Notes

**Unit 3.2.1**

HTML, CSS, JS work together to create a webpage

Forms collect user input: range slider, buttons, color pickers, email, name, address.

**Unit 3.2.2**

Curriculum Virtae: latin for course of life (comprehensive resume)

**Unit 3.2.3**

<p> cannot contain another <p> inside it.

**Unit 3.2.4**

HTML forms the content structure of a webpage (text, pictures, links)  
HTML consists of predefined content (elements) that add meaning  
Boilerplate is a template

**Unit 3.2.6**

Boilerplate: Tags that are always required in order for HTML code to be valid in a browser.

Examples of boilerplate:   
**html** (wraps around entire page)  
**head** (info about page, isn’t part of visual content)  
**title** (title of page; goes inside of head)  
**body** (wraps around visual content of page)  
**declaration** <!doctype html>

Nesting: Elements within elements (title inside a head; heading inside a body)

**Unit 3.2.9**

**Headings** <h1> to <h6> (largest to smallest)  
Sizing is not the reason for different headings. Importance to the webpage is the reason.

**Unit 3.2.17**

**<b> and <i> vs <strong> and <em>**  
<b> and <em> are used to bring attention to something (keywords in summary, product names in review, or other spans of text *not including any special importance.*<strong> and <em> are things that have special importance or are significant

**Unit 3.2.21**

Links: there are 2 different types (link to another part of current webpage (internal) and link to another webpage (external)

**Attributes** reference where a link takes you

**Unit 3.2.24**

**Alternate Attributes:** holds text description of an image; *not mandatory but incredibly useful.*   
No description is needed in alt if the image is not important (color gradient, etc.).

**Unit 3.2.26**

**Entities:** code to include symbols in html