**Webdev Glossary**

# HTML Introduction

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| **Code** | **Description** |
| <html></html> | It represents the root of an HTML document. |
| <title></title> | Defines the title of the website. |
| <style></style> | Defines the style of the website. |
| <link rel=”stylesheet href=”mystyle.css”> | Defines the relationship between the current document and the external resource. |
| <meta > | Used to specify the character set, page description, keywords, author of the document, and viewport settings. |
| <head></head> | Information in the <head> tag is not displayed. |
| <body></body> | Defines the main content of the HTML document. |
| <main></main> | Specifies the main content of a document. |
| <p></p> | It represents a paragraph. |
| <h1></h1> - <h6></h6> | Used to define headings; <h1> the most important, represents the main heading <6>the least important. |
| <footer></footer> | Defines a footer in a document. |
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| <table></table> | Defines a table. |
| <td></td> | Defines a cell in a table. |
| <tr></tr> | Defines a row in a table. |
| <ol></ol> | Ordered list, each item will be marked with numbers. |
| <ul></ul> | Unordered list, each item will start with a bullet. |
| <li><li> | Defines a list item. |
| <img **src**=”” alt =”” height=”100” width=””> | Is used to embed an image in an HTML page.  **src** - specifies the path to the image.  **alt** - specifies an alternate text for the image |
| <a **href**=””>Click here</a> | <a> tag defines a hyperlink that links one page to another.  **href** - is a placeholder for a hyperlink |
| <b></b> | It makes some text **bold**. |
| <i></i> | The content inside is typically displayed in *italic.* |
| <u></u> | Content inside is typically displayed with an underline. |
| <video width=”” >  < src=””> | Is used to add a video in the website. |
| <! –– quick brief history --> | This makes comments on html |
| <mark> | tag defines text that should be marked or highlighted. |
| <span> | tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text |

# CSS Introduction

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| **Code** | **Description** |
| background-color: | It sets a background colour for a page. |
| color: | It changes the colour of a font. |
| . | Dot means you can call a class a name:  .my-first-class {  background-color: #000;  ...  } |
| Margin | Creates space around element outside of any defined borders. |
| Display | property specifies the display behavior (the type of rendering box) of an element. |
| Text align | Align text on your website: text-align: center |
| background-color | sets the background color of an element |
| overflow | property specifies what should happen if content overflows an element's box.  div.ex1 {  background-color: lightblue;  width: 110px;  height: 110px;  overflow: scroll; |
| <center><table border="3" style="border:solid blue" bgcolor="gold" cellpadding="15" cellspacing="10" width="100%"> | To configure a table.  Style for the type of border.  Bg color for background of the table.  Cell padding is **the space between cell borders** |

# CSS Introduction

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| **Code** | **Description** |
| font-family: | We use it to specify the font of a text. |
| padding: | It generates space around an element’s content. |
| border: | It allows you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border. |
| .class=”” | The *.class* selector selects elements with a specific class attribute. |
| #id=”” | The #*id* selector styles the element with the specified id. |
| <div></div> | Defines a division or a section in a document. |
| <div> in HTML | It defines a division or a section in an HTML document. |
| <div> in CSS | They are essential for positioning the design of a page. |
| \* | Universal selector. Select all elements in my <style> |
| Box shadow | attaches one or more shadows to an element. box-shadow: 0px 8px 16px |
| z-index: -1: | stack order of an element.  In this case the text stays behind a element |
| **/\* \*/** | This makes comments on css |
| **a** | This makes a hyperlink in css style. |
| @font-face {   font-family: myFirstFont;   src: url(sansation\_light.woff); } | With the @font-face rule, web designers do not have to use one of the "web-safe" fonts anymore.  In the @font-face rule you must first define a name for the font (e.g. myFirstFont), and then point to the font file. |
| @keyframes text {  0% {  color: black;  margin-bottom: -40px;  } | controls the intermediate steps in a CSS animation sequence by defining styles for keyframes (or waypoints) along the animation sequence |
| input[type=text] | will only select text fields. Good for creating forms. |
| <span>  style="color:blue;font-weight:bold">blue</span> eyes and my father has <span | tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document. |

# HSLA

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| **Code** | **Description** |
| HSL | Hue, Saturation, Lightness |
| HSLA | Hue, Saturation, Lightness, Alpha |
| Hue | Color wheel |
| Saturation | The amount of gray in a color (100% full saturation, 0% is a shade gray) |
| Lightness | Amount of white and back in a color (0% is all black 100% is all white) |
| Alpha | Opacity 0.0 - 1.0 (1.0 is full opacity) |

# Box Model Introduction

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| **Code** | **Description** |
| CSS box | Boxes are used to wrap around html elements |
| Margin | Clears an area outside of border (transparent) |
| Border | Goes around padding and content |
| Padding | Clears an area around the content (transparent) |
| Content | Where text and images appear |
| CSS box code | Div{  Width: ~px;  height : ~15px color;  Padding: ~px;  Margin: ~px;  } |
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Boxes and Nav

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| nav | A navigation bar is basically a list of links. <ul>  <li><a class="nav-link" href="index.html">About</a></li></ul> |

Positioning

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| position: relative; | It moves an element in relation to it would have been in normal flow. It can be moved: up, down, top, bottom |
| position: absolute; | The element is removed from the normal document flow, and no space is created for the element in the page layout. |
| position: fixed; | The element is removed from the normal document flow, and no space is created for the element in the page layout. |
| position: sticky; | It will behave like a relatively-positioned element until it reaches a specified point and then starts behaving like a statically-positioned element. |
| float: right, left | It allows you to take an element in normal flow and place it as far as to the right and left of the containing element as possible. Anything else that sits inside the element will flow around the element that is floated.You should use width property with it. |

JavaScript

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| JavaScript | Most popular client - side scripting language. Is used for interactivity of the website. It can be embedded or included in HTML document as an external document. |
| <script type=”text/javascript”>Script goes here</script> | Script tags on the webpage. |
| <script type=”text/javascript” src=”scripts/javaScript.js”></script> | It can be placed in a separate file and linked. |
| Object | Any object on the page e.g. the page itself, form, paragraph |
| Properties | Properties are the values associated with a JavaScript object. E.g. document**.**bgColor=”red” |
| methods | JavaScript methods are actions that can be performed on objects. Uses the **.** operator. e.g . document**.**write(“Your name”) |
| mouseclick | It executes code when a user clicks on an element |
| mouseover | The onmouseover event occurs when the mouse pointer is moved onto an element. |
| mouseout | The onmouseout event occurs when the mouse pointer is moved out of an element. |
| mousedown | The onmousedown event occurs when a user presses a mouse button over an element. |
| // | Comments in javascript |
| Var | Variables. Containers for storing data. |
| Function | A JavaScript function is defined with the function keyword, followed by a **name**, followed by parentheses **()**.  Function names can contain letters, digits, underscores, and dollar signs (same rules as variables) |
| If | specify a block of code to be executed, if a specified condition is true |
| else | to specify a block of code to be executed, if the same condition is false |
| else if | to specify a new condition to test, if the first condition is false |
| switch | to specify many alternative blocks of code to be executed |
| default | keyword specifies the code to run if there is no case match |
| return | statement ends function execution and specifies a value to be returned to the function caller. |
| document.getElementById | returns **an Element object representing the element** whose id property matches the specified string |
| == | used for **comparing two variables** |
| # | The location.hash property sets or returns the anchor part of a URL, including the hash sign (#) |
| While | loop loops through a block of code as long as a specified condition is true. |
| operatos  == equal to  === equal value and equal type  != not equal  !== not equal value or not equal type  > greater than  < less than  >= greater than or equal to  <= less than or equal to  ? ternary operator | |