# 1. Overview of HTML and CSS

Hyper Text Markup Language – static language that describes structure and semantic meaning of web content. Every HTML page has the same basic structure:

* Doctype declaration
* Html section
  + Header
  + Body

## Gathering user input by using forms in HTML

<form> element

Action attribute defines how data is sent to the use:

* GET
* POST
* Accept-charset attribute – identifies character encoding
* Enctype attribute – MIME-type when encoding form data when post
* Target attribute – where action page displayed

### Form Controls

Text

Password

Hidden

Checkbox

Radio

Reset

Submit

Image – image for use as submit button

Button

File

<textarea>

<select> - drop-down list

<button>

### Form Layout elements

<fieldset> <legend>

<label>

# Overview of CSS

Selector {

property: value;

}

e.g.

section > h2

returns any h2 elements nested immediately under a section element

section + h2

returns any h2 elements immediately following and sharing the same parent element as a section element

section ~ h2

returns any h2 elements following and sharing the same parent element as a section element

### Cascading rules

**Importance** – you can ensure a certain property is always applied by appending the rule with !important

**Specifity** – styles with lease specific selector are applied first etc until most specific applied

**Source order** – applied in order in stylesheet