**Html Tags**

**Basic HTML Tags:**

1. **<!DOCTYPE html>**  
   Declares the document type and version (HTML5 in this case).
2. **<html>**  
   The root element that contains the entire HTML document.
3. **<head>**  
   Contains metadata about the document, such as title, character set, and links to external resources like stylesheets and scripts.
4. **<meta>**  
   Provides metadata such as the character set, author, and viewport settings.  
   Example: <meta charset="UTF-8">
5. **<title>**  
   Specifies the title of the webpage that appears in the browser’s title bar or tab.
6. **<body>**  
   Contains the content of the HTML document that is visible to users (e.g., text, images, links).

**Text Formatting Tags:**

1. **<h1>, <h2>, <h3>, ..., <h6>**  
   Headings, with <h1> being the largest and most important, and <h6> being the smallest.
2. **<p>**  
   Defines a paragraph of text.
3. **<br>**  
   Inserts a line break in text (useful within paragraphs, lists, etc.).
4. **<strong>**  
   Indicates strong emphasis, usually displayed in bold text.
5. **<em>**  
   Indicates emphasized text, typically displayed in italics.
6. **<u>**  
   Underlines the text.
7. **<mark>**  
   Highlights text, often used for marking keywords or important parts of content.
8. **<del>**  
   Represents deleted text, typically shown with a strikethrough.
9. **<ins>**  
   Represents inserted text, often shown with an underline.
10. **<code>**  
    Displays a piece of code in a monospaced font.
11. **<pre>**  
    Represents preformatted text, preserving line breaks and spacing.
12. **<address>**  
    Represents contact information for a person, organization, or other entity.
13. **<b>**  
    Makes the text bold without implying any special importance.  
    Example:
14. **<i>**  
    Makes the text italic without implying any special meaning.  
    Example:
15. **<q>**  
    Defines a short inline quotation. The browser typically displays it with quotation marks.
16. **<samp>**  
    Represents sample output from a computer program.
17. **<small>**  
    Renders the text in a smaller font.  
    Example:
18. **<optgroup>**  
    Groups related options in a dropdown list (<select>).
19. **<center>**  
    Centers the content, but is deprecated and should be replaced with CSS (text-align: center;).

**Link & Media Tags:**

1. **<a>**  
   Defines a hyperlink. The href attribute specifies the target URL.  
   Example: <a href="https://www.example.com">Visit Example</a>
2. **<img>**  
   Embeds an image. The src attribute defines the image source, and the alt attribute provides alternative text for the image.  
   Example: <img src="image.jpg" alt="Description of the image">
3. **<audio>**  
   Embeds an audio file.  
   Example: <audio controls><source src="audio.mp3" type="audio/mp3"></audio>
4. **<video>**  
   Embeds a video file.  
   Example: <video controls><source src="video.mp4" type="video/mp4"></video>
5. **<iframe>**  
   Embeds another HTML document or webpage within the current page.  
   Example: <iframe src="https://www.example.com"></iframe>

**List Tags:**

1. **<ul>**  
   Defines an unordered list (bulleted list).
2. **<ol>**  
   Defines an ordered list (numbered list).
3. **<li>**  
   Defines a list item within an ordered or unordered list.
4. **<dl>**  
   Defines a description list, usually with terms and descriptions.
5. **<dt>**  
   Defines a term in a description list.
6. **<dd>**  
   Defines a description for a term in a description list.

**Table Tags:**

1. **<table>**  
   Defines a table.
2. **<tr>**  
   Defines a table row.
3. **<th>**  
   Defines a table header cell.
4. **<td>**  
   Defines a table data cell.
5. **<thead>**  
   Groups the header content in a table.
6. **<tbody>**  
   Groups the body content in a table.
7. **<tfoot>**  
   Groups the footer content in a table.

**<div>**

The **<div>** tag in HTML is a **block-level element** that acts as a generic container to group other elements together for styling

**Example :**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Div Example Without CSS</title>

</head>

<body>

<div>

<h1>This is a Header Inside a Div</h1>

<p>This paragraph is inside a div element. The div itself does not change the content's appearance.</p>

</div>

<div>

<h2>Another Section</h2>

<p>This is another div that groups a different section of content.</p>

</div>

</body>

</html>

**<span>**

The <span> element is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.

The <span> element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common.

<p>This is a <span style="color: red;">red</span> word within a paragraph.</p>

**Form Tags:**

1. **<form>**  
   Defines a form that collects user input. It uses the action attribute to specify where to send the form data.
2. **<input>**  
   Defines an input field. The type attribute determines the type of input (text, password, checkbox, etc.).
3. **<textarea>**  
   Defines a multi-line input field (for longer text input).
4. **<button>**  
   Defines a clickable button.
5. **<label>**  
   Defines a label for an input element.
6. **<select>**  
   Defines a drop-down list.
7. **<option>**  
   Defines an option within a <select> list.
8. **<fieldset>**  
   Groups related form elements, typically displayed with a border.
9. **<legend>**  
   Defines a caption for a <fieldset> element.