# Coding Cheat Sheet: HTML, Bootstrap

HTML

uses <tags>

**elements**

<h1>Highest Headings </h1>

<h6>Lowest Headings </h6>

<p> paragraph elements </p>

<**body**>body element <body> // this element covers the entire screen/background, can be styled in CSS

//if you give your body element font styles or colour, then they will be **inherited** by your other elements unless over-rided

<!-- Comment

-->

<ul>

<li>unordered list 1</li>

<li>unordered list 2</li>

</ul>

<od>

<li>ordered list 1</li>

<li>ordered list 2</li>

</od>

<input type=”text”> //**text field**

<input type=”text” placeholder=”placeholder text”>

<**form** action=”/URL-where-you-send-form-data”></form>

<form action=”/URL”><input type=”text” **required** placeholder=”text”></form> // this blocks from submitting until form is filled out

**Dropdown Menu**

Wrap in form with submit button

<select name="cars">  
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>  
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>  
  <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>  
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>  
</select>

**buttons**

<button type=”submit”>submit</button> //submit button used with form

<**label**><input type=”**radio**” name=”name of radio buttons”>button1</label>

<**label**><input type=”**checkbox**” name=”name of checkboxes” **checked**> checkbox1 </label> //checked is checked by default

adding **properties**

<h1 **style**=”color:red”>inline style</h1>

<h2 **class**=”blue-class”>

<h2 **id** = “element id”> // can be used as handles

<h3 style = “**border-color**:red**”**>element</h3>

<h3 style = “**border-style**:solid**”**>element</h3>

<h3 style = “**border-width**:5px**”**>element</h3>

<h3 style = “**border-radius**:10px”>element</h3>

<h3 style = “**border-radius**:50%”>element</h3>

**importing font-families**

//place at top of page

<link href=”<https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Lobster>” rel=”stylesheet” type=”text/css”>

**images**

<img src=”https://www.imagesource.com/image.jpg”>

resizing images <img src=”URL” style:500px> //can be done in CSS

<figcaption>text underneath image</figcaption>

**anchoring**

<a href=”URL”>link’s text</a>

<a href=”URL”><img src=”https://www.can\_embed\_image.com/image.jpg”>

resizing images <img src=”URL” style:500px></a>

<a href=”#”>dead link</a>

<a target="\_blank">**Opens in different tab**</a>

**div element containers**

<div>elements</div> // can use this to add properties to group of elements

**margin**

margin: 20px //amount of space between element border and surrounding elements

margin-bottom: -2px;

margin-top:

margin-left:

margin-right:

**padding**

padding: 10px; // amount of space between element and border

padding-top: 5px;

padding-right: 5px;

padding-bottom: 5px;

padding-left: 5px;

padding: 10px 20px 10px 20px; //top right bottom left

**Over-rides**

ids will always override styles

inline styles will override ids

!important in CSS will override all else

**Colors**

colours can be in Hex #000000;

there is abbreviated Hex code

rgb(0,0,0)

**Bootstrap – Responsive Design**

<link rel="stylesheet" href="//maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.1/css/bootstrap.min.css"/> // add to top of page

<div class=”container-fluid”> all other stuff so that browser can resize page to fit screen</div>

<img class=”img-responsive” [image source and other stuff]>

<h2 class=”text-center”> // centres text

<button class=”**btn**”>some text</button>

<button class=”btn **btn-block**”>fill entire screen</button>

<button class=”btn btn-block **btn-primary**”>gives it a great colour</button>

<button class=”btn btn-block **btn-info**”> gives a different secondary “info” colour</button>

<button class=”btn btn-block **btn-danger**”>gives a danger colour </button>

**Bootstrap Grid**

This grid helps organise the horizontal length of the screen into 12 units. You can assign elements size elements.

<div class=”col-xs-4”> //gives 4 size elements for extra small pages

<div class=”col-md-4”> // givesd 4 size elements for medium sized pages

<p>This helps change properties within<**span** class=”text-danger”>elements</span></p>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="//maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/font-awesome/4.5.0/css/font-awesome.min.css"/> //to include for font-awesome

**text input**’s can be given **form-control** classes which give it 100% width.

**icons**

<i class=”fa fa-info-circle”></i>

**row and wells**

<div class=”**row**”> //this creates columns

<div class=”col-xs-6”>

<div class=”**well**”>

//elements

</div>

</div>

<div class=”col-xs-6”>

<div class=”**well**” **id**=right-well> // can give ids to wells so that you can handle them

//elements

</div>

</div>

</div>

FONT-SIZE:

The two main types of length units are absolute and relative. Absolute units tie to physical units of length. For example, in and mm refer to inches and millimetres, respectively. Absolute length units approximate the actual measurement on a screen, but there are some differences depending on a screen's resolution.

Relative units, such as em or rem, are relative to another length value. For example, em is based on the size of an element's font. If you use it to set the font-size property itself, it's relative to the parent's font-size.