| element | HTML elements have a start tag and an end tag, with the content inserted in between. |
|---|---|
| Cascading Style Sheets | A style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language like HTML. |
| semantic HTML | HTML that introduces meaning to a web page rather than just presentation. |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| at-rule | CSS statements that instruct CSS how to behave. They begin with an at sign, @, followed by an identifier. |
| inheritance | The process where a child element receives the values of properties from its parent element. |
| hexadecimal | A numbering system used in computing that uses 16 as a base. |
| inline style sheets | A CSS style that is written directly into the HTML tag. |
| 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. |
| LVFHA | The required order for pseudo-classes to function properly. The order is :link, :visited, :focus, :hover, and :active. |
| rule set | A rule that consists of a selector followed by a declaration block. |
| 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. |
| rule | Specifies how groups of styles should be applied to particular elements or groups of elements on a web page. |
| 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. |
| clear | This property prevents an element from being laid out next to a float. |

| declaration | Part of a style sheet rule that provides rendering instructions. It has two parts - a property and a value, separated by a colon. |
|---|---|
| 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. |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| feature query | Allows authors to condition rules based on whether particular property declarations are supported in CSS using the @supports at-rule. |
| id | This attribute assigns a unique identifier to a single element. |
| declaration block | A container that consists of anything between, and including, the curly brackets used in the syntax of a rule. |
| 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. |
| embedded style sheets | This CSS style applies to an entire web document. Embedded styles are written within opening and closing style tags. |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| px | A pixel when used as a unit of measure. |
| property | Determines how an aspect of an element will be changed using CSS language. Common properties include color, margin, padding, and background. |

| class | An attribute used to classify multiple elements into conceptual groups. |
|---|---|
| backward compatibility | The ability of later versions of a software program to operate with earlier versions of the same software. |
| render | The process where a software program takes code instructions and converts it into something else, such as an image or stylized text, etc. |
| value | Used to define a property, such as blue for a property color. |
| pseudo-class | A selector that defines a special state of the selected element or elements. |
| viewport | Another term for a browser window or another framed area on a display screen for viewing information. |
| rem | A root em, or rem, bases font size on the size of the root, or HTML, element. |
| 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. |
| HTML | Hypertext Markup Language is a standard Web protocol that allows web pages to be displayed on the Web. |
| statement | In CSS, rulesets and at-rules are called statements. |