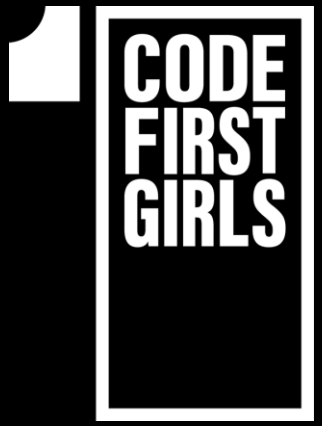
WELCOME TO CFG

YOUR INTRODUCTION TO WEB DEVELOPMENT



TECH SHOULDN'T JUST BE A BOYS CLUB.

OUR DECREE

We start from scratch

We **practice** a lot

We work **together**

We **have fun**

There are no silly questions

Our goal is to **learn**

We gain **a new skill**

We meet new **friends**

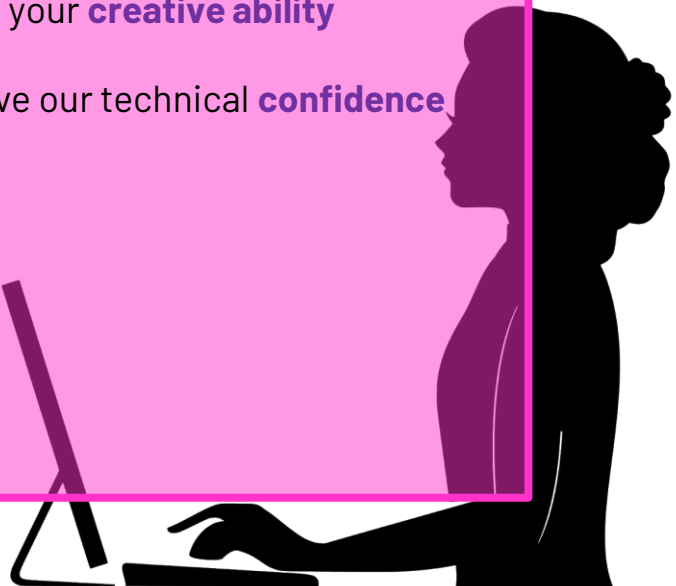
OUR ULTIMATE GOAL

Build a quality static **website**

Gain a basic **professional skill**

Marry up **technical** expertise with your **creative ability**

Improve our technical **confidence**



COURSE JOURNEY

MODULE 01

HTML

MODULE 02

CSS

MODULE 03

Recap
Project design

MODULE 04

Javascript
+ Overview, data types
+ Loops, Functions, scope
+ Objects and the DOM

MODULE 05

Github pages
Frameworks

MODULE 06

Project presentations
Careers in web development

01 HTML BASICS

What is HTML and what it is used for?

Learn basic HTML syntax

Learn how to structure and build a HTML page

Complete interesting practical exercises

GETTING STARTED

What you'll need to start building a website

- ✓ Ensure you are connected to the WiFi
- ✓ Check you can access the Slack channel

VSCode

Text editor, used for writing code.

Chrome

World's most popular web browser with great setup for developers

Github account

Cloud-based service for storing, sharing and collaborating on projects

Github Desktop

The user-friendly desktop application of Github

HOW A WEBSITE IS MADE

HTML
Hypertext Markup Language

What does it do?
Describes the structure of the web pages

Example
'This is a box'

CSS
Cascading Style Sheets

What does it do?
Describes the presentation of web pages, including colors, layout, and fonts.

Example
'This box is red'

JS
JavaScript

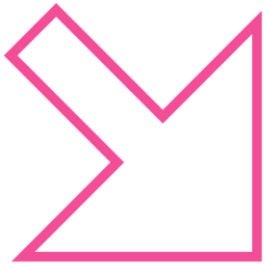
What does it do?
Allows user interactivity, and enables web pages to be dynamic.

Example
'When I click the box, I want it do this.'

WHAT IS HTML?

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is the standard markup language, whose primary function is to provide **structure** to websites.

- Web browsers like Chrome or Firefox receive HTML files from your computer/ across the internet and display it
- HTML is **not** a programming language
- HTML has come a long way since it was first created in 1993 and is now in its 5th version.
- HTML documents are written using HTML tags.



ELEMENTS

The building blocks of a webpage

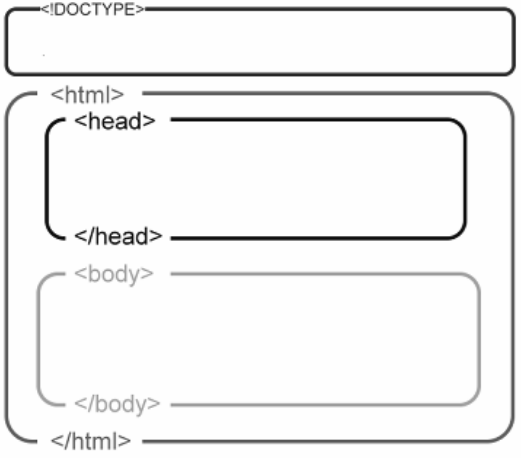
The building blocks of HTML are called ELEMENTS

In this session we'll be covering the following elements:

- ❏ <html></html>
- ❏ <head></head>
- ❏ <body></body>
- ❏ <h1></h1>
- ❏ <img>
- ❏ <header></header>
- ❏

STRUCTURE OF AN HTML PAGE

A HTML page outline is structured in a particular way




```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <!-- extra info about our page -->
    <title>HTML Intro</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <!-- content goes here -->
  </body>

</html>
```

<!DOCTYPE html>

Tells the browser what type of code (HTML) to expect and which version (5) we want to use

<html>

All HTML we wish for the browser to pick up must be within the <html> tags

<head>

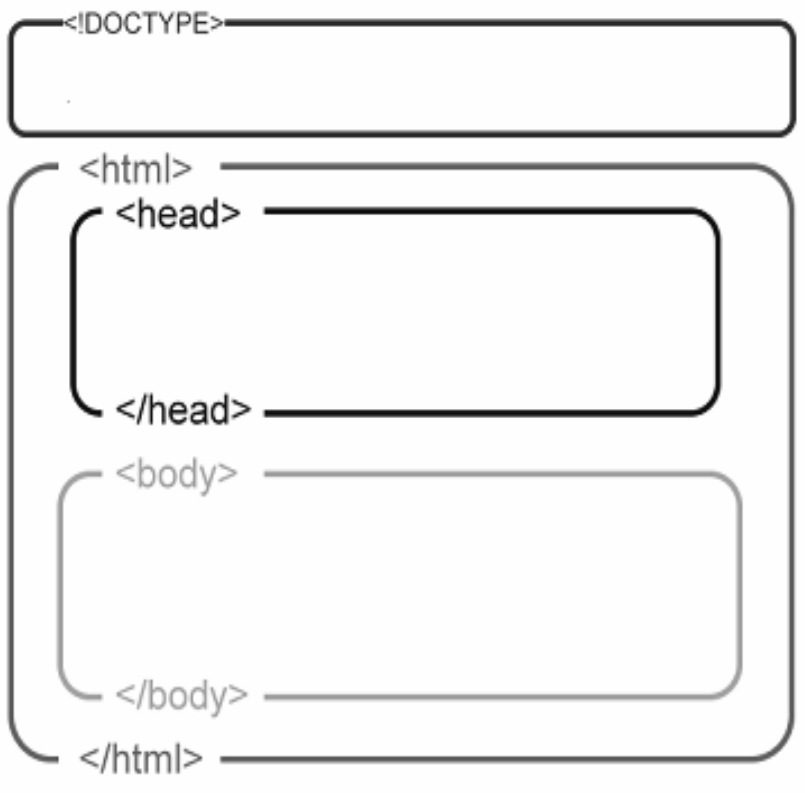
The “thinking” part of our HTML where we bring in fonts, styles, javascript etc

<body>

Where we have our actual content

STRUCTURE OF AN HTML PAGE

A HTML page outline is structured in a particular way



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<head>

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<body>

Where we have our actual content

NOW LET'S PRACTICE TOGETHER

10 MINS

Exercise 1.1

* Replace the text in the header and footer tag with your own content

Exercise 1.2

* Try including a paragraph and a h1 tag within an <article> tag.

Exercise 1.3

* Create three articles with different text. Try placing one article inside an <aside> tag and two outside it. Enclose all the content except the header and footer in the <main> tag

7 MINS

Exercise 1.4

* Create your own list, add a heading to the list and some text that describes what the list is about. If you finish quickly, try combining an unordered and ordered list.

5 MINS

Exercise 1.5

* Add some images to your webpage. Remember to use a relative path for the link

PRACTICING TOGETHER

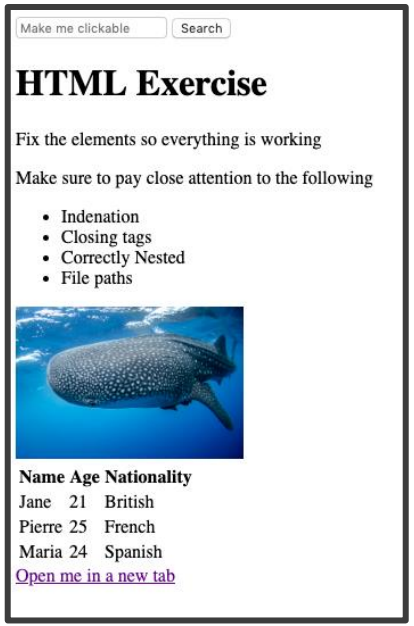
7 MINS

Exercise 1.6

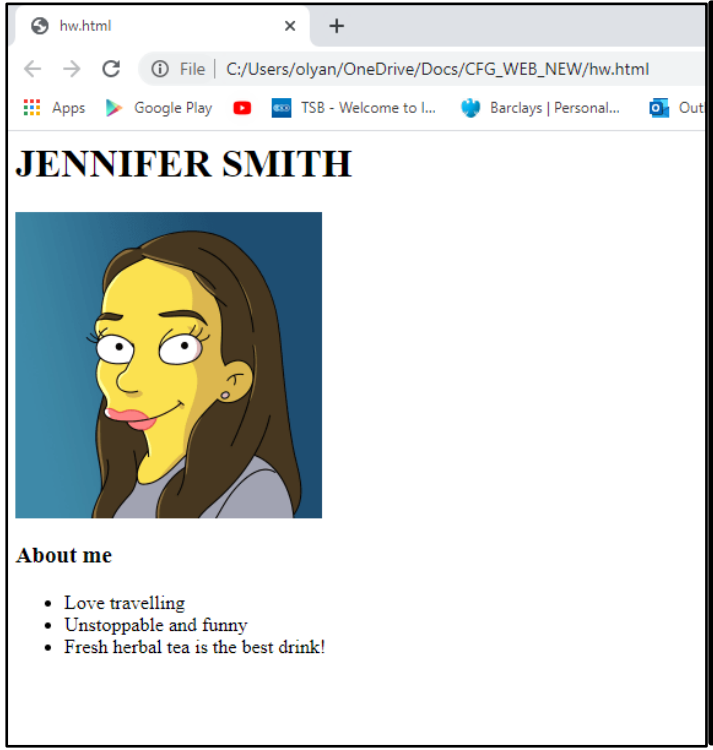
* Create a new index.html file & copy paste the incorrect code (in Session1_Exercise guide)

Go through the code and try to fix the HTML

After fixing it, the webpage should look something like this →



HOMEWORK - PART 1



Now that we know how to use basic HTML tags, create a simple INTO page about yourself following the format on the this picture

Everyone posts their INTRO's on **Slack**, so we get to know each other a bit better!

HOMEWORK

+ **Intro Task “About Myself ”**

Create a simple INTRO page about yourself and post it on Slack

+ **Homework Task**

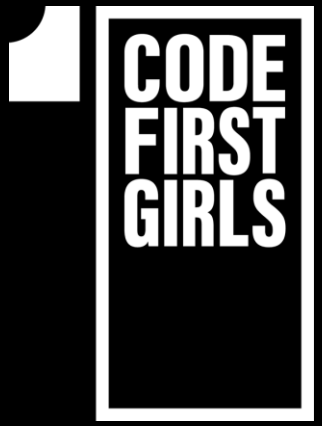
Build an HTML site with specific elements

+ **Extended Homework Task**

Build a 2-page HTML with specific elements

Refer to Session 1_Homework Guide for images

THANK YOU
HAVE A GREAT WEEK!



REFERENCE MATERIALS

HEADERS AND CONTENT

Headers

```
<!-- headers 1- 6 -->
<h1>Header 1</h1>
<h2>Header 2</h2>
<h3>Header 3</h3>
<h4>Header 4</h4>
<h5>Header 5</h5>
<h6>Header 6</h6>
```

Header 1

Header 2

Header 3

Header 4

Header 5

Header 6

Paragraphs and span

```
<!-- paragraph and span-->
<p>
  Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Nam corporis inventore aperiam voluptates numquam
  debitis esse optio eos, sit exercitationem quos quasi eaque <span>blanditiis fuga incidunt</span> in commodi sunt
  saepe!
</p>
```

LISTS

Unordered List

```
<ul>
  <li>List Item 1</li>
  <li>List Item 2</li>
  <li>List Item 3</li>
</ul>
```

- List Item 1
- List Item 2
- List Item 3

Ordered List

```
<ol>
  <li>List Item 1</li>
  <li>List Item 2</li>
  <li>List Item 3</li>
</ol>
```

1. List Item 1
2. List Item 2
3. List Item 3

It is important to note that **<li>** stands for list item and has to be within a **<ul>** or **<ol>** but **<li>** cannot exist by itself.

LINKS

URL

Absolute

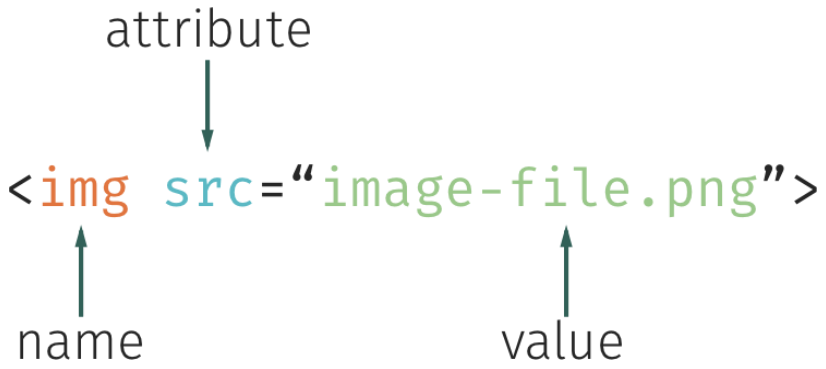
Relative

```
<!-- links (target="_blank" opens a new tab) -->
<!-- URL path -->
<a href="http://www.google.com" target="_blank">Go to google</a>
<!-- absolute path -->
<a href="/Users/username/Desktop/Code First Girls/Week 1 - HTML/starter-code/pages/page2.html">
  Go to page 2
</a>
<!-- relative path -->
<a href="./pages/page2.html">Go to page 2</a>
```

Go to google Go to page 2 Go to page 2

Absolute - typical address format (eg. 123 Main St, London, England, E17 8DN)
Relative - directions you would give someone from A to B (go out of this road, turn left, go down 2 streets etc)
URL - a web address, must start in http

IMAGES




```
<img src="./img/pic1.jpeg" alt="Pic one name">
```

Pic one name

Src is the source of the image - where is it located in the project folder/on the web?
Alt displays text when the image cannot be loaded. It's also used to make web pages more accessible (for those who use screen readers to know what the image is supposed to be)

TABLES

Tables are not often used in designing web pages and can be very confusing, so many developers avoid it.

<table> is the tag that allows you create a table.
<thead> is the header row at the top. This makes it bold
<tbody> is for the rest of the columns and rows
<tr> represents a table row
<td> stands for table data and once you have created rows, you can include columns within each row using this tag

```
<table>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Col 1</th>
      <th>Col 2</th>
      <th>Col 3</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>Col 1</td>
      <td>Col 2</td>
      <td>Col 3</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Col 1</td>
      <td>Col 2</td>
      <td>Col 3</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Col 1</td>
      <td>Col 2</td>
      <td>Col 3</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

Col 1	Col 2	Col 3
Col 1	Col 2	Col 3
Col 1	Col 2	Col 3
Col 1	Col 2	Col 3