



**SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**(An AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION)**



**RE-ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH A+ GRADE, ACCREDITED BY NBA(CSE, IT, ECE, EEE & MECHANICAL)**

**APPROVED BY AICTE, NEW DELHI, RECOGNIZED BY UGC, AFFILIATED TO ANNA UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI**

**DEPARTMENT OF MASTER COMPUTER APPLICATION**

**HTML INTRODUCTION**

**19CAT601 - WEB PROGRAMMING ESSENTIALS**

**UNIT-I - ADVANCED HTML - HTML BASICS**

**I MCA – I SEM**



# HTML Tags List With Examples

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## HTML TAGS

HTML tags are special words wrapped in angle brackets (< >) which used to define different types of content in a webpage.

The browsers use these to decide how to render or display the following content on the screen. Example <p>, <h1>, <img>, etc.

Suppose browsers come up with <p> tag (paragraph tag) then it understands that content coming next after it before closing the tag is a paragraph, so browser attaches all the default style with it and display it on screen.

# HTML Tags List

THE TAGS WHICH ARE VALID IN HTML5.

HTML tags list here with different use category. The list is as follows:

- **HTML basic tags**
- **Formatting tags**
- **Image tags**
- **Link tags**
- **List tags**
- **Form and input tags**
- **Table tags**
- **Media tags**
- **Meta tags**
- **Style and programming tags**
- **General tags**



# 1. HTML BASIC TAGS

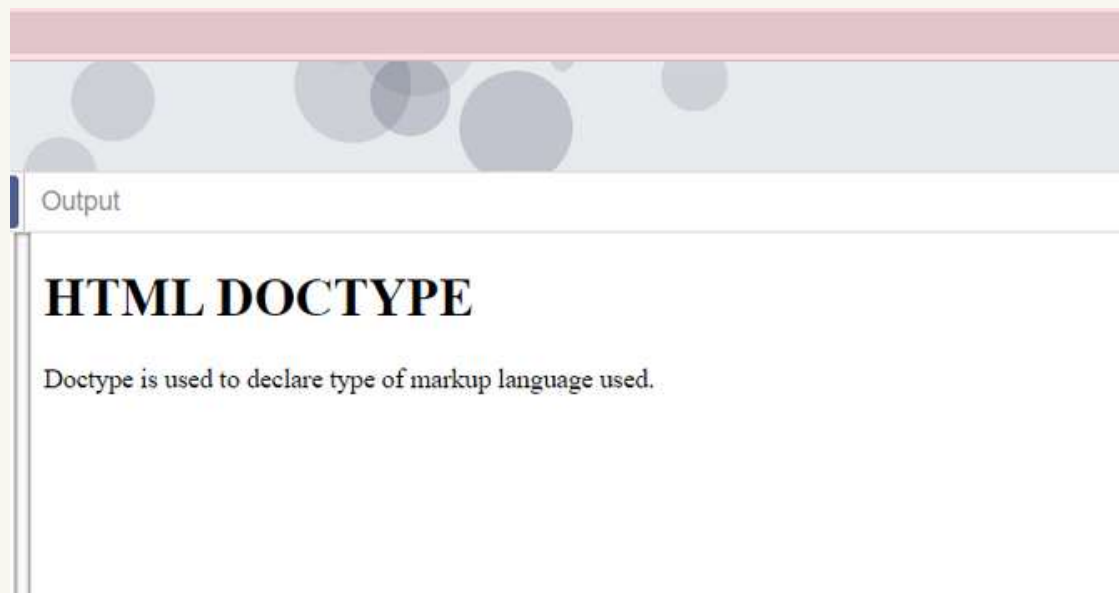
THESE ARE THE BASIC TAGS USED IN HTML5.

TAG	DESCRIPTION
<!DOCTYPE>	IT DEFINES THE DOCUMENT TYPE
<HTML>	IT IS THE ROOT OF HTML DOCUMENT
<HEAD>	IT DEFINES THE HEAD OF AN HTML DOCUMENT THAT CONTAINS NON-VISIBLE DATA LIKE METADATA AND OTHER INFORMATION
<BODY>	IT DEFINES THE BODY OF A WEBPAGE AND CONTAINS EVERYTHING THAT YOU SEE ON THE WEBPAGE
<H1> TO <H6>	THESE ARE A GROUP OF HEADING TAGS USED TO CREATE HEADING IN A WEBPAGE
<P>	DEFINES THE PARAGRAPH IN A WEBPAGE
<!--...-->	IT IS USED TO WRITE COMMENTS IN HTML DOCUMENTS
 	IT DEFINES A LINE BREAK
<HR>	IT CREATES A HORIZONTAL LINE IN A WEBPAGE



# HTML Doctype

- Doctype is a document type declaration to the browser.
- It appears at the top of the HTML document.
- It tells the browser about the standard of HTML or type of markup language.
- Although it is not necessary to use it but is a W3C recommendation. Example `<!DOCTYPE html>`



```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
```

```
<HTML LANG="EN">
```

```
<HEAD>
```

```
<META CHARSET="UTF-8">
```

```
<TITLE>HTML - DOCTYPE TAG</TITLE>
```

```
</HEAD>
```

```
<BODY>
```

```
<P>DOCTYPE IS USED TO DECLARE TYPE OF MARKUP LANGUAGE  
USED.</P>
```

```
</BODY>
```

```
</HTML>
```

# html tag

- The <html> tag is the topmost tag in HTML. It is the root of an HTML document. All other tags of the HTML document lie inside it.

Output

## html tag

html tag is the root of HTML document.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
```

```
<HTML LANG="EN">
```

```
<HEAD><META CHARSET="UTF-8">
```

```
<TITLE>HTML - HTML TAG</TITLE></HEAD>
```

```
<BODY>
```

```
<P>HTML TAG IS THE ROOT OF HTML DOCUMENT.</P>
```

```
</BODY>
```

```
</HTML>
```

# head tag

- The <head> tag contains information about the webpage that is not visible to the users. These are machine-readable information like the script, metadata, title, style sheets, etc.
- The head of HTML document may contain <title>, <meta>, <style>, <link>, <base>, <script> and <noscript> tags.

```
<HEAD>
```

```
<TITLE>HTML - HEAD TAG</TITLE>
```

```
<META NAME="AUTHOR" CONTENT="JOHN SMITH">
```

```
<STYLE>
```

```
BODY {COLOR: BLACK}
```

```
</STYLE>
```

```
<LINK REL="STYLESHEET" HREF="STYLESHEET.CSS">
```

```
<BASE
```

```
HREF="HTTPS://WWW.TUTORIALSTONIGHT.COM"><SCRIPT
```

```
SRC="SCRIPT.JS">
```

```
</SCRIPT>
```

```
<NOSCRIPT>YOUR BROWSER DOES NOT SUPPORT
```

```
JAVASCRIPT.</NOSCRIPT>
```

```
</HEAD>
```

# body tag

- The <body> tag contains all the visible parts of the webpage. Anything like text, image, audio, video, animations, etc all lies in the body tag.
- In an HTML document there can be only one <body> tag.

**<BODY>**

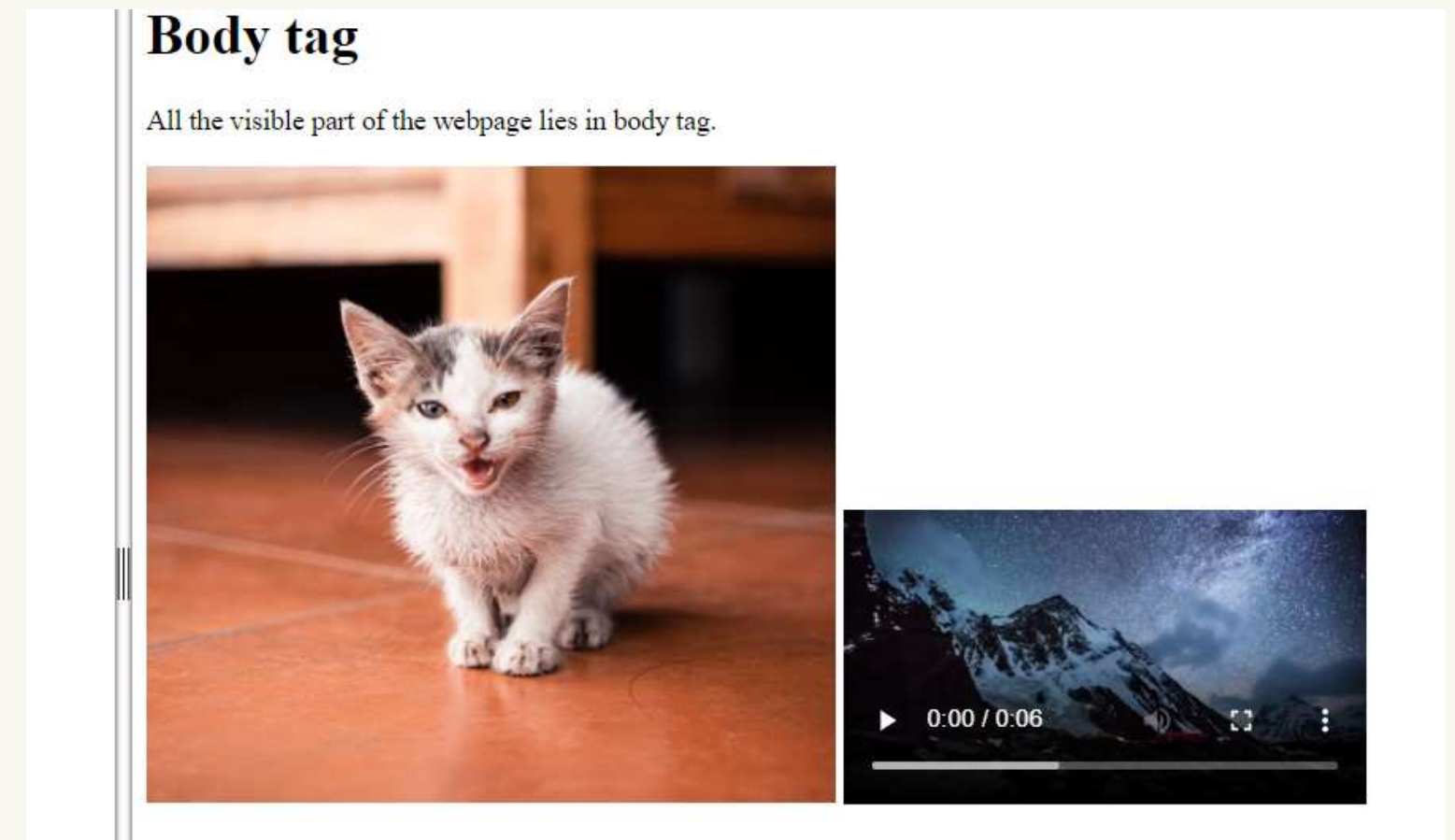
**<H1>BODY TAG</H1>**

**<P>ALL THE VISIBLE PART OF THE WEBPAGE LIES IN BODY TAG.</P>**

**<IMG SRC="CAT.JPG" ALT="IMAGE OF A CAT">**

**<VIDEO SRC="NIGHT-SKY.MP4" WIDTH="300" CONTROLS></VIDEO>**

**</BODY>**





# Heading tags

- Heading tags in HTML are used to create headings on the webpage.
- There are 6 different types of heading in HTML h1 to h6.
- The headings h1 to h6 are ordered on the basis of their font size and importance. The <h1> defines most important heading and <h6> defines least important.
- There can be only one h1 tag in a webpage and you should not skip any level of heading from h1 to h6.

```
<H1>THIS IS HEADING 1.</H1>
```

```
<H2>THIS IS HEADING 2.</H2>
```

```
<H3>THIS IS HEADING 3.</H3>
```

```
<H4>THIS IS HEADING 4.</H4>
```

```
<H5>THIS IS HEADING 5.</H5>
```

```
<H6>THIS IS HEADING 6.</H6>
```

Output

**This is heading 1.**

**This is heading 2.**

**This is heading 3.**

**This is heading 4.**

**This is heading 5.**

**This is heading 6.**

## comment tag

- While writing code it is a good practice to write a comment about what code is all about. In HTML you can write comment using `<!-- ...-->`.
- The comment is written between the double dash, it can be in single line or multiline comment.

```
<P>THIS PARAGRAPH IS VISIBLE IN WEBPAGE BUT  
COMMENT BELOW IS NOT VISIBLE.</P>
```

```
<!-- THIS IS A SINGLE LINE COMMENT -->
```

```
<!-- THIS IS MULTILINE COMMENT -->
```



Output

```
<!--...--> is used to write comment in HTML.
```

This paragraph is visible in webpage but comment below is not visible.

# <br> tag (line break)

- The <br> is used to create a line break in the text. It can be used in writing addresses, song lyrics, or at a place where a line break is needed.

**<P>THE BR TAG <BR>  
IS USED TO <BR>  
CREATE A LINE BREAK.  
</P>**



The screenshot shows a web development tool interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with icons for home, menu, save, undo, and refresh, followed by a green 'Run' button. On the right side of the toolbar, it displays 'Result Size: 744 x 539' and a green button that says 'Get your own website'. The main area is split into two panels. The left panel contains the following HTML code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>The br element</h1>

<p>To force<br> line breaks<br> in a text,<br> use the br<br> element.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The right panel shows the rendered output of the code. It features a large heading 'The br element' and a paragraph of text that is wrapped onto three lines: 'To force', 'line breaks', and 'in a text, use the br element.'.

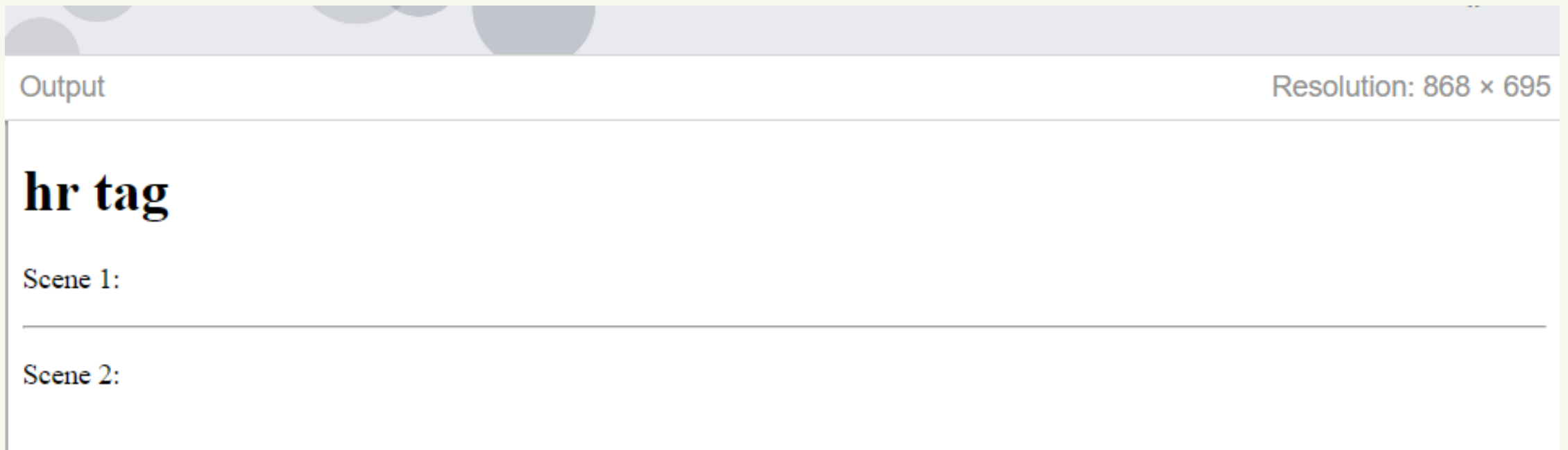
# <hr> tag (horizontal line)

- The <hr> is used to create a break between paragraphs using a horizontal line. Using CSS you can modify and style as per your own need.

```
<P>SCENE 1:</P>
```

```
<HR>
```

```
<P>SCENE 2:</P>
```



## 2. Formatting tags

- This is a list of formatting tags in HTML5. It gives us the ability to format the text without using CSS

Tag	Description
<u>&lt;b&gt;</u>	It is used to define bold text
<u>&lt;strong&gt;</u>	It is used to define important text, add more semantic meaning to the tag
<u>&lt;i&gt;</u>	It formats text in <i>italic form</i>
<u>&lt;em&gt;</u>	It represents stress emphasis on the text same as i tag
<u>&lt;u&gt;</u>	It underlines the text
<u>&lt;sup&gt;</u>	It defines superscripted text
<u>&lt;sub&gt;</u>	It defines subscripted text
<u>&lt;pre&gt;</u>	It defines preformatted text
<u>&lt;small&gt;</u>	It defines smaller text
<u>&lt;abbr&gt;</u>	It defines abbreviation or an acronym
<u>&lt;code&gt;</u>	It defines a piece of computer code
<u>&lt;kbd&gt;</u>	It is used to display keyboard input

## 2. Formatting tags

- This is a list of formatting tags in HTML5. It gives us the ability to format the text without using CSS

<a href="#"><u>&lt;del&gt;</u></a>	It is used to display the text that has been remove from the webpage
<a href="#"><u>&lt;ins&gt;</u></a>	It defines a word that has been inserted in the document. It underlines the word
<a href="#"><u>&lt;mark&gt;</u></a>	It is used to highlight specific text
<a href="#"><u>&lt;blockquote&gt;</u></a>	It is used for quotation of a text from another source
<a href="#"><u>&lt;s&gt;</u></a>	It defines the text that incorrect
<a href="#"><u>&lt;address&gt;</u></a>	It defines the address or contact of users on a webpage
<a href="#"><u>&lt;cite&gt;</u></a>	It defines the title of a journal, a book, a poem etc
<a href="#"><u>&lt;dfn&gt;</u></a>	It is used to specify a word that is going defined within the content
<a href="#"><u>&lt;meter&gt;</u></a>	It defines a meter scale with a given range and shows the current value. It is also known as gauge
<a href="#"><u>&lt;progress&gt;</u></a>	It represents the progress of work on the webpage
<a href="#"><u>&lt;q&gt;</u></a>	It creates quotation around the text
<a href="#"><u>&lt;samp&gt;</u></a>	It is used to define sample output or a computer program
<a href="#"><u>&lt;template&gt;</u></a>	It is used to hide a block of code when the page loads
<a href="#"><u>&lt;time&gt;</u></a>	It is used to define a specific time on the webpage
<a href="#"><u>&lt;var&gt;</u></a>	It is used to define some variable in a computer program or in a mathematical expression

## <b> tag

- The <b> tag is used to make a word or group of the word special to draw the reader's attention.
- The <b> tag format the text to bold. However, you should not use the b tag to make text bold instead use the font-weight property of CSS.

**<P>B TAG IS USED TO MAKE <B>SPECIAL WORDS</B> BOLD.</P>**

Output:

b tag is used to make **special words** bold.

## <strong> tag

- The <strong> tag is used to make the content very important or urgent. The browser renders it as bold content.
- However, you should not use the strong tag to make content bold instead use the font-weight property of CSS.

```
<P>STRONG TAG IS USED TO MAKE CONTENT  
<STRONG>VERY IMPORTANT</STRONG>.</P>
```

Output:

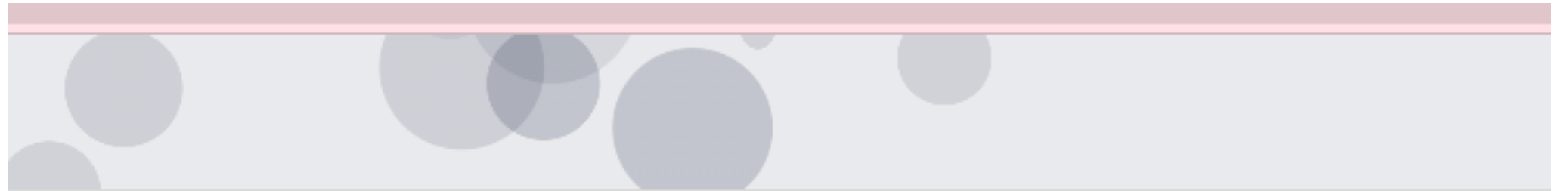
strong tag is used to make content **very important**.



## <i> tag

- The <i> tag is used to format the text in an alternative mood or voice to set off from the normal text.
- It makes text italic and is used to define technical terms, idiomatic text, etc.

```
<P>HTML IS A <I>MARKUP LANGUAGE</I>.</P>
```



Output

### **i tag**

HTML is a *markup language*.

## <em> tag

- The <em> tag is used to define stress emphasis on the text.
- The em tag can be nested and with each nesting emphasis on text increases.

```
<P>START IMPROVING YOURSELF FROM  
<EM>TODAY</EM>!</P><!-- NESTED EM TAGS -->  
<P>WORK <EM>REAL <EM>HARD</EM></EM>.</P>
```

Output

### **em tag**

Start improving yourself from *today!*

Work *real hard.*

## <u> tag

- The <u> tag is used to represent a non-literary explanation.
- By default, it underlines the text content but it can be changed using CSS.

```
<P>THERE ARE LOTS OF <U>SPELING</U> MISTAKE IN  
<U>THES</U> LINE.</P>
```

### Output:

```
There are lots of speling mistake in thes line.
```

## <sup> tag

- The <sup> tag is used to display text as superscript.
- Superscript is rendered with a raised baseline and smaller text.

```
<P>VALUE OF GRAVITATIONAL CONSTANT (G) IS 6.67 X 10<SUP>-11</SUP> M<SUP>3</SUP>KG<SUP>-1</SUP>S<SUP>-2</SUP>.</P>
```

### Output:

```
Value of gravitational constant (G) is 6.67 x 10-11 m3kg-1s-2.
```

## <sub> tag

- The <sub> tag is used to display text as a subscript.
- Subscript is rendered as small text with a lower baseline.

```
<P>MOLECULAR FORMULA OF GLUCOSE IS  
C<SUB>6</SUB>H<SUB>12</SUB>O<SUB>6</SUB>.</P>
```

### Output:

```
Molecular formula of glucose is C6H12O6.
```

# <pre> tag

- The <pre> is also called a preformatted tag. It is used to present text as it is written in an HTML document.
- It renders text using a monospace font. The whitespaces used in the element are displayed the same as written.

Output:

```
Creating a big Y using Y with pre tag.
```

```
Y      Y
Y      Y
 Y     Y
  Y    Y
   Y   Y
    Y  Y
     Y Y
      Y
      Y
      Y
      Y
      Y
      Y
      Y
```

## Example

```
1 <p>Creating a big Y using Y with <code>pre</code> tag.</p>
2 <pre>Y      Y
3     Y     Y
4    Y     Y
5   Y     Y
6  Y     Y
7   Y  Y
8    Y
9     Y
10    Y
11   Y
12  Y
13 Y
14   Y</pre>
```

## <small> tag

- The <small> tag is used to define smaller text like copyright, comments, etc.
- By default, it renders text smaller than standard however it can be controlled using CSS.

**<p>The &lt;small&gt; tag is used to make text**

**<small>smaller</small>.</p>**

### Output:

```
The <small> tag is used to make text smaller.
```

## <abbr> tag

- The <small> tag is used to define smaller text like copyright, comments, etc.
- By default, it renders text smaller than standard however it can be controlled using CSS.

<p>

**<abbr title="Hypertext markup language">HTML</abbr>  
is used to create  
webpages.</p>**

Output:

HTML is used to create  
webpages.



## <code> tag

- The <code> tag is used to display computer codes on the webpage. The browser uses some default style to indicate that this is a code.
- You can use CSS to add additional style properties to the tag.

```
<style>code {color:
#e83e8c;background-color:
#fff5f5;}</style><p><code>docu
ment.getElementById</code> is
used select element in a
webpage using it's ID.</p>
```

Output:

```
document.getElementById is used select element in a webpage using it's ID.
```

## <kbd> tag

- The <kbd> tag is used to display keyboard input on the screen. Browser display it by adding some default style to it.
- According to HTML standards, it is not mandatory to use it, you can achieve it using CSS.

**<p>Press <kbd>ctrl</kbd> +  
<kbd>shift</kbd> +  
<kbd>i</kbd> to open  
developer console.</p>**

OUTPUT:

PRESS CTRL + SHIFT + I TO OPEN DEVELOPER CONSOLE.

- References

[HTTPS://WWW.W3SCHOOLS.COM/TAGS](https://www.w3schools.com/tags)

[HTTPS://WWW.JAVATPOINT.COM/HTML-TAGS](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-tags)

**Thank You!**