

Coding Reference

Reminder – Beginning codes are placed before the text that the code applies, and ending codes go after. NEVER place an ending code directly after the beginning code. It also helps to press enter after an ending code to help with readability of the code.

Understand the difference between *head*, *header* & *heading*. These are different elements! *Head* is a section of the code which isn't displayed on the webpage, *header* is a layout structure and *headings* (h1 to h6) define headings throughout the content

Defining a page

Note: In the code, items in *italics* are parameters that should be changed to appropriate parameters.

Description	Code	Comments
Define an HTML 5 document	<code><!DOCTYPE HTML> <html lang="en"> </html></code>	Doctype has no closing code <i>en</i> - specifies the language used on the page is English. The closing html code is the very last code on the page.
Define the head section	<code><head> </head></code>	No page content should be within the head section.
Specify a title	<code><title> </title></code>	Place in the head section. The title is what appears in the title bar and also when someone bookmarks the page. (Internet Explorer calls it use the term favorites instead of bookmarks.) Keep it short. Recommend including the site name and the name of the page. The title is also used by search engines to weigh your page.
Define the body section	<code><body></body></code>	Items within these codes are what displays in the browser window. All page content must be between these codes. The closing body code should be right before the closing html code at the bottom of the page

Indicating Text Structure

Text should be defined as one of the headings, or as a paragraph, or as a blockquote, or as one of the lists. Do not combine structure types for one item. For instance, don't define a line to be a heading within a paragraph or list.

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Description	Code	Comments
Headings: Heading 1 Heading 2 Heading 3 Heading 4 Heading 5 Heading 6	<code><h1> </h1> <h2> </h2> <h3> </h3> <h4> </h4> <h5> </h5> <h6> </h6></code>	Headings act as an outline for the page. The first heading on a page should be a heading 1. Go to the next level when something is a subheading of the previous heading.
Paragraph	<code><p> </p></code>	Use for paragraphs, or any text which does not fit into one of the other text structures

Blockquote	<blockquote> </blockquote>	Use for long quotes from other sources, do not use for indenting items that are not quotes. A short quote such as a few words or a sentence should not be blockquotes
Unordered list		Encompasses the entire list. The default is to display with bullets Other styles can be changed with CSS. Must be used with list items.
Ordered list	 	Encompasses the entire list (or sub list for items indents
Order list attributes	type="xx" start="xx"	Types include: A = Upper case alphabet a = Lower case alphabet 1 = numbers (default if not specified) I = Capital roman numerals i = small case roman numerals Start is any number where you want to numbering to start.
Line items	 	Use for individual line items within an ordered or unordered list. When indenting the items after the line item close the list item after closing the indent. Example of ordered list with indents item 1 item 2 <ol type="a"> item 2a item 2b item 2c item 3
Description/Definition list	<dl> </dl>	Specified the entire list – must have a term and then a description.
Term or item for description	<dt> </dt>	Specifies the term for the definition
Definition for term or description	<dd> </dd>	Definitions are by default indented Example of definition list: <dl> <dt>one item to be defined</dt> <dd>definition of above item</dd> <dt> another item to be defined</dt> <dd>definition of second item</dd> </dl>
Unordered list Example		Definition List
 this is an item another item 		<dl> <dt>Terms</dt> <dd>Words that you want to define</dd> </dl>

Inline structural formatting

Note: In the code, items in *italics* are parameters should be changed to appropriate parameter.

Description	Code	Comments
Bold (strongly emphasize a point)	 	Use to add strong emphasis or for something that should always be emphasized and not for the sake of styling. (Default is bold, but styling can change this to other formatting)
Italics (emphasis)	 	Use to add emphasis or for something that should always be emphasized and not for the sake of styling. (Default is italics, but styling can change this to other formatting)
Other formatting	Do not use structure coding for any other formatting	All other formatting such as changing text-size, color, etc. should be accomplished through CSS. These should not be added in the structure! Remember KEEP STRUCTURE & STYLING SEPARATE!
Create a link	 	URL is the web address. For external links (outside of your site) use the complete web address including protocol. For internal links (within your site) use the file name including the file type extension. If it is located in a folder other than the current include the folder name. If the folder or file is located up a level include ../ To specify a point on the page use # before the ID name. To have the page open in a new tab use the parameter target="_blank" (be sure to include the underscore before the word blank.
Create an anchor point within a page		Name can be anything you want to refer to the point. Do not use spaces within the name. Example is invalid, use
Specify an abbreviation	<abbr title="whatever the abbreviation stands for"> </abbr>	Example <abbr title="Hypertext markup language">HTML</abbr>
Preformatted text	<pre></pre>	Maintains line breaks as entered and does not apply normal text style. Often used to present programming code that can be copied and pasted and not lose line breaks

Other coding (These are singular codes with no ending code)

Note: In the code, items in *italics* are parameters should be changed to appropriate parameter.

Description	Code	Comments
Horizontal rule (line)	<hr>	Used to specify a break in the content. Don't use for styling, use CSS
Line break	 	Can be used within a paragraph if the text is to move to the next line. Do not use to give extra space between items, use CSS.
Insert an image	alternative text</i> " width=" <i>nn</i> " height=" <i>nn</i> ">	<i>Filename</i> specifies the name of the file. If the file is in a different folder, specify the location as well. <i>Alternative text</i> , describes the image. If the image is primarily words, the alt text should include the words. <i>nn</i> is the size in pixels To find the size in pixels, use your operating system's file management tool to look at the file properties. See: Windows or Mac (Dimensions display as nnn X nnn. The width is usually the first number)
Special characters	 	Non breaking space. Use to add in additional spaces or to keep two words together on the same line
	©	© copyright symbol
	®	® registered trademark
	Because < > & " are used in coding, when we want to use these marks within the text the following codes should be used	
	&	& ampersand
	<	< left angled bracket or less than sign
	>	> right angled bracket or greater than sign
	"	" Straight quote marks
	The encoding for double and single curly quotes differ between operating systems. Typed curly quotes on one system will display as different symbols on another system. Use these codes for curly quotes	
	“	“ Left curly quote
	”	” Right curly quote
	‘	‘ Left curly single quote or ‘okina
	’	’ Right curly single quote or apostrophe
Useful codes for Hawaiian language	Ā	Ā
	ā	ā
	Ē	Ē
	ē	ē
	Ī	Ī
	ī	ī
	Ō	Ō
	ō	ō
	Ū	Ū
ū	ū	

Layout Structures

Note: In the code, items in *italics* are parameters should be changed to appropriate parameter. The layout structure codes should encompass all the content for the particular structure. Ending code should NEVER be next to the beginning code.

Description	Code	Comments
Group elements into a division	<code><div id="<i>name</i>"></div></code>	Used to group elements. Always use an ID for ease of styling. ID names should have NO SPACES. .
Header for a page or section within a page	<code><header id="<i>name</i>"></header></code>	Used to group elements into a header. Use an id to further identify group, particularly if using more than one. An id can identify an area for linking or programming purposes. ID names should have NO SPACES.
Main content	<code><main id="<i>name</i>"></main></code>	Used to group elements into a header. Use an id to further identify group, particularly if using more than one. An id can identify an area for linking or programming purposes. ID names should have NO SPACES.
Content area	<code><article id="<i>name</i>"></article></code>	Used to group elements into an article or content area for the page. Use an id to further identify group, particularly if using more than one. An id can identify an area for linking or programming purposes. ID names should have NO SPACES.
Sidebar or aside	<code><aside id="<i>name</i>"></aside></code>	Used to group elements into an aside or sidebar. Use an id to further identify group, particularly if using more than one. An id can identify an area for linking or programming purposes. ID names should have NO SPACES
Footer for a page or section within a page	<code><footer id="<i>name</i>"></footer></code>	Used to group elements into a footer Use an id to further identify group, particularly if using more than one. An id can identify an area for linking or programming purposes. ID names should have NO SPACES

Always validate your coding. [W3C provides a free online validator](#). The error codes may be confusing, so if you are uncertain what the problems are, please email me **and include your file**, so that I can see what the problems and explain the errors.