

HTML Tag Reference - HTML 5 and Beyond

HTML 5 tags. Description, syntax, usage, attributes and examples of HTML tags.

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HTML Tutorial - HTML Tag List

HTML 5 Declarations, Elements (HTML Tags) and Attributes

See the [HTML Cheat Sheet](#) for a handy reference for coding HTML tags and attributes.

Tags in HTML Grouped by Function

- [Declarations and Structure Tags in HTML 5](#)
- [Sectioning Tags in HTML 5](#)
- [Heading and Footer Tags in HTML](#)
- [Content Grouping Tags in HTML](#)
- [Link Tags in HTML](#)
- [Semantic Phrase Elements in HTML](#)
- [Style Tags in HTML](#)
- [Formatting Tags in HTML](#)
- [Change Tracking Tags in HTML](#)
- [List Tags in HTML](#)
- [Table Tags in HTML](#)
- [Form Tags in HTML](#)
- [Embedded Content Tags in HTML 5](#)
- [Metadata Tags in HTML](#)
- [Interactive Content Tags in HTML 5](#)
- [Scripting Tags in HTML](#)

HTML Tags By Category

A `<dfn>category</dfn>` indicates where an HTML tag can be used. The category assignments are *not* mutually exclusive. For example, all [Embedded Content](#) tags are also included in the [Phrasing Content](#) category and all [Phrasing Content](#) tags are also included in the [Flow Content](#) category.

- [Embedded content](#) tags can be used where embedded content is expected, where [phrasing content](#) is expected and where [flow content](#) is expected
- [Phrasing content](#) tags can be used where [phrasing content](#) is expected and where [flow content](#) is expected

- [Flow content](#) tags can only be used where [flow content](#) is expected
- [HTML Heading Tags](#)
- [HTML Sectioning Tags](#)
- [HTML Metadata Tags](#)
- [HTML Interactive Content Tags](#)

HTML Tags By Content Model

- HTML tags with a [void content model](#) cannot have an content, not even [HTML comments](#)
- HTML tags with a [empty content model](#) expect nothing but white space and possibly [HTML comments](#)
- HTML tags with a [text content model](#) expect nothing but [text content](#) and possibly [HTML comments](#) and white space
- HTML tags with a [flow content model](#) can contain [flow elements](#), [phrasing elements](#) or [embedded content elements](#)
- HTML tags with a [phrasing content model](#) can contain [phrasing elements](#) or [embedded content elements](#)
- HTML tags with a [transparent content model](#) can contain the same type of content as the content model where the tag is used
- HTML tags with a [metadata content model](#) can contain [metadata elements](#)

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Declarations and Structure Tags in HTML 5

Including <html>, <head> and <body> Tags

Declarations for HTML 5

[<?xml?> declaration](#)

The <?xml?> declaration indicates the what character encoding, such as UTF-8 for Unicode or ASCII, has been used to encode the document. It also indicates that the document can be processed by aggregators and other generic XML parsers in addition to HTML browsers.

[DOCTYPE declaration](#)

The DOCTYPE declaration indicates that the document should be displayed according to the HTML 5 specifications, which results in more consistent appearance in different web browsers. Note that there is [no DTD in HTML 5](#).

Processing Instructions for HTML 5

[xml style sheet instruction \(XSLT\)](#)

The `xml-stYLESHEET` processing instruction can be used to reference [<abbr>XSLT</abbr>](#) templates, which can be applied to multiple web pages, to avoid repeating the code for common elements on all web pages, and can be cached on the client side by web browsers, to improve page load times.

Document Structure Tags in HTML 5

The purpose of the structure elements is to provide a single element containing all other HTML code for the document and to separate the page title and other metadata information in the [head section](#) from the actual visible content of the document in the [body section](#).

[<html> tag](#)

The <html> tag is the top element of an HTML document and encloses all of the other HTML code for the document. Only [HTML declarations](#) and [HTML comments](#) should appear outside the **html** element.

[<head> tag](#)

A single <head> tag encloses metadata about the HTML document that is not directly displayed to the user but can be used by HTML browsers.

[<body> tag](#)

A single <body> tag encloses the visible content of the HTML document.

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HTML Sectioning Tags

Tags for Sections in HTML 5

HTML Sectioning Root Tags

The sectioning root tags in HTML 5 are:

- [<blockquote> tag](#)
- [<body> tag](#)
- [<details> tag](#)
- [<fieldset> tag](#)
- [<figure> tag](#)
- [<td> table cell tag](#)

HTML Sectioning Tags

The other sectioning tags in HTML 5 are:

- [<article> sectioning tag for articles](#)
- [<aside> sectioning tag for sidebars](#)
- [<nav> sectioning tag for navigation sections](#)
- [<section> sectioning tag](#)

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HTML Heading and Footer Tags

Block Tags for Headings in HTML 5

- [<header> tag](#)

- [<hgroup> heading group tag](#)
- [<h1> through <h6> heading tags](#)

Block Tags for Footers in HTML 5

- [<footer> tag](#)

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HTML Content Grouping Tags

Block tags used to group content in HTML 5

The HTML tags for grouping and separating content, such as for creating paragraphs and line breaks in HTML, are:

- [<blockquote> tag](#)
- [<div> tag](#)
- [<hr/> tag](#)
- [<p> tag](#)

The <blockquote>, <div> and <p> tags are paired tags, with both a start tag and an end tag enclosing the content to be grouped. The <hr/> tag is a standalone tag used to separate content.

Inline tags used to group content in HTML 5

- [
 tag](#)
- [tag](#)
- [<wbr/> tag](#)

The tag is a paired tag, with both a start tag and an end tag enclosing the content to be grouped. The
 and <wbr/> tags are standalone tags used to separate content.

Other ways to group content in HTML 5

- [CDATA sections](#)

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HTML Link Tags

Inline Tags for Linking in HTML 5

- [<a> tag for hypertext links](#)
- [<area> tag](#)

Metadata Tags for Linking in HTML 5

- [<link> tag](#)

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HTML Phrase Elements

HTML Tags for Phrase Elements in HTML 5

`<dfn>`Phrase elements`</dfn>`, as defined in HTML 4, are one type of [inline element](#) that can be used to mark up phrases and are some of the [tags that can be used in phrasing content](#). Each type of phrase element indicates a particular semantic meaning to the phrase in its [inner HTML](#).

[<abbr> tag](#)

The `<abbr>` tag should be used for both acronyms and abbreviations.

[<acronym> tag](#)

The `<acronym>` tag is one of the [deprecated tags in HTML 5](#).

[<cite> tag](#)

[<code> tag](#)

[<dfn> tag](#)

[tag](#)

[<figcaption> tag](#)

[<kbd> tag](#)

[<mark> tag](#)

[<q> tag](#)

[<s> tag](#)

for content that is inaccurate, incorrect or no longer relevant, often displayed in a `<dfn class="no-br">strike-through font</dfn>` using a [text-decoration: line-through style](#)

[<samp> tag](#)

[tag](#)

[<sub> tag](#)

[<sup> tag](#)

[<time> tag](#)

[<u> tag](#)

[<var> tag](#)

The [HTML style elements](#) below can also be used to mark up phrases and give them some visual distinction *without* indicating any additional semantic meaning.

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HTML Style Tags

Tags for Styles in HTML 5

The style tags are used to change the visual presentation of HTML elements without imparting any additional semantic meaning.

[tag](#)

for bold text

[<i> tag](#)

for italic text

[<pre> tag](#)

for preformatted text, where the white space in the HTML code is to be preserved when the document is displayed

[<small> tag](#)

for smaller text

[<style> tag](#)

used to define the styles and apply them to HTML elements based on style selectors

[<u> tag](#)

for underlined text

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HTML Formatting Tags

Tags for Formatting in HTML 5

- [<bdi> tag](#)
- [<bdo> tag](#)
- [<rp> tag](#)
- [<rt> tag](#)
- [<ruby> tag](#)

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HTML Change Tracking Tags

Tags for Editing Insertions and Deletions in HTML 5

- [<ins> tag](#)
- [tag](#)

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HTML List Tags

Tags for Lists in HTML 5

- [tag](#)
- [tag](#)
- [tag](#)
- [<dl> tag](#)
- [<dt> tag](#)
- [<dd> tag](#)

See the tutorial on [Creating HTML Lists](#) for full details on [how to create an HTML list](#) using the HTML list tags together.

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HTML Table Tags

Tags for Tables in HTML 5

[<table>](#)

The **table** element is the main element that creates an HTML table. The other elements are inside the **table** element.

[<caption>](#)

The <caption> tag is used to create a table caption in HTML. On screen, a caption will appear above the table as the table title.

[<colgroup>](#)

A <dfn>colgroup</dfn> is a group of one or more columns in a table. It can be used to apply a style to multiple table columns.

[<col>](#)

The **col** element represents a vertical column in a table. It can be used to apply a style to a table column which can be used to, for example, set the column width.

[<thead>](#)

The **thead** element indicates which [table rows](#) belong to the table header.

[<tr>](#)

The <tr> tag is used for each table row.

[<th>](#)

The <th> tag is used for a table heading cell.

[<tfoot>](#)

The **thead** element indicates which [table rows](#) belong to the table footer. For example, the footer can include a total of the numerical values in a column or some other column summary for non-numerical columns.

[<tbody>](#)

The **thead** element indicates which [table rows](#) belong to the table body.

[<td>](#)

The <td> tag is used for a table detail cell.

See the tutorial on [Creating HTML Tables](#) for full details on [how to create an HTML table](#) using the HTML table tags together.

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HTML Form Tags

Tags for Forms in HTML 5

HTML <form> tag

The tag used to create HTML forms is the:

- [<form> tag](#)

HTML elements owned by a form

These tags are used to create <dfn>form-associated elements</dfn> meaning they are associated with an [HTML form](#).

[<button> tag](#)

can have a [<label>](#) and is included in data sent when form is submitted

[<fieldset> tag with a <legend> tag](#)

labels a set of form fields as a group

[<input> tag](#)

can have a [<label>](#) and is included in data sent when form is submitted

[<keygen> tag](#)

can have a [<label>](#) and is included in data sent when form is submitted

[<label> tag](#)

associates a label with one of the other form-associated elements

[<meter> tag](#)

can have a [<label>](#)

[<object> tag](#)

is included in data sent when form is submitted

[<output> tag](#)

can have a [<label>](#)

[<progress> tag](#)

can have a [<label>](#)

[<select> tag with <optgroup> and <option> tags or referencing a <datalist> tag](#)

can have a [<label>](#) and is included in data sent when form is submitted

[<textarea> tag](#)

can have a [<label>](#) and is included in data sent when form is submitted

See the tutorial on [Creating HTML Forms](#) for full details on [how to create an HTML form](#) using the HTML form tags together.

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HTML Embedded Content Tags

Tags for Images and Other Embedded Content in HTML 5

- [<audio> tag](#)
- [<canvas> tag](#) (page with <canvas> tag currently hangs Firefox browser - try other browsers first!)
- [<embed> tag](#)
- [<figure> tag](#) and [<figcaption> tag](#)
- [<iframe> tag](#) for video or other inline content
- [tag](#) for an image
- [MathML tags](#)
- [<object> tag](#)
- [<param> tag](#)
- [<source> tag](#)
- [<svg> tag](#)
- [<track> tag](#)
- [<video> tag](#)

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HTML Metadata Tags and Attributes

Metadata Tags in HTML 5

- [HTML Comments](#)
- [<base/> tag](#)
- [<command/> tag](#)
- [<link/> tag](#)

- [<meta/> tag](#)
- [<rdf:RDF> tag](#)
- [<style> tag](#)
- [<title> tag](#)

HTML Microdata Attributes

- [itemscope](#)
- [itemprop](#)

For more information, see the [HTML Microdata Tutorial](#).

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HTML Interactive Content Tags

Tags for Interactive Content in HTML 5

- [<a> link tag](#)
- [<button> tag](#)
- [<command> tag](#)
- [<details> tag](#)
- [<keygen> tag](#)
- [<label> tag](#)
- [<map> tag](#)
- [<menu> tag](#) with type="toolbar"
- [<select> tag](#)
- [<summary> tag](#)

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HTML Script Tags

Tags for Scripts in HTML 5

- [<script> tag](#)
- [<noscript> tag](#)

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THE END