HTML is the language required for web browsers to render.

CSS are files that accompany HTML files to style the rendered content.

JAVASCRIPT is the language of the web, giving functionality.

SYMBOLS

sharp/pound, used in Javascript files and CSS sheets to call CSS classes.
{} curly brackets, beginning and end of a **BLOCK**
" " or - quatation marks, used to declare *attributes in HTML*.
// allows **SINGLE LINE** comments in CSS code.
/* allows MULTI-LINE comments in CSS code. ***/**

VOCABULARY

ATTRIBUTES: used to specify the styling of an element, like color, font, size etc.

BOILERPLATE: Files and/or blocks of code that can be easily reused as a base to build new projects (templates).

BOOTSTRAP: a free and open-source front-end framework for developing websites and web applications. It contains HTML and CSS-based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, navigation and other interface components, as well as optional JavaScript extensions.

CDN: Content delivery network.

CLASS: The HTML class attribute is used to define equal styles for elements with the same class name. In CSS, to select elements with a specific class, use a period (.)

COLUMNS: the horizontal element of the CSS grid.

CSS-GRID: the most powerful layout system available in CSS. It is a 2-dimensional system, meaning it can handle both columns and rows.

CSS3: the latest evolution of the Cascading Style Sheets language and aims at extending CSS2.1. It brings a lot of long-awaited novelties, like rounded corners, shadows, gradients, transitions or animations, as well as new layouts like multi-columns, flexible box or grid layouts.

DOM: Document Object Model. What is displayed in the browser after all Javascript, HTML, and CSS has run.

DYNAMIC: living, can be re-defined, opposite of static.

ES6: ECMAscript 2015, first of new generation Javascript.

FAVICON: also known as a shortcut icon, website icon, tab icon, URL icon, or bookmark icon, is a file containing one or more small icons, associated with a particular website or web page.

FLEXBOX: a CSS3 web layout model. The flex layout allows responsive elements within a container to be automatically arranged depending upon screen size.

GRAPHIC DESIGN: the process of visual communication and problem-solving through the use of typography, photography and illustration.

HTML5: the fifth and current major version of the HTML standard.

JQUERY: jQuery is a fast, small, and feature-rich JavaScript library. It makes things like HTML document traversal and manipulation, event handling, animation, and Ajax much simpler with an easy-to-use API that works across a multitude of browsers. jQuery's central concept is "find something, do something." More specifically, select DOM element(s) from an HTML document and then do something with them using jQuery methods. Use jQuery to toggle CSS styling.

MINIFY: aka **UGLIFY,** the process of removing all unnecessary characters from source code without changing its functionality. This speeds up rendering time.

MODAL: a scripted effect that allows you to overlay a small element over a website. The primary benefit of modal boxes it that they avoid the need to use of conventional window pop-ups or page reloads.

NAV BAR: section of a graphical user interface intended to aid visitors in accessing information. Navigation bars are implemented in file browsers, web browsers and as a design element of some web sites.

RENDER: display in web browser.

ROWS: the horizontal components of the CSS grid.

SEO: Search engine optimization, the process of affecting the online visibility of a website or a web page in a web search engine's unpaid results—often referred to as "natural", "organic", or "earned" results.

STATIC: Remains the same.

TAG: HTML tags provide the directions for the visual content that is rendered in the browser.

UI: User Interface

UX: User Experience

XML: Extensible Markup Language, a markup language that defines a set of rules for encoding documents in a format that is both human-readable and machine-readable.

GOOD PRACTICES

1. Place root/main content in index files (index.html, index.css, index.js). Web browsers read the index.html page 1st, therefore all of the root content of your website should be in index.html.

2. Be mindful of accessibility to all.

3. Keep a max of 50 to 75 characters per line for ease of readability.

4. Sans Serif font types are easier to read on electronic screens.

HTML / CSS

TAGS	ATTRIBUTES	INPUT TYPES
A	CLASS	**BUTTON**
BODY	CONTAINER	**CHECKBOX**
BR	HREF	***COLOR***
BUTTON	ID	***DATE***
DIV	ROOT	***DATETIME-LOCAL***
FOOTER	SRC	***EMAIL***
FORM	STYLE	**FORM**
H1 - H6		***MONTH***
HEAD	BORDER	***NUMBER***
HEADER	OPACITY	**PASSWORD**
ID	PADDING	**RADIO**
IMG	MARGIN	***RANGE***
META	MAIN	***SEARCH***
NAV	FLEX	**SUBMIT**
P	COL	***TEL***
SCRIPT	ROW	**TEXT**
SPAN		***TIME***
STYLE		***URL***
TITLE		***WEEK***
		***** HTML5 ADDITIONS***

IMAGE TYPES

FLASH - Vector animation. Flash animations are a classic form of internet media, and can typically only be streamed from a website.

GIF - The Graphics Interchange Format, a lossless format for image files that supports both animated and static images.

ICO - The ICO file format is an image file format for computer icons in Microsoft Windows. ICO files contain one or more small images at multiple sizes and color depths, such that they may be scaled appropriately.

JPG, JPEG - JPEG is a commonly used method of lossy compression for digital images, particularly for those images produced by digital photography. The degree of compression can be adjusted, allowing a selectable tradeoff between storage size and image quality.

PNG - Portable Network Graphics is a raster-graphics file-format that supports lossless data compression. PNG was developed as an improved, non-patented replacement for Graphics Interchange Format. PNG supports palette-based images, grayscale images, and full-color non-palette-based RGB/RGBA images.

SVG - Scalable Vector Graphics is an XML-based vector image format for two-dimensional graphics with support for interactivity and animation. The SVG specification is an open standard developed by the World Wide Web Consortium since 1999. SVG images and their behaviors are defined in XML text files.

TIFF - Tagged Image File Format, abbreviated TIFF or TIF, is a computer file format for storing raster graphics images, popular among graphic artists, the publishing industry, and photographers.