

# FEWD - LESSON 1

Fred Katona

## INTRODUCTIONS

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### INSTRUCTOR INTRO

- Many late nights spent coding
- Currently Vp of Technology at DispatchHealth
- Develop in-house and external websites and web applications
- Love to build web applications



Frederick Katona

## INTRODUCTIONS

# WHO ARE YOU?

Let's do a game where we talk to our partner.

Take 60 seconds each. Tell them who you are, your current occupation and what you most hope to learn in this class.

After two minutes, each partner will introduce the other person to the class.

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## EXPECTATIONS

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- Start On-time
- Class participation is a must
- Stay positive
- Try to be here for all classes (can miss 2 classes)
- Homework - turned in by the following Monday's class after assigned
- Office Hours - mon and wed from 5-6:30 by appt
- Slack is for the entire group
- Direct message me on slack for any pressing issues(during the day I will respond usually in a half hour unless I'm in a meeting)

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## SYLLABUS

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Review syllabus

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## LET'S MAKE SURE WE HAVE ALL TOOLS READY

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If you haven't done so, please sign up for a github account and slack me your github account name so I can give you access to github account.

Also, make sure you have **Sublime Text 3** installed. Please check your version.

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## QUESTIONS

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Who was able to complete the Dash project 1 assignment?

Who was able to watch the github video? <https://generalassembly.wistia.com/medias/jkrycndgrs>

## LEARNING OBJECTIVES

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- Apply HTML tags ``<!DOCTYPE html><html><head><body>`` to a web page and experiment with html tags.
- Create and link an external style sheet.
- Describe the DOM and draw a simple DOM tree.

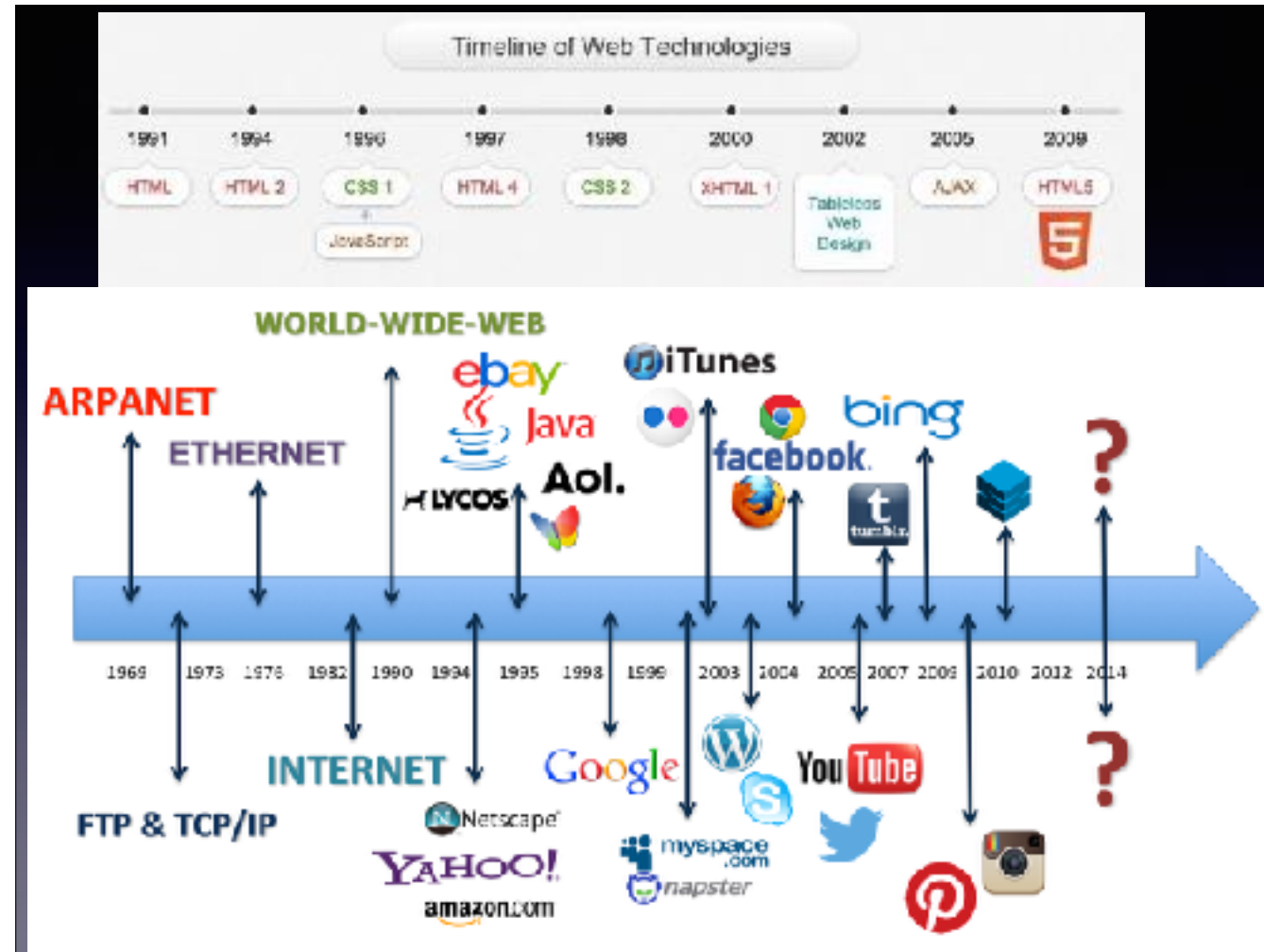


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## CLASS TIME

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- History of internet technologies
- HTML Review/overview, syntax, tags using codepen
- Github introduction
- Codealong html, using sublime text 3
- Introduce other html elements
- Basic Styling of elements



This is a brief history of html from 27 years ago to now along with tech companies

~ 1990 or so, Tim Berners Lee created the WWW

He invented 3 things at that point:

http - the protocol that we use to send web requests

uri - the address for servers that send/receive web requests

html - the language for making the pages talk to a browser

dotcoms pre-2001 (fun times)

google 1998 in public or so?

amazon 1999

facebook 2004

Lots of companies started before html5 and if they can adapt and learn new technologies, so can we.

: What is the difference between the world wide web and the internet?

## INTERACTION BETWEEN CLIENT AND SERVER



The machine with the web server has a page or groups of pages written in html. Those pages are sent to your machine, the browser reads the page, and displays it back to you.

What types of files or languages are contained on the server be written in? 3 possibilities.

The important thing to note is that the server here is just like your machine. It has html files on it that need to be accessed to be viewed. Just as your local files can be viewed in your browser for testing and development.

## HTML SYNTAX



This is the basic syntax for all html elements which are the building blocks of all our files.

Thought exercise-

What are some tags that you have seen before? Maybe in the dash exercise. Name one tag and describe what it was used for?

## HTML REVIEW

▸What does HTML do for us?

Have students work with their neighbor to discuss all the things html does for us?

Take 60 seconds to discuss.

## HTML REVIEW

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►What does HTML do for us?

- Adds structure to a webpage by creating html elements
- HTML elements are created by tagging the content
  - `<div>content</div>`, tags will create a box on a page
  - Tags are used to label the piece of content, like a “heading, or paragraph”
  - Elements can be inside other elements

-adds structure to a webpage, giving us a way to organize our content  
-content is a fancy way of describing text, images, links, etc..  
-gives some meaning to that content

-as an example we can have a sentence inside of a paragraph.

## WHAT DO WE SEE IN THE BROWSER?

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title></title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Hello Pizza Pie!</p>
    <br>
    <p>Cheese please</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

If viewing this on a browser what will be displayed in the browser?

## HTML OVERVIEW

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▸What does the browser do?



## HTML OVERVIEW

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►What does the browser do?

- Reads html, css, and javascript files
- Parses html file into elements
- Displays contents of each html element
- Builds a DOM tree out of all the elements

Let's draw a dom tree out of slide 15.

I will draw what it looks like. For now, we only need to know that the browser splits of the html elements into nodes. We will explore these nodes more to debug and manipulate.

## HTML CODEALONG

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This first code along is to explore the html elements introduced. Let's explore html elements together and then solo(use google).

We'll use [codepen.io](https://codepen.io) for this.

All you have to do is open your browser and in the url type:

**<https://codepen.io/bigkat73/pen/vmBYBX>**

I'll start us off. Please set your screens to half-mast and watch how codepen works.

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## HEADING ELEMENTS

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- `<h1>Most important heading</h1>`
- `<h2>...</h2>`
- `<h3>...</h3>`
- `<h4>...</h4>`
- `<h5>...</h5>`
- `<h6>Least important Heading</h6>`

Heading tags when displayed in most browsers will show with default font sizes.

## TEXT, LIST, AND LIST ITEMS

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`<p>This is a paragraph</p>`

`<code>This is some computer code</code>`

`<ul>`

`<li>List Item 1</li>`

`<li>List Item 2</li>`

`<li>List Item 3</li>`

`</ul>`

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## HTML FORMATTING ELEMENTS

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- `<b></b>` or `<strong></strong>`
- `<i></i>`
- `<del></del>`
- `<sup></sup>`
- `<sub></sub>`

## OTHER ELEMENTS

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- `<a href="url">Link Text</a>`
- `<div></div>`
- `<img>`
- `<br>`

The link tag above demonstrates adding attributes to html elements They always are in the start tag  
Syntax is    *attribute-name="value"*

Now that we've explored some html elements and the tags used to create them, let's take a break and dive a little deeper.

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## BREAK TIME

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Let's take 10 minutes.

Now that we've explored some html elements and the tags used to create them, let's add structure and mark up a document. First, we need to make sure we have the example documents from our class repository. This repository is on [github](#).

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## GITHUB

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Why do companies or groups of developers use github?

With our neighbor, let's spend 60 seconds talking about what github is and why developers use it?



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## GITHUB

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github is place for storing projects. we call the project storage a repository or “repo.”

For now, we will clone the class repo and use the specific directory in it.

<https://github.com/ga-students/FEWD-DEN-04>

- 1) Clone repo as a zip file
- 2) See that the directory structure is exactly the same locally as it is on github
- 3) Since it is not linked up, you can overwrite the files locally

Let me know if you can't access github here. If I haven't added all students to github here, finish doing so now.

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## CODE ALONG

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1. In the starter code directory
2. Drag and drop the ga\_press\_release folder into sublime text3
3. Mark up the text to create proper structure(guided)
4. Predict what happens when adding title tag
5. Mark up rest of GA press release adding html tags around content

The first thing we want to do is add the main structure around the content. Head and Body discussion.

add the html proper document structure

make sure the body elements wraps around the content for display

add head before body

talk about the head and the body

add meta tag, like title

## HEAD AND BODY

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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <!-- this holds meta information -->
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- this holds our content elements -->
  </body>
</html>
```

reference slide

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## HTML HEAD ELEMENT (NOT HEADINGS)

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- Metadata is information about the data
- title - displayed in tab
- meta - keywords, description
- script - javascript
- style - inline styles
- **links** - tells browser to include other files

## **ADD STYLESHEETS**

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We've finished adding HTML and structure to our document.

How does it look? What can we do to make it look better?

I think it looks like craigslist from 10 years ago.

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## CSS

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We add stylesheets and styles to control layout and styles.

Describe how to change a style of an html element.

Describe how to change the style of an html element. Maybe you did it in the prework. What steps did you take to change a font or text color?

## CSS SELECTOR SYNTAX

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```
selector {  
    property: value;  
    property: value;  
}
```

## HTML AND CSS

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*What is the css changing here?*

html:

```
<h1>Hello World!</h1>
```

CSS:

```
h1 {  
    color: red;  
}
```



## CODE-ALONG ADD EXTERNAL STYLESHEET

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- 1) Use our press release example
- 2) In sublime text3, inside our head element  
Start typing `<link`, and tab  
and you will get a line of  
`<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="">`
- 3) fill in the href attribute with `styles.css` and save
- 4) create new file in sublime text3 called `styles.css` and save it

This `styles.css` file is our externally linked stylesheet

This will be a guided code-along to see how to add stylesheets to pages so that we can complete lab time.

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## APPLY STYLE TO PRESS RELEASE

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Make the font size of the paragraphs 36px.

Change the background color of the page to orange.

Change the font color of the h6 element to red.

Let's go back press release and make the following changes. Use google if you don't know.

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## LAB TIME - COOKIE RECIPE

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Your Grandma wants you to publish her famous cookie recipe to the world wide web, she's typed it out for you in this .html document (she's so nice).

She absolutely wants the directions to appear in order in a numbered list. The cookies won't taste good if you don't get the order right. (hint you need an ordered list).

Remove the non-html from the page and style everything as needed.

LAB TIME

in starter\_code folder, let's work on the cookie\_recipe

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## REVIEW LESSON

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We used html to add structure to our webpages by adding tags around content. Html tags create html elements in a browser when viewing.

We linked external css stylesheets to our html page and added style to our elements.

We became more familiar with sublime text3 and github pages.

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## ADDITIONAL CONTENT

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Apply html tables to tabular data.

Do not use tables for layout of pages.

If you'd like to prepare for Wednesday..

- Read about CSS Colors

- Watch a video on the Internet about the Internet

## OTHER HTML ELEMENTS

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- `whitespace...<pre>` - respects whitespace
- `<!-- Comment goes here -->`
- `<hr />` - horizontal rule
- `&nbsp;`, `&lt;`, `&gt;`
- `<sup></sup>` `<sub></sub>` `<cite></cite>`
- `<abbr>` `<acronym>` `<em>`
- `<strong>` `<q>` `<blockquote>`