<svg width="300" height="200" style="border:1px solid grey">

<line x1="0" y1="0" x2="300" y2="200" style="stroke:black" />

</svg>

If red=green=blue then you have a line between black (0, 0, 0) and white (255, 255, 255)

<link href="mystyle.css" rel="stylesheet">

Inline style: <h1 style="color:red">Beautiful</h1>

In CSS, both background-color and background are okay.

<span>…</span> is useful because it doesn’t have any default visual style. we can apply styles to <span>…</span> without worrying whether it already has a style which might mess up the result in some way. 和它一样经常用的还有<div>也是没有default style 它俩一个是inline (flow) element 一个是 block element.

Line height: controls the vertical gap between the lines.

Difference between padding and margin: padding won’t contain contents but will inherit background.

Javascript: (the simplest way to ask for text input) var name = prompt("What is your name?");

Javascript: (change the text content by using id)

document.getElementById("main\_text").innerHTML = "I want to fly a kite!";

Javascript: (change the style attribute of an html element) x=document.getElementById("main\_text"); x.style.backgroundColor = "red";

CSS attribute name 有”-“时，在JS里要remove hyphen and capitalize the following letter.

Using jQuery is similar to using DOM functions. Often jQuery code is triggered by an event.

.innerHTML or .textContent are JS attributes. For jQuery variables, should use .html() or text()

The difference is that .html() controls the whole html code inside that tag/selector. Text() only controls the text inside that tag/selector.

Ready event: triggered when the DOM has finished loading. WON’T wait for things like images to be loaded.

Onload event: triggered AFTER the DOM AND ALL its components, including images, have finished loading.

More on DOM (selection combinators)

* Descendant Combinator: ol b {color: red; }

All <b> which are descendants of an <ul>. No need to directly underneath, anywhere underneath <b> is okay.

* Child Combinator: ol **>** li **>** b { color: red; }

Different from descendant: must be direct children

* Sibling Combinator: li **~** li > b { color: red; }

All <b> which are children of <li> which are siblings of a preceding <li>. Preceding means 必须有左边的兄弟是<li>

* Adjacent Sibling Combinator: b **+** ul b { color: red; }

Adjacent means “next to”, 左边右边都行，但必须是紧挨着

JS create variable的时候，如果不用var，e.g. a=10; instead of var a=10，the variable will be a global variable, even if it’s created in a loop or a function.

When sending data using the GET method, the data is appended to the end of the URL in a query string. But GET is not very safe because the users can play around with the values in the URL.

Form elements inside a form must all have a name attribute. If an element doesn’t have a name attribute then the value won’t be sent to the server!

XML: the first line < ?xml version=”1.0”?> is optional.

XML tags and attributes are case-sensitive. XML attributes must use quotes(either “ or ‘)!!!

There must be only one root element in XML. 有了两个root时就要用一个大的root把他们俩扩起来。

PHP variables always start with a $ sign. Create和使用variables的时候都需要$

Semi-colons are more important in PHP than JS!!!

PHP: For strings, you use the period (.) operator to concatenate strings together, like this: $message = "happy" . " birthday";

File upload must set: enctype=”multipart/form-data”, method=”post” (in the form tag)

Input field: <input type="file" name="datafile">

Making a cookie in JS: document.cookie = "name=Dave"; A cookie always has a name and a value.

Make a cookie in PHP: setcookie("level", "3");

Set expiry time for the cookie: document.cookie ="difficulty=easy; expires=Sat, 01 Jan 2022 00:00:00 GMT"; You can delete a cookie by changing its expiry time to a past time.