1. The charset attribute specifies the character encoding for the HTML document.

The HTML5 specification encourages web developers to use the UTF-8 character set, which covers almost all of the characters and symbols in the world!

1. The <html lang=”en'> only **specifies the language code of the page** meaning en or English is used for all the text on the page.
2. <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

This gives the browser instructions on how to control the page's dimensions and scaling.

Basically using meta tag we can tell user about our page, sort of brief description.

<meta> tags always go inside the <head> element, and are typically used to specify character set, page description, keywords, author of the document, and viewport settings.

The viewport is the user's visible area of a web page.

The width=device-width part sets the width of the page to follow the screen-width of the device (which will vary depending on the device).

The initial-scale=1.0 part sets the initial zoom level when the page is first loaded by the browser.

1. <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge" />
2. <meta name="description" content="Portfolio Template for Developer" />
3. Cursor= pointer
4. @meta : tab hi karna when kuch condition ho
5. **rel** is short for relation. It specifies the relation between the tag and href . **href** stands for hypertext reference. It's the source of the file used by the tag.
6. The **rel** is required because it specifies the relationship between the current document and the linked document.
7. The <span> tag is much like the <div> element, but <div> is a block-level element and <span> is an inline element.