Styles and Semantics:

The <style> tag is used to define style information (CSS) for a document.

Inside the <style> element you specify how HTML elements should render in a browser.

Attribute:

media	media-query	specifies what media/ device the media resource is optimized for.
type	text/css	Specifies the media type of the <style> tag.

ex:-

```
<Style>
    h1 { Color: red }

    P { color: blue }.

</style>
```

Note: when a browser reads a style sheet, it will format the HTML document according to the information in the style sheet. If some properties have been defined for the same selector (element) in different style sheets, the value from the last read style sheet will be used.

HTML \<div\> Tag.

The \<div\> tag is used to desine a division or a Section in an HTML document.

The \<div\> tag is used as a Container for HTML elements. – which is then styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript.

The \<div\> tag is easily styled by using the class or id attribute.

Any Sort of Content Can be put inside the \<div\> tag.

* By default, browser always place a line break before and after the \<div\> element.

ex :-

```
    <div class = "Moiv">

        <p> Hi, How are you today </p>

    </div>
```

* The \<div\> element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common.

HTML Tag.

The tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.

The tag is easily styled by css or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute.

The tag is much like the <div> element, but <div> is a block-level element and is an inline element.

Block-level : An HTML element that begins a new line on a web page and extends the full width of the available horizontal space of its parent element.

Inline : Inline elements display in a line. They do not force the text after them to a new line.

ex : <p> my brother has <span.style = "color:blue">
blue eyes. </p>.

HTML Block and Inline Elements.

Every HTML element has a default display value, depending on what type of element it is.

There are two display value : block and inline.

Block-level Elements.

A block-level elements starts on a new line.

A block-level element always takes up the full width available. (Stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

A block level element has a top and bottom margin.

ex:-

        `<div> Hello </div>`

example of block-level element.

`<address> <article> <aside> <blockquote> <canvas> <dd> <div> , <dl> , <dt> , <fieldset> <figcaption> <figure> <footer> <form> <h1-h6> <header> <hr> <li> <main> <nav> <noscript> <ol> <p> <pre> <section> <table> <tfoot> <ul> <video>`

Inline Elements.

An inline element does not start on a new line. An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

ex:- `<span> Hello world </span>`

Here are inline element ex -

$<a>$, $<abbr>$ $<acronym>$ $<b>$ $<bdo>$ $<big>$
$
$ $<button>$, $<cite>$, $<code>$, $<dfn>$ $<em>$
$<i>$ $<img>$ $<input>$ $<kbd>$, $<label>$ $<map>$ $<object>$
$<output>$ $<q>$ $<samp>$ $<script>$ $<select>$ $<small>$
$<span>$ $<strong>$ $<sub>$ $<sup>$ $<textarea>$ $<time>$
$<tt>$ $<var>$.

HTML $<header>$ Tag.

The $<header>$ element represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigation links.

A $<header>$ element typically contains:

- one or more heading elements ($<h1-h6>$)

- logo or icon.

- authorship information.

ex :-
```
<header>
        <h1> A Heading here </h1>

        <p> This is a paragraph </p>
<header>
```

HTML <footer> Tag.

A <footer> tag defines a footer for a document or section.

A <footer> element typically contains

- authorship information
- Copyright information.
- Contact information.
- Sitemap.
- back to top links.
- related documents.

you Can have several <footer> elements in one document.

ex:-

```
<footer>

    <P> Author : Dhiman </P>
    <P> <a href = "mailto: hege@example.com">
                    hege@example.com</a> </P>

</footer>
```

HTML \<main\> Tag.

The \<main\> tag Specifies the main Content of a document.

The Content inside the \<main\> element should be unique to the document. It Should not Contain any Content that is repeated across document Such as sidebars, navigation links, Copyright information, Site logos, and Search forms.

ex:-

```
<main>
        <h1> — </h1>

        <p> — </p>

    <article>
        <h2> — </h2>

        <p> — </p>

    </article>

    </main>
```

HTML \<Section\> Tag.

The \<Section\> tag defines a section in a document.

ex:-

```
<Section>
        <h2> A story of poni tails </h2>

    <p>   —   </p>

</Section>.
```

HTML <article> Tag.

The <article> tag Specifies independent, self-contained content.

An article should make sense on its own and it should be possible to distribute it independently from the rest of the site.

Potential source for the <article> element:

- Forum post.

- Blog post.

- News story.

ex:-
```
<article>
    <h2> — </h2>
    <p>  —  </p>
</article>.
```

HTML <aside> Tag.

The <aside> tag defines some content aside from the content it is placed in.

The <aside> content should be indirectly related to the surrounding content.

ex:
```
<aside>
    <h4> Dhimand and his car </h4>

    <p> - </p>
</aside>.
```

HTML <details> Tag.

The <details> tag specifies additional details that the user can open and close on demand.

The <details> tag is often used to create an interactive widget that the user can open and close.

By default, the widget is closed. When open, it expands, and displays the content within.

Attribute:

	Value	Description.
open	open	Specifies that the details should be visible (open) to the user.

ex:-

```
<details>
    <Summary> Mango Tree </summary>

<P> — </P>

</details>
```

HTML <dialog> Tag.

The <dialog> tag difines a dialog box or Subwindow

The <dialog> element makes it easy to Create popup dialogs and modals on a web page.

Attribute :	value	Desc.
open	open	Sperifies that the dialog element is active and that the user can intiract with it.

ex:-

```
<dialog open> This is a mouse </dialog>
```

HTML <summary> tag.

The <summary> tag defines a visible heading for the <details> element. The heading can be clicked to view/hide the details.

The <summary> element should be the first child element of the <details> element.

ex: <details>
            <summary> Mango tree </summary>

            <p>   -   </p>
        </ditaih>

HTML <data> Tag.

The <data> tag is used to add a machine-readable translation of a given content.

This element provides both a machine-readable value for data processors, and a human-readable value for rendering in a browser.

Tip: If the content in time-or date-related, use the <time> element instead.

ex:- <data value = "21053"> Cherry Tomato </data>
       <data value = "21054"> Beef Tomato </data>