HTML TAGS ARE OF TWO TYPES:

1) PAIRED

2) UNPAIRED

HTML ELEMENTS CAN BE CLASSIFIED INTO TWO TYPES:

1) INLINE ELEMENTS

THAT EVERY DEFINITION OF AN HTML ELEMENT CAN SPECIFY WITHIN THE SAME LINE. THOSE ELEMENTS ARE CALLED AS "INLINE ELEMENTS".

EX: IMAGES, ANCHOR TAG ETC.

2) BLOCK ELEMENTS

THAT EVERY DEFINITION OF AN HTML ELEMENT CAN SPECIFY WITH NEW LINE, THOSE ELEMENTS ARE CALLED AS "BLOCK ELEMNTS"

HEADING TAGS:

=============

TO MAKE REPRESENT/DEFINE THE DIFFERENT LEVELS OF HEADINGS IN ANY DOCUMENT, WE HAVE SIX-LEVELS OF HEADINGS IN HTML:

<h1> to <h6>

Syntax:

<h1> First level </h1>

<h2> Second Level </h2>

<h3> Third Level </h3>

<h4> Fourth level </h4>

<h5> fifth level </h5>

<h6> sixth level </h6>

==> block elements

<h1> shgdkjaklcqwb <h2> luwklvrb </h2> </h1>

<h2> obolulu <br> ;bilkulku <br> </h1>

==========================================

PARAGRAPH TAG

=============

==> <p> tag

==> Block element

==> paired tag

Syntax:

<p> Content </p>

Line Break Tag:

===============

<br> tag

==> When we need to get the line break between the content, we can use <br> tag.

==> Unpaired tag or self-closing tag

Syntax:

<br> or <br/>

==========================================

HORIZONTAL RULE TAG

===================

<hr> tag:

========

==> Unpaired tag

==> Self-closing tag

==> to define the horizontal line between the content, <hr> can be used.

Syntax:

<hr> or <hr/>

======================================

DIV TAG

=======

==> Division Tag

to divide the total complex application into multiple divisions, <div> tag

==> in every <div> tag, we can write any tag

==> block element

==> paired tag

====================================

Attribute:

==========

an entity/element we can use to specify the extra information about any HTML element.

Syntax:

<tag attribute-name = "value1;value2;value3"> Content </tag>

==> Attribute we can always write within the open tag only.

Id attribute:

============

==> To uniquely identify the HTML element we need "id" attribute.

Syntax:

id = "value"

class attribute:

===============

==> To commonly identify elements, we can use "class attribute".

Syntax:

class = "value"