HTML:

The full meaning of HTML is Hyper Text Markup Language.

Hypertext:

The term is invented by Ted Nelson in 1965. It is a machine readable language. Hypertext is text displayed on a [computer display](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_display) or other [electronic devices](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronic_devices) with references or [hyperlinks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyperlinks) to other text that the reader can immediately access. Hypertext documents are interconnected by hyperlinks, which are typically activated by a [mouse](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mouse_(computing)) click, key press set or by touching the screen.

Markup Language:

Markup languages are designed for the processing, definition and presentation of [text](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/T/text.html). The [language](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/L/language.html) specifies [code](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/C/code.html) for formatting, both the layout and style, within a [text file](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/T/text_file.html). The code used to specify the formatting is called [tags](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/T/tag.html). [HTML](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/H/HTML.html) is an example of a widely known and used markup language.

Semantic Element:

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer. Semantic elements are given below:

* <a>
* <article>
* <audio>
* <b>
* <form>
* <figure>
* <footer>
* <hr>
* <header>
* <h1> to <h6>
* <i>
* <img>
* <nav>
* <ol>
* <p>
* <strong>
* <section>
* <table>
* <ul>
* <video>

Non-semantic Element:

Non-semantic elements are implemented with a class attribute to define the structure and express the meaning of content. It tells nothing about its content. The element has no special meaning at all. It represents its children. It can be used with the class, lang, and title attributes to mark up semantics common to a group of consecutive elements. Non-semantic elements are given below:

* <div>
* <span>

Block Level Element:

A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can.

Examples:

* <div>
* <nav>
* <section>
* <p>
* <table>
* <form>

Inline Level Element:

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

Examples:

* <a>
* <button>
* <img>
* <i>
* <input>
* <strong>

CSS Selector:

Basic selectors

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Selector | Example | Example description |
| class | Intro | Selects the element with class="intro" |
| id | First name | Selects the element with id="firstname" |
| **\*** | **\*** | Selects the elements |

Attribute Selector

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Selector | Description | Example |
| [attribute] | Matches elements **containing a given attribute.** | a[href] {color: red;} |
| [attribute\*="x"] | Matches elements containing a given attribute with a value that **contains** something. | a[href\*="htmldog"] { color: red; } |
| [attribute~="x"] | Matches elements containing a given attribute with a value that contains a sub-value within a **space-separated list.** | abbr[title~="Style"] {color: red;} |
| [attribute="x"] | Matches elements **containing a given attribute with a given value.** | a[href="/sitemap/"] {color: red;} |
| [attribute|="x"] | Matches elements containing a given attribute with a value that contains a sub-value within a **hyphen-separated list.** | html[lang|="en"] {color: red;} |