

Canvas—

It is html5 tag, using which we can draw text or figures via JavaScript program.

Media tags

Audio- to play the audio clip in browser.

Attributes supported -> controls

Video—to play videoclip in the browser.

Attributes supported -> controls

CSS-->(Cascading stylesheet)

Css rules--- are the rules which helps you to give good look and feel to the page.

These rules have 2 parts.

1. Selector 2. Property:value

Values are not enclosed in “ “

Every property:value pair should be separated by ;

All the pairs of property:value are enclosed in {}

Selector{

Property:value;

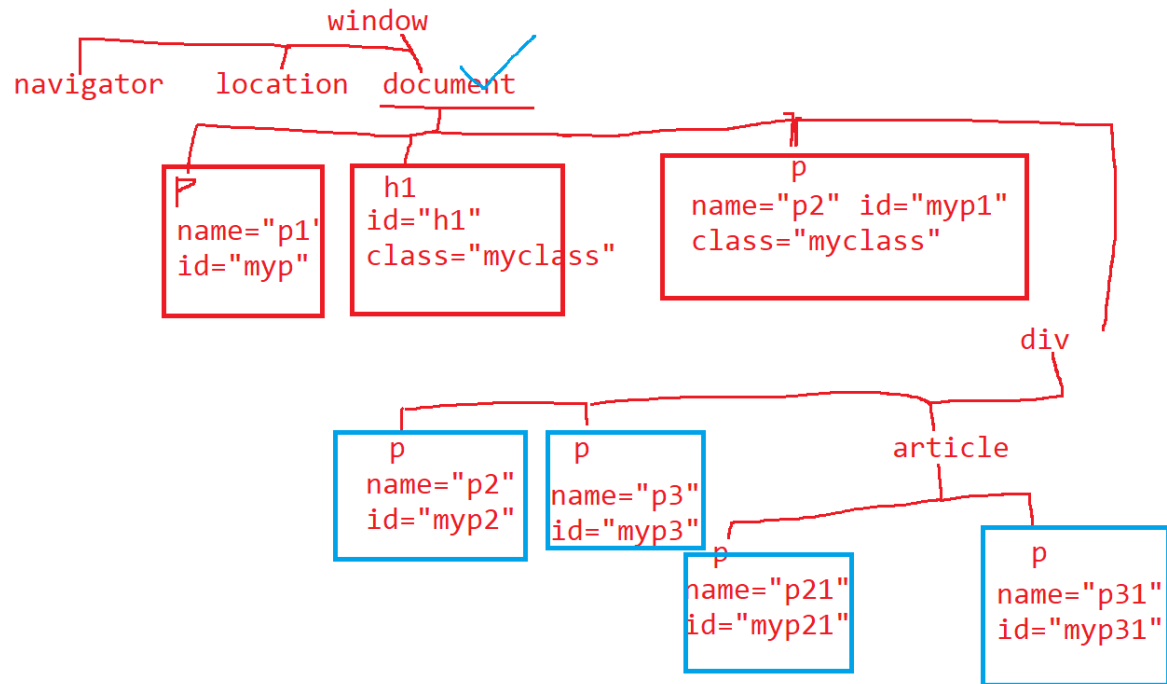
Property:value;

}

DOM (Document object model)

It is a in memory representation of the html page. It is in the tree format.

The tree with root element window is called as BOM (browser object model)



CSS selector

Tag selector	P, div , h1 --> used when you want to select all tags of p, h1 and div
Id selector	#myid ---> it is used to select only one element whose id matches
Class selector	.myclass----> used when you want to select different elements whose class=myclass p.myclass-> select only p tags with class=myclass
Ancestor descendants	Div p->to select all p tags who are descendants of div
Parent child	div>p
Pseudo classes	P:first-child ---- it will select only p's who are first child of its parent p:last-child---- it will select only p's who are last child of its parent p:nth-child(n) ----- it will select only ps who are nth child of its parent p:hover -> when mouse will hover on the element div+p--> next sibling div~p-> all sibling which are after div
Element selector	P::first_line P:: first-letter
To assign colors to the link	a:link{ color:blue } a:visited{ color:purple } a:active{ color:chartreuse }

Properties

Background-color	To change background color
color	To change text color
Font-size	To change font size
Margin	The space outside the border
Padding	Space between border and text inside the border
Box-shadow	To display shadow to the box
Text-shadow	To display shadow to the text
border	It's a combination of border-width, border-style and border-color
Visibility	Visibility: hidden will hide the portion of the page, but it will also keep the space
Display	<p>Display: none → will hide the portion of the page, but it will not keep the space</p> <p>Display: inline → will show the portion in line, and margin and padding will be ignored</p> <p>Display: inline-block → will show the portion in line, and margin and padding will be applied</p> <p>Display: block → it will display the text on the next line, it is default property.</p>
Position	<p>By default position property is static, which follows natural ordering of the page.</p> <p>Left, right, top, bottom properties will not be applicable</p> <p>Position: relative → it will display the contents as per the flow of the page, but Left, right, top, bottom properties will be applicable</p> <p>Position: fixed → it will always remain at the fixed position on the page, will not move along with the contents of the page.</p> <p>Position: static --- default value, left, right, top, bottom properties will not show any effect. The element will appear as per the flow of the page</p> <p>Position: absolute → it will use left, right, top, bottom properties relative to the nearest parent whose position is other than static</p> <p>Position: sticky → it will allow the element to move, but the moment top or bottom position becomes true it will stick to that position</p>
zindex	It will decide the order in which the stacked element will be displayed, It arranges from smaller to bigger value

3 types of css

1. Inline---- the properties written in the style attribute within a tag is inlinecss
2. Embedded—the properties written in style tag inside <head> tag is called as embedded
3. External-→ the properties written in separate file with extension .css is called as external css.
To assign css file in the html tag, use <link> tag
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/mycss.css"></link>