* **Structural Tags:**

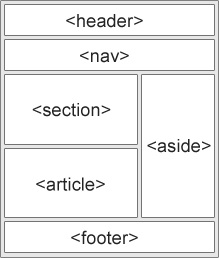
They are basic tags that must be part of every webpage

They tell the browser that a document is a web page

Examples:

They are the tags that are

<header>, <aside>, <article>, <footer>, <main>



**<header>**

The <header> tags contain information about the website as a whole. This is often the information at the top of the page that stays the same as you go from page to page on a website. The logo, tagline, and navigation are usually found here.

**<footer>**

The <footer> tags contain information about the website as a whole. This is often the information at the bottom of the page that stays the same as you go from page to page on a website. The copyright info, address, and sometimes contact information is usually found here.

**<main>**

The <main> tags hold the main information about the current page. This content is usually the information that changes from page to page.

**<aside>**

The <aside> tag defines some content aside from the content it is placed in. The aside content should be indirectly related to the surrounding content. Tip: The <aside> content is often placed as a sidebar in a document.

**<article>**

The <article> Tag is used to define articles in the web page

**<nav>**

The <nav> HTML element represents a section of a page whose purpose is to provide navigation links, either within the current document or to other documents. Common examples of navigations sections are menus, tables of contents, and indexes.

**<section>** Section tag defines the section of documents such as chapters, headers footers, or any other sections. The section tag divides the content into sections and subsections. The section tag is used when requirements of two headers or footers or any other section of documents are needed.

* ***Text Formatting Tags:-***

1) **<b>** - Bold text.

2) **<strong>** - Important text, typically shown in bold.

3) **<i>** - Italic text.

4) **<em>** - Emphasized text, typically shown in italics.

5) **<mark>** - Highlights text.

6) **<small>** - Smaller text.

7) **<del>** - Deleted text, strikethrough.

8) **<ins>** - Inserted text, underline, updated text.

9) **<sub>** - Subscript text, text appears half a character below the normal line. Ex: H2O

10) **<sup>** - Superscript text, text appears half a character above the normal line. Ex: x2

11) **<p>** paragraph: blocks of text separated from adjacent blocks by blank lines and/or first-line indentation.

12) **<ol>**/ Order list: Represents an ordered list of items — typically rendered as a numbered list.

13) **<strike>**: Places a strikethrough (horizontal line) over text.

14) **<h1> to <h6>**: Represents six levels of section headings. <h1> is the highest section level and <h6> is the lowest.

15) **<li>**: Used to represent an item in a list. It must be contained in a parent element: an ordered list (<ol>), an unordered list (<ul>), or a menu (<menu>).

16) **<div>**/ division: Generic container for flow content. It has no effect on the content or layout until styled in some way using CSS.

17) **<u>**: represents a span of inline text which should be rendered in a way that indicates that it has a non-textual annotation.

18) **<hr>**: Represents a thematic break between paragraph-level elements.

19) **<br>** : creates a break between two lines.

20**) <center>**: align to the center.

21) **<pre>** : keeps the spaces in browser same as text editor.

22) **<code>** : Text is displayed in a fixed-width font, commonly used when showing source code.

23) **<tt>** : The text appears to have been typed by a typewriter, in a fixed-width font.

24) **<blockquote>** : Defines a long quotation, and the quote is displayed with an extra wide margin on the left hand side of the block quote.

25) <**font color="#??????">** : Change the colour of a few words or a section of text.

26) **<font size="?">**  : Replace the ? with a number from 1 to 7 to change the size of the font. One being the smallest and seven the largest.

* ***Division Tags:-***

The div tag is used in HTML to make divisions of content in the web page

The Div is the most usable tag in web development because it helps us to separate out data in the web page and we can create a particular section for particular data or function in the web pages .

The <div> tag also supports the **Global Attributes in HTML**.(The global attributes are attributes that can be used with all HTML elements ex:spellcheck, translate)

**Paragraph - <p> </p>**

Used to define paragraphs of text, much like you would see in a book

It has the following attributes:

align="?" - Alignment of text in the paragraph: left, center or right (\*)

width="?" - Paragraph will occupy a fixed width or percentage of the page, default 100%

**Span - <span> </span>**

Used to group inline elements together, such as a few words within a sentence, in order to apply a css style to those words only.

**Line Break - <br>**

Equivalent to one carriage return, it is used to start text on a new line. Multiple <br> tags in a row will create a large vertical space on a web page

**Horizontal Line - <hr>**

creates a horizontal line commonly used to visually separate sections on a page.

It has the following attributes:

width="??%" - The line will occupy a fixed width or percentage of the default width.

color="#??????" - Colour of the line (\*)

**No Breaks - <nobr> </nobr>**

If for some reason you want text to continue in one straight line, and not to wrap at the edge of the screen, you can use the nobr.

**Note:** this will force a user to scroll to the right to see the rest of the line, which is considered bad design.

**<frame> Tag**

The frameset tag is used to define how to divide the browser.

Each frame is indicated by frame tag and it basically defines which HTML document shall open into the frame.

**Table - <table> ... </table>**

it contains all row and column tags along with their content.

there must always be at least one row in a table. It has some attributes to define the table layout.

border="?" - The size of the border (in pixels) surrounding the table

cellspacing="?" - The space (in pixels) between each cell, eg. between rows or columns

cellpadding="?" - The space, or margin, between the content of a cell and its border

**Table Row - <tr> </tr>**

To start a table row, the tr tags must appear within the table tags.

**Table Cell - <td> </td>**

A table cell is where the content goes. Cells must exist within rows, where the number of cells in a row determines the number of columns in the table. Cell properties can be set using the attributes:

align="?" - Alignment of text in the cell: left, center or right (\*)

valign="?" - Vertical alignment of the cell: top, middle or bottom.

width="?" - Specify a fixed with of a cell, by default they will only take up as much space as they need.

colspan="?" - Column spanning allows a cell to take up more than one column, in order to match layouts of other rows. Replace ? with the number of columns to span.

rowspan="?" - Row spanning, similar to column spanning, forces a cell to occupy more than one row.

nowrap - No text in the cell will be wrapped onto the next line. Similar to the nobr tag for paragraphs

**Header Cell - <th> </th>**

Similar to a table cell, a header cell must appear within a table row. Normally found in the first row, header cells are usually shown in bold and centered by the browser.

* ***Image Tags:-***

The <img> tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page.

*Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages. The <img> tag creates a holding space for the referenced image*.

**The <img> tag has two required attributes**:

* *src - Specifies the path to the image*
* *alt - Specifies an alternate text for the image.*

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

A picture containing graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

Example :

1. **<h2>**HTML Image Example**</h2>**
2. **<img** src="good\_morning.jpg" alt="Good Morning Friends"**/>**

Output :

