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<dt>tab1(Definiton term</dt>

<dd> Description(Definiton Description></dd>

1. Padding is the spacing between a box's content and the borders of the box.
2. Padding can be set equally on all sides of the content, or can be set specifically for certain sides of the content only.
3. Margin is the spacing directly outside of a box's borders.
4. Margins can be set equally on all sides of a box, or can be set specifically for certain sides of the box only.
5. The display changes the default behavior of HTML elements.
6. The visibility property hides an element, but does not remove the amount of space the element takes up on the page. If you want to hide that element and remove the empty space, use the display property instead.
7. In the default box model, box dimensions are affected by border thickness and padding.
8. The box-sizing property controls the box model used by the browser.
9. The default value of the box-sizingproperty is content-box.
10. The value for the new box model isborder-box.
11. The border-box model is not affected by border thickness or padding.
12. The position property allows you to specify the position of an element in three different ways.
13. When set to relative, an element's position is relative to its default position on the page.
14. When set to absolute, an element's position can be pinned to any part of the web page, but the element will still move out of view the page is scrolled.
15. When set to fixed, an element's position can be pinned to any part of the web page. The element will remain in view no matter what.
16. The z-index of an element specifies how far back or how far forward an element appears should appear on the page.
17. The float property can move elements as far left or as far right as possible on a web page.
18. You can clear an element's left or right side (or both) using the clear property.

You can control how a background image *repeats*with the background-repeat property. This property can take one of four values:

1. repeat - the default value — the image will repeat horizontally and vertically.
2. repeat-x - the background image will be repeated only along the x-axis (horizontally).
3. repeat-y - the background image will be repeated only along the y-axis (vertically).
4. no-repeat - the background image will not be repeated at all and will appear only once.

This exercise will focus on two of the most common values of the background-sizeproperty:

1. cover - expands the image as large as possible to cover the full width or height of a container. If the dimensions of the container (say, a div) are larger than the dimensions of the image, the image will become distorted. This value is best for images that don't communicate important content to the user, like background images.
2. contain - expands the image as large as possible, but the image will be [letterboxed](https://www.codecademy.com/courses/learn-html-css/lessons/adding-images/exercises/background-size?action=lesson_resume), which means it won't cover the full width or height of a container.

The background-attachment property can take one of two values:

1. scroll - this value allows the image to move up and down as a user scrolls on the web page (this is the default value).
2. fixed - this value pins the image's position on the page.

A wide variety of different background styles are used across many modern websites today. Some sites use large images in their layout, while others use creative [color gradients](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color_gradient) as their background.

The background-image property you learned about earlier allows you to do more than simply set the background image of an element. It also lets you use color gradients in your web page.

Gradients are planned to be a part of the newest revision of CSS, CSS3. Due to the many browsers available, there is no standard way of defining a gradient using CSS (different browsers require different syntax). In this exercise, we'll look at one value supported on a couple of major browsers.

The background-image property can be set to the following value:

1. -webkit-linear-gradient() - this value accepts two arguments: the two colors the linear gradient will transition to and from. The colors are usually specified as hex color codes.
2. div.header { height: 400px; width: 400px; background-image: -webkit-linear-gradient(#666CCC, #BC1324); }