

# HTML & CSS Important Tags with Examples

## HTML Tags and Descriptions

`<!DOCTYPE html>`:

Defines the document type and version of HTML.

`<html>`:

Root element of an HTML page.

`<head>`:

Contains meta-information about the HTML document.

`<title>`:

Sets the title of the document (displayed in the browser tab).

`<body>`:

Contains the contents of the HTML document.

`<h1>` to `<h6>`:

Header tags, `<h1>` being the largest.

`<p>`:

Defines a paragraph.

`<a href='url'>`:

Defines a hyperlink.

`<img src='path' alt='text'>`:

Embeds an image.

`<ul>`, `<ol>`, `<li>`:

Defines unordered/ordered lists and list items.

`<table>`, `<tr>`, `<td>`, `<th>`:

Defines a table, table row, table cell, and header.

`<form>`, `<input>`, `<textarea>`, `<button>`:

Used to create forms and accept user input.

`<div>`, `<span>`:

Generic containers for content, useful for styling.

`<header>`, `<footer>`, `<section>`, `<nav>`:

Semantic elements for better structure.

## CSS Properties and Descriptions

Selector { property: value; }:

Basic syntax of CSS.

color:

Sets the text color.

background-color:

Sets the background color.

font-family:

Specifies the font type.

font-size:

Sets the size of the font.

margin:

Creates space around elements.

padding:

Creates space inside elements.

border:

Defines the border of an element.

display:

Controls the layout behavior (block, inline, flex, etc.).

position:

Specifies the positioning method (static, relative, absolute, fixed, sticky).

flexbox:

A layout model for distributing space.

grid:

Another layout model using rows and columns.

media queries:

Makes the design responsive to different screen sizes.

:hover, :nth-child():

Pseudo-classes for user interaction or element selection.