30-ODD SAFE HTML TAGS

Global tags:

- `!DOCTYPE`   Specifies the version of HTML used in the document
- `HTML`   Brackets off the entire HTML document (Head and Body)
- `HEAD`   Information about the document
  - `TITLE`   Document title. Required. A good title will make sense out of context.
- `BODY`   Content of the document…

Block-level tags:

- `ADDRESS`   Information about the author (such as contact info)
- `BLOCKQUOTE`   Extended quotation
- `H1 - H6`   Headings (most to least important)
- `HR`   Horizontal rule (no closing tag)
- `P`   Paragraph
- `PRE`   Pre-formatted text
- **List elements:**
  - `OL`   Ordered (i.e., numbered) list
  - `UL`   Unordered (i.e., not numbered) list
  - `LI`   List item (for ordered or unordered lists)
- **Table elements:**
  - `TABLE`   Table. Optional attributes: `BORDER`, `CELLPADDING`, `CELLSPACING`
  - `CAPTION`   Caption for table
  - `TR`   Table row
  - `TH`   Table header cell
  - `TD`   Table data cell. Use the `COLSPAN` or `ROWSPAN` attributes to make a table cell span multiple columns or rows.

Inline tags:

- `A`   Anchor.
  Requires either the `HREF` attribute (to create a link),
  or the `NAME` attribute (to create a target),
  or both.
- `CITE`   Citation
- `EM, STRONG`   Emphasis or strong emphasis
- `B, I`   Bold or italic text
- `BIG, SMALL`   Bigger or smaller text
- `IMG`   Image (empty content -- no closing tag)
  Requires the `SRC` attribute (to specify source file)
  and the `ALT` attribute (for alternate text).
- `BR`   Line break (empty content -- no closing tag)
- `SUB, SUP`   Subscript and superscript

How to Mark a Document Up for the World Wide Web, in Three or Four Easy Steps

Before you begin:

Make sure you have a document that you want to put on the Web! Planning now will prevent headaches later. You may wish to take the "Planning Your Website" seminar.

Step 1:

Start with a template[1].
Paste your text into the body of the document (between tags).
Title the document (between TITLE tags).

Step 2:

Mark the general structure of the text with block-level elements such as:

• headings	Levels 1-6, in descending order of importance. Every page should have exactly one first-level heading.
• paragraphs	Most of your text will probably be marked as a paragraphs.
• lists	Use ordered or unordered lists.
• tables	For the presentation of tabular data.
• pre-formatted text	To preserve exact line breaks and spacing.

At this point, *all* of your text should be defined in terms of block elements. If anything is left out, consider using the generic block element (DIV). You may also wish to add the following:

• block quotations	Wrap any of the above elements in this element to designate an extended quotation.
• horizontal rules	Use sparingly to indicate major divisions within a document.
• address	Add a little contact info to the bottom of your page.

Step 3:

Add inline elements, such as:

• anchors (links)	References to other Web resources, or named targets.
• phrase elements	Such as citations and (strongly) emphasized text.
• font-style elements	Such as bold, italic, bigger and smaller text. Use sparingly.
• images	References to external image files.
• line breaks	To force a carriage return in the flow of text.

All inline elements must be contained within block elements. If there is any text which seems to require special markup not covered by the above list, consider using the generic inline element (SPAN) in conjunction with stylesheets.

Step 4:

If desired, specify styles for the presentation of the document.

After you're done (or after Step 1 or 2):

Validate your document.[2]

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[1] *Suggested resource:* http://www.xula.edu/Administrative/cat/templates/
[2] *Suggested resources:* http://validator.w3.org/ or http://www.htmlhelp.com/tools/validator/