TEXT

Nesting:

The way elements follow each other or nest within one another creates relationships between the elements and creates a document outline or DOM, for Document Object Model

```
<h1>An Event Apart</h1>
<h2>Cities</h2>
<p>Join us in these cities in 2010.</p>
<h3>Seattle</h3>
<p>Follow the yellow brick road.</p>
<h3>Boston</h3>
<p>That's Beantown to its friends.</p>
<h3>Minneapolis</h3>
<p>It's so <em>nice</em>.</p>
<small>Accommodation not provided.</small>
```

That gives us this outline:

An Event Apart
- Cities
- - Seattle
- - Boston
- - Minneapolis

```
<h1>An Event Apart</h1>
<h2>Cities</h2>
<p>Join us in these cities in 2010.</p>
<h3>Seattle</h3>
<p>Follow the yellow brick road.</p>
<h3>Boston</h3>
<p>That's Beantown to its friends.</p>
<h3>Minneapolis</h3>
<p>It's so <em>nice</em>.</p>
<small>Accommodation not provided.</small>
```

```
<section>
    <header>
        <h1>An Event Apart</h1>
    </header>
    <section>
        <header>
            <h2>Cities</h2>
            <p>Join us in these cities in 2010.</p>
        </header>
        <h3>Seattle</h3>
        <p>Follow the yellow brick road.</p>
        <h3>Boston</h3>
        <p>That's Beantown to its friends.</p>
        <h3>Minneapolis</h3>
        <p>It's so <em>nice</em>.</p>
    </section>
    <small>Accommodation not provided.</small>
<section>
```

```
<section>
    <header>
        <h1>An Event Apart</h1>
    </header>
    <section>
        <header>
            <h2>Cities</h2>
            <p>Join us in these cities in 2010.</p>
        </header>
        <section>
            <header>
                <h3>Seattle</h3>
            </header>
            <p>Follow the yellow brick road.</p>
        </section>
        <section>
            <header>
                <h3>Boston</h3>
            </header>
            <p>That's Beantown to its friends.</p>
        </section>
        <section>
            <header>
                <h3>Minneapolis</h3>
            </header>
            <p>It's so <em>nice</em>.</p>
        </section>
    </section>
    <small>Accommodation not provided.</small>
</section>
```

Document Object Model (DOM):

Defines the logical structure of nodes (elements) and the way a document is accessed and manipulated.

That gives us this outline:

An Event Apart
- Cities
- - Seattle
- - Boston
- - Minneapolis

Accomodations

Element

An element comprises the opening tag *and* the closing tag *and* any content that lies between them.

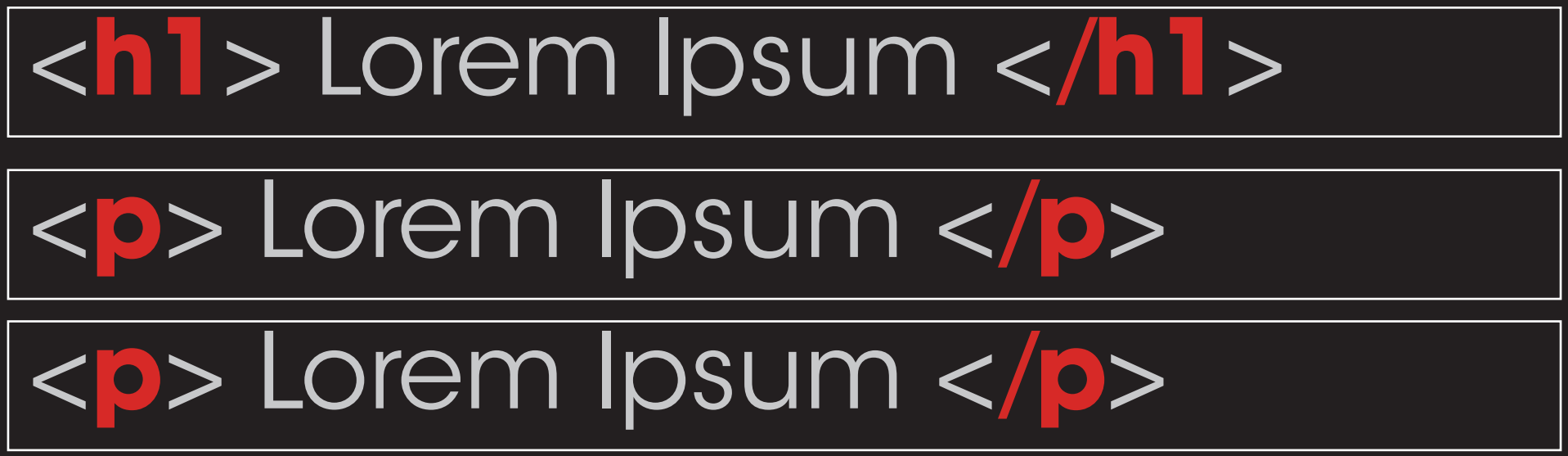
Empty Element

An empty element has no content and can be closed in the opening tag.

<meta />

Block Element:

Always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available.



Inline Element:

Does **not** start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

Special Characters:

HTML Entities.

Referred to as ‘escape your code’ or ‘encoding or your code’.

& - ampersand

&


EXCLAMATION MARK
TWO (2) HYPHENS
<!--HTML COMMENT-->
LEFT-ANGLE BRACKET
(LESS-THAN SIGN)
RIGHT-ANGLE BRACKET
(MORE-THAN SIGN)

CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS):

A style sheet language used for describing the look and formatting of a document written in a markup language.

```
p {
    font-family: “Times New Roman”;
    font-size: 20px;
}
```

RULE

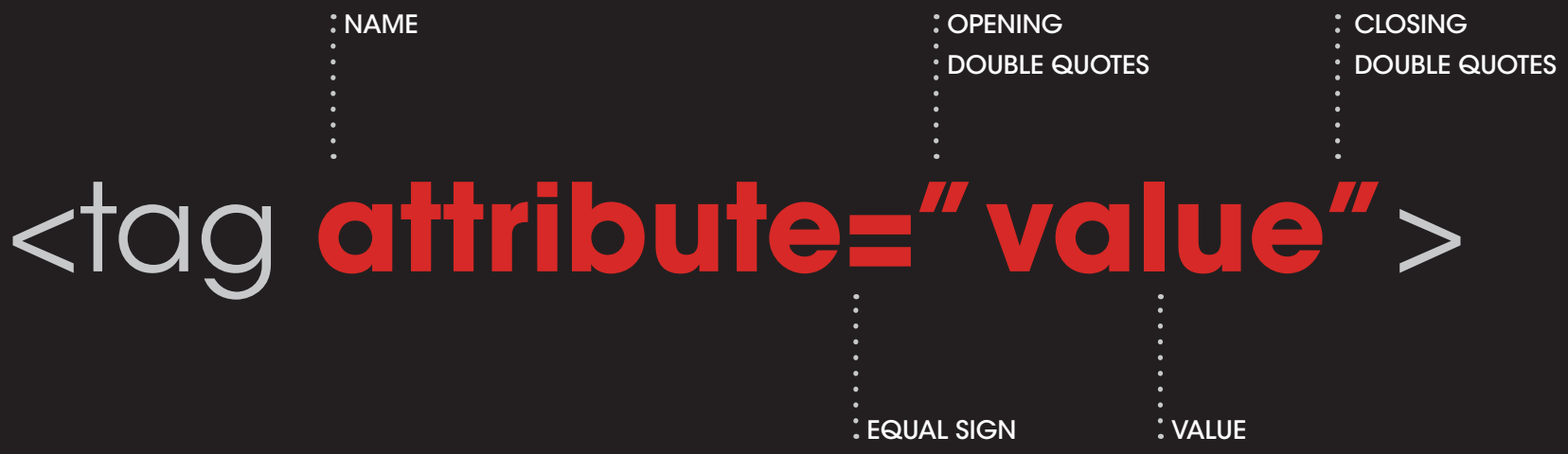
Inline Style:

Style attribute is used in the opening tag of an element to apply CSS.

<p **style="font-size:12px;"**>

Attribute:

Provide additional information about HTML elements.



Internal Style:

CSS is enclosed in style tags in the head of the document..

```
<head>
    <style>
    p {
        font-size:12px;
    }
    </style>
</head>
```

```
p {
    font-family: “Times New Roman”;
    font-size: 20px;
}
```

RULE

SELECTOR

OPENING CURLY BRACKET

```
p {
    font-family: “Times New Roman“;
    font-size: 20px;
}
```

CLOSING CURLY BRACKET


COLON
SEMI-COLON
OPENING DOUBLE QUOTES
CLOSING DOUBLE QUOTES
PROPERY
VALUE
p {
font-family: “Times New Roman”;
}
DECLARATION

DECLARTION BLOCK

```
p {
    font-family: “Times New Roman”;
    font-size: 20px;
}
```


ASTERISK
/*CSS COMMENT*/
FORWARD SLASH