HTML

HTML, or HyperText Markup Language is the standard markup language

used to create web pages.

HTML uses predefined tags and elements that instruct the browser on how to display the content. HTML elements include an opening tag, some content, and a closing tag. It’s important to remember to include closing tags. If omitted, the browser applies the effect of the opening tag until the end of the page.

Tags and Elements

**1. <!DOCTYPE html>**  
This is the document type declaration (not technically a tag). It declares a document as being an HTML document. The doctype declaration is not case-sensitive.

**2. <html> </html>**  
This is called the HTML root element. All other elements are contained within it.

**3. <head></head>**  
The head tag contains the “behind the scenes” elements for a webpage. Elements within the head aren’t visible on the front end of a webpage.

**4. <title></title>**  
The title is what is displayed on the top of your browser when you visit a website and contains the title of the webpage that you are viewing.

**5. <a href="url">link</a>**  
HTML links, or hyperlinks, connect web pages and are created using the <a> tag with the href attribute. They enable users to navigate between pages or resources. Links can be text, images, or other elements, enhancing web navigation and interactivity.

**6. <div></div>**  
The <div> tag in HTML is a block-level container that is often used to group other elements together for styling or layout purposes. It doesn't have any inherent styling or content of its own.

**7. <p></p>**  
The <p> tag is used to define a paragraph of text in HTML. When rendered, it adds a space above and below the text, separating it from other content on the page.

**8. <center></center>**  
The <center> tag was used to center-align content but is now deprecated in HTML5. It is recommended to use CSS for alignment.

**9. <strong></strong>**  
The <strong> tag is used to give importance to text, which is typically rendered in bold by default.

**10. <li></li>**

The **<li>** tag in HTML is used to define the list of items in an HTML document

11. **<ul><li></li></ul>**  
The <ul> tag defines an unordered list, and <li> tags define list items. Together, they create a bulleted list.

**12. <ol><li></li></ol>**

Defines an ordered list. It is used with <li> tags to create a list of items with numbered entries.

**13. <h1> <h/1> ; <h2></h2>**  
The <h1> through <h6> tags define headings, with <h1> being the highest or most important level and <h6> being the lowest. They help to structure the content on a webpage.

**14. <hr>**  
The <hr> tag creates a horizontal line or rule, used to separate sections of content.

**15. <table></table>**  
The <table> tag is used to create a table. It contains rows and columns defined by other tags.

**16. <tr></tr>**  
The <tr> tag defines a row in a table.

**17. <th></th>**  
The <th> tag defines a header cell in a table. It is bold and centered by default.

**18. <td></td>**  
The <td> tag defines a data cell in a table

**19. <footer></footer>**

<footer> is used to define the footer section of an HTML document. This section typically contains information such as authorship information, copyright information, contact information, sitemap, back-to-top links, related documents, etc.

**20.<br> tag**

It is a powerful tool for controlling the layoutof your text. Unlike word processors, web browsers don’t automatically recognize new lines or paragraph formatting. This is where the <br> tag comes into play.

The <br> tag is a self-closing element, meaning it doesn’t require a closing tag. It’s commonly used in addresses, poetry, or any situation where a line break is needed for better readability.