Tags used

- <!DOCTYPE html>: Declaration of the HTML version you are using.

- <html>: The root element that wraps the entire HTML content. It's like the container for everything.

- <head>: Contains meta-information about the HTML document, such as character set, viewport settings, linked stylesheets, and the title of the page.

- <meta charset="UTF-8">: Defines the character set used in the document. It ensures that the browser interprets the text correctly, similar to telling it which language the text is written in.

- <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">: Specifies how the browser should control the page's dimensions and scaling on different devices. It helps in making the webpage responsive.

- <link rel="stylesheet" href="resume.css">: Links an external CSS file (stylesheet) to style the HTML content. It's like telling the browser where to find the instructions on how to make everything look nice.

- <title>: Sets the title of the HTML document, which appears in the browser's title bar or tab. It's like the name of the book.

- <body>: Contains the actual content of the HTML document, such as text, images, links, etc. It's like the main stage where the performance happens.

- <header>: Represents a container for introductory content, often containing headings, logos, and other introductory elements.

- <h1>: Heading tag is the main heading, there are also <h2> <h3> <h4> tags for heading.

- <p>: Paragraph tag is used for writing paragraphs.

- <section>: Defines a section in the document. It's like dividing the content into different chapters.

- <h2>, <h3>: Subheadings within sections. <h2> is a subheading of level 2, and <h3> is a subheading of level 3.

- <table>, <tr>, <th>, <td>: Tags used to create a table with rows and columns. <th> represents table headers, and <td> represents table data.

- , <li>: Defines an unordered list and list items, respectively. It's like creating bullet-pointed lists.

- <a>: Creates hyperlinks (anchors) to link to other pages or resources. It's like a portal to another location.

- <strong>: Represents strong importance or emphasis on text. It's used to make text bold.

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: Represents a line break, forcing content following it to a new line.