* HTML tags are building blocks for designing websites by structuring and formatting the content of a website. Five very common HTML tags include:

1. Heading Tags h1 through h6

* These tags are used to create headings on a webpage, ranging from <h1> (the most important) to <h6> (the least important). Headings help structure the content hierarchically, making it easier for both users and search engines to understand. For example, <h1> is often used for the main title of the page, while <h2> and subsequent headings are used for subheadings.

1. <p> (Paragraph Tag)

* The <p> tag defines paragraphs of text. It helps in organizing content into readable blocks. For example, any descriptive or informational text on a webpage is typically wrapped in <p> tags to maintain proper formatting and spacing.

1. <img> (Image Tag)

* The <img> tag is the tag that helps embed images into a webpage. Some of its attributes include the src (source of the image) and alt (alternative text for accessibility). Images add beauty to the presentation and increase user interaction. For instance, <img src="example.jpg" alt="Sample Image"> shows an image with a description in case the image fails to load.

1. <a> (Anchor Tag)

* The <a> tag is the tag used for creating hyperlinks, thus enabling a user to surf between pages or to some external resource. It employs the href attribute to determine the link's destination. For instance, <a href="https://example.com">Visit Example</a> is a clickable link labeled "Visit Example."

1. <div> (Division Tag)

* A <div> tag is a container element used to group other HTML elements. It has no inherent presentation, but is frequently used to structure content and apply styles or layouts with CSS. For example, a webpage's header, footer, or sidebar might be wrapped in <div> tags for better organization.