

## Semantic tag

All tags that gives extra information about the text written into it, are called as semantic tags

Header, footer, nav, aside, section, article, main, h1,h2,...	For the better accessibility of the contents in the page It also makes the page readable
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## CSS (Cascading style sheet)

There are 3 types of CSS.

1. Inline
  - a. If you add style attribute inside .html element, then it is called as inline style.
  - b. It is useful only to the element inside which it is written.
  - c. `<p style="background-color: cyan;">This is para 1</p>`
2. Embedded
  - a. When you want to apply style to many tags in the same page, then it is called as embedded stylesheet.
  - b. To add embedded stylesheet, use `<style>` tag inside `<head>` tag
  - c. It is used when you want to apply styles only in one file.
3. External
  - a. If we want to assign the style to multiple pages in the same application, then we use external stylesheet
  - b. The styles need to be written inside separate file, do not add `<style>` tag. Extension of the file should be .css
  - c. To add this external css in html page, use link tag inside `<head>` tag  
`<link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/mycss.css"></link>`

Selector {

Property: value;

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}

## Selectors in CSS

Div, p,h1	Tag selector
#myid	Id selector
.myclass	Class selector
Div[name]	Tag attribute selector
Div[name=test]	Tag attribute value selector
Div p	Ancestor descendent

div>p	Parent child selector
Div+p	Immediate next sibling
Div~p	All general siblings which are after div
P:first-child	First child of every parent tag
P:last-child	last child of every parent tag
P:nth-child(n)	nth child of every parent tag
P:hover	Apply style when hover event occurs
A:link	Default link color
A:visited	Link color for visited link
A:active	Link color fo active link
P::first-line	First line of p tag
P::first-letter	Selects first letter of the p

### Display property

none	To hide the element
inline	To display the text inline with existing text, without padding
Inline-block	To display the text inline with existing text, with padding
block	To display as per the flow of page

### Display : none vs Visisbility : hidden

Display:none	Hides the element, but do not keep the space
Visibility:hidden	Hides the element but keep the space.

### Position

Static	By default, the value is static. It keeps the flow of the page as it is, <b>left, right, top, bottom</b> properties will not show any effect.
Relative	It will display the contents as per the flow of the page, but left, right, top, bottom properties will show effect.
Fixed	To display the element, at the fixed given position, the position can be specified by using left, right, top, bottom. The element will not move along with page contents
Sticky	It allow the value of position as relative when the top and bottom property is false, once the top or bottom property becomes true, the it changes the position to fixed.
absolute	It is used, to place the element, by using left, right, top bottom, with respect to nearest positioned parent, Positioned parent means the parent element with position property is something other than static.