**<noscript>:**

The <noscript> tag is used to provide an alternate content for users that have disabled scripts in their browser or have a browser that doesn’t support client-side scripting. The <noscript> element can contain all the elements that you can find inside the <body> element of a normal HTML page.

**<noframes>:**

The <noframes> tag is a fallback tag for browsers that do not support frames. It can contain all the HTML elements that you can find inside the <body> element of a normal HTML page. The <noframes> element can be used to link to a non-frameset version of the web site or to display a message to users that frames are required. The <noframes> element goes inside the <frameset> element.

**<area>:**

The <area> tag defines an area inside an image-map (an image-map is an image with clickable areas). The <area> element is always nested inside a <map> tag.

**<colgroup>:**

The <colgroup> tag specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting. The <colgroup> tag is useful for applying styles to entire columns, instead of repeating the styles for each cell, for each row.

**<fieldset>:**

The <fieldset> tag is used to group related elements in a form. The <fieldset> tag draws a box around the related elements.

**<form>:**

The <form> tag is used to create an HTML form for user input.

**<frames>:**

The <frame> tag defines one particular window (frame) within a <frameset>. Each <frame> in a <frameset> can have different attributes, such as border, scrolling, the ability to resize, etc.

**<frameset>:**

The <frameset> tag defines a frameset. The <frameset> element holds one or more <frame> elements. Each <frame> element can hold a separate document. The <frameset> element specifies HOW MANY columns or rows there will be in the frameset, and HOW MUCH percentage/pixels of space will occupy each of them.

**<head>:**

The <head> element is a container for all the head elements. The <head> element must include a title for the document, and can include scripts, styles, meta information, and more.

**<img>:**

The <img> tag defines an image in an HTML page. The <img> tag has two required attributes: src and alt.

**<a>:**

The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another. The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link’s destination.

**<b>:**

The <b> tag specifies bold text.

**<body>:**

The <body> tag defines the document's body. The <body> element contains all the contents of an HTML document, such as text, hyperlinks, images, tables, lists, etc.

**<br>:**

The <br> tag inserts a single line break. The <br> tag is an empty tag which means that it has no end tag.

**<center>:**

The <center> tag is used to center-align text.

**<col>:**

The <col> tag specifies column properties for each column within a <colgroup> element. The <col> tag is useful for applying styles to entire columns, instead of repeating the styles for each cell, for each row.

**<dd>:**

The <dd> tag is used to describe a term/name in a description list. The <dd> tag is used in conjunction with <dl> (defines a description list) and <dt> (defines terms/names). Inside a <dd> tag you can put paragraphs, line breaks, images, links, lists, etc.

**<font>:**

The <font> tag specifies the font face, font size, and font color of text.

**<html>:**

The <html> tag tells the browser that this is an HTML document. The <html> tag represents the root of an HTML document.

**<hr>:**

The <hr> tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page (e.g. a shift of topic). The <hr> element is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page.

**<h1>--<h6>:**

The <h1> to <h6> tags are used to define HTML headings. <h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.

**<i>:**

The <i> tag defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content of the <i> tag is usually displayed in italic. The <i> tag can be used to indicate a technical term, a phrase from anothe language, a thought, or a ship name, etc.

**<input>:**

The <input> tag specifies an input field where the user can enter data. <input> elements are used within a <form> element to declare input controls that allow users to input data. An input field can vary in many ways, depending on the type attribute.

**<label>:**

The <label> tag defines a label for an <input> element. The <label> element does not render as anything special for the user. However, it provides a usability improvement for mouse users, because if the user clicks on the text within the <label> element, it toggles the control. The for attribute of the <label> tag should be equal to the id attribute of the related element to bind them together.

**<li>:**

The <li> tag defines a list item. The <li> tag is used in ordered lists(<ol>), unordered lists (<ul>), and in menu lists (<menu>).

**<map>:**

The <map> tag is used to define a client-side image-map. An image-map is an image with clickable areas. The required name attribute of the <map> element is associated with the <img>'s usemap attribute and creates a relationship between the image and the map. The <map> element contains a number of <area> elements, that defines the clickable areas in the image map.

**<ol>:**

The <ol> tag defines an ordered list. An ordered list can be numerical or alphabetical. Use the <li> tag to define list items.

**<option>:**

The <option> tag defines an option in a select list. <option> elements go inside a <select> or <datalist> element.<p>:

The <p> tag defines a paragraph. Browsers automatically add some space (margin) before and after each <p> element. The margins can be modified with CSS (with the margin properties).

**<pre>:**

The <pre> tag defines preformatted text. Text in a <pre> element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks.

**<script>:**

The <script> tag is used to define a client-side script, such as a JavaScript. The <script> element either contains scripting statements, or it points to an external script file through the src attribute. Common uses for JavaScript are image manipulation, form validation, and dynamic changes of content.

**<select>:**

The <select> element is used to create a drop-down list. The <option> tags inside the <select> element define the available options in the list.

**<strike>:**

The <strike> tag defines strikethrough text.

**<strong>:**

The <strong> tag is a phrase tag. It defines important text.

**<sub>:**

The <sub> tag defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the baseline. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H2O.

**<sup>:**

The <sup> tag defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the baseline. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW[1].

**<table>:**

The <table> tag defines an HTML table. An HTML table consists of the <table> element and one or more <tr>, <th>, and <td> elements. The <tr> element defines a table row, the <th> element defines a table header, and the <td> element defines a table cell. A more complex HTML table may also include <caption>, <col>, <colgroup>, <thead>, <tfoot>, and <tbody> elements.

**<td>:**

The <td> tag defines a standard cell in an HTML table. An HTML table has two kinds of cells: Header cells - contains header information (created with the <th> element) Standard cells - contains data (created with the <td> element) The text in <th> elements are bold and centered by default. The text in <td> elements are regular and left-aligned by default.

**<textarea>:**

The <textarea> tag defines a multi-line text input control. A text area can hold an unlimited number of characters, and the text renders in a fixed-width font (usually Courier). The size of a text area can be specified by the cols and rows attributes, or even better; through CSS' height and width properties.

**<th>:**The <th> tag defines a header cell in an HTML table.

**<title>:**

The <title> tag is required in all HTML documents and it defines the title of the document. The <title> element: defines a title in the browser toolbar provides a title for the page when it is added to favorites displays a title for the page in search-engine results

**<tr>:**The <tr> tag defines a row in an HTML table. A <tr> element contains one or more <th> or <td> elements.

**<u>:**The <u> tag represents some text that should be stylistically different from normal text.

**<ul>:**

The <ul> tag defines an unordered (bulleted) list. Use the <ul> tag together with the <li> tag to create unordered lists.

***Javscript***

**variables:**

JavaScript variables are "containers" for storing information.

**Function:**

A function is a block of code that will be executed when "someone" calls it

**Condition Statement:**

Conditional statements are used to perform different actions based on different conditions.

**Switch:**

The switch statement is used to perform different action based on different conditions.

**Loop:**

Loops can execute a block of code a number of times.

**Break Statement:**

The break statement "jumps out" of a loop. The continue statement "jumps over" one iteration in the loop.

**NaN:**

NaN is JavaScript reserved word indicating that the result of a numeric operation was not a number.