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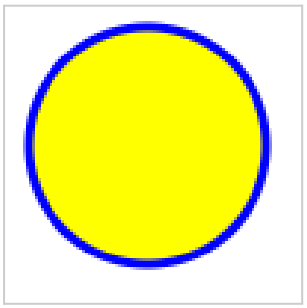
1. Element: <circle>

Use Case: Draws a circle. Requires the center position (`cx`, `cy`) and the radius (`r`). It is one of the simplest SVG shapes.

Example Code

```
<svg width="100" height="100">
    <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="blue" stroke-width="3" fill="yellow" />
</svg>
```

Browser Output



W3C Documentation

<circle> Specification (W3C)

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2. Element: <rect>

Use Case: Draws a rectangle. Uses the top-left corner coordinates (`x`, `y`) plus the width (`width`) and height (`height`).

Example Code

```
<svg width="200" height="100">
    <rect x="10" y="10" width="180" height="80" fill="#f0f0f0" stroke="black" />
</svg>
```

Browser Output

W3C Documentation

[<rect> Specification (W3C)]

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3. Element: <line>

Use Case: Draws a straight line. Requires the coordinates of the starting point (`x1`, `y1`) and the ending point (`x2`, `y2`).

Example Code

```
<svg width="100" height="100">
    <line x1="10" y1="10" x2="90" y2="90" stroke="red" stroke-width="2" />
</svg>
```

Browser Output

W3C Documentation

[<line> Specification (W3C)]

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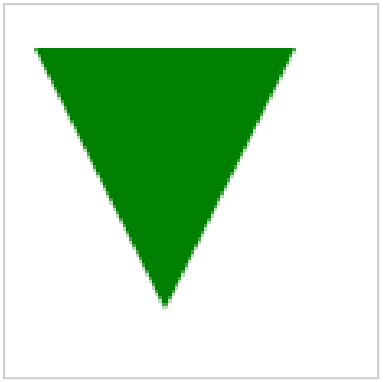
4. Element: <path>

Use Case: It is the most powerful SVG element, used to draw complex shapes. It uses drawing commands (`d`) like *MoveTo*, *LineTo*, and Bézier curves.

Example Code

```
<svg width="100" height="100">
    <path d="M 10 10 L 90 10 L 50 90 Z" fill="green" />
</svg>
```

Browser Output



W3C Documentation

[<path> Specification (W3C)]

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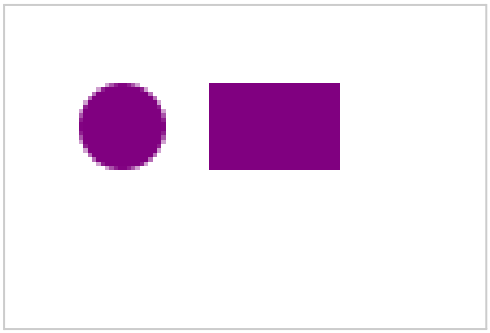
5. Element: <g> (Grouping)

Use Case: Used to group SVG elements. Attributes applied to the `` element (like transformations or styles) apply to all its child elements. Ideal for moving or scaling entire groups.

Example Code

```
<svg width="200" height="200">
    <g transform="translate(50, 50)" fill="purple">
        <circle cx="0" cy="0" r="10" />
        <rect x="20" y="-10" width="30" height="20" />
    </g>
</svg>
```

Browser Output



W3C Documentation

<g> Specification (W3C)