1. INTRODUCTION to HTML

HTML= HyperText Markup Language
XML=Extensible Markup Language
GML =Generalised Markup Language

*The smallest heading is <h6> </h6>

2. The Anatomy of an HTML Tag

 - it is a self-closing tag

https://devdocs.io/html/element/br

<hr> - Horizontal rule

<hr size ="3"> --->Attributes always come after ==HTML element and
Attribute

<!-- --> COMMENT

<em> is better than <i>
 is UN-ordered List

3. HTML Image Elements
<img scr="",alt="Dosbol Profile Picture">

https://crop-circle.imageonline.co/

4. HTML Links and Anchor Tags

Text

5.HTML Tables
table ->tr -> td

6.Using HTML Tables for Layout
<table cellspacing="20">

7.HTML Tables Solution Walkthrough

WIN+. --> Emoji

8. HTML Forms

form -> label and input

9.Inline CSS

<body "background-color:red;">
https://colorhunt.co/
https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/color_value

10.Internal CSS

style always in head part after title
https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_default_values.asp
We can use Percentage and Pixels for Height and Width of hr and etc.

11. The Anatomy of CSS Syntax
CSS Syntax -> The Grammar of the CSS Language

selector{property:value;}

who? what? how?

h1{color:red;}
put everything in Alphabetic order

12. External CSS
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css">

13. CSS Selectors

html file -><img class="bacon" src="https://emojipedia-
us.s3.amazonaws.com/thumbs/240/apple/118/bacon_1f953.png"
alt="bacon-img">

css file ->

.bacon {
  background-color: green;

}

14. Classes vs. Ids
When should you use Class and ID?
The difference between an ID and a class is that an ID is
only used to identify one single element in our HTML.
IDs are only used when one element on the page
should have a particular style applied to it. However, a class can
be used to identify more than one HTML element.

15. What Are Favicons?
https://www.favicon.cc/

16. The Box Model of Website Styling
{border: solid;}
{border-width: 50px}
{border-width: 50px 20px 10px 5px}

{padding :20px} it is between border and text
{margin : 10px} it means after border invisible box

17. CSS Display Property
Block
Inline
Inline-Block
None

Common Block Elements
1. Paragraphs(<p>
2. Headers(<h1> through <h6>)
3. Divisions (<div>)
4. Lists and list items(<ol>, and<li>)
5. Forms(<form>)

{text-decoration: underline}->pro-grammer
pro

Common Inline Elements
1. Spans(<span>)
2. Images(<img>)

3. Anchors(<a>)