index.html:

<section> -отделя секция; различава се от <div> по това, че <див> отделя различни неща от секциите, докато <секшън> отделя неща от сорта на <хедър и тн>

***The <nav> HTML element represents a section of a page whose purpose is to provide navigation links, either within the current document or to other documents. Common examples of navigation sections are menus, tables of contents, and indexes.***

The <li> HTML element is **used to represent an item in a list**. It must be contained in a parent element: an ordered list ( <ol> ), an unordered list ( <ul> ), or a menu ( <menu> ). In menus and unordered lists, list items are usually displayed using bullet points.

Style.css

The \* (Asterisk) symbol in a CSS file, when used after a class name, or any other identifier, will **select all descendants/children inside that element**.Feb

margin: 0; padding: 0; } What this code does is **to run over, like an elephant, every default style on the page**. This can be useful as sometimes different browsers have different default stylings for different elements.

The **linear-gradient()** [CSS](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS) [function](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/CSS_Functions) creates an image consisting of a progressive transition between two or more colors along a straight line. Its result is an object of the [<gradient>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/gradient) data type, which is a special kind of [<image>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/image).

The background-position property sets the starting position of a background image.

**Tip:**By default, a [background-image](https://www.w3schools.com/csSref/pr_background-image.php) is placed at the top-left corner of an element, and repeated both vertically and horizontally.

The **background-size** [CSS](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS) property sets the size of the element's background image. The image can be left to its natural size, stretched, or constrained to fit the available space.

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position: relative;

An element with position: relative; is positioned relative to its normal position.

Setting the top, right, bottom, and left properties of a relatively-positioned element will cause it to be adjusted away from its normal position. Other content will not be adjusted to fit into any gap left by the element.

***Nav{ }***

the display CSS property **sets whether an element is treated as a block or inline element and the layout used for its children, such as flow layout, grid or flex**. Formally, the display property sets an element's inner and outer display types.

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In CSS, **::after** creates a [pseudo-element](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Pseudo-elements) that is the last child of the selected element. It is often used to add cosmetic content to an element with the [content](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/content) property. It is inline by default.

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