**Step 1**

We've provided a basic HTML boilerplate for you.

Create an h1 element within your body element and give it the text Nutrition Facts.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

  <meta charset="UTF-8">

  <title>Nutrition Label</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Nutrition Facts</h1>

</body>

</html>

# Step 2

Below your h1 element, add a p element with the text 8 servings per container.

<p>8 servings per container</p.>

# Step 3

Add a second p element with the text Serving size 2/3 cup (55g).

<p>8 servings per container</p.>

# Step 4

Within your head element, add a link element with the rel attribute set to stylesheet and the href attribute set to https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Open+Sans:400,700,800.

This will import the Open Sans font family, with the font weight values 400, 700, and 800.

Also add a link element to link your styles.css file.

<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Open+Sans:400,700,800"/>

  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css"/>

# Step 5

Create a body selector and give it a font-family set to Open Sans with a fallback of sans-serif.

Remember that fonts with spaces in the name must be wrapped in quotes for CSS.

body{

  font-family:Open Sans;

}

body{

  font-family:"Open Sans",sans-serif;

}

# Step 6

The font is a bit small. Create an html selector and set the font to have a size of 16px.

html{

  font-size:16px;

}

# Step 7

Wrap your h1 and p elements in a div element. Give that div a class attribute set to label.

 <div class="label">

  <h1>Nutrition Facts</h1>

  <p>8 servings per container</p>

  <p>Serving size 2/3 cup (55g)</p>

  </div>

# Step 8

Borders can be used to group and prioritize content.

Create a .label selector and give it a border set to 2px solid black.

.label{

  border:2px solid black;

}

# Step 9

Good use of white space can bring focus to the important elements of your page, and help guide your user's eyes through your text.

Give your .label selector a width property set to 270px.

.label {

  border: 2px solid black;

  width:270px;

}

# Step 10

Give your .label selector a margin property set to 20px auto, and a padding property set to 0 7px.

  margin:20px auto;

  padding:0 7px;

# Step 11

If you inspect your .label element with your browser's developer tools, you may notice that it's actually 288 pixels wide instead of 270. This is because, by default, the browser includes the border and padding when determining an element's size.

To solve this, reset the box model by creating a \* selector and giving it a box-sizing property of border-box

\*{

  box-sizing:border-box;

}

# Step 12

Remember that the use of h1, h2, and similar tags determine the semantic structure of your HTML. However, you can adjust the CSS of these elements to control the visual flow and hierarchy.

Create an h1 rule and set the font-weight property to 800. This will make your h1 text bold

h1{

  font-weight:800;

}

# Step 13

Give your h1 selector a text-align property of center.

text-align:center;

# Step 14

Fine-tune the placement of your h1 by giving it a top and bottom margin of -4px and a left and right margin of 0.

 margin:-4px 0;

# Step 15

Create a p selector and remove all margins

p{

  margin:0;

}

# Step 16

Lines can help separate and group important content, especially when space is limited.

Create a div element below your h1 element, and give it a class attribute set to divider.

 <div class="divider"> </div>

 <div class="label">

    <h1>Nutrition Facts</h1>

    <div class="divider"> </div>

    <p>8 servings per container</p>

    <p>Serving size 2/3 cup (55g)</p>

  </div>

  </body>

# Step 17

Create a selector for your new .divider and set the border-bottom property to 1px solid #888989. Also give it a top and bottom margin of 2px. It should not have any left or right margin.

.divider{

  border-bottom:1px solid #888989;

}

.divider{

  margin:2px 0;

  border-bottom:1px solid #888989;

}

# Step 18

The letter-spacing property can be used to adjust the space between each character of text in an element.

Give your h1 selector a letter-spacing property set to 0.15px to space them out a bit more.

letter-spacing:0.15px;

\* {

  box-sizing: border-box;

}

html {

  font-size: 16px;

}

body {

  font-family: 'Open Sans', sans-serif;

}

.label {

  border: 2px solid black;

  width: 270px;

  margin: 20px auto;

  padding: 0 7px;

}

h1 {

  font-weight: 800;

  text-align: center;

  margin: -4px 0;

  letter-spacing:0.15px;

}

p {

  margin: 0;

}

.divider {

  border-bottom: 1px solid #888989;

  margin: 2px 0;

}

# Step 19

Nutrition labels have a lot of bold text to draw attention to important information. Rather than targeting each element that needs to be bold, it is more efficient to use a class to apply the bold styling to every element.

Give your second p element a class attribute set to bold.

    <p class="bold">Serving size 2/3 cup (55g)</p>

# Step 20

Your new class does not have any styling yet. Create a .bold selector and give it a font-weight property set to 800 to make the text bold.

Go ahead and remove the font-weight property from your h1 selector as well.

.bold{

  font-weight:800;

}

# Step 21

Give your h1 element a class attribute set to bold. This will make the text bold again.

<h1 class="bold">Nutrition Facts</h1>

# Step 22

Horizontal spacing between equally important elements can increase the readability of your text.

Wrap the text 2/3 cup (55g) in a span element.

<span>2/3 cup (55g) </span>

 <div class="label">

    <h1 class="bold">Nutrition Facts</h1>

    <div class="divider"></div>

    <p>8 servings per container</p>

    <p class="bold">Serving size 2/3 cup (55g)</p>

    <span>2/3 cup (55g) </span>

  </div>

# Step 23

Now we can add the horizontal spacing using flex. In your p selector, add a display property set to flex and a justify-content property set to space-between.

<p class="bold">Serving size <span>2/3 cup (55g)</span></p>

Span is child

For spacing we use display:flkexbox

P is parent class in this case

p {

  margin: 0;

  display:flex;

  justify-content:space-between;

}

# Step 24

Wrap everything within the .label element in a new header element.

 <div class="label">

    <header>

    <h1 class="bold">Nutrition Facts</h1>

    <div class="divider"></div>

    <p>8 servings per container</p>

    <p class="bold">Serving size <span>2/3 cup (55g)</span></p>

    </header>

  </div>

We madde a header and wrap all the text

# Step 25

Now update your h1 selector to be header h1 to specifically target your h1 element within your new header.

header h1 {

  text-align: center;

  margin: -4px 0;

  letter-spacing: 0.15px

}

# Step 26

Create a new div element below your header element, and give it a class attribute set to divider large.

<div class="divider large>

  </div>

<div class="divider large"> </div>

.large{

  height:10px;

}

.large ,.medium{

  background-color:black;

}

large, .medium {

  background-color: black;

}

.large, .medium {

# Step 28

You may notice there is still a small border at the bottom of your .large element. To reset this, give your .large, .medium selector a border property set to 0.

Note: the medium(medium) class will be utilized later for the thinner bars of the nutrition label.

 border:0;

  background-color: black;

}

# Step 29

Create a new div below your .large element and give it a class attribute set to calories-info.

<div class="calories-info">

  </div>

# Step 30

Within your .calories-info element, create a div element. Give that div element a class attribute set to left-container. Within the newly created div element, create a h2 element with the text Amount per serving. Give the h2 element a class attribute set to bold small-text.

<div class="calories-info">

 <div class="left-container">

   <h2 class="bold small-text">

    </div>

    </div>

 <div class="left-container">

   <h2 class="bold small-text">Amount per serving</h2>

# Step 31

The rem unit stands for root em, and is relative to the font size of the html element.

Create a .small-text selector and set the font-size to 0.85rem, which would calculate to roughly 13.6px (remember that you set your html to have a font-size of 16px).

.small-text{

  font-size:0.85rem;

}

# Step 32

Create a .calories-info h2 selector and remove all margins.

.calories-info h2{

  margin:0;

}

# Step 33

Below your .small-text element, create a new p element with the text Calories. Also below the .left-container element, create a new span element with the text 230.

<div class="calories-info">

      <div class="left-container">

        <h2 class="bold small-text">Amount per serving</h2>

        <p>Calories</p>

      </div>

      <span>230</span>

    </div>

# Step 34

Create a new .calories-info selector and give it a display property set to flex. Also give it a justify-content property set to space-between and align-items property set to flex-end.

.calories-info{

  display:flex;

  justify-content:space-between;

  align-items:flex-end;

}

# Step 35

Create a new .left-container p selector setting the top and bottom margin to -5px, and the left and right margin to -2px. Also set the font-size to 2em and font-weight to 700.

.left-container p{

margin:0 -5px;

font-size:2em;

font-weight:700;

}

# Step 36

Create a .calories-info span selector, set its font-size to 2.4em and font-weight to 700.

.calories-info span{

  font-size:2.4em;

  font-weight:700;

  }

# Step 37

Typography is often more art than science. You may have to tweak things like alignment until it looks correct.

Give your .calories-info span selector a margin set to -7px -2px. This will shift your 230 text into place.

Margin :-7px -2px;

# Step 38

Below your .calories-info element, add a div with the class attribute set to divider medium.

<div class="divider medium">

  </div>

# Step 39

Create an .medium selector and give it a height property of 5px.

.medium{

  height:5px;

}

# Step 40

Create a new div element below your .medium element. Give it a class attribute set to daily-value small-text. Within this new div, add a p element with the text % Daily Value \*, and set the class attribute to bold right.

<div class"daily-value small-text"> </div>

<div class="daily-value small-text">

  <p class="bold right">% Daily Value \*</p>

</div>

# Step 41

The text \* Daily Value % should be aligned to the right. Create a .right selector and use the justify-content property to do it.

.right{

  justify-content:right;

}

.right{

  justify-content:flex-end;

}

# Step 42

Use your existing .divider element as an example to add a new divider after the p element.

 <div class="daily-value small-text">

      <p class="bold right">% Daily Value \*</p>

      <div class="divider"></div>

    </div>

# Step 43

After your last .divider element, create a p element and give it the text Total Fat 8g 10%. Wrap the text Total Fat in a span element with the class of bold. Wrap the text 10% in another span element with the class of bold. Finally, nest the Total Fat span element and the text 8g in an additional span element for alignment.

# Step 44

Below your element with the Total Fat text, create a new p element with the text Saturated Fat 1g 5%. Wrap the 5% in a span with the class attribute set to bold. In this case this is enough to align the percentage to 5%.

  <div class="daily-value small-text">

      <p class="bold right">% Daily Value \*</p>

      <div class="divider"></div>

      <p><span><span class="bold">Total Fat</span> 8g</span> <span class="bold">10%</span></p>

      <p>Saturated Fat 1g <span class="bold">5%</span></span>

    </div>

# Step 46

Create a new .indent selector and give it a margin-left property set to 1em.

.indent{

  margin-left:1em;

}

# Step 47

Create a .daily-value p selector to target all of your p elements in the daily-value section. Give this new selector a border-bottom set to 1px solid #888989.

.daily-value p{

  border-bottom:1px solid #888989;

}

# Step 48

The bottom borders under your % Daily Value \* and Saturated Fat 1g 5% elements do not extend the full width of the label. Add no-divider to the class for these two elements.

**Step 49**

The :not pseudo-selector can be used to select all elements that do not match the given CSS rule.

div:not(#example) {

color: red;

}

The above selects all div elements without an id of example.

Modify your .daily-value p selector to exclude the .no-divider elements.

.daily-value p:not(.no-divider){

  border-bottom: 1px solid #888989;

}

# Step 50

Now you will have to add separate dividers below your .no-divider elements.

Your first .no-divider element has a .divider after it. Create another .divider after your second .no-divider element.

  <div class="daily-value small-text">

      <p class="bold right no-divider">% Daily Value \*</p>ss

      <div class="divider"></div>

      <div class="divider"></div>

      <p><span><span class="bold">Total Fat</span> 8g</span> <span class="bold">10%</span></p>

      <p class="indent no-divider">Saturated Fat 1g <span class="bold">5%</span></p>

      <div class="divider"></div>

    </div>

# Step 51

After your last .divider, create another p element with the text Trans Fat 0g. Italicize the word Trans by wrapping it in an i element. Give the new p element the class attribute set to indent no-divider. Wrap Trans Fat 0g in a span element for alignment.

 <p class="indent no-divider"><span><i>Trans</i> Fat 0g</span></p>

# Step 53

After your last .divider, create a new p element with the text Cholesterol 0mg 0%. Wrap the text Cholesterol in a span element, and give that span element the class of bold. Wrap the text 0% in another span element, with the class of bold. Finally, nest the Cholesterol span element and the text 0mg in an additional span element for alignment.

<p><span><span class="bold">Cholesterol</span> 0mg</span> <span class="bold">0%</span></p>

# Step 54

Below your last p element, create another p element with the text Sodium 160mg 7%. Wrap the text Sodium in a span element with a class attribute set to bold. Wrap the 7% text in another span element with the class set to bold. Also add an additional span element around Sodium 160mg for aligning it correctly.

# Step 56

Below your last p element, add another p element with the text Dietary Fiber 4g. Give the p element the class necessary to indent it and remove the dividing border. Then create a divider below that p element.

# Step 57

Create another p element after your last .divider, and give it the text Total Sugars 12g. Assign that p element the class values necessary to indent it and remove the bottom border. Then create another .divider below your new p element.

<div class="daily-value small-text">

      <p class="bold right no-divider">% Daily Value \*</p>

      <div class="divider"></div>

      <p><span><span class="bold">Total Fat</span> 8g</span> <span class="bold">10%</span></p>

      <p class="indent no-divider">Saturated Fat 1g <span class="bold">5%</span></p>

      <div class="divider"></div>

      <p class="indent no-divider"><span><i>Trans</i> Fat 0g</span></p>

      <div class="divider"></div>

      <p><span><span class="bold">Cholesterol</span> 0mg</span> <span class="bold">0%</span></p>

      <p><span><span class="bold">Sodium</span> 160mg</span> <span class="bold">7%</span></p>

      <p><span><span class="bold">Total Carbohydrate</span> 37g</span> <span class="bold">13%</span></p>

      <p class="indent no-divider">Dietary Fiber 4g</p>

      <div class="divider"></div>

       <p class="indent no-divider"> Total Sugars 12g</p>

      <div class="divider"></div>

    </div>

# Step 59

Create a .double-indent selector and give it a left margin of 2em.

<div class="divider double-indent "></div>

# Step 59

Create a .double-indent selector and give it a left margin of 2em.

.double-indent{

  margin-left:2em;

}

# Step 60

Below your .double-indent element, add a new p element with the text Includes 10g Added Sugars 20%. Your new p element should also be double indented, and have no bottom border. Use a span to make the 20% bold and right aligned.

Then create another divider after that p element.

# Step 61

After your last divider, create another p element with the text Protein 3g. Use the necessary classes to remove the bottom border, and a span to make the Protein bold.

Following this element, create a large divider.

<p class="no-divider"><span class="bold">Protein</span> 3g</p>

      <div class="divider large"></div>

      <p>Vitamin D 2mcg <span>10%</span></p>

      <p>Calcium 260mg <span>20%</span></p>

      <p>Iron 8mg <span>45%</span></p>

# Step 64

Create the final p element for your .daily-value section. Give it the text Potassium 235mg 6%. Align the 6% text to the right, and remove the bottom border of the p element.

# Step 65

Add a medium divider after your .daily-value element. Below that new divider, create a p element with the class attribute set to note.

Give the p element the following text:

\* The % Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.

# Step 66

Create a .note selector, and set the size of the font to 0.6rem. Also set the top and bottom margins to 5px, removing the left and right margins.

.note {

  font-size: 0.6rem;

  margin: 5px 0;

}

# Step 67

Give the .note selector a left and right padding of 8px, removing the top and bottom padding. Also set the text-indent property to -8px.

With these last changes, your nutrition label is complete!

.note {

  font-size: 0.6rem;

  margin: 5px 0;

  padding:0 8px;

  text-indent:-8px;

}

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

  <meta charset="UTF-8">

  <title>Nutrition Label</title>

  <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Open+Sans:400,700,800" rel="stylesheet">

  <link href="./styles.css" rel="stylesheet">

</head>

<body>

  <div class="label">

    <header>

      <h1 class="bold">Nutrition Facts</h1>

      <div class="divider"></div>

      <p>8 servings per container</p>

      <p class="bold">Serving size <span>2/3 cup (55g)</span></p>

    </header>

    <div class="divider large"></div>

    <div class="calories-info">

      <div class="left-container">

        <h2 class="bold small-text">Amount per serving</h2>

        <p>Calories</p>

      </div>

      <span>230</span>

    </div>

    <div class="divider medium"></div>

    <div class="daily-value small-text">

      <p class="bold right no-divider">% Daily Value \*</p>

      <div class="divider"></div>

      <p><span><span class="bold">Total Fat</span> 8g</span> <span class="bold">10%</span></p>

      <p class="indent no-divider">Saturated Fat 1g <span class="bold">5%</span></p>

      <div class="divider"></div>

      <p class="indent no-divider"><span><i>Trans</i> Fat 0g</span></p>

      <div class="divider"></div>

      <p><span><span class="bold">Cholesterol</span> 0mg</span> <span class="bold">0%</span></p>

      <p><span><span class="bold">Sodium</span> 160mg</span> <span class="bold">7%</span></p>

      <p><span><span class="bold">Total Carbohydrate</span> 37g</span> <span class="bold">13%</span></p>

      <p class="indent no-divider">Dietary Fiber 4g</p>

      <div class="divider"></div>

      <p class="indent no-divider">Total Sugars 12g</p>

      <div class="divider double-indent"></div>

      <p class="double-indent no-divider">Includes 10g Added Sugars <span class="bold">20%</span>

      <div class="divider"></div>

      <p class="no-divider"><span class="bold">Protein</span> 3g</p>

      <div class="divider large"></div>

      <p>Vitamin D 2mcg <span>10%</span></p>

      <p>Calcium 260mg <span>20%</span></p>

      <p>Iron 8mg <span>45%</span></p>

      <p class="no-divider">Potassium 235mg <span>6%</span></p>

    </div>

    <div class="divider medium"></div>

    <p class="note">\* The % Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily

      diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.</p>

  </div>

</body>

</html>

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

CSS

\* {

  box-sizing: border-box;

}

html {

  font-size: 16px;

}

body {

  font-family: 'Open Sans', sans-serif;

}

.label {

  border: 2px solid black;

  width: 270px;

  margin: 20px auto;

  padding: 0 7px;

}

header h1 {

  text-align: center;

  margin: -4px 0;

  letter-spacing: 0.15px

}

p {

  margin: 0;

  display: flex;

  justify-content: space-between;

}

.divider {

  border-bottom: 1px solid #888989;

  margin: 2px 0;

}

.bold {

  font-weight: 800;

}

.large {

  height: 10px;

}

.large, .medium {

  background-color: black;

  border: 0;

}

.medium {

  height: 5px;

}

.small-text {

  font-size: 0.85rem;

}

.calories-info {

  display: flex;

  justify-content: space-between;

  align-items: flex-end;

}

.calories-info h2 {

  margin: 0;

}

.left-container p {

  margin: -5px -2px;

  font-size: 2em;

  font-weight: 700;

}

.calories-info span {

  margin: -7px -2px;

  font-size: 2.4em;

  font-weight: 700;

}

.right {

  justify-content: flex-end;

}

.indent {

  margin-left: 1em;

}

.double-indent {

  margin-left: 2em;

}

.daily-value p:not(.no-divider) {

  border-bottom: 1px solid #888989;

}

.note {

  font-size: 0.6rem;

  margin: 5px 0;

}