

# CSCI E-33a

CS50's Web Programming  
with Python and JavaScript

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Markdown

Headings

To create a heading, add number signs (#) in front of a word or phrase. The number of number signs you use should correspond to the heading level. For example, to create a heading level three (<h3>), use three number signs (e.g., ### My Header).

Markdown	HTML	Rendered Output
# Heading level 1	<h1>Heading level 1</h1>	Heading level 1
## Heading level 2	<h2>Heading level 2</h2>	Heading level 2
### Heading level 3	<h3>Heading level 3</h3>	Heading level 3
#### Heading level 4	<h4>Heading level 4</h4>	Heading level 4

## Paragraphs

To create paragraphs, use a blank line to separate one or more lines of text. You should not indent paragraphs with spaces or tabs.

## Line Breaks

To create a line break (<br>), end a line with two or more spaces, and then type return.

## Bold

To bold text, add two asterisks or underscores before and after a word or phrase. To bold the middle of a word for emphasis, add two asterisks without spaces around the letters.

## Italic

To italicize text, add one asterisk or underscore before and after a word or phrase. To italicize the middle of a word for emphasis, add one asterisk without spaces around the letters.

## Bold and Italic

To emphasize text with bold and italics at the same time, add three asterisks or underscores before and after a word or phrase.

## Blockquotes

To create a blockquote, add a > in front of a paragraph.

## Ordered Lists

To create an ordered list, add line items with numbers followed by periods. The numbers don't have to be in numerical order, but the list should start with the number one.

## Unordered Lists

To create an unordered list, add dashes (-), asterisks (\*), or plus signs (+) in front of line items. Indent one or more items to create a nested list.

## Links

To create a link, enclose the link text in brackets (e.g., [Duck Duck Go]) and then follow it immediately with the URL in parentheses (e.g., (<https://duckduckgo.com>)).

## Django Template Variables

A variable outputs a value from the context, which is a dict-like object mapping keys to values.

Variables are surrounded by `{{` and `}}` like this:

My first name is `{{ first_name }}`. My last name is `{{ last_name }}`.

With a context of `{'first_name': 'John', 'last_name': 'Doe'}`, this template renders to:

My first name is John. My last name is Doe.

Dictionary lookup, attribute lookup and list-index lookups are implemented with a dot notation:

`{{ my_dict.key }}` `{{ my_object.attribute }}` `{{ my_list.0 }}`