**Text**

* Headings
* Paragraph
* Bold and italic
* Superscript and subscript
* White space
* Line breaks and horizontal rules
* Strong and emphasis
* Quotations
* Abbreviations and acronyms
* Citations and definitions
* Author details
* Changes to content

**Links**

<a href="https://www.google.com/">Google</a>

* Links are created using the <a> element.
* Users can click on anything between the opening <a> tag and the closing </a> tag.
* We specify which page we want to link to using the href attribute.
* The text between the opening tag and closing tag is known as link text.
* Browsers show links in blue with an underline by default.
* Types of links:
  + Links from one website to another
  + Links from one page to another on the same website
  + Links from one part of a web page to another part of the same page
  + Links that open in a new browser window
  + Links that start up your email program and address a new email to someone

**Images**

<img src="images/my\_image.jpg" alt="My alt text" title="My image title" />

* src: Indicates the source of an image
* alt: Provides a text description of the image which describes the image if we cannot see it.
* title: Provide additional information about the image. Most browsers will display the content of this attribute in a tootip when the user hovers over the image.

# Figure and figure caption

<figure>

<img src="images/my\_image.jpg" alt="My alt text" title="My image title" />

<figcaption>This is my figure caption</figcaption>

</figure>

**Tables**

A table represents information in a grid format.

* <table>
* <tr>
* <td>
* <th>
* colspan and rowspan
* <thead>
* <tbody>
* <tfoot>

**Forms**

* form: action, method
* input: type, name, size, maxlength
* Input types:
  + text
  + password
  + radio and checkbox: value, checked
  + submit
* select and option: value, selected
* label
* fieldset, legend
* HTML5 input types: date, email, url, search
* HTML5 required and placeholder attributes

**Extra Markup**

* Comments
* id and class attributes: known as a global attributes because it can be used on any element
* Block elements: h, p, ul, li, ...
* Inline elements: a, b, em, img, ...
* Grouping text and elements: div and span
* HTML entities
  + Starts with ampersand and ends with semi colon
  + Symbols like copyright symbol
  + &lt; or &#60; for left angled bracket, &amp; or &#38; for an ampersand, &copy; or &#169; for copyright symbol, ...

**Semantic HTML**

* header
* nav
* main
* section
* article
* aside
* footer

**CSS**

p {

color: red;

}

**Adding CSS to HTML**

* External:

<link href="css/example.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" />

* Internal:

<style>

p {

color: red;

}

</style>

* Inline:

<p style="color:red;"> A red paragraph </p>

**Selectors**

* Different types of CSS selector that allow us to target rules to specific elements in an HTML document.
* Case sensitive
* Commonly used selectors:
  + Universal selector: \*
  + Type selector
  + Class selector: .
  + ID selector: #
  + Descendant selector: space
  + Child selector: >
  + General sibling selector: ~
  + Adjacent sibling selector: +
  + Attribute selector: p[class="my-class"]

**How CSS rules cascade**

If there are two or more rules that apply to the same element, which will take precedence?

1. Web browser < External < Internal < Inline
2. Last rule
3. Specifiy: If one selector is more specific than the others, the more specific rule will take precedence over more general ones.
   * *h1* is more specific than *\**
   * *p b* is more specific than *b*
   * *p#intro* is more specific than *p*
4. *!important*: We can add !important after any property value to indicate that it should be considered more important than other rules that apply to the same element

Further reading: [Specifics on CSS Specificity](https://css-tricks.com/specifics-on-css-specificity/)

**Color**

* color and background-color
* Ways to specify color:
  1. RGB values: Express colors in terms of how much red, green and blue are used to make it up. Eg.: rgb(255, 0, 0)
  2. HEX codes: Express colors in terms of how much red, green and blue are used to make it up. Eg.: #ff0000
  3. Color names: There are 147 predefined color names that are recognized by browsers. Eg.: red
  4. CSS3 - opacity, rgba: Fourth value alpha to indicate opacity, a number between 0.0 and 1.0. Eg.: rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.5)
  5. CSS3 HSL and HSLA colors:
     + Hue: Color circle where the angle represents the color(0 to 360)
     + Saturation: The amount of gray in a color(0% to 100%)
     + Lightness: The amount of white(0% to 100%).
     + Eg.: hsla(0, 100%, 100%, 0.5)

**Text**

* font-family: Allows you to specify the typefacep { font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif; }
* font-size: px, %, em, pt
* @font-face: Allows to use a font even if it is not installed on the user's computer

@font-face {

font-family: myFirstFont;

src: url(abc\_light.woff);

}

* font-weight:
  + normal, bold, bolder and lighter
  + 100 to 900
  + 400 is same as normal
  + 700 is same as bold
* font-style: normal, italic and oblique
* text-transform: uppercase, lowercase, capitalize
* text-decoration: none, underline, overline and line-through
* text-align: left, right, center and justify