

- `` makes text bold. `<i>` makes text italic. `<sup>` makes superscript and `<sub>` makes subscript.
- `` is used for inline styling.
- `
` for line break. `<hr>` for horizontal line to separate content.
- `<ins>` shows content that has been inserted into a document. (Essentially underlines but this line is of theoretical importance for quizzes.)
- `` shows text that has been deleted. (Essentially just strikes through, but again this line is of theoretical importance for quizzes).
- `<s>` indicates something that is no longer accurate or relevant but should not be deleted. (Essentially just strikes through, but again this line is of theoretical importance for quizzes).
- Ordered list created by `` and unordered list created by ``. Each item is placed between ``. Can use type attribute to select type of bullet/type of numbering (alternatively do CSS list-style-type).
- Definition list is created with `<dl>`. Inside `<dt></dt>` used for telling the term being defined and `<dd></dd>` for definition of the term.
- Lists can be nested. And in that case while using unordered lists, the style of bullet pts will automatically change.
- Use `<a>` to define a link. Use href attribute to define link address. By default the link will be shown as Blue and underlined but of course, you can change the styling. Can use target attribute to open link in a new window/tab. `Visit Example`. For link to send mail to someone we write `mailto:example@example.example`
- Use an `` element to place an image in the page. (It is good practice to keep all images used in website in one folder.) It's attributes:
 1. src: Specifies the path to the image file.
 2. alt: Provides alternate text for the image in case it cannot be displayed.
 3. Width, height specify width and height of image although its usually more common to do this thing in CSS.
- `<table>` defines the start of a table. `<tr>` defines a row in the table.
 1. `<th>` defines a header cell in the table. By default the text in `<th>` elements are bold and centered. `<td>` defines a standard data cell in the table.
 2. `<thead>` group the header content in a table. This usually contains one or more `<tr>` elements each with `<th>` elements.
 3. `<tbody>` groups the main body of the table. Usually contains many `<tr>` elements each with `<td>` type elements.
 4. `<tfoot>` groups the footer content in a table.
 5. CSS can be used to change styling.
 6. colspan and rowspan attributes are used with `<td>` and `<th>` to merge cells across multiple columns and rows respectively. Attribute Value is a positive integer that indicates the number of columns/rows the cell should span.
- Forms are used to collect user input and send it to a server for processing. `<form>` element is the container for all form elements.
 - a. Attributes:

1. **action:** Specifies the URL where the data should be sent when the form is submitted.
2. **Method:** Specifies the HTTP method to be used when sending the data(eg. POST, GET)(GET is less secure compared to POST)
- b. **<input>** element is used to create various different form controls. Type attribute determines what type of input they will be creating. type="text" creates a single line text input. type="password" attribute creates text box, except characters are blocked out. type="submit" creates a button. Value attribute is used to set the text that appears there. type="image" lets you use an image for the submit button.

- c. type="radio" allows the user to pick just one out of a number of options. The name attribute is sent to the server with the value of the option the user selects. The value of name attribute should be the same for all of the radio buttons. The value of each of the buttons in a group should be different. checked attribute can be used to indicate which value (if any) should be selected when the page loads(i.e. Default checker).

Example:

```
<input type="radio" id="male" name="gender" value="male"> Male <br>
<input type="radio" id="female" name="gender" value="female" checked="checked"> Female <br>
<input type="radio" id="other" name="gender" value="other"> Other <br>
```

- d. type="checkbox" allows a user to select(or unselect) one or more options in answer to a question. (Name attribute and stuff same as radio type).
- e. type="file" is used to upload files. The accept attribute specifies the types of files that the server accepts. Note that for file upload the method needs to be POST.
- f. type="hidden" is used to include data that is not visible or modifiable by the user. The resulting POST will carry the name:value pair automatically. Useful for security purposes (CSRF tokens) , contextual information (e.g. product id), that were determined by earlier interactions etc.
- g. **<textarea>** element is used to create a multi-line text input.(Unlike previous ones, this needs both an opening and a closing tag). Rows and columns attribute control height and width of text area but as usual instead of using these attributes it's better to use CSS. placeholder: Provides hint or example of what to input in the text area(Basically stuff that appears in the box to tell what that box is for).
- h. **<button>** element used to create clickable buttons. Unlike input type="submit", button elements can contain various content such as text, images, or other HTML elements. Provides greater flexibility in design and functionality. The name and value attributes are used to pass data to the server when the form is submitted. The type attribute defines the button's behaviour; submit, reset or button. Default is submit and it acts as a form submission button. Reset resets the form to default values. Button is useful for JS.
- i. **<select>** element helps create drop-down or list box. Multiple attribute allows multiple options to be selected(Control will then appear as list box rather than drop-down). It contains two or more <option> elements that are used to specify the options the user can select from.

- HTML COMMENTS: <!-- comment goes here -->

id

- A powerful attribute that allows for unique identification of elements
 - Helps with targeted styling (CSS), scripting (javascript), and navigation
- Each id must be unique
 - No two elements in the same HTML document can have the same id value
- id value should start with a letter or an underscore (not a number or any other character)
- Use descriptive and meaningful names for id values
- Also avoid Overuse
 - For styling multiple elements, classes are better
- CLASS:
Attribute used to assign one or more class names to an element
 - Unlike id attribute, class attribute can be shared by multiple elements
 - Can apply CSS styles to multiple elements or select elements in JavaScript for manipulation.
- BLOCK AND INLINE ELEMENTS: Block elements start on a new line in the browser window. Eg. <h1>, <p>, , . Inline elements continue on the same line as their neighbouring elements. Eg. <a>, , , .
- DIV: A block level element used to group and organize other elements.
- iframe is used to display a webpage within a webpage
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span

- Element in HTML that is an inline container
 - Used to apply styles or scripts to a specific part of text or other inline elements
 - Unlike `<div>`, which is a block-level element, `` is an inline element
 - Like `<div>`, `` does not convey any specific meaning (not semantic)
 - A class or id attribute is often used with `` to style or script
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- The `<meta>` tag is mainly used to provide metadata about the webpage, like character encoding, viewport settings, and SEO-related info.
- The `<noscript>` tag defines an alternate content to be displayed to users that have disabled scripts in their browser or have a browser that doesn't support script.

The `<noscript>` element can be used in both `<head>` and `<body>`.

When used inside `<head>`, the `<noscript>` element could only contain `<link>`, `<style>`, and `<meta>` elements.

- The `` tag is used to define emphasized text.
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