

About HTML tags

HTML tags (typically) come in pairs: one *opening* tag, and one *closing* tag.

<h1>Some Big Heading Text Here**</h1>**

↑
OPENING
TAG

↑
MARKED-UP
TEXT

↑
CLOSING
TAG

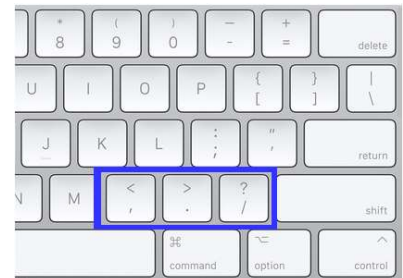
You will find the keys for **angle brackets** < > and the key for the **forward slash** / at the bottom-right of your keyboard.

Text editors will typically **autocomplete** HTML tags as you type them.

```
<h1>Hello, world!</
```



```
<h1>Hello, world!</h1>
```



About HTML elements

A HTML element is typically some text in a HTML file (web page) that is *marked up* with *opening and closing tags*. A HTML element could be a single word, a few words or a larger block of text.

```
<h2>Welcome</h2>
```

```
<h3>Meet our team members</h3>
```

```
<p>We help marketers increase conversion  
rates and ecommerce companies increase  
their sales by delivering video files  
faster to their clients. Our websevers  
deliver more than 250 million high-resolution  
videos every month across the world.</p>
```

HTML tags and classes

You can add or more classes to an opening HTML tag. In the opening HTML tag, the class(es) always begins with the single word **class**, followed by the equal sign (=) and then, inside quotes (" "), the name(s) of the class(es).

<h3 class="bg-red">Warning**</h3>**

↑
THE WORD
CLASS

↑
CLASS NAME
IN QUOTES

The element is styled according to the property-value pair(s) (such as **font-size: 32px** or **text-align: left**) of named class selector(s) in the linked CSS file.

```
<div class="main-column"> ... </div>
```

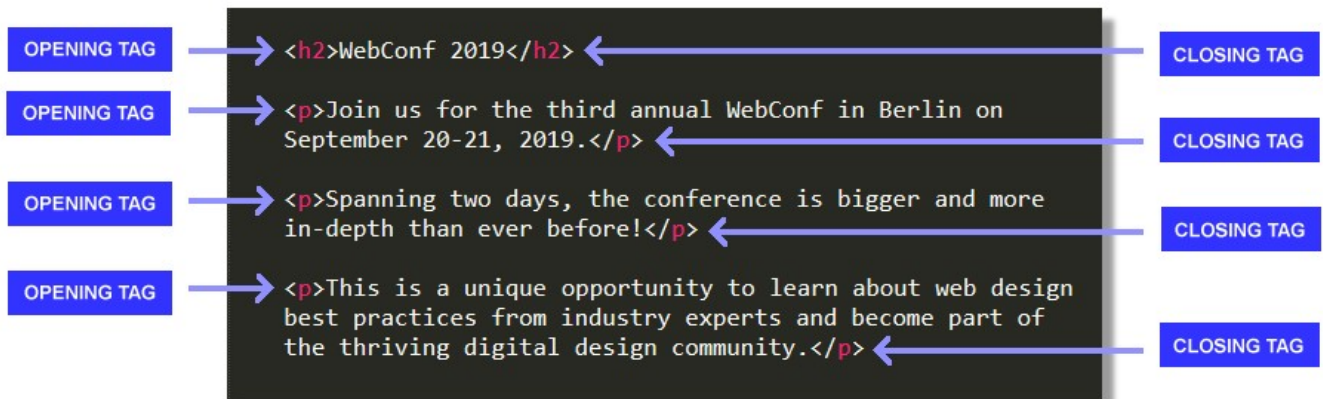
```
<p class="introduction thick-font bg-dark"> ... </p>
```

```
<h4 class="sidebar"> ... </h4>
```

```
<a class="ghost-button round-corners extra-thick-border"> ... </a>
```

HTML sibling elements

These are elements that are at the *same level* in the web page. Sibling elements follow, down the page, one after the other.



Each sibling (for example, `<p>`) begins only *after* the previous sibling has closed (for example, `</h2>`).

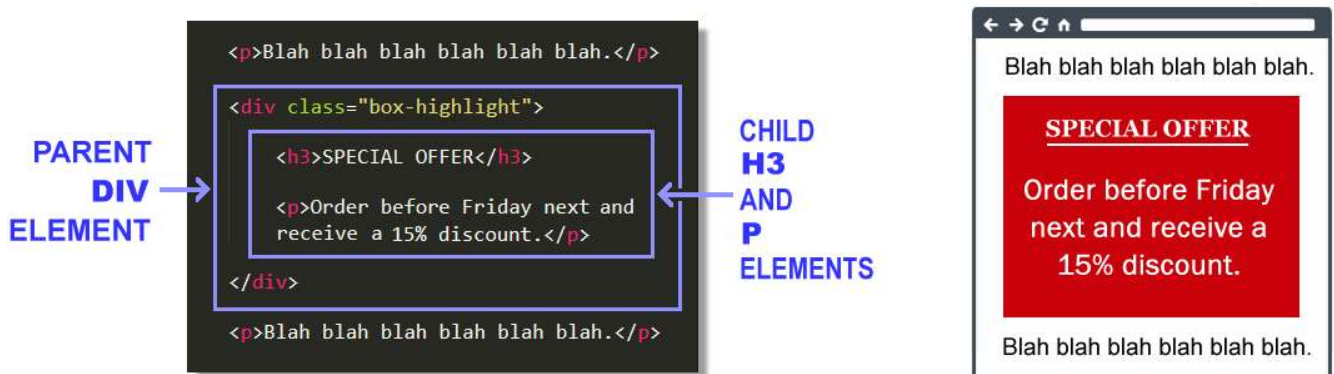
HTML parent-child elements

Some HTML elements can be *nested* inside other elements in a *parent-child relationship*.

One example of nested elements in HTML is the bulleted list. The parent or *outer* element has pair of tags ` ... `. And each child or *inner* element has its own pair of ` ... ` tags.



Another example of parent-child elements are `<div> ... </div>` tags used to highlight visually a block of content within a web page.

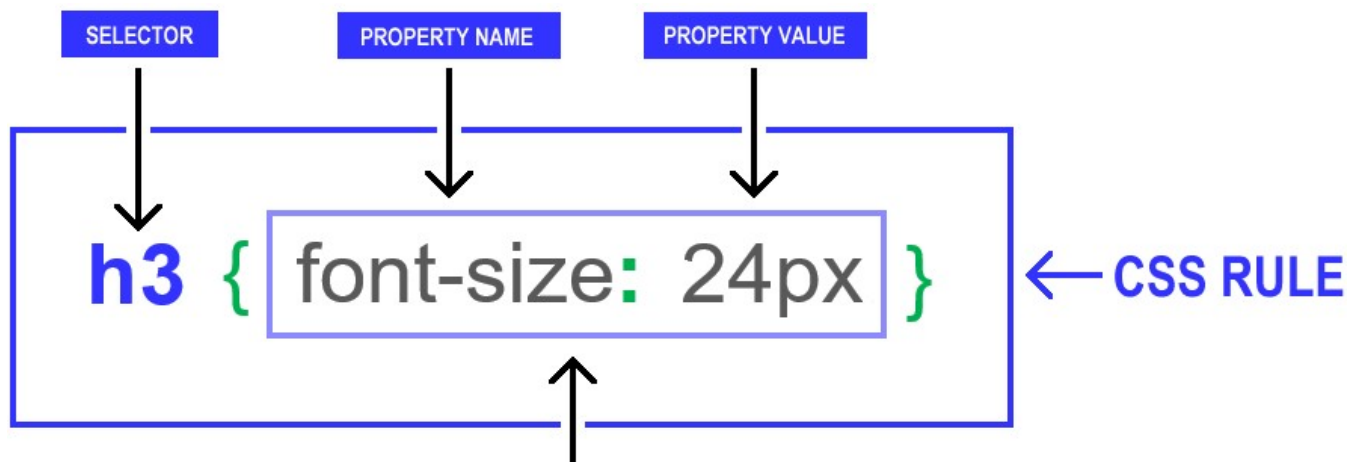


CSS rules, selectors, declarations and property:value pairs

A CSS rule set consists of a *selector* and, within *curly braces* { }, one or more declarations.

Each declaration contains a *property name* (such as **color**) and a *property value* (such as **red**).

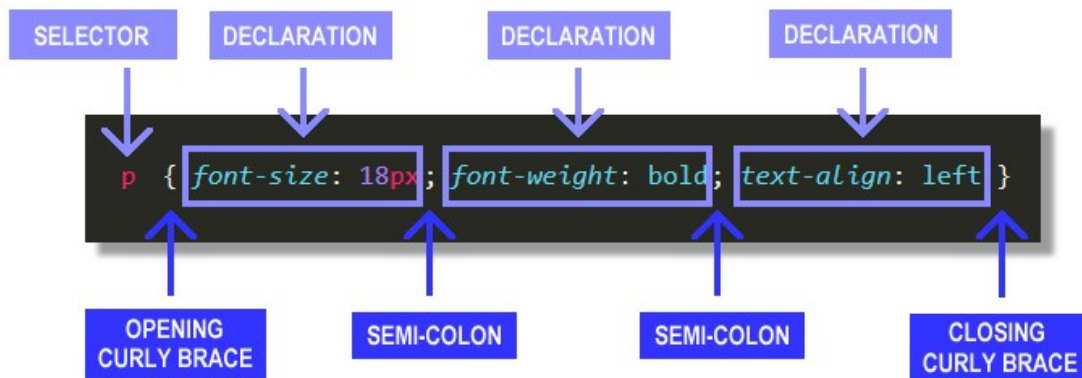
A *property name* (such as **line-height**) is separated from its *property value* (such as **1.5**) by a *colon* (:).



DECLARATION = PROPERTY NAME + PROPERTY VALUE

When a CSS rule set contains just one, two or three rules, the declarations are typically typed on the same line.

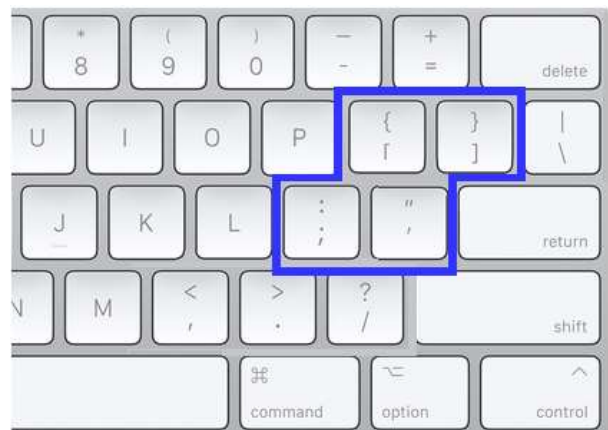
Each declaration contains one property:value pair. For example, **margin-left: 20px** and **width: 90%**



Declarations are separated from each other by semi-colons (;).

The final declaration in the CSS rule set does not need a colon after it.

On your keyboard, you will find the keys for curly braces { }, the colon (:), and the semi-colon (;) at the right side above the **Enter** key.



When a CSS rule set contains lots of declarations, each declaration is typically typed on a single line.

The various declarations are indented from the left to make them easier-to-read.

The opening curly brace is typed on the same line as the selector.

The closing curly brace is typed on its own line, and is not indented.

ALL
PROPERTY:VALUE
PAIRS IN
DECLARATION
BLOCK
AT INDENTED
FROM LEFT

```
h2 {  
    font-weight: 600;  
    line-height: 1.6;  
    text-align: center;  
    color: #fff;  
    background-color: #fff2ac;  
    border-bottom-style: solid;  
    border-bottom-width: 1px;  
    border-bottom-color: green;  
    padding: 2px 10px;  
    margin-bottom: 14px  
}
```

OPENING CURLY BRACE

CLOSING CURLY BRACE

Type selectors and class selectors

A *type selector* in a CSS file applies to the element(s) in the linked web page that are styled with regular, built-in HTML tags.

Examples of type elements in a HTML file are **h1**, **h2**, **p**, **ul**, **li**, **a**, **div** and **span**.

In the CSS file, you type the element selectors just as you typed them in the HTML file.

A *class selector* in a CSS file applies to the element(s) in the linked HTML file that are styled with web designer-created classes.

Examples of classes you might create would be **wrapper**, **box-highlight**, **column-3** and so on.

In a CSS file, you type class selectors with a full stop (.) before their name.

```
h1 {  
    font-size: 36px;  
    line-height: 1.1;  
    width: 90%;  
    margin: 10% auto  
}
```

```
.box-highlight {  
    width: 80%;  
    margin: 0 auto 10% auto;  
    padding: 5% 6% 5% 6%;  
    background-color: #884ea0  
}
```

Grouping selectors

When two or more classes in a HTML file share the same value (such as **16px**) for the same property (such as **font-size**), you can group the selectors together, separated by commas.

```
h2, h3, h3 { color: red; font-weight: bold; line-height: 1.2 }
```

```
p, li { font-family: serif; color: #000; line-height: 1.5 }
```