HTML = NOUNS
CSS = ADJECTIVES
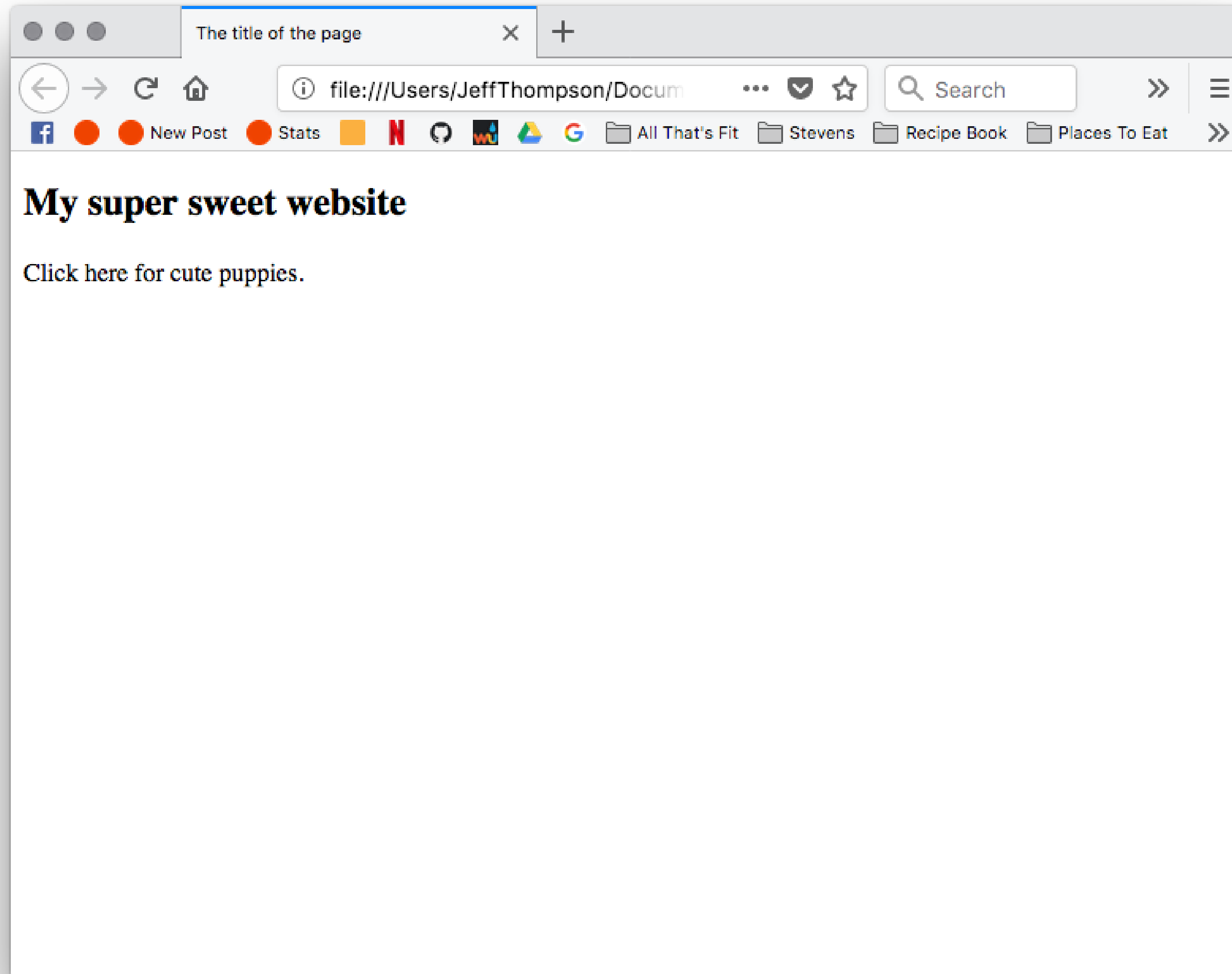
HTML

Hypertext Markup Language
Human-readable format based on XML

Describes the *things* on a page
- **The page itself, paragraphs, images, sections, links, etc**

Things can be nested inside each other
- **A page contains paragraphs**
- **Paragraphs contain links**

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My super sweet website

Click here for cute puppies.

page

section

headline

paragraph

link

```html
<html>
<head>
    <title>The title of the page</title>
</head>

<body>
    <section>
        <h1>My super sweet website</h1>
        <p>Click here for <a>cute
        puppies</a>.</p>
    </section>
</body>
</html>
```

everything is in the <html> tag
<head> is metadata about the page
...like the title
note that content is enclosed in tags

<body> is the stuff that we see
a section of content inside the body...
...which includes headlines
...and paragraphs
...which contain links

everything gets a closing tag

CSS

Cascading Style Sheets

Defines how things (HTML tags) look
- **Font size, background color, position, etc**

Can address things three different ways
- **All tags of the same kind (paragraphs, links)**
- **A tag with a unique ID**
- **All tags marked with the same "class" name**

```html
<html>
<head>
    <title>The title of the page</title>
</head>

<body>
    <section>
        <h1 id="mainTitle">My super
        sweet website</h1>
        <p class="puppyInfo">Click here
         for <a>cute puppies</a>.</p>
    </section>
</body>
</html>
```
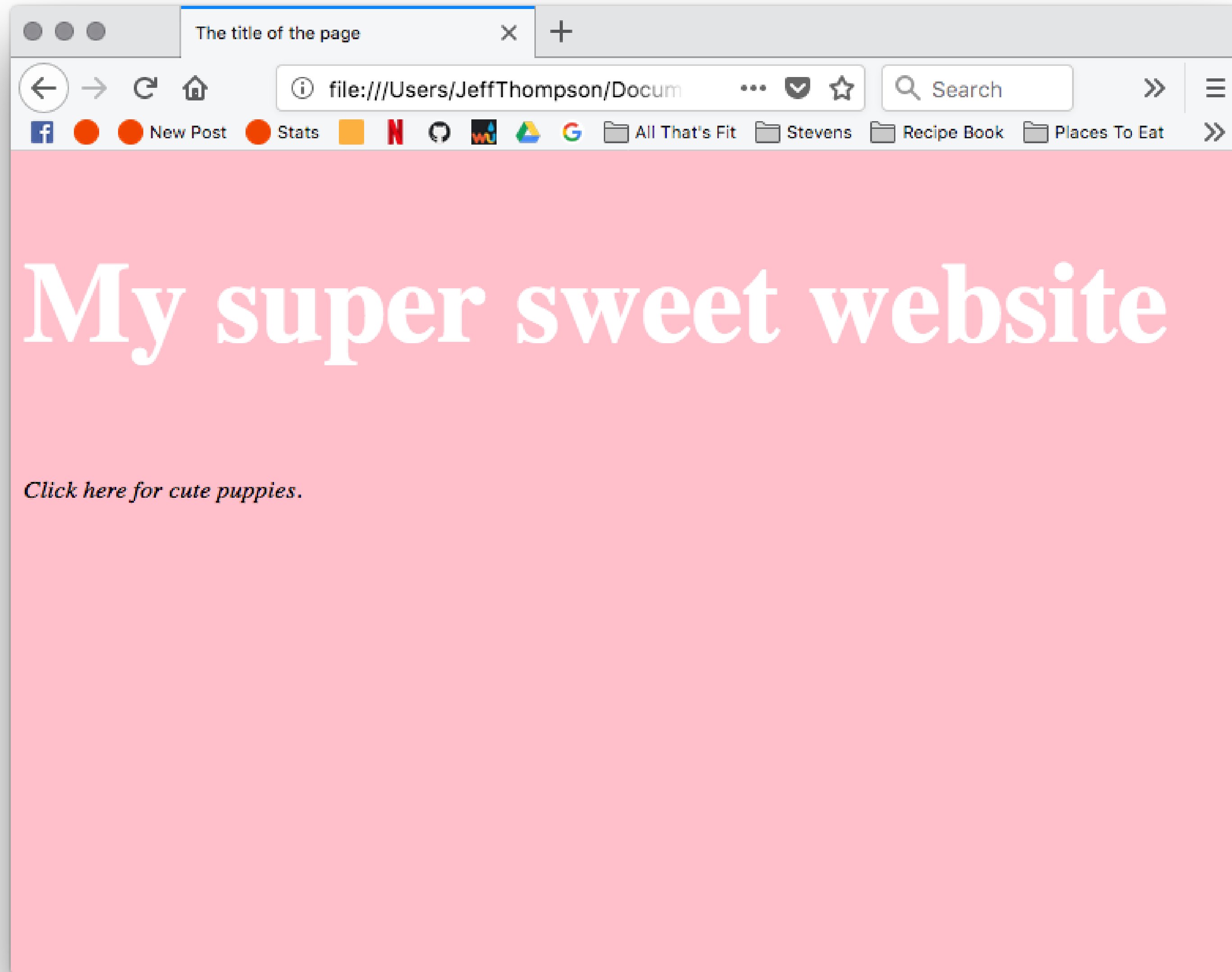
```css
/* things applied to the entire page */
body {
    background-color: pink;
}

/* one item designated with an ID */
#mainTitle {
    font-size: 72px;
    color: white;
}

/* multiple items sharing the same class */
.puppyInfo {
    font-style: italic;
}
```

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DOM

Document Object Model

Refers to all the things (HTML tags) in the page
- Since HTML is nested, objects have "parents" and "children"
- (We'll see later how to search for things in the DOM)

Can be accessed by CSS
...or programmatically by Javascript!

JAVASCRIPT
(not related to the Java language*)

Developed in the early 1990s
94.5% of the 10-million most popular sites use JS

A client-side scripting language
- Code runs on your machine, not a server
- Cannot write or change files (for security reasons)

* Ok, they are slightly related. Java was the inspiration for some of the syntax, but Javascript is also inspired by languages like Scheme.