**Variable names are *never* enclosed in quotation marks.**

**Using assignment statements:**

**If you are assigning a variable or a property a value, the variable name or property name MUST be on the left side of the equal sign.**

**My\_color = prompt(“what color do you like?”);**

**X = 54;**

**document.body.style.color = “red”;**

**Fav\_color = “blue”;**

**get.Element.By.Id(“pig”).style.backgroundColor = Fav\_color;**

**Variable names are *never* enclosed in quotation marks.**

**If the variable name is used anywhere other than the left side of the equal sign we want the value of the variable.**

**Your\_age = x;**

**x is a variable that has a value and we are assigning that value to the variable Your\_age;**

**document.getElementById(y).color = Fav\_color;**

**y has no quotes so it is a variable that has a value’ Here that value is an id if an element.**

**The text color of the element with the id of the value of x is being assigned the value that the variable Fav\_color has.**

**prompt() and alert() are both JavaScript methods/functions.**

**method/function names are followed by parentheses.**

**prompt() and alert() are unrelated.**

**They both produce pop up boxed but they are unrelated.**

**prompt() must be used in an assignment statement.**

**A variable can only have one value.**

**Assigning a value to a variable.**

**x = 45;**

**x = 139;**

**Y = 2;**

**X = y;**

**Y= 7;**

**Y = 56;**

**What is the value of x any y after the statements have executed.**

**Only one element can have a particular id.**

**If you want to assign 3 elements the same background color you will need four completed JavaScript statements.**

**document.getElementById(“pig”).color = “green”;**

**document.getElementBy.Id(“cow”).color = “green”;**

**document.getElementById(“dog”).color = “green”;**

**A tag can only have one onclick.**

**<p onclick = “document.getElementById(‘pig’).color = ‘green’; documentgetElementById(‘cow’).color = ‘green’; document.getElementById(‘dog’).color = ‘green’;”>**