
04 — Building a Semantic HTML Page

Most Common Semantic Tags:

- **Header:** <header>
- **Navigation Bar:** <nav>
- **Main Content:** <main>
 - **Subsections:**
 - <article>
 - <section>
 - <div> (*non-semantic, but often used*)
- **Sidebar:** <aside> (often placed inside <main>)
- **Footer:** <footer>

Semantic = More readable and meaningful for both developers and screen readers (accessibility). Use semantic tags to improve **SEO, accessibility, and maintainability**.

- <div> and are non-semantic but still widely used for layout and inline formatting.

Inside <head>:

- <style> </style> → For writing internal CSS.
- <script> </script> → For adding scripts (e.g., Tailwind CSS, JavaScript).
- The <meta> tag (inside <head>) is important for page metadata (charset, viewport, description, etc.).

Global Attributes:

Can be used in **any HTML element**.

Examples:

- class

- id
 - title
 - style (*inline CSS*)
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Note on Positioning:

Just because you write an element at the top of your HTML file doesn't mean it will visually appear on top.

CSS positioning (like z-index, position: absolute, etc.) can change the layout and stacking order.
