```
<!-- HTML tables allow web developers to arrange data into rows and
columns
    two parts: table head and table body
    <thead> Groups the header content in a table
    <tbody> Groups the body content in a table
    <tfoot> Groups the footer content in a table
Table Cells
Each table cell is defined by a <td> and a </td> tag.
td stands for table data.
Everything between <td> and </td> are the content of the table cell.
<table>
    <thead>
  <tr> used for row
    <th></th>
    <th></th>
  </tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
  <tr>
    <td></td>
    <td></td>
  </tr>
</tbody>
</table> -->

<!-- To add a border, use the CSS border property on table, th, and td
elements -->
```

```
<!-- To make a cell span over multiple columns, use the colspan
attribute -->
<!-- To make a cell span over multiple rows, use the rowspan attribute
we can add designing to the tables using many css properties -->


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


<div></div>
<!--
There are two display values: block and inline.
Block-level Elements
A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers
automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element.
A block-level element always takes up the full width available
(stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).
Two commonly used block elements are: <p> and <div>.
The <p> element defines a paragraph in an HTML document.
The <div> element defines a division or a section in an HTML document.
-->
        <!--
<address>,<article>,<aside>,<blockquote>,<canvas>,<dd>,<div>,<dl>,<dt>
,<fieldset>,<figure>,<footer>,<form>,<h1>-
<h6>,<header>,<hr>,<li>,<main>,<nav>,<noscript>,<ol>,<pre>,<section>,<
table>,<tfoot>,<ul>,</ul> -->
```

<!-- Inline Elements

An inline element does not start on a new line.

An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

This is a  element inside a paragraph

,<i>,<img>,<script>,<small>,,,<sub>-->

<!-- The  Element

The  element is often used as a container for other HTML elements.

The  Element

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

<!-- FORM -->

<!-- An HTML form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing

The HTML <form> element is used to create an HTML form for user input

The <form> element is a container for different types of input elements, such as: text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, etc.

The <input> Element

The HTML <input> element is the most used form element.

An <input> element can be displayed in many ways, depending on the type attribute.

Here are some examples:

<input type="text">:Displays a single-line text input field
<input type="radio">:Displays a radio button (for selecting one of many choices)
<input type="checkbox">:Displays a checkbox (for selecting zero or more of many choices)
<input type="submit">: Displays a submit button (for submitting the form)
<input type="button">:Displays a clickable button-->
<!-- The <label> tag defines a label for many form elements.

FORM ATTRIBUTE: The Action Attribute
The action attribute defines the action to be performed when the form is submitted.

Usually, the form data is sent to a file on the server when the user clicks on the submit button.
example:<form action="/action_page.php">
target attribute :
Specifies where to display the response that is received after submitting the form
The <select> Element
The <select> element defines a drop-down list:

Example:
<label for="hobby">Choose a hobby:</label>
<select id="hobby" name="hobby">

```
  <option value=" reading ">reading</option>
  <option value="sports">sports</option>
  <option value="singing">singing</option>
</select>
    The <textarea> Element
The <textarea> element defines a multi-line input field (a text area):


Example
<textarea name="message" rows="10" cols="30"> your qualifications
</textarea>

    and many more things can be added in such forms
    -->


<!-- What are Semantic Elements?
A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser
and the developer.
Examples of non-semantic elements: <div> and <span> - Tells nothing
about its content.
Examples of semantic elements: <form>, <table>, and <article> -
Clearly defines its content.


 In HTML there are some semantic elements that can be used to define
different parts of a web page:
```

```
<article>
<aside>
<details>
<figure>
<footer>
<header>
<main>
<nav>
<section>
<summary>
-->
<!--
Reserved characters in HTML must be replaced with character
entities.Entities begin with '&' and ends with ';'
* to get extra space we use:   (no breaking space)
any no. of space can be added repeating &nbps
special characters can be written by entities
example: &lt; and &gt; are used to display < and >
 -->
<!--
    Video tag is used to display vedio.
    <video>: contains vedio source link to display vedio.
        there are different attributes for it:
        autoplay: autoplays vedio aftder finishing
        controls attribute can be added for play and pause options
        loop attribute can be added to repeat video continously.
```

```
 -->
 <!--
    HTML <blockquote> for Quotations
The HTML <blockquote> element defines a section that is quoted from
another source.
Browsers usually indent <blockquote> elements.

    he HTML <abbr> tag defines an abbreviation or an acronym, like
"HTML", "CSS", "Mr.","Dr."
Marking abbreviations can give useful information to browsers,
translation systems and search-engines.
  -->
  <!-- css starting -->
  <!--
    ways to add css:
    inline css- css added to elements directly using style attributes
    internal css-css kept inside head tags in <style> tag
    external css- css sheet is kept seperately inside a .css
stylesheet linked to html in head tag
<link rel="stylesheet href="code2.html">
css selectors:
      css id selector, class selector,element selector,grouping
selector

      google development tools:inspect-used to see original code of
any website.temporary changes can be made through it but it will not
change actual code,reloading the page bring the page same as earlier
fonts in css:
```

web safe font -- fonts pre installed in operating systems

web fonts -- added from google fonts

" font stack is used. it is list of fonts in preference order that can be added so that if one does not upload then other works."

colors in css: method- name,RGB values, hex values

margin and padding: box model available on internet for reference

float and clear

example:

float:right;

psuedoselectors

hover: change color of text or background when you hover that part

visited:as soon as we visit the anchor tag button and click mentioned link it changes its color

active:on clicking any button it becomes active and appear according to set properties-->