

Common HTML tags	
Tags	Explanation
<!-- -->	Comment: Used for making comments or leaving instructions within HTML code.
<!DOCTYPE>	Defines the document standard as HTML5.
<a>	Link.
<article>	An area defined as containing stand-alone content such as an article, news item etc.
<aside>	An area containing content that is related to the main content.
<audio>	For inserting audio.
<b>	Makes text bold. Use this for when semantic meaning is not required. See <strong>.
<body>	Defines the visual area of an HTML document.
 	Break or line-break. Truncates a line of text so subsequent text continues on the next line beneath. See <p>.
<div>	Division. Defines an area of a web page in which content is placed. Sometimes referred to as a box. Used when semantic meaning is not required for the content.
<em>	Emphasis. Makes text look italicised. Imparts greater semantic meaning to the text. See <i>.
<footer>	The area at the base of the page.
<form>	An area for containing form elements
<head>	The non-visual area of the HTML document. Contains supportive or related items for the web page i.e. <title>.
<header>	The area at the top of the page or at the top of sections of the page.

<h1> - <h6>	Headings. Defines text as a heading and related to the content.
<hr>	Horizontal rule. A horizontal line used for dividing content.
<html>	The container for all content in the HTML document.
<i>	Italics. Makes text appear italicised. Use when semantic meaning is not required. See <em>.
<img>	Image. For inserting an image.
<li>	List item. A line of content within an <i>unordered</i> or <i>ordered</i> list.
<meta>	Meta tags appear in the <head> and define information related to the page such as a page description or keywords.
<nav>	An area defined as containing site navigation (links between pages)
<ol>	Ordered list. A hierarchical list of items, usually numbered.
<p>	Paragraph. Creates a space or margin between blocks of text.
<span>	Typically used for defining text, when semantic meaning is not required, so as to apply CSS
<strong>	Makes text appear bold and. Applies greater meaning to the text. See <b>.
<style>	Defines a style sheet in the head of the document.
<title>	Sits in the <head> and appears in the browser title bar, tags, bookmarks etc.
<ul>	Unordered list. A non-hierarchical list of items i.e. a bulleted list. Also used for creating site navigation.
<video>	For inserting video.

## Head, header, headings and title

What can lead sometimes lead to confusion is the distinction between *head*, *header*, *headings* (<h1> <h2> <h3> <h4> <h5> <h6>) and *title*.

**<head>** The first part and non-visual element of an HTML document. The <head> is an essential part of an HTML document

**<header>** Defines an area of content that can be the top part of a web page (within the <body>) or introductory area to sections within a web page. A header can contain a whole range of content that is pertinent to its role as a header, in particular - headings.

**Headings** - <h1>, <h2> etc. define text as a heading for content. This can be a heading for the whole page, for articles and for sub sections of content.

**<title>** is an element that appears in the <head>, the non-visual part of an HTML document. A title is the element that appears at the top of a browser or browser tab. There is only one title per web page.

*For example:*

```
<head>
  <title>My web Page</title>
</head>

<body>
  <header>
    <h1>Welcome to my web page</h1>
  </header>
  <h2>An amazing story</h2>
  <p>
    A very interesting thing happened to me the other day...
  </p>
</body>
```