

## 1. HTML Document Structure:

Every HTML document starts with a `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration, which tells the web browser what version of HTML is being used. The `<html>` tag encloses the entire content of the document, while the `<head>` and `<body>` tags divide the content into two main sections.

The `<head>` section contains meta-information about the document, such as the title that appears on the browser tab and links to external resources like CSS stylesheets and JavaScript files.

The `<body>` section holds the visible content of the webpage, including text, images, videos, and interactive elements.

## 2. Text and Headings:

Use the `<p>` tag for paragraphs.

There are six levels of headings: `<h1>` being the main title, and `<h2>` to `<h6>` for subheadings.

## 3. Formatting Text:

`<strong>` for display in bold

`<em>` for display in italics

`<u>` tag is used for underlining text,

## 4. Adding Links:

`<a href="url-link">Click here</a>`

## 5. Table

`<th>` Use for headings of tables.

`<tr>` Use for filling the row wise data into table

`<td>` table data

## 6. Images:

To display images on webpage,

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## 7. Lists:

There are two types of lists in HTML:

ordered lists (`<ol>`) and unordered lists (`<ul>`). For each list, use the `<li>` tag to define individual list items.

## **8. Forms:**

Forms are used for user input and interaction. Using the `<form>` tag, and different types of form elements like text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, and buttons using various input tags (`<input>`).

## **9. Dividing Content:**

The `<div>` tag is used to divide the content into logical sections, making it easier to style and organize.

## **10. Comments:**

Comments are not displayed on the webpage and are only visible in the HTML source code. Use `<!-- comment text here -->` to add comments.