Chris Clark
Chapter 1: HTML Markup and Document Structure
Summary 1

Title: About HTML Markup and Document Structure

Topic 1 – HTML tags provide structure to content.
Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) tags are what is used to format text, images and other content on a web page. While there are over 100 different HTML tags, only about 25 of them are commonly used. Every element in a website is marked up in some way, shape or form. Text is marked up with enclosing tags, where the tag is found inside angle brackets and must be closed with another tag that has a slash in front of it. Non-enclosing tags, where the content is in the angled brackets, is used for everything else. Some tags are meant to work together to accomplish complex formatting. A tag must be opened and closed entirely within another set of tags for the formatting to properly work.

Topic 2 – Elements can be nested within one another.
Text, generally, is considered a block element and stacks on top of one another. A block element's box will be as wide as its parent element. Pictures and hyperlinks are examples of online elements, which do not stack unless room runs out of a line. Its box will fit as close to its content as possible. Nesting HTML tags in the code will nest the resulting boxes within one another.

Topic 3 – DOM is how the browser views the elements of a document.
Document Object Model (DOM) is the overview of the HTML. How you nest your HTML tags will affect how the DOM hierarchy is created. Each section can serve as a parent of the enclosed HTML tags. These tags that share a parent are called children and siblings. Much like a family tree, descendants and ancestors are also used a keywords for the elements. Changing the CSS will then change the DOM, which will then update the page with the appropriate fixes.