# HTML CSS GIT GITHUB

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CSCI 4140 Tutorial 1 Jan. 21 Qin Chuan

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### **HTML Basics**

• Browser retrieve HTML files (and related files) from web server

- Browser then render HTML code into a page
  - Show text with styles
  - Show images
  - Collect user inputs

#### **HTML Elements**

• HTML file contains HTML elements

```
Format: <tag>content</tag>
```

- Content can be text, image, HTML elements or mix
- Note that the order is important

```
Example: <tag1>hello <tag2>world!</tag2></tag1>
```

• Element with empty content

```
Example: <br />
```

### **HTML Attributes**

• Additional information to an element

Name-value pairs: name="value"

```
<a href="index.html">Index Page</a>
```

- Attribute name: href
- Attribute value: index.html

### **HTML Basics**

• Some common HTML tags

HTML tags	Usage
<html></html>	Define the root of HTML document
<body></body>	Define the start of page body
 	Link break
	Define a table (use with  and )
<div></div>	A division / section of page
<img/>	Show an image (src attribute to define location)

- The tags define page structure
- Class / id attributes and CSS define style

## HTML Forms

- Send data (user input) to server
- Server receive and process the data

<form></form>	Declare a HTML form
<input/>	Checkbox, textbox (type attributes)
<button></button>	Buttons
<textarea>&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;Text input field&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;&lt;select&gt;&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td rowspan=2&gt;Drop-down list&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;&lt;option&gt;&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;/tbody&gt;&lt;/table&gt;</textarea>	

• Use name attribute to distinguish and access from script

### **CSS** Basics

- CSS = Cascading Style Sheets
- A style sheet language used to describe the presentation of a document written in HTML or XML
- CSS describes how the structured element must be **rendered** on screen, on paper, in speech, or on other media
- CSS has various levels and profiles:
  - CSS1: Published on December 17, 1996
  - o CSS2: Published in May 1998
  - CSS2.1: Published on June 7, 2011
  - CSS3: Earliest drafts published in June 1999; published as modules

## **CSS Example**

```
<html>
<head>
<title>CSS Example: H1</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Hello world!</h1>
</body>
</html>
```



## **CSS Example**

```
<html>
<head>
    <title>CSS Example: H1</title>
    <style>
     h1 {
          color: #FF0000;
          border: 1px dashed #333333;
     </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Hello world!</h1>
</body>
</html>
```



## **CSS Syntax**

```
h1 {
    color: #FF0000;
    border: 1px dashed #333333;
}
.text{
    background-color: #AAAAAA;
}
```

- **Red**: selector
- **Yellow**: declaration
- **Blue**: declaration block

## **CSS Syntax**

```
hl {
    color: #FF0000;
    border: lpx dashed #333333;
}
.text{
    background-color: #AAAAAA;
    /* You can write comments. */
}
```

- **Green**: property
- **Orange**: value
- **Purple**: comment

### **CSS** How to insert?

Inline style (not recommended)

```
<div style="background-color: red; border: 1px solid;">
    This is ugly...
</div>
```

internal stylesheet (still not recommended)

```
<head>
<style> h1 { color: #FF0000; }</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Hello world!</h1>
</body>
```

#### CSS How to insert?

External stylesheet(s)

```
<link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
```

- Write the CSS declaration blocks in a separate file
- **Import** the CSS inside the <head> section
- You can import **multiple CSS**
- When the browser renders the page, the CSS styles are applied in the same order of their appearance
- This is recommended!

#### Sidetrack: How to store the code?

- Although there are no standards, most website uses similar structure to store the code (HTML, CSS, JavaScript, ...)
- One of the goals of CSS: Separation of document content from document presentation
- If you use inline styles or internal stylesheets and you want to change the color of h1, how many file you need to edit if there are 1000 .html files!?

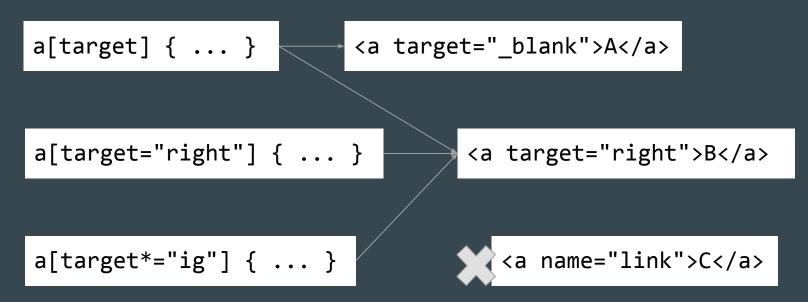
```
1 css
    2 style.css
    2 print.css
1 js
    2 global.js
    2 ga.js
    2 jquery.js
1 images
    2 tywong.jpg
1 index.html
```

• To apply CSS on an element, we need to select it with selectors Element selector

ID selector ('#' + ID of the element)

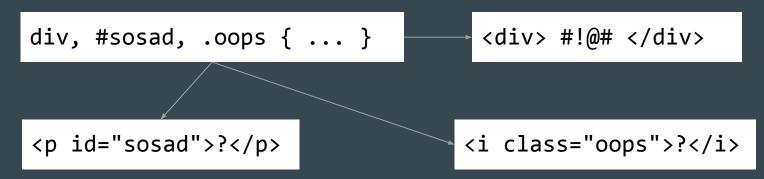
Class selector ('.' + class of the elements)

To apply CSS on an element, we need to select it with selectors
 Attribute selector



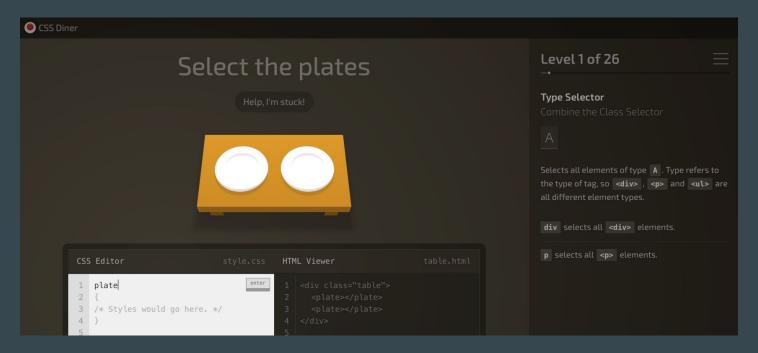
Read <a href="http://www.w3schools.com/css/css\_attribute\_selectors.asp">http://www.w3schools.com/css/css\_attribute\_selectors.asp</a> for more examples!

• To apply CSS on an element, we need to select it with selectors **Multiple selectors (use "," – works like "OR")** 



Multiple selectors (works like "AND")

- There are more variations in using CSS selectors
- Recommendation: <a href="http://flukeout.github.io">http://flukeout.github.io</a>
- An addictive game for learning CSS selectors!



## **CCS Properties**

- There are too many of them...
- Start from <a href="http://www.w3schools.com/css/css\_background.asp">http://www.w3schools.com/css/css\_background.asp</a> to learn the available properties yourself
- Yet another good reference (a "man page" of CSS): <a href="https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Reference">https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Reference</a>
- You can almost customize everything (and forget about IE)
- Demo: Using **Chrome Developer Tools** to modify and try the CSS properties

#### **GIT Version control**

#### Managing your code

- Clear picture of development
- No need to worry about modifying wrong code
- History of development
- Compare with / restore old code
- Coordinate with others

#### **Distributed Version Control System**

- Everyone having a copy of repository in local
- Communicate (push / pull) with central repository (remote)
- Flexible for project with multiple developers

#### **GIT Installation**

Mac

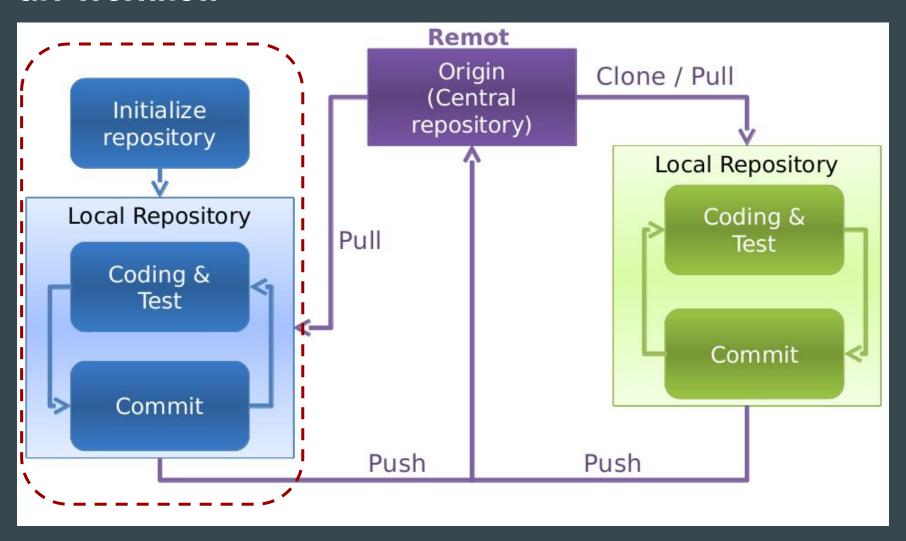
Comes with command line tools

Prompt pop up by typing git in terminal

Or install with Homebrew (brew.sh) **brew install git** 

- Ubuntusudo apt-get install git-core
- Windows Cygwin

## **GIT Workflow**



#### **GIT** commands

Initial git repository

Git init

- Check status of repository
  - Check modified but unstaged files

Git status

- Add file to git repository (index)
  - Make modified file become staged (ready to commit)

Git add <files>

- Make staged change persistent (as commit)
  - Confirm a change / add of files

```
Git commit [-m <message>]
```

- Log of all previous commit
  - With commit hash shown

Git log

#### **GIT File status**

#### After **Git status** (see Demo)

- Unstaged
  - File changed from previous commit, and **not** tracked by git
- Staged
  - File changed from previous commit, which is tracked by git
- Untracked
  - File is **not** tracked by git
- Tracked
  - File **didn't changed** from previous commit, and the file is tracked by git

## **GIT Remote Repository**

Synchronize with remote repository

- Clone the remote repository to local (Instead of git init)
   Git clone <url>
- Or pull the commit from remote to local machine (Important!)
   Git pull
- Work as usualGit commit
- After local edit and commit, push change to remote server
   Git push

#### **GITHUB**

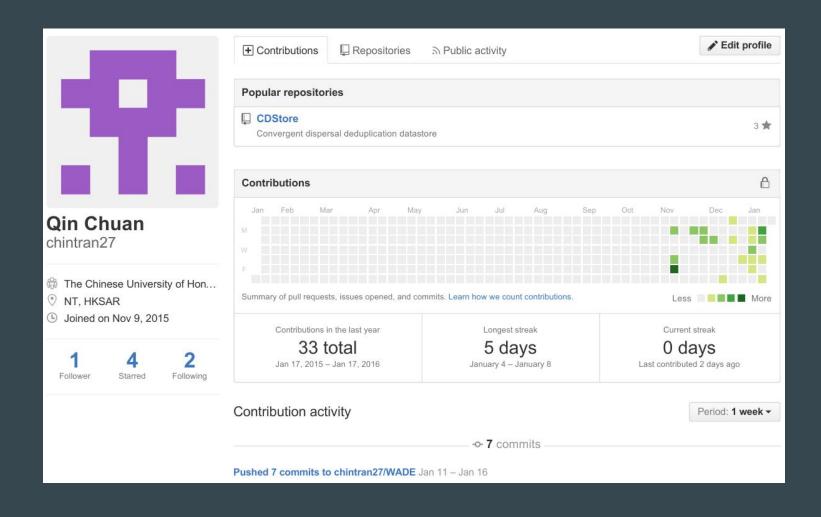
#### Repository hosting service

- Host your repository
- Manage team works

#### GitHub (<a href="https://github.com">https://github.com</a>)

- Free user: All repositories are public
- Encourage social collaboration
- Education plan available: <a href="https://education.github.com/">https://education.github.com/</a>
- We will use github for submission this year

### **GITHUB Demo**



# Thank You