clickable button
<code><div></code>	Defines a section in a document
<code></code>	Defines emphasized text
<code><figcaption></code>	Defines a caption for a <code><figure></code> element
<code><figure></code>	Specifies self-contained content
<code><footer></code>	Defines a footer for a document or section
<code><h1> to <h6></code>	Defines HTML headings
<code><head></code>	Contains metadata/information for the document
<code><header></code>	Defines a header for a document or section
<code><html></code>	Defines the root of an HTML document
<code><i></code>	Defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood
<code><iframe></code>	Defines an inline frame
<code></code>	Defines an image (<i>empty tag</i>)
<code></code>	Defines a list item
<code><link></code>	Defines the relationship between a document and external resource (most used for stylesheets) (<i>empty tag</i>)
<code><main></code>	Specifies the main content of a document
<code><meta></code>	Defines metadata about an HTML document (<i>empty tag</i>)
<code><nav></code>	Defines navigation links
<code></code>	Defines an ordered list
<code><p></code>	Defines a paragraph
<code><script></code>	Defines a client-side script



HTML REFERENCE

<section>	Defines a section in a document
<source>	Defines multiple media resources for media elements (<video> and <audio>)
	Defines a section in a document
	Defines important text
<style>	Defines style information for a document
<title>	Defines a title for the document
	Defines an unordered list
<video>	Defines embedded video content

For a complete list of HTML tags, go to <https://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp>

HTML STRUCTURE

HTML elements can be nested (meaning that elements can contain other elements). All HTML documents consist of nested HTML elements. The example to the right contains four HTML elements: <html>, <body>, <h1> and <p>. Relationships are familial: the <html> element is the root, the <body> is both a child of the <html> and the parent of the <h1> and <p> elements.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <h1>Heading here</h1>
    <p>Body text starts here.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML ATTRIBUTES

All HTML elements can have attributes, which provide additional information about that element. Attributes are always specified in the start tag, usually in name/value pairs like: name="value"

<p class="example">I am a paragraph element.</p>

Below are examples of attributes you might be likely to use in C226:

<p class="example">	Specifies one or more classnames for an element (refers to a class in CSS)
<p id="example">	Specifies a unique id for an element (refers to an id in CSS)
	Specifies the URL of the page the link goes to
<link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet">	Specifies the relative path to a CSS file and its relationship to the HTML file
	Specifies the path to a JPEG image and text to display if the image does not
<p style="color:red;">	Specifies an inline CSS style for an element
<html lang="en">	Specifies the language of the element's content

For a complete list of HTML attributes, go to https://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_attributes.asp