# HTML AND CSS POINTS

**Elements:**

* What ever it displays on web browser.

**Void Element:**

* It doesn’t need a closing tag (e.g <link>)

**Block Element:**

* It takes up an entire life in our webpage. (e.g <p> tag)

**In-line Block Element:**

* It takes only as much space as need to (e.g. <img> or <input> tags).

**In-line Element:**

* It appears within a line of text (e.g. <strong> tag).

**Html Attribute:**

* Modifies how and element behaves.

**Target:**

* To add multiple link in enter tag and href tag.
* The target attribute in HTML specifies where to open a linked document .or the response to a form submission.

**CSS (Cascading Style Sheet)**

* It changes the appearance of HTML elements.

**RGB:**

* Maximum value of each rgb is 255.

**CLASS ATTRIBUTE:**

## It lets us label our html elements.

**Advance Selector:**

## It lets us target the main element and another element inside the main element like (e.g. sidebar-link img{ }).

* With space we can use another element with the main element in css

**Border-Positions:**

* If we don’t have to put border styles on all four corners then we can also use different border properties like

e.g

border-bottom-widh

border-top-width etc

**Border-Radius:**

* Trick to get a perfect radius we can adjust us border radius to half of height or width(whichever is lower).

**e.g**

height: 36px

width:70px

border-radius 18px

**Psuedo Class:**

* Hover: It works when we take our cursor on the element/text
* Active: It works when we click on our element/text.

**Transition:**

* It always takes two values, what we what to change and how long should it take place (e.g opacity 0.15s).

**Vertical Align:**

* It helps to keep our buttons or texts aligned together.

**HTML Entity:**

* It lets us write special character in our html element (e.g. or check sign etc.)
* We can search on google and It will give us an exact code how to get the character.

**Selectors:**

* Selectors in which we give (class name) or we classify it as class will have more priority than unclassified selectors (element name)(e.g .video-editor-para{ } will have first priorty than a single p{ }).

**Link Tag:**

* It needs two attributes first what kind of relationship it has to the file rel=” ” and provide a reference to where is the file href=“ ” (e.g. rel=”stylesheet” href=” file.html”).

**DIV:**

* It means a division or a box.
* It is a block element by default.
* It works as a container.
* It is important because it can store other elements inside like pic paragram or any html element.

**Font-Stack:**

* It always requires an outer div (container)

**Font-Stack:**

* It helps us use multiple fonts with a comma.

**GRID:**

* Grid doesn’t adapt and more rigid for layouts.
* For grid we use align-contents

**ROW-TEMPLATE-COLUMN:;**

* To use grid we use this and give them px.

**FR IN GRID:**

* It takes up all the remaining space if we don’t give it any number.
* Grid doesn’t adapt and more rigid for layouts.

**ROW GAP AND COLUMN GAP IN GRID:**

* It adds up the space between our grid.

**FLEX-BOX:**

* It is also like grid but unlike grid it flexes depending on our content we don’t have to give it exact pixels.
* For flex-box we use justify-contents.
* We can also use align-item for this.

**Flex-Direction-ROW;**

* It displays our items horizontally.

**Flex-Direction-Column;**

* It displays our items vertically.

**Align-Items:center;**

* It helps to keep our buttons or texts aligned together “vertically”.

**Justify-content:center;**

* It helps to keep our buttons or texts aligned together “horizontally”.

**FLEX-DIRECTION:Row;**

* We use it to use flex-box.

**FLEX:1;**

* It works same as grid’s 1fr.

**Place-Holder:**

* To target placeholder in css we use the pseudo class (e.g.

.search-bar::placeholder)

**Position Static:**

* it is default position in every html.
* It will always appear behind position relative
* To make our position static appear on top we can use z-index

**Position fixed: (PROPERTIES)**

* We use values like Top, left and right
* It is placed in the browser window(key diff between position fixed and absolute).

**Position Relative: (PROPERTIES)**

* It doesn’t change anything we just have to use It to apply position absolute

**Position Absolute: (PROPERTIES)**

* We use values like Top, left and right.
* It is placed on the page (key diff between position fixed and absolute).
* To put an element inside position relative at corner right or bottom we also use it.

**Z-Index:**

* The z-index property specifies the stack order of an element. An element with greater stack order is always in front of an element with a lower stack order.
* E.g. We can give it z-index:1 and then the element with higher z-index will appear on top.
* To make our position static appear on top we can use z-index

**Pointer-events:**

* Set whether or not an element should react to pointer events:

**Semantic Elements**

* Semantic elements in HTML are tags that describe their content, providing a more meaningful structure to web pages.