1. **<div>**

-> the <div> tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

-> The <div> tag is used as a container for HTML elements - which is then styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript.

-> The <div> tag is easily styled by using the class or id attribute.

-> Any sort of content can be put inside the <div> tag!

-> Note: By default, browsers always place a line break before and after the <div> element.

##

*eg:*

*div {*

*display: block;*

*}*

##

1. **<a>**

-> The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.

-> The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

-> By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:

-> An unvisited link is underlined and blue

A visited link is underlined and purple

An active link is underlined and red

Tips and Notes

Tip: If the <a> tag has no href attribute, it is only a placeholder for a hyperlink.

-> Tip: A linked page is normally displayed in the current browser window, unless you specify another target.

-> Tip: Use CSS to style links: CSS Links and CSS Buttons.

##

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">

<img border="0" alt="W3Schools" src="logo\_w3s.gif" width="100" height="100">

</a>

##

-> The <ol> tag defines an ordered list. An ordered list can be numerical or alphabetical.

-> The <li> tag is used to define each list item.

-> Tip: Use CSS to style lists.

-> Tip: For unordered list, use the <ul> tag.

##

<ol style="list-style-type:upper-roman">

<li>Coffee</li>

<li>Tea</li>

<li>Milk</li>

</ol>

##

1. The <nav> tag defines a set of navigation links.

Notice that NOT all links of a document should be inside a <nav> element. The <nav> element is intended only for major blocks of navigation links.

Browsers, such as screen readers for disabled users, can use this element to determine whether to omit the initial rendering of this content.

Eg: <nav>  
  <a href="/html/">HTML</a> |  
  <a href="/css/">CSS</a> |  
  <a href="/js/">JavaScript</a> |  
  <a href="/python/">Python</a>  
</nav>

1. **Alt attribute**

* The alt attribute specifies an alternate text for an area, if the image cannot be displayed.
* The alt attribute provides alternative information for an image if a user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection, an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader).
* The alt attribute is required if the href attribute is present.

1. **# in href**

* The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to. If the href attribute is not present, the <a> tag will not be a hyperlink. Tip: You can use href="#top" or href="#" to link to the top of the current page!