Jonathan Svitana

Vanilla HTML and CSS tags and topics

**Vanilla HTML**

* **<a>** - Anchor tag, tag that will create a hyperlink that can lead to a variety of different documents or media
  + **Href=””** – hyperlink Reference attribute, The actual link to where the anchor tag till take you
* **<h1>-<h6>** - Header tags, adds a newline before and after the text, will bold the text, <h1> is the largest and <h6> being the smallest
* **<div>** - Tag mostly used for CSS to edit text, will add a newline before and after the text
* **<span>** - tag mostly used for CSS to edit text, will not add a newline before or after text, rather it will allow the next set of text to append onto it.
* **<img>** - image tag, allows you to print an image to the document and you can provide a source for it, you can also adjust height and width with its vanilla attributes
* **<link>** - Link tag, allows you to link to an external sheet, such as a CSS sheet or JavaScript sheet, You would use the rel attribute to describe what kind of sheet it is and the href attribute to find it.
* **<head>** - Place to store everything about the webpage that doesn’t actually print to the webpage, such as the title that goes in your tabs, the <meta> tag, the <style> tag for internal CSS and the <link> tag for external sheets
* **<body> -** This is where all the content that you see on a webpage is written
  + **Bgcolor=”” –** This is a vanilla HTML attribute that will change the whole background color of the HTML attribute
  + **Background=”” –** Vannilla HTML attribute that will change the background to whatever you designate it to, such as an image
* **<html> -** This is the all encompassing tag that hold every other tag in the whole HTML document
* **<!-- --> -** This is used to comment out anything written in the HTML, whenever the page is loading it will ignore anything between the <!—and the -->
* **<p> -** Paragraph tag, creates a newline before and after the entered text in between it, and adds another newline at the end for a total of 2
* **<hr> -** Horizontal rule tag, tag that will create a new line before and after the horizontal rule. The horizontal rule is a line that spans the width of the page unless specified otherwise.
* **<br> -** Break tag, tag that will create a new line wherever it is placed
* **<table> -** table tag, tag that creates a table which can be used to space out object on the page or just put them in a nice navigation format
  + **<th> -** Table header, tag that is the header of the table, it will take the first row of a table and merge all of the columns together and center the text in the whole row
  + **<caption> -** Placed inside the <table> tag but displays text above the table to show detail about the table, such as “Navigation Bar”
  + **<tr> -** table row tag, this creates a new row inside of a table
    - **<td> -** table data tag, this creates a new column inside of a row inside of a table
  + **Colspan=”” –** Vanilla HTML attribute, will merge columns together for more freedom in formatted a table
  + **Rowspan=”” –** Vanilla HTML attribute, Will merge rows together for more freedom in formatting the table
* **<iframe> -** Iframe tag, like a frame, but can be used inside of the body tag rather than have a framset, and can more freely be placed inside of the HTML than a normal frame, an iframe will have a name and then other anchor tag will target the iframe to change the contents inside of it, usually to other HTML documents
* **<ul> -** Unordered list tag, tag that creates a list that you may want that does not have to be in order, so it will use shapes such as squares or circles, these may be change with CSS
* **<ol> -** Ordered list tag, Tag that creates a list starting with letters, numbers, roman number, or anything with order to it, This is for creating a list that must be followed such as steps in directions.
* **<li> -** List tag, This is what is put around the your list items, each list item gets a <li> tag so it knows when you put another bullet.
* **<meta> -** Metadata, This provides information about a page, this will not be displayed in what you actually see on the webpage.
* **<script> -** script tag, tag where internal JavaScript code goes, which can include functions and script to change the way the page looks.
* **<noscript> -** The tag that is put in place to include something where javascript would normally go, This is for browsers that do not support JavaScript or have JavaScript turned off.
* **<pre> -** tag that will keep the original format of the text of how it was typed. Such as the spacing, it does not ignore white space within this tag.
* **<select> -** Used to create a drop down list
* **<b> -** Bold tag, will bold whatever is between it and its ending tag
* **<u> -** Underline tag, will underline whatever is between it and its ending tag
* **<i> -** Italics tag, will italicize whatever is between it and its ending tag
* **Em –** Tag that renders as emphasized text.
* **\*<frame> -** Creates a frame of designated width and length in that area, you can give it a name and then anchor tags can target that frame to push other HTML or media into it.
* **\*<frameset> -** Replaces the body tag, instead of having a body you will have a frameset, within the frameset is where you put frames.
* **<style> -** Goes in the <head> section of the HTML page, This is where you put internal CSS styles at.
* **<button> -** Creates a clickable button that then may be used to apply JavaScript to a page.
* **<sub> -** Subscript, will create a “footer note” of whatever you put between the beginning and ending tag
* **<sup> -** Superscript, will create a note of whatever is between the beginning and ending tag at the top of whatever is preceding this tag, like an exponent.
* **<tt> -** Typewriter text, all character are evenly spaced
* **<strong> -** Basically just bolds the text, but another tag that you can use CSS with
* **<mark> -** This will highlight any text between it and its ending tag
* **<del> -** Deleted text, will put a line through the text between it and its ending tag to make it looked deleted
* **<ins> -** Inserted text, will underline the text to make it look like it was inserted
* **<small> -** Will make any text between it and its ending tag smaller in the HTML document
* **<q> -** Quotations, will put quotes around the text inside its beginning and ending text
* **<cite> -** Will italicize Whatever text is between it and its ending tag
* **<base> -** Put in the <head> tag, here you will put the path to where you will start searching for images so you will not have to put in a big file path for an image every time you need one

**Attributes**

* **Name –** Designates a name to an element, this can be used to then target and push other HTML or media into it.
* **Target –** Uses the name attribute to push whatever would happen the the element the target attribute is in to the element the name that was chosen attribute is in.
* **Rel –**Relationship,used inside the <link> tag, this attribute is used to define what type of document is being linked to, such as stylesheet or JavaScript
* **Cellpadding –** Attribute that will give a defined amount of pixel padding around a cell in a table
* **Border –** Attribute that defines the border of a given block
* **Src –** Attribute that defines the source of where media will be located, it will look like src=”./../here”
* **Alt –** Mostly used in image tags for when the picture is not able to load, it will instead print or load whatever you have placed in the alt attribute
* **Height –** Defines a certain height of whatever this attribute is placed in.
* **Width –** Defines a certain width of whatever this attribute is placed in.
* **Align –** Will align a text or image to the left right or center
* **Onclick –** will run JavaScript whenever pressed
* **Style -**  Will apply chosen inline CSS style on whatever element it is inside of
* **Class –** This will give the element a CSS class, multiple classes can be set onto an element and a CSS style can be applied to everything in that class
* **ID –** This will give the element a CSS ID, Only one ID can be given to an element and a CSS style can be applied to every element with that ID.
* **Align –** Used to specify an object alignment that way other objects can fit around it
* **Valign -**  Used to specify the vertical alignment of an object
* **Lang –** used in the <html> tag to denote the type of language being used
* **Content –** Defines how the content scales with the screen

**CSS**

* **Inline** – Inline CSS is the type of CSS that goes within the style attribute, inside of an element, such as the <h1> tag. It would look like <h1 style=”color: blue”></h1> You cannot apply modifiers to this
* **Internal –** Internal CSS is all defined in the <head> tag at the beginning of the HTML document, it will be set up the same way as an external CSS sheet just with the <style> tag inside of the <head> tag, you can add modifiers to this type of CSS
  + <style>
  + h1:**hover**
  + {
    - color: blue;
  + }
  + </style>
* **External –** External CSS is a completely different document that you must link to your current HTML document in order for it to customize it. You would add a <link> tag inside of the <head> tag of the HTML document that you want it to apply to, <link rel=”stylesheet” href=”./CSS.css” />. The way the code looks inside of the CSS document is like an internal sheet but without the <style> tag, You can add modifiers to this type of CSS
  + h1:hover
  + {
    - color:blue;
  + }
* **Modifiers –** Modifiers ae specific actions that can happen when you interact with a tag, such as hovering over it. So if you add the “hover” modifiers to h1 then every time you hover over it the type of CSS you implemented would happen.
* **Syntax –** This is the way CSS is written, its syntax is different than vanilla HTML when changing object on the page, with vanilla HTML you would write out an attribute and make that equal to something, while with CSS it looks more like a programming language and uses curly braces and semi-colons to set CSS property.
* **Class –** Denoted by the “.” Then the name of the class, this will affect everything on the html page with that class name
* **ID -** Denoted by the “#” then the name of the ID, this will affect everything within the html page with that ID name
* **Hover –** CSS modifier, In a CSS file it is to be set with the element name then a “:” to denote a modifier, whenever the mouse hovers over the element with this modifier the chosen CSS will change, but only while hovered over.
* **Vlink –** Visited link, modifier, This is the color or the link that has been click on at least once already
* **Color –** This be default is the color of the text
* **Background-color –** This is the background color of the block you chose to style
* **Border –** This is the border of a block object, according to the box model, the second layer in, You can change the width and color of the border
* **Margin –** This is the margin of a block object, according to the box model this is the most outer part of it, It can be change the same way a border can
* **Padding –** This is the padding of block object, according to the box model this is the third layer in, it is the “padding” between the content and the border.
* **Content –** This is the actual content of a block object, so this will be your text or image, It is the most inner piece of the box model
* **Box model –** The box model is a model of how block objects are put together, every block object has a margin, border, padding, and content. And in that order starting from the outside.
* **Outline –** Outline is what is just outside the border on the box model, It is not actually part of the box margin and can only exist if a margin exists. The outline overlaps the margin, so if a bigger outline is made than margin is will only be as big as the margin.
* **Float –** The CSS float property is used to move objects to either side of the page or in the middle, this way other blocks of text or images will fit in beside it.
* **Font(size, family, etc) –** This CSS property is used to adjust the various parts of the font of the webpage, it can adjust the size of it, 1 being the smallest, and the type of font
* **List-style-type –** The type of list markers that will display, so instead of the regular square and circles to denote an unordered list you can change it to what you want
* **Em –** The default text size of the browser, used to grow off that, so 2.5em would be 2.5x bigger than the default size of the browser
* **Positioning –** The are multiple different way to position items with CSS
  + **Static –** This Is the default position that the object is in
  + **relative –** This is relative to the static position and uses pixels to move it around
  + **fixed –** This is relative to the entire display window
  + **absolute –** This is relative to the parent tag
  + **sticky –** This does not allow the object to move off-screen, even when scrolling

**Terms**

* **DOM –** Document Object model
* **Escape Characters -** & symbol to start it
* **Color rules –** rgb, hsl, hex, grayscale, named colors
* **Inheritance –** (parent, child nodes)
* **WAMP** – (W)indows (A)pache (M)ySQL (P)hp, Setting up any web server

**JavaScript –** Used to change the web a webpage look and make it interactive

* **Inline –** Has to be a one-liner
* **Internal –** Internal can be anywhere within the HTML page
* **External –** Everything is stored on an external JS sheet and the HTML page must be linked to it