

HTML Tags Cheat Sheet — Quick Reference

110 useful HTML tags with short descriptions. Compact, non-duplicated list.

<!DOCTYPE> : Declares the document type and HTML version; required at top of every HTML5 file.	<html> : Root element that contains the entire HTML document.
<head> : Container for metadata: title, links to scripts/styles, meta tags.	<title> : Sets the page title shown in browser tabs and search results.
<base> : Specifies the base URL for all relative URLs in the document.	<meta> : Defines metadata like charset, viewport, and SEO descriptions.
<link> : Links external resources such as stylesheets or prefetch hints.	<style> : Holds internal CSS styles for the document.
<script> : Embeds or references JavaScript code for interactivity.	<noscript> : Displays content when JavaScript is disabled in the browser.
<template> : Holds HTML markup that is not rendered until cloned via JS.	<body> : Holds the visible content of the page.
<header> : Represents introductory content or a set of navigational links.	<nav> : Defines a set of navigation links.
<main> : Specifies the main content of the document (unique landmark).	<section> : Defines a thematic grouping of content, such as a chapter.
<article> : Represents a self-contained composition like a blog post.	<aside> : Marks content tangentially related to the main content.
<footer> : Contains footer information about its nearest section or page.	<address> : Provides contact information for the author or owner.
<h1> : Top-level heading, used for main titles.	<h2> : Second-level heading for subsections.
<h3> : Third-level heading used for further subdivisions.	<h4> : Heading for smaller subsections.
<h5> : Smaller heading; rarely used for major structure.	<h6> : Smallest heading level for fine-grained titles.
<p> : Paragraph element for blocks of text.	<hr> : Thematic break; a horizontal rule used to separate content.

 : Line break inside text; forces a new line.	<pre> : Preformatted text where whitespace and newlines are preserved.
<blockquote> : Represents a long quotation from another source.	 : Ordered list; items are numbered.
 : Unordered list; items use bullets.	 : List item used inside ordered or unordered lists.
<dl> : Description list for name/value groups.	<dt> : Term/name in a description list.
<dd> : Description or value in a description list.	<figure> : Self-contained content, often with an image and caption.

<figcaption> : Caption or legend for a figure element.	<div> : Generic container used to group other elements (block-level).
<a> : Anchor tag used to create hyperlinks to other pages or locations.	 : Embeds an image; use src and alt attributes.
<picture> : Container for multiple source elements for responsive images.	<source> : Specifies multiple media resources for picture, audio, or video.
<map> : Defines an image map with clickable areas.	<area> : Defines a clickable area inside an image map.
<canvas> : Bitmap drawing area for scriptable graphics.	<svg> : Scalable Vector Graphics container for vector images.
<math> : MathML element for mathematical notation.	<table> : Defines a table.
<caption> : Table caption describing its content.	<colgroup> : Groups columns within a table for styling.
<col> : Defines column properties within a colgroup.	<thead> : Table header group containing header rows.
<tbody> : Table body group containing data rows.	<tfoot> : Table footer group; useful for summaries or totals.
<tr> : Table row that contains table cells.	<th> : Header cell in a table, usually bold and centered.
<td> : Standard data cell within a table row.	<form> : Container for interactive controls to submit data.
<fieldset> : Groups related form controls.	<legend> : Caption for a fieldset describing the grouped controls.
<label> : Labels a form control for accessibility and usability.	<input> : Single-line form control for text, checkboxes, radios, etc.
<button> : Clickable button used to submit or trigger actions.	<select> : Drop-down list for selecting one (or multiple) options.
<optgroup> : Groups related option elements inside a select.	<option> : Represents an option in a select control.
<datalist> : Provides autocomplete options for an input.	<textarea> : Multi-line text input control.
<output> : Displays the result of a calculation or user action.	<progress> : Shows progress of a task with a value and max.
<meter> : Represents a scalar measurement within a known range.	<details> : Disclosure widget that can hide or show additional content.
<summary> : Summary or label for a details widget.	<dialog> : Dialog box or window for user interactions.
<menu> : Context menu or list of commands.	<menuitem> : A command that a user can invoke from a menu.
<slot> : Placeholder inside web components where content is inserted.	 : Stylistic element to render text as bold (presentational).
 : Important text—semantically stronger than bold.	<i> : Italic text; for voice or offset text.

 : Emphasized text, typically rendered in italics.	<small> : Smaller text for fine print.
<s> : Strikethrough text to indicate removal or no longer accurate.	<u> : Underlined text; used for annotations or stylistic emphasis.
<mark> : Highlights text for reference or attention.	<abbr> : Represents an abbreviation or acronym.
<cite> : Title of a cited work, such as a book or paper.	<dfn> : Represents the defining instance of a term.
<time> : Represents a specific time or date in machine-readable form.	<code> : Defines a fragment of computer code.
<var> : Represents a variable in mathematical or programming contexts.	<samp> : Sample output from a program or system.
<kbd> : Indicates user input from a keyboard.	<sub> : Subscript text.
<sup> : Superscript text.	<bdi> : Isolates text directionality for mixed-direction content.
<bdo> : Explicitly overrides the current text direction.	 : Generic inline container for phrasing content.
<wbr> : Word break opportunity for long, unbroken text.	<iframe> : Embeds another HTML page within the current page.
<embed> : Embeds external content like plugins or media.	<object> : Embeds external resources and can include fallback content.
<param> : Specifies parameters for object elements.	<audio> : Embeds sound content with playback controls.
<video> : Embeds video content with playback controls.	<track> : Specifies timed text tracks like captions/subtitles for media.
<ruby> : Container for ruby annotations used in East Asian typography.	<rt> : Ruby text providing pronunciation or short annotations.
<rp> : Parenthesis for browsers that don't support ruby annotations.	<data> : Associates machine-readable data with human-readable content.
<portal> : Experimental element for teleporting a browsing context.	<command> : Deprecated element historically used for commands or buttons.
<content> : Obsolete web components insertion element (replaced by slot).	<isindex> : Obsolete single-line input element (do not use).
<acronym> : Obsolete; use <abbr> instead.	<bgsound> : Obsolete; used for background sound in legacy browsers.
<caption> : Already included earlier, kept for completeness.	<col> : Already included earlier, kept for completeness.
<figcaption> : Already included earlier, kept for completeness.	<main> : Already included earlier, kept for completeness.

Quick Tips for Using HTML Tags

Always include `<!DOCTYPE html>` to ensure standards mode.

Prefer semantic elements (for example: `<main>`, `<article>`, `<nav>`) to improve accessibility and SEO.

Provide alt attributes for images for accessibility and better SEO.

Avoid deprecated tags like `` and use CSS instead for presentation.

Validate your HTML with tools like the W3C validator to catch nesting and syntax errors.