<h1>1. Basic Structure Elements</h1>

                        &lt;!DOCTYPE html&gt;: Declares the HTML version being used (e.g., HTML5).

                        &lt;html&gt;: The root element that wraps all the content of the HTML document.

                        &lt;head&gt;: Contains metadata, links to stylesheets, and scripts.

                        &lt;title&gt;: Sets the title of the document, displayed on the browser tab.

                        &lt;body&gt;: Contains the main content visible on the webpage.

                   <h1> 2. Text Content Elements</h1>

                        &lt;h1&gt; to &lt;h6&gt;: Defines headings, &lt;h1&gt; being the largest, &lt;h6&gt; the smallest.

                        &lt;p&gt;: Defines a paragraph.

                        &lt;span&gt;: An inline container for styling or grouping text.

                        &lt;div&gt;: A block-level container used to group elements.

                        &lt;br&gt;: Inserts a line break.

                        &lt;hr&gt;: Inserts a horizontal rule (thematic break).

                 <h1>   3. Semantic Elements</h1>

                        &lt;header&gt;: Represents introductory content or navigation links.

                        &lt;footer&gt;: Defines footer content like copyright or contact info.

                        &lt;section&gt;: Groups related content.

                        &lt;article&gt;: Represents self-contained content.

                        &lt;nav&gt;: Used for navigation links.

                        &lt;aside&gt;: Represents content aside from the main content (e.g., sidebars).

                        &lt;main&gt;: Represents the main content of the document.

                   <h1> 4. Inline Text Formatting</h1>

                        &lt;b&gt;: Makes text bold (without importance).

                        &lt;strong&gt;: Indicates strong importance (bold).

                        &lt;i&gt;: Italicizes text (without emphasis).

                        &lt;em&gt;: Emphasizes text (italicized).

                        &lt;mark&gt;: Highlights text.

                        &lt;u&gt;: Underlines text.

                        &lt;del&gt;: Indicates deleted text (strikethrough).

                        &lt;ins&gt;: Indicates inserted text (underlined).

                        &lt;sup&gt;: Displays superscript text.

                        &lt;sub&gt;: Displays subscript text.

                    <h1>5. Multimedia Elements</h1>

                        &lt;img&gt;: Embeds an image. Attributes: src, alt, width, height.

                        &lt;audio&gt;: Embeds audio. Attributes: controls, src.

                        &lt;video&gt;: Embeds video. Attributes: controls, autoplay, loop, muted.

                        &lt;source&gt;: Specifies media sources for &lt;audio&gt; or &lt;video&gt;.

                        &lt;track&gt;: Provides subtitles or captions for media.

                 <h1>   6. Link and Navigation</h1>

                        &lt;a&gt;: Creates a hyperlink. Attributes: href, target.

                        &lt;link&gt;: Links external resources like stylesheets.

                        &lt;nav&gt;: Represents a navigation menu.

                   <h1> 7. List Elements</h1>

                        &lt;ul&gt;: Creates an unordered list.

                        &lt;ol&gt;: Creates an ordered list.

                        &lt;li&gt;: Represents list items (used inside &lt;ul&gt; or &lt;ol&gt;).

                        &lt;dl&gt;: Defines a description list.

                        &lt;dt&gt;: Represents a term in a description list.

                        &lt;dd&gt;: Represents a description of a term.

                  <h1>  8. Table Elements</h1>

                        &lt;table&gt;: Defines a table.

                        &lt;tr&gt;: Defines a table row.

                        &lt;td&gt;: Defines a table cell.

                        &lt;th&gt;: Defines a table header cell.

                        &lt;caption&gt;: Provides a title or explanation for the table.

                        &lt;thead&gt;: Groups the header content in a table.

                        &lt;tbody&gt;: Groups the body content in a table.

                        &lt;tfoot&gt;: Groups the footer content in a table.

                    <h1>9. Form Elements</h1>

                        &lt;form&gt;: Defines a form for user input.

                        &lt;input&gt;: Accepts user input (types: text, password, submit, etc.).

                        &lt;textarea&gt;: Creates a multiline text input.

                        &lt;button&gt;: Creates a clickable button.

                        &lt;select&gt;: Creates a dropdown menu.

                        &lt;option&gt;: Defines an option in a dropdown.

                        &lt;label&gt;: Labels a form element.

                        &lt;fieldset&gt;: Groups related form controls.

                        &lt;legend&gt;: Provides a caption for a &lt;fieldset&gt;.

                        &lt;datalist&gt;: Provides predefined options for an &lt;input&gt; element.

                        &lt;output&gt;: Displays the result of a calculation.

                  <h1>  10. Interactive Elements</h1>

                        &lt;details&gt;: Creates a collapsible content section.

                        &lt;summary&gt;: Provides a summary for &lt;details&gt;.

                        &lt;dialog&gt;: Represents a dialog box or modal.

                        &lt;script&gt;: Embeds JavaScript or links to external scripts.

                        11. Metadata and SEO

                        &lt;meta&gt;: Provides metadata (e.g., character set, viewport settings).

                        &lt;style&gt;: Embeds CSS styles.

                        &lt;base&gt;: Sets the base URL for relative URLs.

                        &lt;noscript&gt;: Displays content if JavaScript is disabled.

                   <h1> 11. Universal Attributes</h1>

                        These attributes can be used with almost every HTML element:

                        class: Specifies one or more class names for an element. Used for styling or selecting elements with CSS/JavaScript. Example: &lt;div class="container"&gt;&lt;/div&gt;

                        id: Defines a unique identifier for an element. Used for CSS styling or targeting with JavaScript. Example: &lt;p id="intro"&gt;Hello&lt;/p&gt;

                        style: Adds inline CSS styles to an element. Example: &lt;h1 style="color: blue;"&gt;Hello&lt;/h1&gt;

                        title: Provides extra information about an element (shown as a tooltip on hover). Example: &lt;button title="Click me"&gt;Click&lt;/button&gt;

                        hidden: Hides an element without removing it from the document. Example: &lt;p hidden&gt;This is hidden&lt;/p&gt;

                        data-\*: Custom attributes for storing extra data (used in JavaScript). Example: &lt;div data-user="123"&gt;User&lt;/div&gt;

                        lang: Specifies the language of the element's content. Example: &lt;p lang="en"&gt;Hello&lt;/p&gt;

                        dir: Specifies the text direction (ltr for left-to-right or rtl for right-to-left). Example: &lt;p dir="rtl"&gt;مرحبا&lt;/p&gt;

                        tabindex: Specifies the tab order of an element (used for keyboard navigation). Example: &lt;button tabindex="1"&gt;First&lt;/button&gt;

                        accesskey: Defines a shortcut key to focus or activate an element. Example: &lt;button accesskey="s"&gt;Submit&lt;/button&gt;

                        draggable: Specifies whether an element is draggable. Values: true, false

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