

HTML Cheat Sheet

Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML) is a coding language used to build websites. Specifically, HTML's job is to label and organize content such as headings, paragraphs, lists and images, so that the web browser (e.g. Chrome, Firefox, etc.) knows how the page should look.

Key Vocabulary



Element

Each individual piece of content on a web page is an element (text, images, links, etc).

```
<h1>This is my page heading</h1>
```

A text element example.



Tag

Elements are made up of tags. Typically, tags come in pairs: a start tag and an end tag, noted by a forward slash (/).

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
<p>Paragraph</p>

```

Common Tags



Attribute

Attributes provide additional information about elements. Images and links require attributes to work properly.

```
<a href="www.google.com">Look it up!</a>
```

Example of attribute linking to website.

HTML Syntax

Start Tag

Attribute

Content

End Tag

```
<p class="red">Look, I'm coding!</p>
```

Element

HTML Cheat Sheet

Common HTML Elements



Headings

- Headings are the only HTML elements that use numbers.
- `<h1>` should be used only once per page.

```
<h1>My large heading</h1>
<h6>My small heading</h6>
```

Headings come in 6 different sizes.

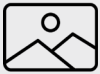


Paragraph

- Try using a `<br/>` tag to add line breaks within paragraphs.

```
<p>The fox jumps over the lazy dog.</p>
```

Don't forget your end tag (`</p>`) when adding a paragraph.



Image

- The image element is a single tag.
- The `src` (source) attribute is required.

```

```

Remember to include quotation marks, they are required for attribute values.



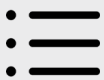
(Link)

Anchor

- Anchor tags can be used to link text or images.
- The `href` (hypertext reference) attribute is required.

```
<a href="www.example.com">Click me</a>
```

The end tag signals when to stop the link.



(Unordered)

List

- Any number of `<li>` (list items) can be nested within a list.
- Try `<ol>` for an ordered list.

```
<ul>
  <li>Item 1</li>
  <li>Item 2</li>
</ul>
```

Keep in mind that nested elements are indented.



Div

- Div tags `<div>` are useful for grouping and organizing page content.

```
<div>Web page content</div>
```

The div tag is known as a Division tag.

CSS Cheat Sheet

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a coding language that pairs with HTML. It works by defining a series of rules for how the HTML should look (colors, spacing, etc). CSS is helpful for establishing the layout and personality of a website.

Key Vocabulary



Rule

Rules define how HTML content will appear. Rules are made up of two parts: (1) selectors and (2) properties.

```
h1 {
  color: blue;
}
```

Note the use of brackets for a rule.



Selector

The selector specifies which HTML element should be styled (e.g. img or ul). Note that selectors do not include angle brackets (< >).

```
h1 {
  color: blue;
}
```

This selector is styling a heading.



Property

Properties describe how that element should look and behave (e.g. color or font size).

```
h1 {
  color: blue;
}
```

This property defines the color.



Value

Each property needs a value. Different properties require specific types of values, from numbers to font names.

```
h1 {
  color: blue;
}
```

Note the use of a semi-colon after the specified value.

CSS

Syntax

Rule

Selector

```
h1 {
  color: blue;
}
```

Property Value

CSS Cheat Sheet

Common CSS Properties



color

- Defines the color of text, borders and list bullets

```
color: purple;
```

Remember the selector needs to be specified before the color.



background-color

- Defines background color
- Try background-image too

```
background-image: href("image.jpg");
```

```
background-color: plum;
```



font-family

- Use quotes for specific fonts

Don't forget quotes around the font.

```
font-family: "Impact";
```



font-size

- A popular unit for font-size is "em" (e.g. font-size: 1em;)

```
font-size: 24px;
```

The "px" after the number stands for pixel.



border

- Note the three values for border: (1) width, (2) style, and (3) color

```
border: 1px solid green;
```

Width

Style

Color



margin

- The space between HTML elements

```
margin: 10px;
```

These three properties together are known as the "box model."



padding

- The space between HTML content and the border

```
padding: 10px;
```

JavaScript Cheat Sheet

JavaScript (JS) can be combined with HTML and CSS to bring websites to life!
JavaScript is a versatile programming language that can be used for animation, dynamic apps, interactive games and more.

Key Vocabulary



Variable

A variable is like a container, used to store data.

```
var food = "cake";
```

Variables must be identified with unique names.



Function

Functions define repeat actions that can be performed on demand.

```
function sum(a, b) {  
  return a + b;  
}
```

This function returns the sum of a and b.



Conditional

Conditionals (if... then...) are used to determine which action to perform depending on some condition.

```
if( thisHurts == true ) {  
  alert( "Ouch!" );  
}
```

"if" executes a block of code when a specific condition is true.



(for) Loop

Loops allow the same action to be executed many times.

```
for ( var i=0; i<3; i++ ) {  
  alert( "Hip, hip, hooray!" );  
}
```

The "for loop" is shown here.

JavaScript Syntax

Function

```
function myFunction() {  
  var dogName = "Ruffles";  
}
```

Variable

JavaScript Cheat Sheet

Common JS Data Types

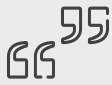


Number

- Standard math operators work in JavaScript (+, -, *, /)

Very large or small numbers can be shorted using scientific notation.

1 or 21.1 or -6
or 0 or 42e3



String

- Strings must be surrounded by quotation marks

Strings are used for storing and manipulating text.

"cat" or "Michael Jordan"



Boolean

- Booleans are binary, either true or false

Booleans can only be true or false.

true or false

Useful JS Methods



alert

- Triggers a pop-up message

```
alert( "Hello, world." );
```



prompt

- Triggers a pop-up with a text input field

```
prompt( "What is your name?" );
```

Users will have to click "OK" to proceed when these three pop-ups occur.



confirm

- Triggers a pop-up with "OK" and "Cancel" options
- Returns true or false

```
confirm( "Continue" );
```