

Heading Element - Block-level container element that formats text display using one of six heading styles - `<h1>`-`<h6>`

Paragraph Element - Block-level container element that places a blank line before and after the content - `<p>`

Blockquote Element - Block-level container element used to indent a block of text for emphasis - `<blockquote>`

HTML Line Breaks - Causes a browser to end a line of text and to continue on the next line - `
`

Horizontal Rules - Used for paragraph level content to create visual separation on the web page - `<hr>`

Phrase Elements - Inline text semantics used to define meaning, structure, or style of a word, line, or an arbitrary piece of text - ``, ``, `<i>`, etc.

Three types of HTML Lists - Unordered, Ordered, Definition

Unordered List - Series of items preceded by bullet characters and set off from surrounding text by blank lines - `` and ``

Ordered List - Series of items preceded by sequence numbers and set off from surrounding text by single blank lines - `` and ``

Definition List - Series of terms and definitions offset from surrounding text by blank lines - `<dl>`, `<dt>`, `<dd>`

HTML Comment - Describe how code works, describe what the code does - `<!-- -->`

Header Structural Element - Container for page heading content such as logo, site name, etc. - `<header>`

Nav Structural Element - Used to define navigation links or menus - `<nav>`

Main Structural Element - Container for major page content that isn't repeated in other parts of the page - `<main>`

Section Structural Element - Defines generic sections of thematic grouping in a web page - `<section>`

Article Structural Element - Represents a complete, or self-contained, composition in a web page that is, in principle, independently distributable or reusable - `<article>`

Aside Structural Element - Defines content aside from the content it is placed in - `<aside>`

Footer Structural Element - Defines footer information for entire web page such as copyright information, links, logos, etc. - `<footer>`

Span Element - Inline non-semantic element that can target specific content - ``

Div Element - Block-level non-semantic container element that defines a division or section of a document - `<div>`

Hyperlinks - A link that allows for navigation from one web page to another, or to any other linkable resource such as images, videos, apps, and anything else that can live on the World Wide Web

Anchor Element - Inline-level tag used to turn text or images into a hyperlink - `<a>`

Three Types of Hyperlinks - Relative, Absolute, Fragment Identifier links

Relative Links - Local URL that links to content on your own website. URL depends on the directory structure of the web server and site. These links do not include protocol or domain information. These links can't link to remote resources and files.

Absolute Links - URL that requires an absolute location on the web, including protocol and domain name. This type of link can be used for local and remote resources and files.

Fragment Identifier - This type of link can be used to link to a specific part of an HTML document, rather than just to the top of the document. These can also be used to link to a specific section of a document from within the document itself.

Email Hyperlink - This type of link, when clicked, opens a new outgoing email message rather than linking to a resource or a web page. Requires the `<a>` element and the `mailto:` URL scheme.