**DOCUMENTATION**

HTML tags that are used to design the webpage: -

<!DOCTYPE> tag-

* All HTML documents must start with a <!DOCTYPE> declaration.
* The declaration is not an HTML tag. It is an "information" to the browser about what document type to expect.

HTML document-

* All HTML documents must start with a document type declaration: <!DOCTYPE html>.
* The HTML document itself begins with <html> and ends with </html>.
* The visible part of the HTML document is between <body> and </body>.

HTML Headings-

* HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.
* <h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.

HTML Links-

* HTML links are defined with the <a> tag.
* The link's destination is specified in the href attribute.
* Attributes are used to provide additional information about HTML elements.

HTML Paragraphs-

* The HTML <p> element defines a paragraph.
* A paragraph always starts on a new line, and browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph.

<div> tag-

* The <div> tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.
* The <div> tag is used as a container for HTML elements - which is then styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript.
* The <div> tag is easily styled by using the class or id attribute.
* Any sort of content can be put inside the <div> tag!

<Meta> tag-

* The <meta> tag defines metadata about an HTML document. Metadata is data (information) about data.
* <meta> tags always go inside the <head> element, and are typically used to specify character set, page description, keywords, author of the document, and viewport settings.

<header> tag-

* The <header> element represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigational links.
* We can have several <header> elements in one HTML document.

<footer> tag-

* The <footer> tag defines a footer for a document or section.
* You can have several <footer> elements in one document.

CSS tags that are used to design this website: -

CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.

CSS Selectors-

* CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.

Padding-

* The CSS padding properties are used to generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.
* With CSS, we have full control over the padding. There are properties for setting the padding for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).

Margins-

* The CSS margin properties are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders.
* With CSS, you have full control over the margins. There are properties for setting the margin for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).

background-color

* The background-color property specifies the background color of an element.

Font-family-

* **generic family** - a group of font families with a similar look (like "Serif" or "Monospace")
* **font family** - a specific font family (like "Times New Roman" or "Arial")
* here I used font sans-s.

display-

* The display property specifies if/how an element is displayed.
* Every HTML element has a default display value depending on what type of element it is. The default display value for most elements is block or inline.

Here I used flex effect.

Justify-content-

* The justify-content property aligns the flexible container's items when the items do not use all available space on the main-axis.

Align-items-

* The align-items property specifies the default alignment for items inside the flexible container.

Height and width-

* The height and width properties are used to set the height and width of an element.
* The height and width properties do not include padding, borders, or margins. It sets the height/width of the area inside the padding, border, and margin of the element.

Transform-

* The transform property applies a 2D or 3D transformation to an element. This property allows you to rotate, scale, move, skew, etc., elements.

Box-shadow-

* The CSS box-shadow property applies shadow to elements.
* In its simplest use, we only specify the horizontal shadow and the vertical shadow.

## Transitions-

* CSS transitions allows you to change property values smoothly, over a given duration.
* Mouse over the element below to see a CSS transition effect.

Filter-

* The filter property defines visual effects (like blur and saturation) to an element (often <img>).

Border radius-

* The border-radius property defines the radius of the element's corners.

Position property-

* The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element (static, relative, absolute, fixed, or sticky).