

background-attachment property

make the background go from the top of the page to the bottom of the page.

Example code:

```
<style>
html {
  background-attachment: fixed;
  background-image: -webkit-linear-gradient(top, red,
yellow);
  background-image: -moz-linear-gradient(top, red, yellow);
  background-image: -o-linear-gradient(top, red, yellow);
  background-image: linear-gradient(to bottom, red, yellow);
}
</style>

<section>
  <p>Example content
  <p>.
  <p>End of content
</section>
```

background-color property

sets the background color.

Example code:

```
<style>
html {
  background-color: xxx;
}

section {
  background-color: aqua;
}
</style>

<section>
  Example content
</section>
```

background-image property

sets the background image.

Example code:

```
<style>
html {
  background-image: url(/images/stars.jpg);
}

section {
  background-image: url(/images/carbon.png);
}
</style>

<section>
  Example content
</section>
```

border property

adds a border.

Example code:

```
<style>
img {
  border: 5px solid saddleBrown;
}

section {
  border-top: 5px solid orange;
  border-right: 2px dashed darkRed;
  border-bottom: 10px dotted brown;
  border-left: none;
}
</style>

<section>
  Picture of Super Cutey<br>
  
</section>
```

border-collapse property

sets the type of border on a table.

Example code:

```
<style>
table {
  border: 2px solid red;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}

td {
  border: 1px solid blue;
  width: 50px;
  height: 50px;
}
</style>

<table>
<tr>
  <td>1
  <td>2
  <td>3
<tr>
  <td>4
  <td>5
  <td>6
</table>
```

border-radius property

sets the radius for borders with rounded corners.

Example code:

```
<style>
img {
  border-color: blue;
  border-radius: XXX;
  border-style: solid;
}
</style>

Picture of Super Cutey<br>

```

bottom property

sets the distance from the bottom for absolute and fixed position elements.

Example code:

```
<style>
section {
  background-color: orange;
  bottom: XXX;
  position: absolute;
}
</style>

<section>
  Example content.
</section>
```

box-shadow property

adds a box shadow. The order of the values is offset x, offset y, blur radius, spread radius, color.

Example code:

```
<style>
section {
  box-shadow: 2px 4px gray;
  border: 1px solid red;
  padding: 40px;
}
</style>

<section>
  Example content.
</section>
```

color property

sets the color of text.

Example code:

```
<style>
section {
  color: XXX;
}
</style>

<section>
  Example content.
</section>
```

column-count property

sets the number of columns.

Example code:

```
<style>
section {
  -webkit-column-count: XXX;
  -moz-column-count: XXX;
  column-count: XXX;
}
</style>

<section>
  <p>Here is an example sentence.
  <p>Here is another example sentence.
  <p>Here is the third example sentence.
  <p>Here is the fourth example sentence.
  <p>Here is the last example sentence.
</section>
```

display property

change the display type.
 elements drop below the previous element. Width and height are used.
 elements are displayed next to each other if there is space. Width and height are ignored.
 elements are displayed next to each other if there is space. Width and height are used.
 elements are not displayed on the page.

Example code:

```
<style>
section {
  border: 1px solid red;
  display: XXX;
  height: 50px;
}
</style>

<section>
  Example content.
</section>

<section>
  More content.
</section>
```

font-size property

sets font size.

Example code:

```
<style>
section {
  font-size: XXX;
}
</style>

<section>
  Example content.
</section>
```

left property

sets the distance from the left for absolute and fixed position elements.

Example code:

```
<style>
section {
  background-color: orange;
  left: XXX;
  position: absolute;
  top: 20px;
}
</style>

<section>
  Example content.
</section>
```

linear-gradient property

adds a gradient background fill.

Example code:

```
<style>
html {
  background-image: -webkit-linear-gradient(top, red, yellow);
  background-image: -moz-linear-gradient(top, red, yellow);
  background-image: -o-linear-gradient(top, red, yellow);
  background-image: linear-gradient(to bottom, red, yellow);
}
</style>

<section>
  Example content
</section>
```

margin property

adds space around the outside of an element. **margin** is shorthand for setting **margin-top**, **margin-right**, **margin-bottom** and **margin-left**

Example code:

```
<style>
img {
  margin: XXX;
  width: 50px;
}

section {
  background-color: yellow;
  margin-top: 0;
  margin-right: 5px;
  margin-bottom: 10px;
  margin-left: 20px;
}
</style>


<section>Example content 1</section>
<section>Example content 2</section>
```

opacity property

sets the transparency of an element.

Example code:

```
<style>
html {
  background-color: lightBlue;
}

section {
  background-color: orange;
  opacity: XXX;
  padding: 25px;
}
</style>

<section>
  Example content.
</section>
```

overflow property

sets what happens to content that doesn't fit in an element.
 shows the extra content.
 hides the extra content.
 makes scroll bars appear when there is too much content.
 makes scroll bars always visible; they are enabled only when there is too much content.

Example code:

```
<style>
section {
  background-color: orange;
  font-size: 36px;
  height: 160px;
  width: 160px;
  overflow: XXX;
}

</style>

<section>
  This element has too much content.
  Not all the text can fit inside.
</section>
```

padding property

adds space between the content and border. **padding** is shorthand for setting **padding-top**, **padding-right**, **padding-bottom** and **padding-left**

Example code:

```
<style>
img {
  background-color: orange;
  padding: XXX;
  width: 50px;
}

section {
  background-color: yellow;
  padding-top: 5px;
  padding-right: 10px;
  padding-bottom: 20px;
  padding-left: 40px;
}
</style>


<section>Example content</section>
```

position property

change the display type.
 render in order as they appear in the document.
 elements are positioned relative to its first non-static ancestor element.
 elements are positioned relative to the browser window.
 elements are positioned relative to its normal position. They are shifted using the left, right, top and bottom properties

Example code:

right property

sets the distance from the right for absolute and fixed position elements.

Example code:

```
<style>
section {
  background-color: orange;
  position: absolute;
  right: XXX;
}

</style>

<section>
  Example content.
</section>
```

top property

sets the distance from the top for absolute and fixed position elements.

Example code:

```
<style>
section {
  background-color: orange;
  left: 20px;
  position: absolute;
  top: XXX;
}

</style>

<section>
  Example content.
</section>
```

user-select property

controls the appearance of selection.

none makes the element appear as if it can't be selected.

text the text can be selected.

all (in an HTML editor) makes a double-click in sub-elements select the highest ancestor with this value.

element (supported in Firefox and IE) enables selection to start within the element but be contained by the bounds of that element.

Example code:

```
<style>
section {
  background-color: yellow;
  padding: 20px;
  -webkit-user-select: XXX;
  -moz-user-select: XXX;
  -ms-user-select: XXX;
}

article {
  background-color: orange;
}
</style>

<section>
  Parent content
  <article>Child content</article>
</section>
```

vertical-align property

controls the vertical alignment of elements.
baseline aligns the box baseline with the parent baseline.
top aligns the box top to the parent top.
bottom aligns the box bottom to the parent bottom.
middle aligns the vertical midpoint of the box, with half the x-height(height of lowercase x) of the parent.

Example code:

```
<style>
section {
  font-size: 48px;
  margin: 10px;
  padding: 10px;
  border: 1px solid red;
}

strong {
  border: 1px solid blue;
  font-size: 16px;
  vertical-align: XXX;
}
</style>

<section>
  Xyz <strong>abc</strong>
</section>
```

<a> (a) tag

creates a link to another web page.
href gives the address of the web page.
target is set to "_blank" to show the linked page in a new tab when the user clicks it.

Example code:

```
<a target="_blank" href="http://google.com">Google</a>
<br>
<a href="/m/about.html">
  About Us</a>
```

<article> (article) tag

is put around things like news or magazine articles and blogs or forum posts.

Example code:

```
<header>Logo and navigation links</header>

<article>
  Heading and article content
</article>

<footer>Author and copyright info</footer>
```

<audio> (audio) tag

used to play audio files.
autoplay makes the audio play as soon as the page loads.
controls displays audio player controls on the page.
loop makes the audio play from the start as soon as it ends.

Example code:

```
<audio controls>
  <source src="/audio/CodeAvengersTheme.ogg"
  type="audio/ogg">
  <source src="/audio/CodeAvengersTheme.mp3"
  type="audio/mp3">
</audio>
```

<body> (body) tag

is an optional element that goes right after the **head** element.

Example code:

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
  <head>
    <!-- title, meta and Link tags go here -->
  </head>
  <body>
    Visible content goes here!
  </body>
</html>
```


 (br) tag

puts text on separate lines.

Example code:

```
Name: Super Cutey<br>
Age: 18 months<br>
Weight: 11kg<br>
Height: 62cm
```

<button> (button) tag

adds a button element.

type sets the button type. The type can be "button", "reset" or "submit".

Example code:

```
<h1>Pick 2 numbers:</h1>
<form>
  <label for="number1">Number 1</label>
  <input id="number1" type="number" value="0">
  <br>
  <label for="number2">Number 2</label>
  <input id="number2" type="number" value="0">
  <p><button type="reset">Reset</button>
</form>
```

<canvas> (canvas) tag

gives you a way to draw graphics using JavaScript on a webpage.

id Makes it easy to link each canvas to JS and CSS.

height Sets vertical height of canvas

width Sets horizontal width of canvas

Example code:

```
<style>
  html{
    background-color:lightGrey;
  }
  #drawing{
    background-color:aliceBlue;
    border: slateGrey dashed 1px;
  }
</style>

<canvas id="drawing" width="200" height="200">
  HTML5 Canvas isn't working if you see this text.
</canvas>

<script>
var draw = document.getElementById('drawing');
var rectangle = draw.getContext('2d');
rectangle.rect(25,25,50,50);
rectangle.stroke();
</script>
```

class attribute

is used to specify one or more class names that classify similar HTML elements.
It is often used in combination with CSS "class selectors" in order to style all elements with a given class name.

Example code:

```
<style>
.redText {
  color: red;
}

.blackBackground {
  background-color: black;
}
</style>

<p class="redText">Here is some red text
<p>Here is some normal text
<p class="redText blackBackground">Red text with a black
background
```

doctype

`<!doctype html>` is put at the start of your code to tell the "web browser" that your page uses "HTML5".

Example code:

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
  <head>
    <!-- title, meta and Link tags go here -->
  </head>
  <body>
    Visible content goes here!
  </body>
</html>
```

<figcaption> (figcaption) tag

adds a caption to a **figure**

Example code:

```
<figure>
  
  <figcaption>Sargent Mike</figcaption>
</figure>
```

<figure> (figure) tag

is put around content like images, maps and videos that are important to the meaning of the page but can be positioned anywhere without changing the meaning. The **figcaption** is optional.

Example code:

```
<figure>
  
  <figcaption>Sargent Mike</figcaption>
</figure>
```

<footer> (footer) tag

normally contains information about the author, copyright data or links to related documents.

Example code:

```
<header>Logo and navigation links</header>

<section>Heading and content</section>

<footer>Author and copyright info</footer>
```

<h1> (h1) tag

creates a level 1 heading. {{<h2>}}, {{<h3>}}, {{<h4>}}, {{<h5>}}, {{<h6>}} are used for sub-headings.

Example code:

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
<h4>Heading 4</h4>
<h5>Heading 5</h5>
<h6>Heading 6</h6>
Here is some normal text
```

<head> (head) tag

is an optional tag put right after the **html** start tag; contains tags that are not shown on the web page, e.g. title, link and meta tags.

Example code:

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
  <head>
    <!-- title, meta and Link tags go here -->
  </head>
  <body>
    Visible content goes here!
  </body>
</html>
```

<header> (header) tag

usually contains the logo and navigation links.

Example code:

```
<header>Logo and navigation links</header>
<section>Heading and content</section>
<footer>Author and copyright info</footer>
```

<hr> (hr) tag

represents a thematic break between paragraphs; displayed as a horizontal line.

Example code:

```
<p>Paragraph 1
<hr>
<p>Paragraph 2
<hr>
<p>Paragraph 3
```

href attribute

stands for "hypertext reference". This attribute sets the file that is linked to by anchor or link tags.

Example code:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/profile1.css">
<h1>Stylesheets</h1>
<p>Use the link tag to link to css stylesheets.
<p>Use the anchor tag to link to another page, like the
  <a href="/m/about.html">about us page</a>.
```

<html> (html) tag

is an optional element that is put after the **doctype** and surrounds the rest of the code for the web page.

Example code:

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
  <head>
    <!-- title, meta and Link tags go here -->
  </head>
  <body>
    Visible content goes here!
  </body>
</html>
```

<iframe> (iframe) tag

is used to show another web page on your page.

src sets the page to be displayed in the iframe.

height sets the height of the iframe.

width sets the width of the iframe.

frameborder is set to 0 to hide the border around the iframe.

Example code:

```
<iframe src="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Zealand?
printable=yes" width="200" height="250" frameborder="1">
</iframe>
```

 (img) tag

adds an image to a web page.

src gives the address of the image.

alt describes it to **search engines** and blind people.

title adds a **tooltip**.

height sets the height of the image.

width sets the width of the image.

Example code:

```

```

 (li) tag

is used to add items to an ordered () or unordered () list.

Example code:

```
<ol>
  <li>Item 1
  <li>Item 2
</ol>

<ul>
  <li>Item 1
  <li>Item 2
</ul>
```

<link> (link) tag

is used to link an **HTML** document to **CSS** stylesheets.

rel sets the type of link

href sets the address of the file to link to

Example code:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/profile1.css">

<h1>Stylesheets</h1>
<p>Use the link tag to link to css stylesheets.</p>
```

<meta> (meta) tag

tags give information about a web page; they are put in the **head** section of the code

name gives the type of information

content contains the information

meta charset sets the character encoding for the web page.

meta description describes your page to search engines.

meta viewport scales a page so that it looks good on mobile devices.

Example code:

```
<meta charset="utf-8">

<meta name="description" content="This pages is about...">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width">
```

<nav> (nav) tag

is put around a group of links to other pages in a web site.

Example code:

```
<nav>
  <a href="/about">About Us</a> |
  <a href="/web">HTML/CSS course</a> |
  <a href="/javascript">JavaScript course</a>
</nav>
```

 (ol) tag

creates a numbered list.

Example code:

```
<ol>
  <li>Item 1
  <li>Item 2
</ol>

<ul>
  <li>Item 1
  <li>Item 2
</ul>
```

<p> (p) tag

is put at the start of each paragraph of text.

Example code:

```
<p>Paragraph 1, line 1
<br>Paragraph 1, line 2
<p>Paragraph 2
<p>Paragraph 3, line 1
<br>Paragraph 3, line 2
```

<section> (section) tag

contains a section of a document, typically starting with a heading element.

Example code:

```
<header>Logo and navigation links</header>

<section>Heading and content</section>

<footer>Author and copyright info</footer>
```

<source> (source) tag

is used to specify media files for **audio** and **video** elements. 2 source elements are needed because not all browsers support the same formats.

Example code:

```
<audio controls>
  <source src="/audio/CodeAvengersTheme.ogg"
  type="audio/ogg">
  <source src="/audio/CodeAvengersTheme.mp3"
  type="audio/mp3">
</audio>
```

 (strong) tag

marks important text that is usually displayed with a bold font.

Example code:

```
<strong>Name:</strong> Mike<br>
<strong>Height:</strong> 1.78m
```

<style> (style) tag

contains CSS style rules on an HTML page.

Example code:

```
<style>
body {
  background-color: yellow;
}
</style>
```

<table> (table) tag

creates a table
tr tag creates a new row
td starts each cell
th starts each header cell
rowspan create cells that span more than 1 row.
colspan create cells that span more than 1 column.

Example code:

```
<style>
table, td, th {
  border: 1px solid blue;
}
</style>

<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Header 1
    <th colspan="2">Header 2
  <tr>
    <td>1
    <td rowspan="2">2
  <tr>
    <td>3
</table>
```

<title> (title) tag

sets the text that appears on the web browser tab, and is used in search-engine results, and when a page is added to favorites.

Example code:

```
<!doctype html>
<title>This appears in the tab</title>
This text appears on the page
```

 (ul) tag

creates a bulleted list.

Example code:

```
<ol>
  <li>Item 1
  <li>Item 2
</ol>

<ul>
  <li>Item 1
  <li>Item 2
</ul>
```

-

subtracts numbers, e.g. 32 - 24 equals 8

Example code:

```
//Subtract numbers
alert(8 - 4);

//Subtract strings
alert('8' - '4');
alert('8' - 4);
alert(8 - '4');
```

--

subtract 1 from the value of a variable

Example code:

```
var x = 0
x++;
console.log(x);
x += 10;
console.log(x);
x -= 3;
console.log(x);
x--;
console.log(x);
```

/

divides numbers
E.g. 16 / 2 equals 8

Example code:

```
alert(16 / 2);

//Do / before + and -
alert(8 + 4 / 2 + 1);
```