MICROACADEMIA DE PROGRAMACIÓN, PROGRAMACIÓN WEB I, RESUMEN 1
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1. **\<article\>** — Specifies independent, self-contained content

2. **\<aside\>** — Defines some content aside from the content it is placed in

   Example:
   \<aside\>
   \<h4\>Epcot Center\</h4\>
   \<p\>The Epcot Center is a theme park in Disney World, Florida.\</p\>
   \</aside\>

3. **\<audio\>** — Defines sound

   Example:
   \<audio controls\>
   \<source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg"\>
   \<source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg"\>
   \</audio\>

4. **\<br\>** — Used for a line break

5. **\<button\>** — Defines a clickable button

   Example:
   \<button type="button"\>Click Me!\</button\>

6. **\<canvas\>** — Used to draw graphics, on the fly, via scripting (usually JavaScript)

7. **\<caption\>** — Defines a table caption

8. **\<datalist\>** — Specifies a list of pre-defined options for an \<input\> element

9. **\<details\>** — Specifies additional details that the user can view or hide on demand

10. **\<div\>** — Defines a division or a section in an HTML document

    Example:
    \<div style="background-color:lightblue"\>

11. **\<!DOCTYPE\>** — Tells the browser which version of HTML the page is using

    Example:
    \<!DOCTYPE html\>

12. **\<fieldset\>** — Groups related elements in a form

13. **\<figure\>** — Specifies self-contained content

14. **\<footer\>** — Defines a footer for a document or section

15. **\<form\>** — Defines a form that is used to collect user input

16. **\<h1\> through \<h6\>** — Placed before a header of a page

    Example:
    \<h1\>This is heading 1\</h1\>

17. **\<header\>** — Represents a container for introductory content

    Example:
    \<header\>
    \<h1\>Most important heading here\</h1\>
    \<h3\>Less important heading here\</h3\>
    \<p\>Some additional information here\</p\>
    \</header\>

18. **\<iframe\>** — Specifies an inline frame. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

    Example:
    \<iframe src="https://www.w3schools.com"\>
    \</iframe\>

19. **\<img\>** — Defines an image

    Example:
    \<img src="smiley.gif" alt="Smiley face" height="42" width="42"\>

20. **\<li\>** — Defines a list item

    Example:
    \<ol\>
    \<li\>Coffee\</li\>
    \<li\>Tea\</li\>
    \<li\>Milk\</li\>
    \</ol\>

21. **\<link\>** — Defines a link between a document and an external resource

    Example:
    \<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="theme.css"\>

22. **\<meta\>** — Provides metadata (data information)about the HTML document

    Example:
    \<meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials"\>

23. **\<nav\>** — Defines a set of navigation links

24. **\<ol\>** — Defines an ordered list

    Example:
    \<ol\>
    \<li\>Coffee\</li\>
    \<li\>Tea\</li\>
    \<li\>Milk\</li\>
    \</ol\>

25. **\<option\>** — Defines an option in a select list

26. **\<output\>** — Represents the result of a calculation

| 27. | **\<p>** | Starts a paragraph

Example:
\<p>This is some text in a paragraph.\</p> |
| 28. | **\<script>** | Used to embed or reference executable code

Example:
\<script>
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Hello JavaScript!";
\</script> |
| 29. | **\<section>** | Defines sections such as headers or footers |
| 30. | **\<source>** | Used to specify multiple media resources for media elements, such as \<video>, \<audio>, and \<picture> |
| 31. | **** | Used to group inline-elements in a document

Example:
\<p>My mother has \blue\ eyes.\</p> |
| 32. | **\<style>** | Used to change the color of text on a page

Example:
\<style>
h1 {color:red;}
p {color:blue;}
\</style> |
| 33. | **\<summary>** | Defines a visible heading for the \<details> element |
| 34. | **\<svg>** | Defines a container for SVG graphics

Example:
\<svg width="100" height="100">
\<circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="green" stroke-width="4" fill="yellow" />
\</svg> |
| 35. | **\<textarea>** | Defines a multi-line text input control. Can hold an unlimited number of characters

Example:
\<textarea rows="4" cols="50">
hello
\</textarea> |
| 36. | **\<track>** | Specifies text tracks for media elements (\<audio> and \<video>) |

| 37. | **\<ul>** | Defines an unordered (bulleted) list

Example:
\
\
Coffee\
\
Tea\
\
Milk\
\ |
| 38. | **\<video>** | Specifies video

Example:
\<video width="320" height="240" controls>
\<source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
\<source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg">
\</video> |
| 39. | **action attribute** | Informs the browser what page (or script) to call once the "submit" button is pressed |
| 40. | **Background property** | Sets all the background properties in one declaration

Example:
body {
background: lightblue url("img_tree.gif") no-repeat fixed center;
} |
| 41. | **Block element** | An element that always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available |
| 42. | **Border-color property** | Sets the color of an element's four borders

Example:
div {border-color: coral;} |
| 43. | **Border-style property** | Sets the style of an element's four borders

Example:
div {border-style: dotted;} |
| 44. | **Border-width property** | Sets the width of an element's four borders

Example:
div {border-width: thin;} |
| 45. | **Box model** | A box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content. |
| 46. | **Color property** | Specifies the color of content.

Example:
body {
color: red;
} |
| 47. | **CSS absolute positioning** | An element positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor |
| 48. | **CSS align** | Centers an element horizontally and vertically |

49.	**CSS float property**	Used for positioning and layout on web pages. Can have one of the following values: left - The element floats to the left of its container right- The element floats to the right of its container none - The element does not float (will be displayed just where it occurs in the text). This is default inherit - The element inherits the float value of its parent	
50.	**CSS framework**	A pre-prepared software framework that is meant to allow for easier, more standards-compliant web design	
51.	**CSS overflow property**	Controls what happens to content that is too big to fit into an area	
52.	**CSS relative positioning**	A CSS element positioned relative to its normal position	
53.	**CSS selector**	Selects the content you want to style	

54.	**CSS syntax**	A group of a selector and a declaration
		
		Selector example: h1
		Declaration example: {
		color: red;
		text-align: center;
		}	

55.	**declaration**	The code within curly braces { }	
56.	**element**	Anything within two angled brackets Example: <html>	
57.	**external style sheet**	A style within the <link> element	

58.	**Font-family element**	Specifies the font for an element
		
		Example:
		p.a {
		font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
		}	

59.	**Font-size property**	Specifies the size of a font
		
		Example:
		div.a {
		font-size: 15px;
		}	

60.	**Font-style property**	Specifies the style of a font.
		
		Example:
		p.a {
		font-style: normal;
		}	

61.	**Font-weight property**	Sets how thick or thin characters in text should be displayed
		
		Example:
		p.normal {
		font-weight: normal;
		}	

62.	**Form method attribute**	Specifies how to send form-data (the form-data is sent to the page specified in the action attribute)	
63.	**id**	Specifies a unique id for an HTML element In this example, the ".city" is the id: .city { background-color: tomato; color: white; padding: 10px;	
64.	**Inline element**	An element that does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.	
65.	**inline style sheet**	A style within the <style> element	
66.	**max-width**	Specifies the maximum width of an element (as opposed to taking up the whole page)`	
67.	**media query**	Uses the @media rule to include a block of CSS properties only if a certain condition is true	
68.	**pseudo-class**	Used to define a special state of an element	
69.	**Semantic tag**	An element that clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer. Example: <table>	
70.	**Target attribute**	Specifies where to open the linked document Example: Visit W3Schools	
71.	**Text-align property**	Specifies the horizontal alignment of text in an element	

72.	**Text-decoration-color property**	Specifies the color of the text-decoration

		Example:
		p {
		text-decoration: underline;
		text-decoration-color: red;
		}

73.	**Text-decoration-line property**	Sets the kind of text decoration to use (like underline, overline, line-through)

		Example:
		div.a {
		text-decoration-line: overline;
		}

74.	**Text-decoration property**	Specifies the decoration added to text, and is a shorthand property for: text-decoration-line (required) text-decoration-color text-decoration-style

75.	**Text-decoration-style property**	Sets the style of the text decoration (like solid, wavy, dotted, dashed, double)
		
		Example:
		div.a {
		text-decoration-line: underline;
		text-decoration-style: solid;
		}

76.	**Text-indent property**	Specifies the indentation of the first line in a text-block
		
		Example:
		div.a {
		text-indent: 50px;
		}

77.	**Viewport**	The visible area of a web page

78.	**Visibility element**	Specifies if an element is visible
		
		Example:
		h2.a {
		visibility: visible;
		}
		h2.b {
		visibility: hidden;
		}