#HTML30Days ①

#Day5

HTML

CSS

#Day 5

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HTML vs. CSS

HTML and CSS are two separate technologies used in web development. HTML is for structuring content, while CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is for styling and layout.

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HTML (Hypertext Markup Language):

HTML is the backbone of web development, serving as the foundation for web pages. Its primary role is to define the structure and content of a webpage, including text, images, links, and multimedia.

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#Day 5　　　**HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)**

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Here's a deeper look at HTML's role:

Content Structure:
- HTML is responsible for organizing content into a logical structure. It uses tags to mark up various elements, such as headings, paragraphs, lists, tables, and forms.

Example:

```html
<h1>Welcome to Our Website</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph of text.</p>
<ul>
    <li>Item 1</li>
    <li>Item 2</li>
</ul>
```

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Semantic Markup:

- HTML provides semantic elements that convey meaning and context. For example, **<header>, <nav>,** and **<footer>** elements clarify the purpose of different sections on a webpage.

Accessibility:

- Properly structured HTML enhances web accessibility. It allows assistive technologies like screen readers to interpret and convey content to users with disabilities.

SEO (Search Engine Optimization):

- Search engines rely on HTML to understand webpage content. Semantic HTML elements help search engines index and rank pages effectively.

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CSS (Cascading Style Sheets):

CSS complements HTML by controlling the visual presentation and layout of web content. It separates the content from its appearance, allowing for flexible design and styling.

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#Day 5   Here's a deeper look at CSS's role:

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Appearance Control:

- CSS defines how HTML elements should be displayed, specifying attributes like colors, fonts, margins, padding, and borders.

Example:

```
1  p {
2      color: #333;
3      font-size: 16px;
4      margin: 10px;
5      padding: 5px;
6  }
```

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#Day 5   Here's a deeper look at CSS's role: 8

Layout Management:

- CSS enables precise control over the layout of elements, including positioning, alignment, and responsiveness.

Example:

```css
1    .container {
2        display: flex;
3        justify-content: center;
4        align-items: center;
5    }
```

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#Day 5　　Here's a deeper look at CSS's role:　　9

Cross-Browser Compatibility:
- CSS ensures that web content looks consistent across different web browsers and devices.

Separation of Concerns:
- CSS follows the principle of separating content (HTML), presentation (CSS), and behavior (JavaScript), making it easier to maintain and update web pages.

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The Synergy Between HTML and CSS:

In web development, HTML and CSS work together harmoniously. HTML defines the structure and content of a webpage, while CSS enhances its visual appeal and layout. This separation of concerns allows web developers to focus on each aspect independently, resulting in well-structured, aesthetically pleasing, and accessible websites.

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To summarize, HTML lays the foundation by defining the "what" (content structure), while CSS provides the styling instructions for the "how" (appearance and layout). Together, they create engaging and user-friendly web experiences.

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