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1. What is HTML?

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is the standard markup language used to create and design web pages.

2. Tags in HTML

HTML tags are keywords or elements used to define the structure and content of a web page. They are enclosed in angle brackets, e.g., <tag>.

3. More about HTML Tags

HTML tags can have attributes that provide additional information about the element. Tags can be categorized as block-level or inline, affecting how they are displayed.

4. Headings in HTML

HTML provides six levels of headings (<h1> to <h6>), where <h1> is the most significant and <h6> is the least significant.

5. Hyperlink in HTML

Hyperlinks in HTML are created using the <a> (anchor) tag. They can link to other pages, files, or locations within the same page.

6. Lists in HTML

HTML supports ordered lists (<ol>), unordered lists (<ul>), and definition lists (<dl>). List items are defined with <li>.

7. Element vs Tag

An element is a complete set that consists of the opening tag, content, and closing tag. A tag refers to the opening or closing part of an element.

8. Semantics in HTML

Semantics in HTML refers to the meaning conveyed by the structure of HTML code. It involves using elements that have meaningful names to enhance the document's structure.

9. Image map in HTML

An image map in HTML is a way to associate hyperlinks with specific regions of an image. It is defined using the <map> tag and <area> tags.

10. More on Hyperlink in HTML

- Hyperlinks can have various attributes, such as target to specify where the linked document will be opened (e.g., in a new tab).

11. More on HTML Lists

- Lists can be nested, and list items can contain other HTML elements, creating complex structures.

12. Layout in HTML

- HTML layout is typically achieved using elements like <div> and CSS for styling. The layout can be flexible and responsive.

13. Empty Elements HTML

- Empty elements in HTML do not have closing tags. For example, the line break element <br> is empty.

14. Span Tag HTML

- The <span> tag is an inline container used to apply styles or script to a specific portion of text.

15. Iframe in HTML

- The <iframe> tag is used to embed another HTML document within the current document.

16. Entities in HTML

- HTML entities are special characters represented by codes, such as &lt; for < and &amp; for &.

17. More on HTML tags

- HTML has a wide variety of tags for different purposes, including formatting, multimedia, forms, tables, etc.

18. Void element HTML

- Void elements in HTML are self-closing tags, like <img>, <br>, and <input>.

19. Attribute in HTML

- HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements. They are always included in the opening tag and come in name/value pairs.

20. CSS Basic

- CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is used for styling and layout of web pages. It allows the separation of content and presentation.

21. Integrating CSS

- CSS can be integrated into HTML documents using inline styles, internal styles (within the <style> tag in the head), or external stylesheets.

22. CSS Advantages

- CSS advantages include improved maintainability, better control over layout and presentation, and the ability to create a consistent look across multiple pages.

23. Image Position CSS

- CSS provides properties like position and float to control the positioning of images on a web page.

24. Inline vs Embedded vs External

- Inline styles are applied directly to an HTML element, embedded styles are placed in the head of the HTML document, and external styles are stored in separate CSS files.

25. Float Property in CSS

- The float property in CSS is used to specify whether an element should float to the left, right, or not at all.

26. Z-Index in CSS

- The z-index property in CSS controls the stacking order of positioned elements. A higher value brings an element closer to the front.

27. Visibility vs Display in CSS

- The visibility property hides or shows an element, while the display property controls the type of box an element generates.

28. Div and Span

- <div> and <span> are container elements. <div> is a block-level container, and <span> is an inline container.

29. Position in CSS

- The position property in CSS is used to control the positioning of an element. Values include static, relative, absolute, and fixed.