* When we use float with an element, its child elements float to direction specified, which results in changing height of the parent element. Due to this change, the background-color property becomes inapplicable. To rectify this we can add overflow property to the parent element. Example: overflow: auto;
* Block elements take the full width available, always starts on a new line.
* An inline element does not start on a new line and it only takes up as much width as necessary
* The <div> element is a block-level and is often used as a container for other HTML elements
* The <span> element is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document
* The class name is case sensitive, HTML elements can belong to more than one class. To define multiple classes, separate the class names with a space, e.g. <div class="city main">
* You cannot have more than one element with the same id in an HTML document. The id name is case sensitive
* There can only be one single <base> element in a document
* To create a responsive website, add the following <meta> tag to all your web pages: <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
* Responsive Images: If the CSS width property is set to 100%, the image will be responsive and scale up and down**, the image can be scaled up to be larger than its original size**.
* If the max-width property is set to 100%, the image will scale down if it has to, but never scale up to be larger than its original size:
* **Responsive Text Size:** The text size can be set with a "vw" unit, which means the "viewport width". That way the text size will follow the size of the browser window.
* **Media Queries:** In addition to resize text and images, it is also common to use media queries in responsive web pages. With media queries you can define completely different styles for different browser sizes.
* **HTML FORM:** If the action attribute is omitted, the action is set to current page.