

PART 3: WEBFLOW

HOW WEB PAGES WORK

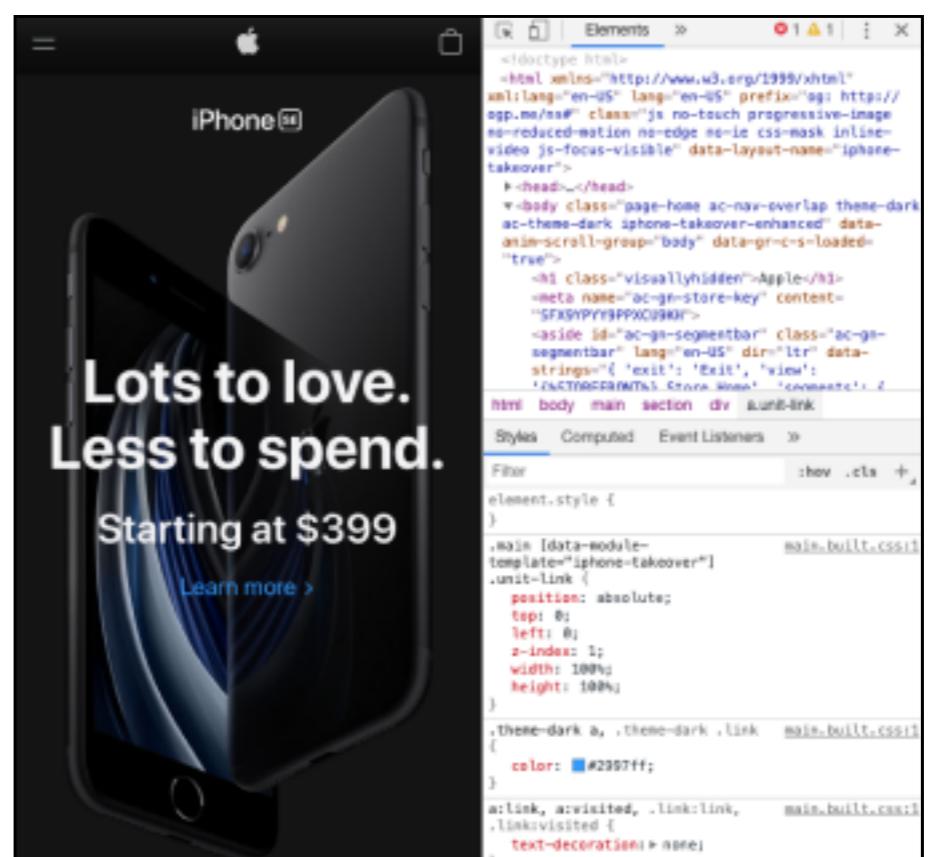
HTML & CSS

HTML makes up the structure and content of a web page.

CSS styles the content.

When you visit a website, your browser (e.g. Chrome) is reading this HTML and CSS code and decides how to display the page.

Webflow writes these HTML and CSS codes for us. HTML elements are added from elements panel, for example, a headline and CSS styles are applied from the Styles panel.



Element Hierarchy

NESTING

Every web page is structured in a so-called Box Model. In HTML every element is a box.

No matter their final shape and content, they all start as a box. And all of those boxes, sit inside other bigger boxes.

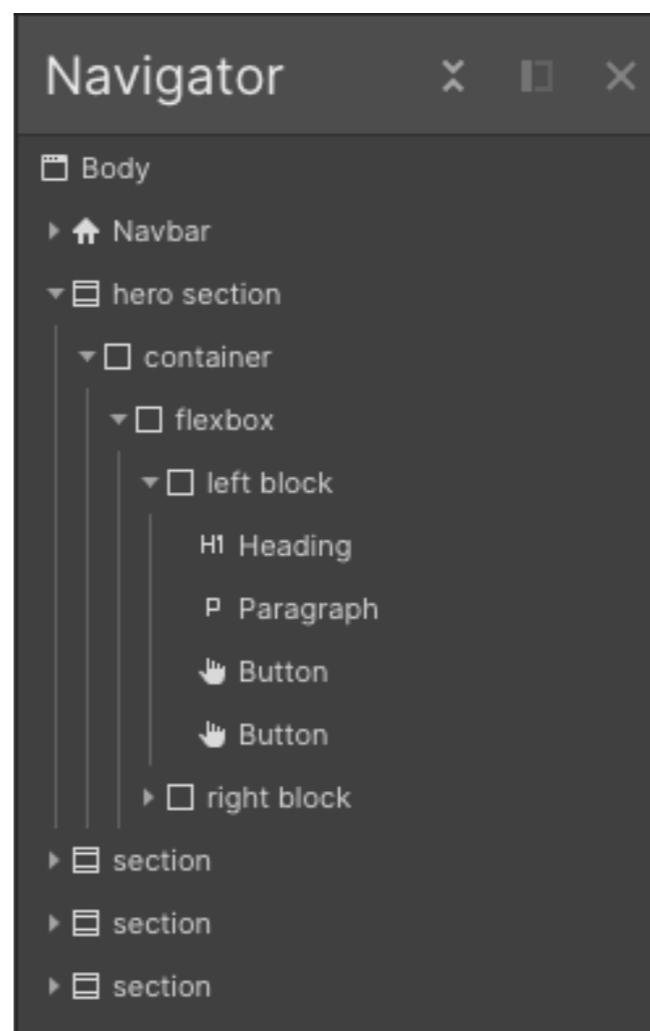
Down to the final big box where everything else sits, the **Body**.

Placing one object inside another object is called **Nesting**.

Nesting is most easily seen in the **Navigator** panel.

Once nested inside the **section**, the **container** is a child element of the section.

 Nesting of elements can be changed either from the canvas or in the navigator panel. You just need to drag one element and place it inside another element.



TEXT STYLE INHERITANCE

When an element has typography styles, these styles are passed down to its child and grandchild elements.

For example, if you edit the font family on the Body element, all the fonts on the page will inherit that style. Until you override it.

Orange labels and icons indicate that a style is being inherited from a parent element or a higher class or tag.

