Anotherway to set animation-timing-function is through cubic-bezier funtion or bezier curve.

there are ~~3~~ 4 points in cubic-bezier p0,p1,p2,p3

p0 is always (0,0) p3 is always (1,1)
we have to set p1,p2
(x1,y1) (x2,y2) such as.

animation-timing-function: cubic-bezier($\overset{x_1}{0.25}, \overset{y_1}{0.25}, \overset{x_2}{0.75}, \underset{y_2}{0.75}$)

(for special users, for better semantic meaning, for SEO)

APPLIED ACCESSIBILITY

→ Alt attribute for images:-
It is also used by Search engines for results.
<img src=" " alt=" ">.

You can also set alt to empty string if the image is already explained with a caption etc.

→ Use heading to show hierarchical relationships of content

→ Also keep only 1 h1 heading per page
so search engine can understand the topic of the page.

<header></header> for header
<main></main> for main content
<footer></footer> for footer
<nav> </nav> for navigation bar
<section></section>
<article> </article> wrap content in article element.

<article> is for standalone content
<section> is for grouping thematically related content
<div> groups content.

To make horizontal nav bar then display list elements as inline

```
li{
    display: inline
}      <a>      (or)
```

display elements as block and use float: left on li elements this way not just the text but the whole block becomes clickable.

```
li{
    float: left
}      a{ display: block;
          padding:
          background-color:
       }
```

In <footer> '&copy;' will give © symbol.

Audio tag

The <audio></audio> element gives semantic meaning when it wraps audio content in your markup. Audio content also needs a text alternative to be accessible to people who are deaf or hard of hearing. This can be done with nearby text on the page or a link to a transcript.

-> The audio tag supports the 'controls' attribute. This shows the browser default play, pause, and other controls and support keyboard functionality. Its a boolean attribute, meaning it doesn't need a value, its presence on the tag turns the setting on.

Ex:-

```
<audio id="meowClip" controls>
    <source src="audio/meow.mp3" type="audio/mpeg"/>
    <source src="audio/meow.ogg" type="audio/ogg" />
</audio>
```

Improve chart accessibility with 'figure' element.

<figure></figure>, <figcaption></figcaption>
Used together, these items wrap a visual representation (like an image, diagram, or chart) along with its caption.

Ex:-

```
<figure>
    <img src=" " alt=" ">
     <br>
     <figcaption>  - - - -  </figcaption>
</figure
```

Note that <figcaption> is inside <figure> element.

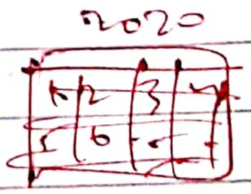
- Wrap radio buttons in a <fieldset> element for better accessibility

To show that certain radio buttons are part of a group semantically, we use <fieldset> </fieldset> showing the choices are part of a set.

→ The fieldset tag surrounds the entire grouping of radio buttons to achieve this. It often uses a 'legend' tag to provide a description for the grouping.

```
<form>
    <fieldset>
        <legend>Choose one of these</legend>
        <input - - -> <label ... ->
        <input - - -> <label - - ->
        <input - - -> - - -
    </fieldset>
</form.
```

Add an accessible data picker



<input type="date">- - -

15 th

↓ 15th

superscript tag.

datetime attribute of time element

Its an inline element that can wrap a date or time on a page.

```
<p> <time datetime="2016-09-15">-----<time>...<p>
```

Make elements only visible to screen reader

When you want to visually hide content meant only for screen readers. This happens when information is in a visual format (like a chart), but screen reader users need an alternative presentation (like a table) to access the data. CSS is used to position the screen reader only elements off the visual area of the browser window.

Ex:-

```
     .sr-only{
             position:absolute;
             left:-10000px;
             width:1px;
             height:1px;
             top:auto;
             overflow:hidden;
     }
```

Note:- The following CSS approaches will NOT do the same thing

→ display:none; or visibility:hidden;
hides content for everyone including screen readers

→ Zero values for pixel sizes such as, width:0px, height:0px; remove that element from the flow of document, meaning screen readers will ignore it.

overflow property CSS

```
overflow: scroll;
          hidden; (clips the overflown content)
          auto;
          visible;
```

Overflow property specifies what should happen if content overflows an element's box.

This property specifies whether to clip content or to add scroll bars when an element's content is too big to fit in a specified area

Note:- overflow property only works for block elements with a specified height.

Access key attribute (accesskey)

Add accesskey attribute to any element if you want to access it through keyboard

Better with interactive elements like links, buttons and form controls.

ex:- `<button accesskey="b"> Important Button </button>`

Use tabindex attribute to add keyboard focus to an element

certain elements, such as links, form controls automatically receive keyboard focus when a user tabs through a page.

tabindex can be zero, +ve or -ve

A -ve tabindex value indicates that an element is focusable but not reachable by keyboard yet can be focused by mouse.

Ex:- <div tabindex="0"> I need keyboard focus! </div>

Use tabindex to specify the order of keyboard focus for several elements

Setting a tabindex ="1" will bring keyboard focus to that element first. Then it cycles through the sequence of specified tabindex values (2,3, etc.), before moving to default and tabindex="0" items.