

Day-25-Task

1. Semantic tags:

[<article>](#)

- [<aside>](#)
- [<details>](#)
- [<figcaption>](#)
- [<figure>](#)
- [<footer>](#)
- [<header>](#)
- [<main>](#)
- [<mark>](#)
- [<nav>](#)
- [<section>](#)
- [<summary>](#)
- [<time>](#)

2. Iframe :

An HTML iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.

The HTML `<iframe>` tag specifies an inline frame.

An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

3. Position :

The `position` property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element.

There are five different position values:

- `static`
- `relative`
- `fixed`
- `absolute`

- **sticky**

Elements are then positioned using the top, bottom, left, and right properties. However, these properties will not work unless the **position** property is set first. They also work differently depending on the position value.

4. Difference in const , var , let

Var : It can be declared without initialization.

Const : It cannot be declared without initialization.

Let : It can be declared without initialization.

5 . z - index :

The z-index CSS property sets the z-order of a **positioned** element and its descendants or flex items. Overlapping elements with a larger z-index cover those with a smaller one.

The diagram illustrates the z-index property. On the left, a list of z-index values is shown: `z-index: auto;`, `z-index: 1;`, `z-index: 3;`, `z-index: 5;`, and `z-index: 7;`. On the right, a visual representation shows overlapping elements. A yellow box contains the text "Change my z-index". Overlapping this box are three blue boxes with z-index values 6, 4, and 2, and three pink boxes with z-index value auto. The blue boxes are positioned on top of the yellow box, and the pink boxes are positioned on top of the blue boxes, demonstrating that higher z-index values result in elements being displayed on top of others.

6 . canvas.tag :

The HTML <canvas> element is used to draw graphics on a web page.

The graphic above is created with <canvas>.

The HTML <canvas> element is used to draw graphics, on the fly, via scripting (usually JavaScript).

7 . Hoisting :

JavaScript Hoisting refers to the process whereby the interpreter appears to move the declaration of functions, variables or classes to the top of their scope, prior to execution of the code. Hoisting allows functions to be safely used in code before they are declared.

