No	Tag	Description
1	<!DOCTYPE>	This is the document type tag, which is actually not a tag, but a declaration of the version of HTML that is used. It is to help the browser understand the version and type of web page, without which the browser would not be able to even recognize the webpage. The document type tag does not have an end tag.
2	<!–>	This tag, also known as the comments tag, is used to hide comments and text from showing up on the final page. It is mostly used by coders to insert comments in various sections of the page for their reference, and make such comments not visible to end users, and in the browser.
3	<abbr>	This tag, usually called the abbreviation or acronym tag, is used to show the full form of an abbreviation or acronym on a mouse-over, with its title attribute.
4	<acronym>	This tag is similar to the abbreviation tag, but is used when the acronym is a spoken word, such as GUI, NASA, etc. The acronym tag is deprecated in HTML 5.
5	<a>	The anchor tag, as this tag is called, interconnects two pages (unidirectional) with the help of a page address. The link of the interconnected page needs to be inserted as part of the href attribute, which makes the text

		accessible, and directs you to the said page on clicking the linked text.
6	<area>	The area tag is used to define the area of a clickable section when using area mapping.
7	<article>	This tag is used to represent a component of a page that consists of a self-contained composition in a document or a page of the site.
8	<audio>	The audio tag is a new addition to HTML, that allows music, or any other type of sound file, to be embedded in the webpage. Audio tags are used so that files embedded in these tags can be listened to directly in the browser rather than downloading the file to listen to it.
9	<b>	The bold tag is used, as the name suggests, to make text bold, or stand out from other text on a webpage. Similar to the bold effect found in most word processing programs.
10	<base>	The base element allows authors to specify the document base URL for the purposes of resolving relative URLs, and the name of the default browsing context for the purposes of following hyperlinks.
11	<basefont>	The basefont tag is used to define a font style, font family, and font for the entire document. It is not supported in HTML 5, where CSS is used for this and additional functionality regarding fonts.
12	 	This tag lets you add a line break to the text. It puts anything that comes after it on a new line. The line break tag is an empty tag, meaning it has no end tag.
13	<body>	The body tag displays all the content of an HTML document, such as text, hyperlinks, images, tables, lists, etc.
14	<button>	The button tag defines a clickable button. Inside this tag you can put content, like text or images.

15	<canvas>	The canvas tag, as the name specifies, is a blank area on the page which is used to redraw graphics on the go. Unlike the image tag, it can be modified on the fly (runtime) using scripts
16	<caption>	The caption tag is used to insert a title for a table, different from the one in table header. This tag is inserted immediately after the table tag. The text-align and caption side properties of CSS can be used to place the caption.
17	<center>	The center tag is used to align elements or text to the center of the page. This tag is not supported in HTML 5, CSS properties need to be used instead.
18	<cite>	The cite tag defines the title of a work, e.g., a book, a song, a movie, a TV show, a painting, a sculpture, etc.
19	<code>	The code tag is used to define a reference or piece of code embedded on a page. However, using CSS might help the author enhance the piece of text more efficiently.
20	<col>	The column tag specifies styles for the cells of the table within a colgroup tag. The column tag is used to apply styles to entire columns, instead of repeating the styles for each cell, for each row.
21	<colgroup>	The colgroup tag specifies styles for the columns in a table for formatting. Specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting.
22	<dd>	In HTML5, the dd tag is used to describe a term/name in a description list. This tag is used in conjunction with dl (description list) and dt (defines terms).
23	<del>	The del tag defines text that has been deleted from a document. It marks changes or modifications that have occurred in the document.

24	<div>	The div tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document. HTML 5 segregates between the section, article, and other parts of a page, whereas in HTML 4 and before, this tag was used substantially to section and structure the page.
25	<dt>	The dt tag defines a term/name in a description list.
26	<em>	The em tag is a phrase tag. It renders emphasized text. Similar to the italics tag.
27	<embed>	The embed tag is similar to the applet tag, which allows a third party plugin to be inserted into a page. This external plugin adds application or interactive content onto a page.
28	<fieldset>	The fieldset tag is used to group related elements in a form. It draws a border box around the elements contained.
29	<figure>	The figure tag specifies content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc. The figcaption tag is used to specify the title for the same.
30	<font>	This tag is similar to the basefont tag, except it applies the font style to the content and elements within the tag, and not across the whole page. The font tag is not supported in HTML 5, CSS is used instead.
31	<footer>	The footer tag defines a footer for a document or section. Footer naturally specifies the author and copyright information, among other things. You can have several footer elements in one document.
32	<form>	The form tag is one of the most important aspects of interactive pages. It is used to create an HTML form for user input.
33	<frame>	This tag allows the author to open a new webpage within a webpage. There can be

		multiple frames within a page, contained in a frameset.
34	\<head\>	As the name states, the head tag is mainly responsible for the functioning of the body. The head tag includes all the script and style elements, and must include a title for the document
35	\<hr\>	The hr tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page (e.g., a shift of topic).
36	\<html\>	The HTML tag tells the browser that this is an HTML document. This tag is the container for all other HTML elements (except for the \<!DOCTYPE\> tag).
37	\<img\>	This tag defines images in an HTML document. A source and an alt are mandatory attributes of this tag. Technically, they are not inserted, they are the source of the image linked to the tag.
38	\<input\>	As the name suggests, an author can accept inputs from users making a page interactive, using this tag. It is used within the form tag.
39	\<label\>	The label element does not render anything special for the user. However, it provides a usability improvement for mouse users, because if the user clicks on the text within the label element, the cursor focus is shifted to the relative input element. For this functionality the "for" attribute is used on label.
40	\<legend\>	The legend tag defines a caption for the fieldset element. It is similar to the caption tag for a table. It does not have any alignment properties.
41	\<li\>	The li tag defines a list item, and is used in ordered lists (ol), unordered lists (ul), and in menu lists (menu).
42	\<link\>	As the name states, this tag creates a link with an external source. It can be a file of any format.

43	<meta>	The meta tag provides metadata about the HTML document. Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but will be machine parsable.
44	<nav>	The nav tag defines the navigation links of the page.
45	<object>	The object tag adds external elements to pages, just by linking the source. External elements can be animated flash, webpages, applets, PDFs, etc. It is placed within the body tag only.
46	<p>	The p tag defines a paragraph on the page.
47	<param>	The param tag is used to define parameters for plugins embedded with an object element
48	<small>	This tag reduces size of the text from the normal size to a smaller size.
49	<span>	The span tag is mainly used to add custom styling to inline elements. There are no self-properties defined for this tag.
50	<style>	The style tag is used to define styling for the page and elements on the page.