

- CSS: Cascading Style Sheets. Used for styling and layout
- JavaScript: Give developers the ability to create more powerful interactivity.
- The reason why the website uses three different languages is so that the website can still work after a certain amount of time. These three different languages made it possible to run websites on different computers.
- HTML is a declarative language.
- If something goes wrong in HTML or CSS, they will still run the website no matter what. However JavaScript won't do the same thing.
- HTML has two types of tags. Opening and closing. However not every tag has a closing tag.
- All the nested HTML elements create a tree which know as the DOM tree.
- `<p><p>-->` these element is used for write separate paragraphs
- There are 6 different types of markup for headlines. `<h1>` to `<h6>`
- `<h1>` is the element for the most biggest headline.
- `` and `<i>` are two elements for text. To bold text we use `` and `<i>` to italicize. Both of them have closing tag
- `` to emphasize text
- `` is another way to bold the text however it doesn't provide a strong voice to the text.
- Three kinds of lists: unordered, ordered and definition list.
- `` markup for unordered list
- `` tag for ordered list
- `<dl>` for definition list. If we want to have an item and a description of an item we basically use a definition list. Inside the definition list we have `<dt>` and `<dd>` tag
 - `<dt>` tag makes the item name
 - `<dd>` tag writes the description.
- `<q>` mark to have quote mark in the text.
- `<code>` tag helps you to write the syntax of the code on a website. It has a closing tag.
- `
` is a tag that makes space for line break. It doesn't have any closing tag.
- `<<>` and `<>>` both of these tags are being used to write HTML syntax on a website.
- `<pre>` tag helps browser to pay attention to the spacing between the lines. It has a closing tag
- `<sub>` is the tag for subscript and is has a closing tag
- `<sup>` is the tag superscript. It has a closing tag
- MathML, markup language for Math
- `<small>` tag to mark something of little prominence.
- Class and Id attributes are global attributes and can be applied to any elements.
- Contenteditable is an attribute which allows users to edit their content.
- Dir means direction
- ARIA role makes the website accessible for everyone.
- `<!-- -->` , symbol to write comments in HTML.
- Character entity to print specific character on a website
- ` ` is a non-breaking space. The browser will know

- `<a>` with href makes the link visible on a website.
- HTTP is the way that everything on the web talks to everything else.
- `<nav>` element is for navigation and it tells the browser which sets of links are part of navigation
- `` is for adding images on a website. There are 4 attributes which are:
 - Src: src for source, tell the browser which image file to load
 - Alt for attribute, use as a substitute if image doesn't load
 - Width & height
- JPG, Gif and PNG are some common image formats
- Srcset is a comma separated list that we offer the website to choose images that will be best fit for the size of the screen
- `<figure>` is the element used for anything that appears as figure
- `<figcaption>` is another element used for a caption of an image
- `<audio>` for audio element and src attribute to add a link of audio file
- Controls attribute provides some controls for the audio element
- Loop will keep play the audio
- Autoplay will cause the audio element to play as soon as the page loads
- `<video>` tag to add video and add controls attribute
- The type attribute in a video format tells us what kind of video file it is
- Adaptive bitrate streaming means that video streaming apps are switching from one resolution to another.
- `<track>` element inside of video element gives the video the ability to show captions
- We need three other attributes for `<track>` element:
 - Kind: to tell what kind of file it is
 - Label: to show on the video that what kind of language it is
 - Srtlang: what kind of language it is
 - Default: to make that particular language as a default language
- Vtt is a special kind of file for captions
- Embedded means to take content from one site to body of another webpage
- Lang is a global attribute which lets the webpage know which language the content will be.
- Lang helps the website to detect spelling mistakes
- `<div>` is a block element and `` is an inline element.
- `<head>` inside of head we say what kind of character set we are going to use
- `<link>` `<rel>` `<href>` `<script>` every of this element goes inside of the head element
- Sometimes the `<script>` tag goes at the end of the html file because developer wants to load the JavaScript file once everything gets loaded.
- `<header>` and `<head>` elements are not the same.
- `<form>` is an element to create form
- Type attribute specifies what kind of input the field will hold.
- Placeholder is for to display some pre populated input
- Value is used when you think you already know what the input will be
- `<Textarea>` element lets you to add paragraphs into a website
- `<textarea>` elements can have size, such as cols=30 and rows=15

- `type=file` lets users to upload file
- `<table>` element is for to create table
- `<tr>` to create rows in a table
- `<td>` for table data
- `<th>` for the heading of the rows

- a) From this assignment I learned a lot about HTML syntax. Especially about how to write the code syntax on a website. I learned a lot more about audio and video elements and how to use `srcset` for images to display different sizes of images on a website. One of the new concepts that I learned was about ARIA roles and why we use them.
- b) All the information provided on this website will definitely help me to create a structure of a website. This course helps me to clear some of the syntax of HTML.
- c) I would suggest this course to anyone who is interested in learning HTML or anyone who needs a bit of explanation about any elements. I would also recommend this to anyone who is building a website.
- d) It took two days for me to complete this course.