

THE ONLY TAGS YOU NEED TO KNOW (FOR NOW)

There are a lot more elements out there, but these are the essential ones to get you started.

THE BEHIND THE SCENES TAGS (METADATA)	
<code><!DOCTYPE html></code>	Tells the browser it is an HTML document, using the most recent version of HTML.
<code><html></code>	<p>Creates the "root" of the document.</p> <p>Everything other than the <code><!DOCTYPE html></code> goes inside of the <code><html></html></code> tags.</p>
<code><head></code>	Contains extra information for the browser that doesn't appear on the page itself.
<code><title></code>	<p>The title</p> <p>The title of the page, which will appear in the browser tab and in search results.</p>
<code><style></code> <code><link></code>	<p>Used for adding CSS to your page</p> <p>The <code><style></code> allows you to write CSS directly within that HTML file, while the <code><link></code> is used to link to a separate (external) CSS file.</p> <p>The <code><link></code> requires an <code>href</code> attribute that points to the CSS file, and a <code>rel="stylesheet"</code>, e.g. <code><link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet"></code></p>
<code><body></code>	Any content inside the body is the content that will be on the page itself.

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TAGS THAT RELATE TO TEXT / CONTENT	
<code><h1> ... <h6></code>	Heading levels. These create hierarchy within your page. Think of them as creating a table of contents.
<code><p></code>	Paragraph
<code></code>	Strong importance (bold by default) This is an inline element, used inside of paragraphs and headings to put more importance on some of the text
<code></code>	Emphasis (italic by default) This is an inline element, used inside of paragraphs and headings to put emphasis on certain words within the text
<code><a></code>	Anchor Used is to create links - think of it as anchoring to another location This is an inline element, and can be used inside of paragraphs and headings
<code> & </code>	Unordered & ordered lists
<code></code>	List item Used inside of <code></code> and <code></code> elements
<code></code>	Similar to <code></code> and <code></code> but with no default styling and no semantic meaning. You would use CSS to style it how you want.
<code></code>	An image Must have an <i>alt</i> attribute, which describes the image, you can read more here .

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TAGS THAT RELATE TO LAYOUT	
<code><header></code>	<p>Denotes a heading within the document.</p> <p>Often used for the logo and navigation area on a page, but can also be used within other elements (such as an article), to denote the heading for that section of content.</p>
<code><main></code>	<p>The main content of your page (only one per page).</p>
<code><footer></code>	<p>Denotes a footer within a document.</p> <p>Like <code><header></code>, it is often used as the primary footer for an entire page, but you can have footers within other elements as well.</p>
<code><nav></code>	<p>Used for major navigational elements (not all links, or lists of links must be in a nav).</p> <p>If you have multiple nav elements, they should contain context for their purpose, with either an aria-label or aria-labelledby. You can follow this link for more information.</p>
<code><article></code>	<p>A piece of content on your page that can stand on it's own.</p>
<code><section></code>	<p>A section of content.</p>
<code><div></code>	<p>A division (or box) - no semantic meaning.</p> <p>These are used to organize your content, generally so you can style layouts with CSS.</p>

You can also watch [this video](#) which goes over all of these elements.