

declaration block	A container that consists of anything between, and including, the curly brackets used in the syntax of a rule.
feature query	Allows authors to condition rules based on whether particular property declarations are supported in CSS using the @supports at-rule.
hexadecimal	A numbering system used in computing that uses 16 as a base.
display property	Specifies the display behavior of an element, such as whether it is treated as a block or inline element and describes the layout used for its children.
clear	This property prevents an element from being laid out next to a float.
id	This attribute assigns a unique identifier to a single element.
inline element	An element that does not start on a new line and does not take up the full width of a page, only the space bounded by its opening and closing tag. It is usually used within other HTML elements. Examples include span, em, and img tags.
rule	Specifies how groups of styles should be applied to particular elements or groups of elements on a web page.
inheritance	The process where a child element receives the values of properties from its parent element.
property	Determines how an aspect of an element will be changed using CSS language. Common properties include color, margin, padding, and background.
at-rule	CSS statements that instruct CSS how to behave. They begin with an at sign, @, followed by an identifier.
font stack	A backup list of fonts that is used to direct a browser to choose among a list of fonts in the event a browser might not have a particular font.
LVFHA	The required order for pseudo-classes to function properly. The order is :link, :visited, :focus, :hover, and :active.
inherit keyword	The inherit keyword specifies that a property should inherit its value from its parent element. The inherit keyword can be used for any CSS property and on any HTML element.
inline style sheets	A CSS style that is written directly into the HTML tag.
selector	Selects the elements on an HTML page that are affected by the rule set. The selector consists of everything up to, but not including, the first left curly bracket.
specificity	The means by which browsers decide which CSS property values are the most relevant to an element and, therefore, which ones will be applied.
external style sheets	A style sheet whose rules are contained in a separate CSS file for ease of code reuse and to keep style code separate from content, or HTML, code.
element	HTML elements have a start tag and an end tag, with the content inserted in between.

embedded style sheets	This CSS style applies to an entire web document. Embedded styles are written within opening and closing style tags.
viewport	Another term for a browser window or another framed area on a display screen for viewing information.
block element	An element that always starts on a new line and takes up the full width of a page, from left to right. It can take up one line or multiple lines and has a line break before and after the element. Margins and padding can be added on all four sides of any block element. Some examples of block elements are div and p tags.
render	The process where a software program takes code instructions and converts it into something else, such as an image or stylized text, etc.
HTML tags	Define how a web browser will format and display content on a webpage. With the help of tags, a web browser can distinguish between HTML content and regular content.
Cascading Style Sheets	A style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language like HTML.
em	1) In HTML, this is a tag that renders text as emphasized text. 2) In CSS, this is a unit of measurement equal to the distance between baselines or the size of a font from the top of a font's cap height to the bottom of its lowest descender.
semantic HTML	HTML that introduces meaning to a web page rather than just presentation.
grouping selector	Selects all of the HTML elements that have the same style definitions, minimizing code. Group selectors use a comma to separate each selector.
rule set	A rule that consists of a selector followed by a declaration block.
declaration	Part of a style sheet rule that provides rendering instructions. It has two parts - a property and a value, separated by a colon.
div	This tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document. It is also used as a container for other HTML elements to style them with CSS or to perform tasks with JavaScript.
rem	A root em, or rem, bases font size on the size of the root, or HTML, element.
px	A pixel when used as a unit of measure.
pseudo-class	A selector that defines a special state of the selected element or elements.
statement	In CSS, rulesets and at-rules are called statements.
backward compatibility	The ability of later versions of a software program to operate with earlier versions of the same software.
class	An attribute used to classify multiple elements into conceptual groups.
HTML	Hypertext Markup Language is a standard Web protocol that allows web pages to be displayed on the Web.

responsive design	The use of CSS and HTML to resize, hide, shrink, enlarge, or move content so that it looks good on any device with any size screen.
value	Used to define a property, such as blue for a property color.