***HTML tags and their explaination***:

**1.<meta>:**

Meta Data is the information about the data. The <meta> tag provides meta data about the html document. Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but will be machine parse-able.

Meta elements are typically used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified, and other metadata.The metadata can be used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), search engines (keywords), or other web services.

**Note:**<meta> tags always go inside the <head> element.

**Note:** Metadata is always passed as name/value pairs.

**Note:** The content attribute MUST be defined if the name or the http-equiv attribute is defined. If none of these are defined, the content attribute CANNOT be defined.

**Refresh document every 30 seconds:**<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="30">

**<meta charset="UTF-8">**: it specify the character encoding of html document and it is newly introduced in html5.

<meta charset="*character\_set*">

Common values:

UTF-8 - Character encoding for Unicode

ISO-8859-1 - Character encoding for the Latin alphabet.

**A character encoding provides a key to unlock (ie. crack) the code. It is a set of mappings between the bytes in the computer and the characters in the character set. Without the key, the data looks like garbage.**

**<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">**

This means that the browser will (probably) render the width of the page at the width of its own screen. So if that screen is 320px wide, the browser window will be 320px wide, rather than way zoomed out and showing 960px (or whatever that device does by default, in lieu of a responsive meta tag).

**2.<!DOCTYPE>:**

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not an HTML tag; it is an instruction to the web browser about what version of HTML the page is written in.

**3.<LINK>:**

The <link> tag defines a link between a document and an external resource.The <link> tag is used to link to external style sheets.

In link tag **rel** attribute Required. Specifies the **relationship** between the current document and the linked document

Why it is recommended to use link tag for css instead of script tag?

A <style> element introduces a block of CSS rules that apply to the current document. However, external style sheets are actually considered as whole documents related to the current page, and user agents are free to ignore such documents, depending on the type and media attributes of the link. For instance.

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="screen" href="screen.css" />

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="print" href="print.css" />

In this situation, user agents would typically only follow one of the links, either the screen one (for normal rendering) or the print one (for, well, printing). The idea was to preserve bandwidth by only downloading the appropriate resource, instead of fetching everything and filtering on the media type later.

**4.<HEADER>:**

The <header> element represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigational links. Introduced in html5.

A <header> element typically contains:

one or more heading elements (<h1> - <h6>) logo or icon authorship information You can have several <header> elements in one document.

**5.<nav>:**

The <nav> tag defines a set of navigation links.it is .introduced in html5.

Browsers, such as screen readers for disabled users, can use this element to determine whether to omit the initial rendering of this content.

**6.<span>:**

A <span> element used to color a part of a text:

<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue">blue</span> eyes.</p>

he <span> tag is used to group inline-elements in a document.

The <span> tag provides no visual change by itself.

The <span> tag provides a way to add a hook to a part of a text or a part of a document.

**7.<section>:**

The <section> tag defines sections in a document, such as chapters, headers, footers, or any other sections of the document. This tag is introduced in html5.

**8.<article>:**

The <article> tag specifies independent, self-contained content.

An article should make sense on its own and it should be possible to distribute it independently from the rest of the site.

Potential sources for the <article> element:

* Forum post
* Blog post
* News story
* Comment

**9.<Footer>:**

The <footer> tag defines a footer for a document or section.

A <footer> element should contain information about its containing element.

A <footer> element typically contains:

authorship information

copyright information

contact information

sitemap

back to top links

related documents

You can have several <footer> elements in one document.

10**.<HR>:**

In HTML5, the <hr> tag defines a thematic break.in html4 it is refered as horizontal rule.