**HTML5**

* HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
  + HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
  + HTML describes the structure of a Web page
  + HTML consists of a series of elements
  + HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
  + HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.
* Extension: Live Server, Prettier
* Emits are used extensively in coding to speep up.
* Declaration: <!DOCTYPE html>
  + It tells browser that we are working on HTML5
* Root Tag: <html> </html>
  + Head Tag: <head> </head>
    - Title Tag: <title></title>
  + Body Tag: <body></body>
* Title will display as a tab name in the browser.
* In html, Comments look like this: ‘<!—“text”-->
* Lists: li – List Item
  + Ordered List - ol
  + Un Ordered List - ul
  + Nested List – Lists inside a List such as UL in OL / OL in UL
* Images:
  + Local Images
  + Remote Images
  + Src – Source ( Url / Path)
  + Alt – Alternative Text
  + Ctrl + space – for giving local path easily.
  + Width = “size”
  + Height = “size”
* Links & Hyperlinks:
  + Links – External Sites, No Text - Visible Link
  + Hyperlinks – In Site Navigation, Text for Link – Invisible Link
  + Tags:
    - Anchor – a
    - Hyperlink Reference – href
* Forms:
  + This are used for Input, Logging In and Out etc.,
  + Tags:
    - Form - <form>
    - Label – Name of the Input - <label>
      * For – Type of the Input – for = “”
    - Input – Input Box - <input>
      * Type – Type of the Input – type=””
      * Id – for value of label – id=”for\_value”
      * Type = “submit” for submit button
      * Placeholder – Show text in input box
    - Break – Break Line - <br>
  + Ex:
    - <<form>
    - <label for="name">Enter Your Name</label>
    - <input type="text" id="name"> <br> <br>
    - <label for="email">Email</label>
    - <input type="email" id="email"> <br> <br>
    - <label for="password">Password</label>
    - <input type="password" id="password"> <br><br>
    - <input type="submit">
    - </form>
  + With ‘for’ keyword, the form can show the autofilling data dropdown to select and fill the form in the browser.
  + There are lots of input types, we can checkout them by pressing ‘ctrl+space’ for the type.
* Media:
  + Video:
    - Tag: <video>
    - <video controls src="Video.mp4" width="200px" height = "200px"></video>
  + Audio:
    - Tag: <audio>
  + Just like image we need to give path for src for both video and audio, adjust size too.
  + We need to write ‘control’ keyword inside video/audio tags to see the controls and play them.
* Semantic HTML Elements:
  + Semantic means Meaning.
  + A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.
  + Non Semantic elements Tells nothing about its content.
    - Ex: <div>, <span>
  + Semantic elements Clearly defines its content.
  + Most Used Semantic Elements:
    - * + <article>
        + <aside>
        + <details>
        + <figcaption>
        + <figure>
        + <footer>
        + <header>
        + <main>
        + <mark>
        + <nav>
        + <section>
        + <summary>
        + <time>
        + <form>
        + <table>
* Formatting & Typography:
  + Typogrophy relates to Text related functionalities.
  + Tags:
    - <b> - Bold text
    - <strong> - Important text
    - <i> - Italic text
    - <em> - Emphasized text
    - <mark> - Marked text
    - <small> - Smaller text
    - <del> - Deleted text
    - <ins> - Inserted text
    - <sub> - Subscript text
    - <sup> - Superscript text
    - <abbr> - Abbrevation

**CSS**

* CSS – Cascading Style Sheet
  + CSS is the language we use to style an HTML document.
  + CSS describes how HTML elements should be displayed.
  + This tutorial will teach you CSS from basic to advanced.