Girl Develop It
don't be shy. develop it.

Intro to HTML & CSS Vocabulary:

HTML

HyperText Markup Language

Element

An individual component of HTML

Tag

Marks the beginning & end of an element

Containing Element

An element that can contain other elements or content

Self-containing Element

An element that cannot contain anything else

Attribute

Provides additional information about the HTML element

<!doctype>

The first thing on an HTML page is the doctype, which tells the browser which version of the markup language the page is using.

<html>

After <doctype>, the page content must be contained between <html> tags.

<head>

The head contains the title of the page & meta information about the page

<body>

The body contains the actual content of the page.

Nesting

Nesting is what happens when you put other containing tags inside other containing tags.

<p>

Paragraphs allow you to format your content in a readable fashion.

Heading

Heading number indicates hierarchy, not size. Think: Outlines from high school papers

Link

The <a> tag surrounds text or images to turn them into links

Link Target

Link opens in a new window/tab with target="_blank"

E-mail Link

Link opens mail program by inserting mailto: directly before the email address.

Formatted Text

Make text bold or italic using <strong> or <em>

Relative Path

Relative paths change depending upon the page the link is on.

Absolute Path

Absolute paths refer to a specific location of a file, including the domain.

Self-containing element that holds images. Has a required 'alt' attribute.

Inserts a line break into a line of text.

Unordered List

Creates a list with bullets.

Ordered List

Creates a list with numbers or letters

List Item

Individual item inside of an ordered or unordered list.

CSS

Cascading Style Sheets
CSS is a "style sheet language" that lets you style the elements on your page.

CSS Rule

A block of CSS code is a rule.
The rule starts with a selector.
It has sets of properties and values.

ID

Only applies to one element on an HTML page.

Class

Applies to many elements on an HTML page.

Declaration

Made up of a property and value. A rule can

have multiple declarations.

Color

The color property changes the color of the

text.

Background-color

The background-color property changes the color of the background.

Font-family

The font-family property defines which font is used.

Font-size

The font-size property specifies the size of the font.

Measurement: px

Measurement used for font size, width, height, and border width. 1 pixel is equal to 1 dot on a computer screen.

Measurement: em (fonts)

Ems allow you to change the size of text relative to the text in it's parent element.

Measurement: em (box sizing)

When using ems with box sizing, the width or height of the box is relative to the size of the text within it.

Measurement: % (fonts)

The default font size for browsers is 16px, so using a percentage for font sizing is related to 16px. 200% would equal 32px.

Measurement: % (box sizing)

The size of the box (div) is relative to the height or width of the browser window.

Inline CSS

Using the HTML attribute to add styles to the HTML element.

Embedded CSS

Inside <head> element.
Uses <style> tag.
Can only be used in one html file

Linked CSS

Linked in the head of the document using the <link> element. Shared resource for several pages.

<div>

Block level element that is used to group other elements together to style them with CSS

<span>

Inline element used to style a section of text where no other suitable element will work.

width

Sets the width of an element with CSS.

Used to contain other inline elements.

height

Sets the height of an element with CSS.

Box Model

The padding, border, and margin of a div.

Padding

The amount of space between the content and the border of the box. Adds to the width and height of a box.

Margin

The distance between boxes. Adds to the width and height of a box.

Border

The line around a box. Adds to the width and height of a box.

Static Positioning

The normal flow of content, where every block level element is stacked atop another and inline elements appear next to each other.

Relative Positioning

Moves an element from the normal flow and shifts it top, left, right or bottom of where it was originally placed.

Absolute Positioning

Positions the element in relation to its containing element. It is taken out of the normal flow and does not affect the position of elements around it.

z-index

When you move any element out of the normal flow, they can overlap. Using z-index controls which box appears on top.

Float

Floating takes it out of the normal flow and positions it to the far left or far right of it's containing box. Floating an element makes it block level and other elements wrap around it.

Clear

Allows you to say that no element (within the containing box) shall touch the left or right sites of the box.