ABC'S
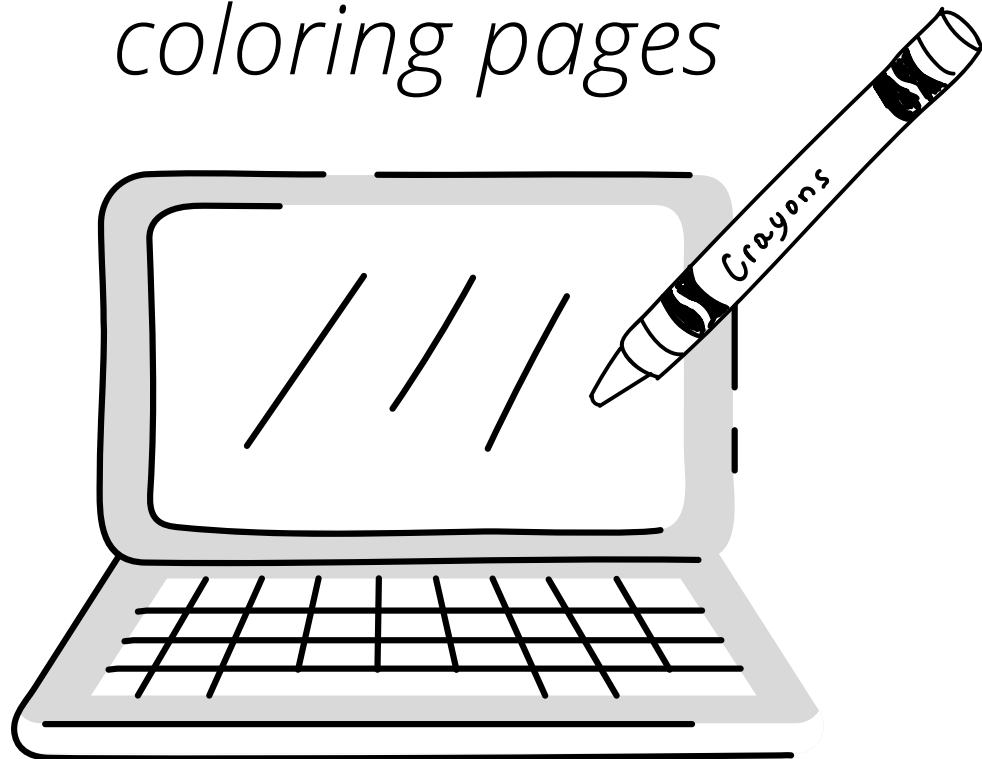
of

HTML & CSS

coloring pages
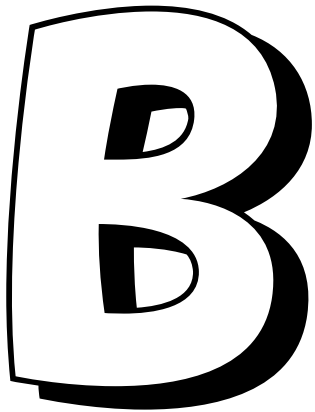
ANCHOR TAG

The anchor (‹a›) tag, creates a link on your site that can be internal or external.

index.html

Go!

```
<a href = "https://www.example.com"> Go! </a>
```
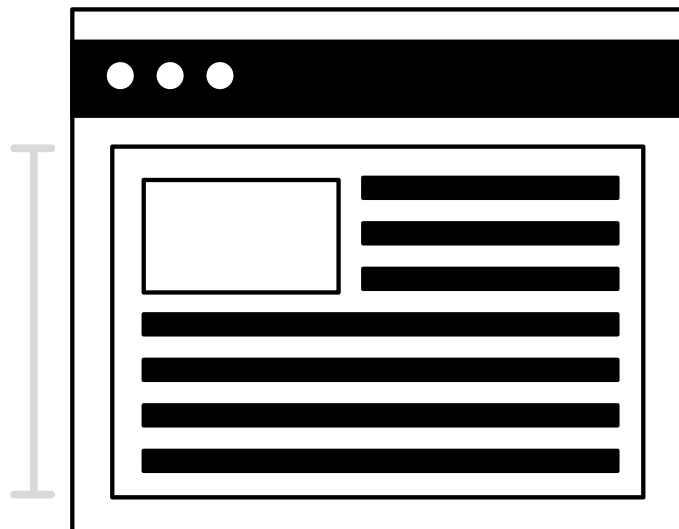
BODY TAG

The body (‹body›) tag, indicates all of the contents that will be on your site.

```
<body>
// Website content
  (text, images, etc.)
</body>
```

COMMENTS

HTML comments (<!-- text -->) let you make notes in your code that won't show up on your website!

```
  o  index.html
1 <html>
2 <!-- the body of your
3 site will go below -->
4 <body>
5 </body>
6 </html>
```
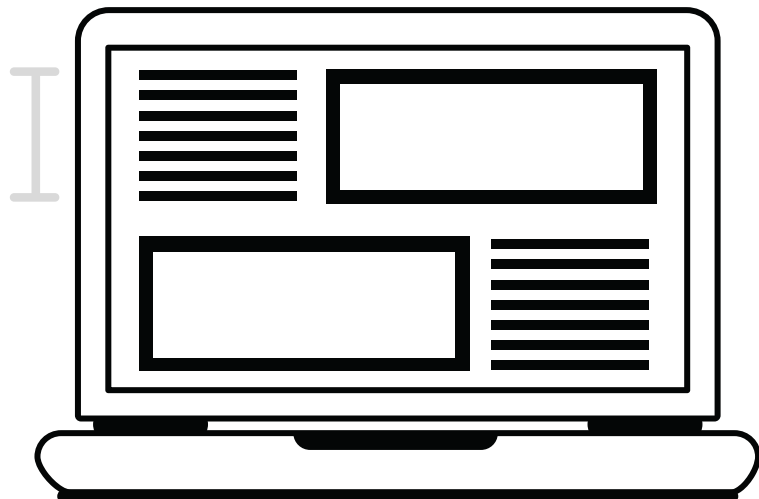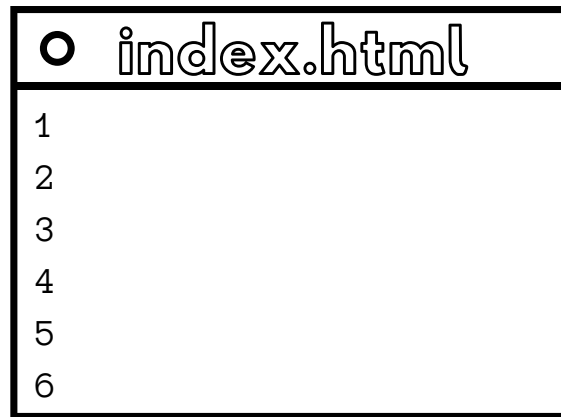
DIV TAG

The div (<div>) tag, indicates a section of code in an HTML document and site.
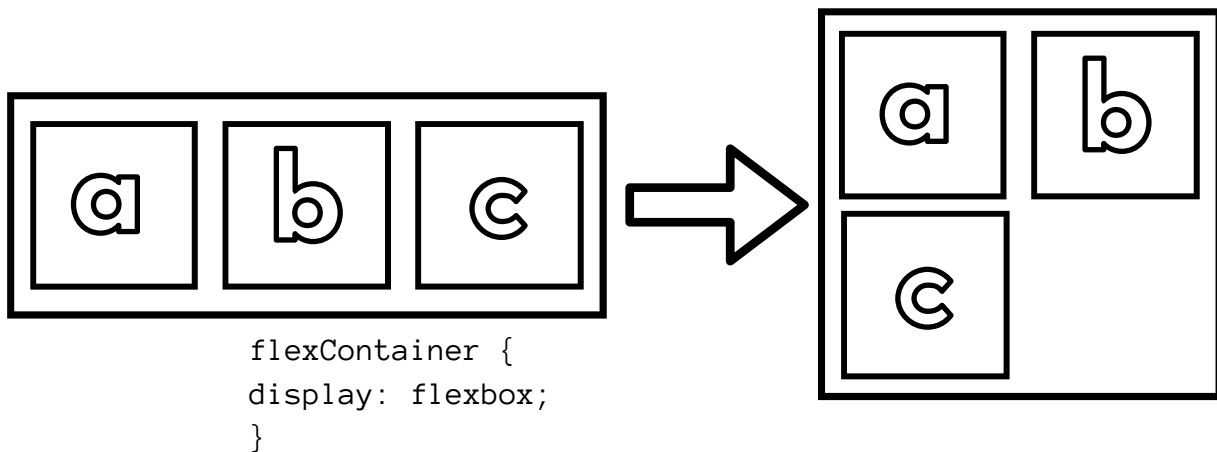
```
<div>
// A section of code
</div>
```

E

DITOR

An HTML text editor is where you write your code. Editors can be on your computer or online!

○ **index.html**

```
1
2
3
4
5
6
```

F

LEXBOX

A flexbox allows you to create a container of items that move flexibly when a sites layout changes.

a b c → a b c

```
flexContainer {
display: flexbox;
}
```
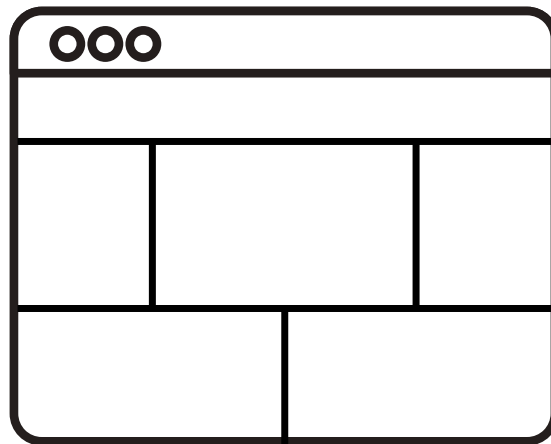
GRID

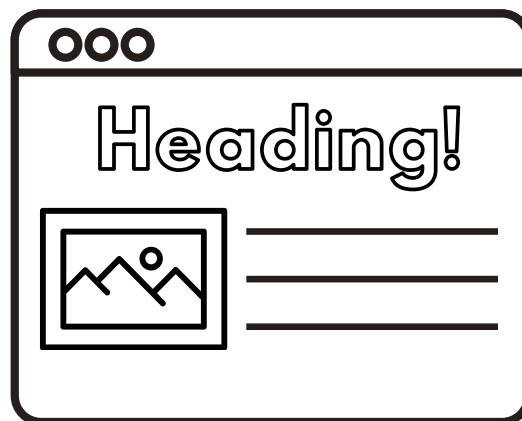A grid is a hidden structure that contains rows and columns that you can put content into!

```
gridContainer{
display: grid;
}
```

HEADINGS

Headings help break up the text on your website!

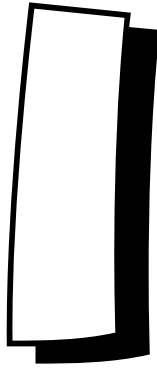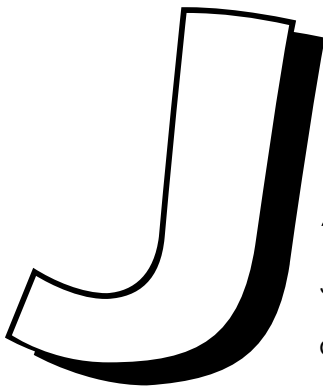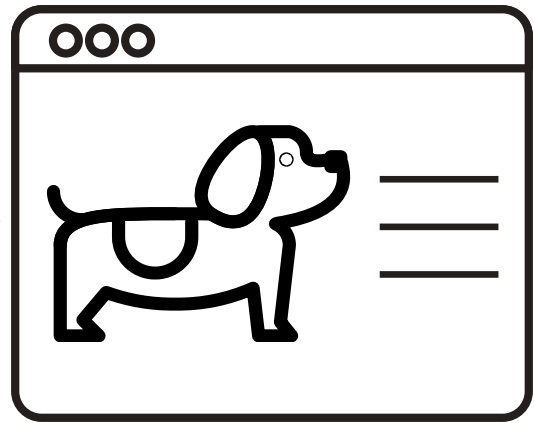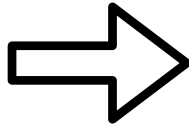You have seen headings in your textbooks, too!

Heading!

```
<h1> Heading! </h1>
```

IMAGE TAG

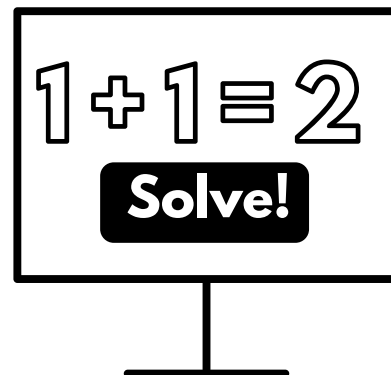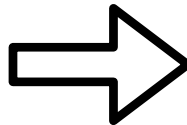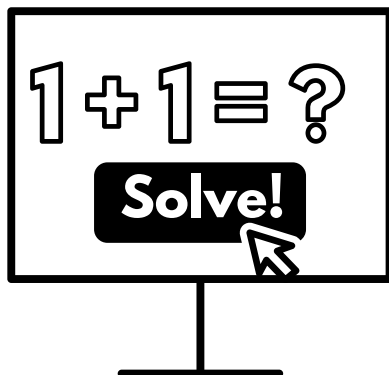An image (‹img›) tag lets you add images to your website!

To add an image, you must include its source, or src.

`‹img src = "dog.jpg"›`

JAVASCRIPT

Javascript is a programming language that web developers use to control the behavior of a site.

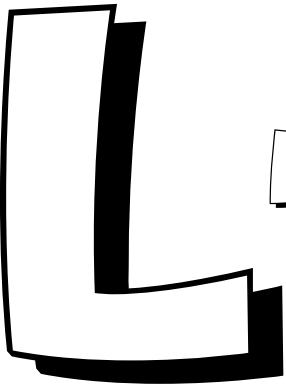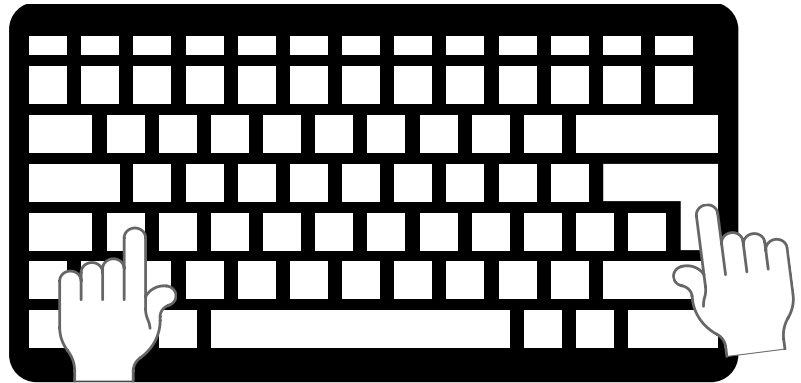1+1=?
Solve!

1+1=2
Solve!

KEYBOARD TAG

A keyboard (‹kbd›) tag indicates text (via different styling) a user should type on their computer.

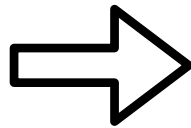‹kbd› Shift + A ‹/kbd›

LISTS

List (‹ul› or ‹ol›) tags allow you to create lists on your site. To create a list, you have to also create a list item using the ‹li› tag.

```
<ol>
<li> Apples </li>
<li> Oranges </li>
</ol>
```

→

1. Apples
2. Oranges

M AIN TAG

A main tag (‹main›) indicates the main content of your website! There should only be one main tag in your html document.

```
<main>
   <h1> Dogs </h1>
   <p> My favorite animals are
   dogs! I love all dogs.</p>
   <img src = "dogs.jpg">
</main>
```


Dogs
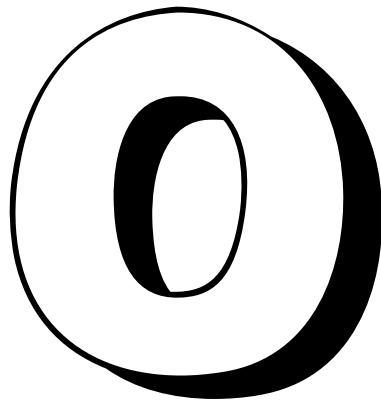My favorite animals are dogs!
I love all dogs.

N AV BAR

A nav (‹nav›) bar is an organize set of links that help site visitors navigate to different pages or parts of your site.

HOME ABOUT CONTACT

```
<nav>
<a href="/home/">Home</a>
<a href="/about/">About</a>
<a href="/contact/">Contact</a>
</nav>
```

ORDERED LIST

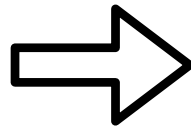An ordered list (<ol>) tag allows you to create a numbered list on your site.

```
<ol>
<li> Mint Chip </li>
<li> Vanilla </li>
<li> Chocolate </li>
</ol>
```
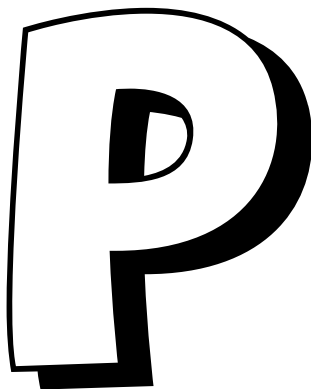
→

1. Mint Chip
2. Vanilla
3. Chocolate

PARAGRAPH TAG

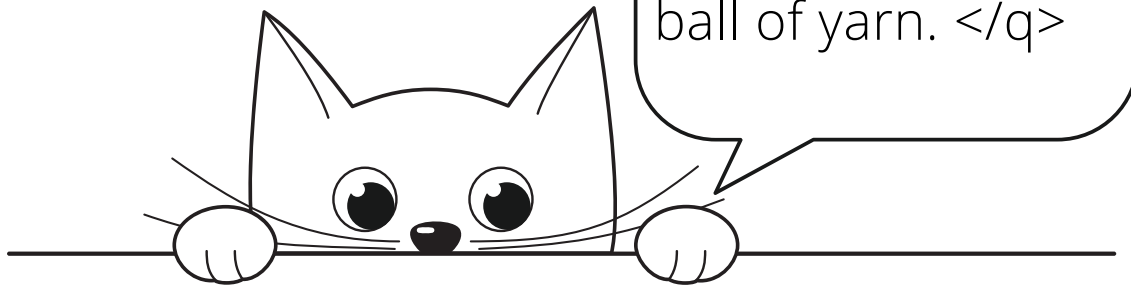You can use paragraph tags (<p>) to write any text you want to have on your site!

```
<p> My favorite ice cream flavor is Mint Chocolate Chip! It's delicious!</p>

<img src = "icecream.jpg">
```

My favorite ice cream flavor is Mint Chocolate Chip! It's delicious!

QUOTE TAGS

A q (<q>) tag represents a short quotation. A blockquote (<blockquote>) defines a longer quotation.

<q> Happiness is a ball of yarn. </q>

RADIO BUTTON

A radio button (<input type = "radio">) creates answer choices for a user to pick from!

```
<h1>Pick your favorite ice cream:</h1>
 <input type="radio" id="choc">
 <label for="choc">Chocolate</label>
 <input type="radio" id="van" >
 <label for="van">Vanilla</label><br>
```

Pick your favorite ice cream:

◯ Chocolate

◯ Vanilla

SOURCE TAG

A source tag (<src =" ">) is where you indicate which picture, video or audio file you want to show on your site!

<img src = "rainbow.png">

TITLE TAG

A title (<title>) tag defines the title of your website and shows up on the tab in your browser!

Cats!

<title> Cats! </title>