DIVISIONS IN HTML DOCUMENT

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

- This is used to group block-element to format them with CSS.

<SPAN> IN HTML DOCUMENT

- The <span> tag is used for grouping and applying styles to inline elements.

- Inline & Block Elements.

CSS - SIMPLE SELECTORS

- Element Selectors
  - The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.

  h1 {

  text-align: center;

  color: blue;

  }

CSS - SIMPLE SELECTORS

- Id Selectors
  - The id selector selects HTML elements based on the id name.

  #table1 {

    text-align: center;

    color: red;

  }

CSS - SIMPLE SELECTORS

- Class Selectors
    - The class selector selects HTML elements based on the class name.

    .red {

        color: red;

    }

CSS - SIMPLE SELECTORS

- Class Selectors
  - The class selector selects HTML elements based on the class name.

  ```
  .red {
      color: red;
  }
  OR
  p.red {
      color: blue;
  }
  ```

  Note :- A class or id name cannot start with a number.

CSS - SIMPLE SELECTORS

- Universal Selectors
  - The universal selector (*) selects all HTML elements on the page.

  ```
  * {
      color: red;
  }
  ```
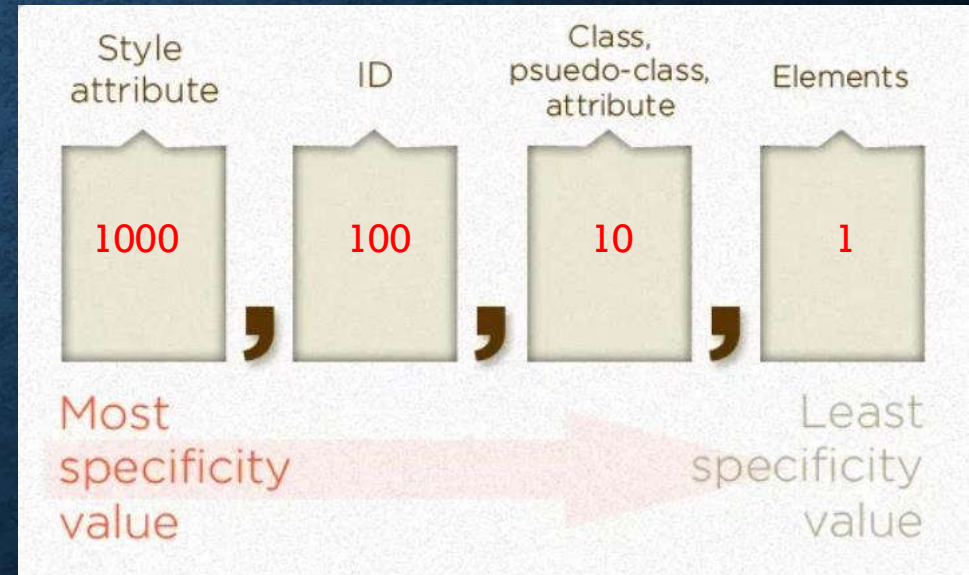
CSS - SIMPLE SELECTORS

- Grouping Selectors
  - The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions.

  .red p h1 {

      color: red;

  }

CSS SPECIFICITY VALUE

- If there are two or more CSS rules that point to the same element, the selector with the highest specificity value will "win", and its style declaration will be applied to that HTML element.

- There are four categories which define the specificity level of a selector:
    - Inline styles - Example: <p style="color: green;">
    - IDs - Example: #top
    - Classes, pseudo-classes, attribute selectors - Example: .red, :hover, [href]
    - Elements and pseudo-elements - Example: h1, :before

UNORDERED HTML LIST

- An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

ORDERED HTML LIST

- An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

- Ordered List has 2 attributes :-
    - type attribute
        - A-Uppercase letters: <OL TYPE=A>
        - a-Lowercase letters: <OL TYPE=a>
        - I-Uppercase Roman letters: <OL TYPE=I>
        - i-Lowercase Roman letters: <OL TYPE=i>
        - 1-Standard numbers: <OL TYPE=1>
    - Start attribute
        - To start an ordered list at a number other than 1 (<ol start ="2">)

CSS FOR LIST

- The list-style-type property specifies the type of list item marker. (circle, square, upper-roman, lower alpha)

- The list-style-position property specifies the position of the list-item markers (bullet points). (inside, outside)

- The list-style-image property specifies an image as the list item marker:

- With using simple tags like background, padding, color, etc.

LIST - SHORTHAND PROPERTY

- The list-style property is a shorthand property. It is used to set all the list properties in one declaration:
    - list-style: square inside url("Pizza.gif");

- When using the shorthand property, the order of the property values are:
    - list-style-type (if a list-style-image is specified, the value of this property will be displayed if the image for some reason cannot be displayed)
    - list-style-position (specifies whether the list-item markers should appear inside or outside the content flow)
    - list-style-image (specifies an image as the list item marker)

LINKS

- HTML links are hyperlinks.

- You can click on a link and jump to another document or another section.
  - *Text for Link*
  - Visit My First Page

- You can have both Absolute URLs & Relative URLs.

LINKS – TARGET ATTRIBUTE

- The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

- The target attribute can have 4 values:
    - _self (Default) - Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked
    - _blank - Opens the document in a new window or tab
    - _parent - Opens the document in the parent frame
    - _top - Opens the document in the full body of the window

- Visit Web!

LINKS – CSS PSEUDO-CLASSES

- :link – selects unvisited links.

- :visited – selects visited links.

- :hover – the state that happens when the user places their mouse pointer on top of a link.

- :active – the state that happens when the user clicks on a link.

- :focus – the state that occurs when the user focuses on the link. This state can be seen when you tab to a link, or after you click on a link.

INTERNAL LINKS

- <h1 id="anchor-name">The name where you want to jump</h1>

- Jump to the part of the page with the "anchor-name" id