

## WEEK 4 – LAYOUT REVIEW AND INTRO TO JS

CA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

# FEWD

Joe Bliss  
Runs on Java



# AGENDA

Review Busy Hands

Review Float and Clear

Inline-Block and Other Layouts

Intro to Grids

Intro to JS

Thinking Programmatically

Pseudo Code

JS Basics - Objects, Data Types, Variables, Functions

# **BUSY HANDS**

And how did we do??



**BUSY  
HANDS  
ARE  
HAPPY  
HANDS**

# **OUR MANTRA**

**WHAT WE FLOAT WE MUST CLEAR**

**WHAT WE FLOAT WE MUST CLEAR**

**WHAT WE FLOAT WE MUST CLEAR**

# **DISPLAY: INLINE-BLOCK;**

Best (and worst) of both worlds!

Great for certain things in place of floating, but also has its quirks.

Displays the object inline, but allows it to retain its box model properties, e.g. height, width, padding, margin.

## **DISPLAY: INLINE-BLOCK;**

Objects appear on the same text baseline, regardless of height.

Objects retain whitespace (like inline objects).

IE 6 and 7 don't support display: inline-block;

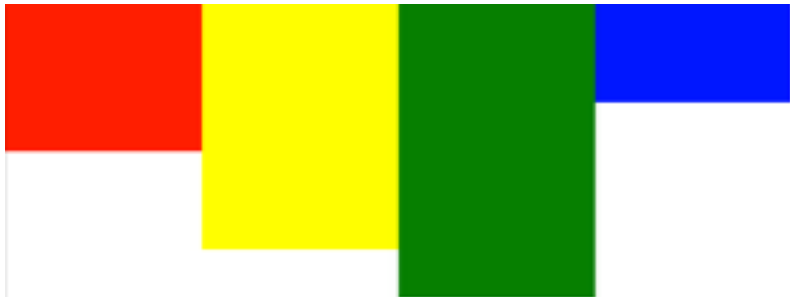
Some additional resources:

<http://learnlayout.com/inline-block.html>

<http://www.ternstyle.us/blog/float-vs-inline-block>

# DISPLAY: INLINE-BLOCK;

Four divs set to float: left;



Four divs set to display: inline-block;



# **CSS GRID SYSTEMS**

Sometimes referred-to simply as a “Grid”.

“[...] a structure that allows for content to be stacked both vertically and horizontally in a consistent and easily manageable fashion. Additionally, grid system code is project-agnostic giving it a high degree of portability so that it may be adopted on new projects.”

<https://www.sitepoint.com/understanding-css-grid-systems/>



# **GRIDS**

Grids are designed to make column layout easier and are meant to be used on multiple projects.

They make complex floated layouts easier, speeding up your front-end work.

They allow you to write less code.

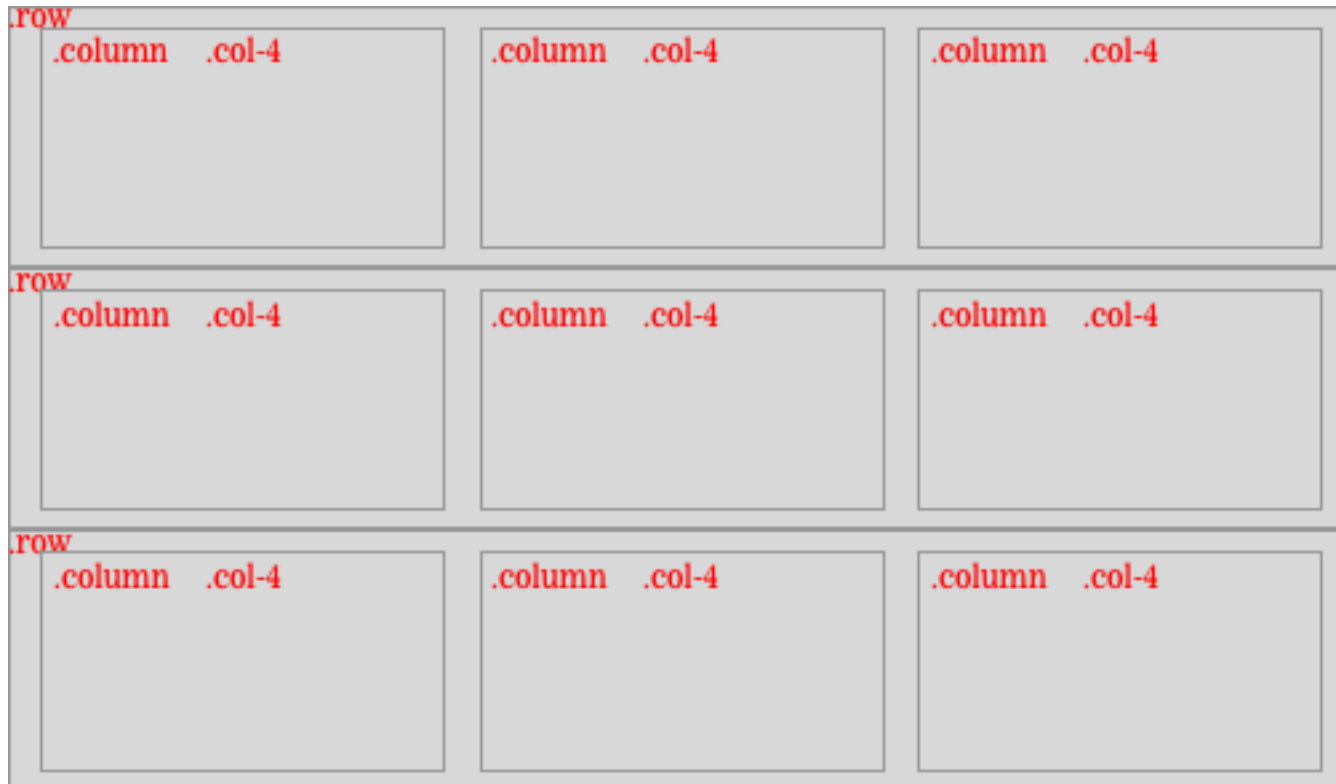
# **GRIDS**

The basic way a Grid works is that it predefines a ton of CSS classes that you add to your markup.

There is a row class that clears itself and inside of it there are multiple column classes of pre-defined widths.

So rather than have to assign your own widths, take care of floating, remember to clear, you just assign classes appropriately, and the grid takes care of it for you.

# GRIDS



# **CODEALONG - GRID EXERCISE**

# **REAL-WORLD GRIDS**

Bootstrap: <http://getbootstrap.com/css/#grid>

Foundation: <http://foundation.zurb.com/sites/docs/v/5.5.3/components/grid.html>

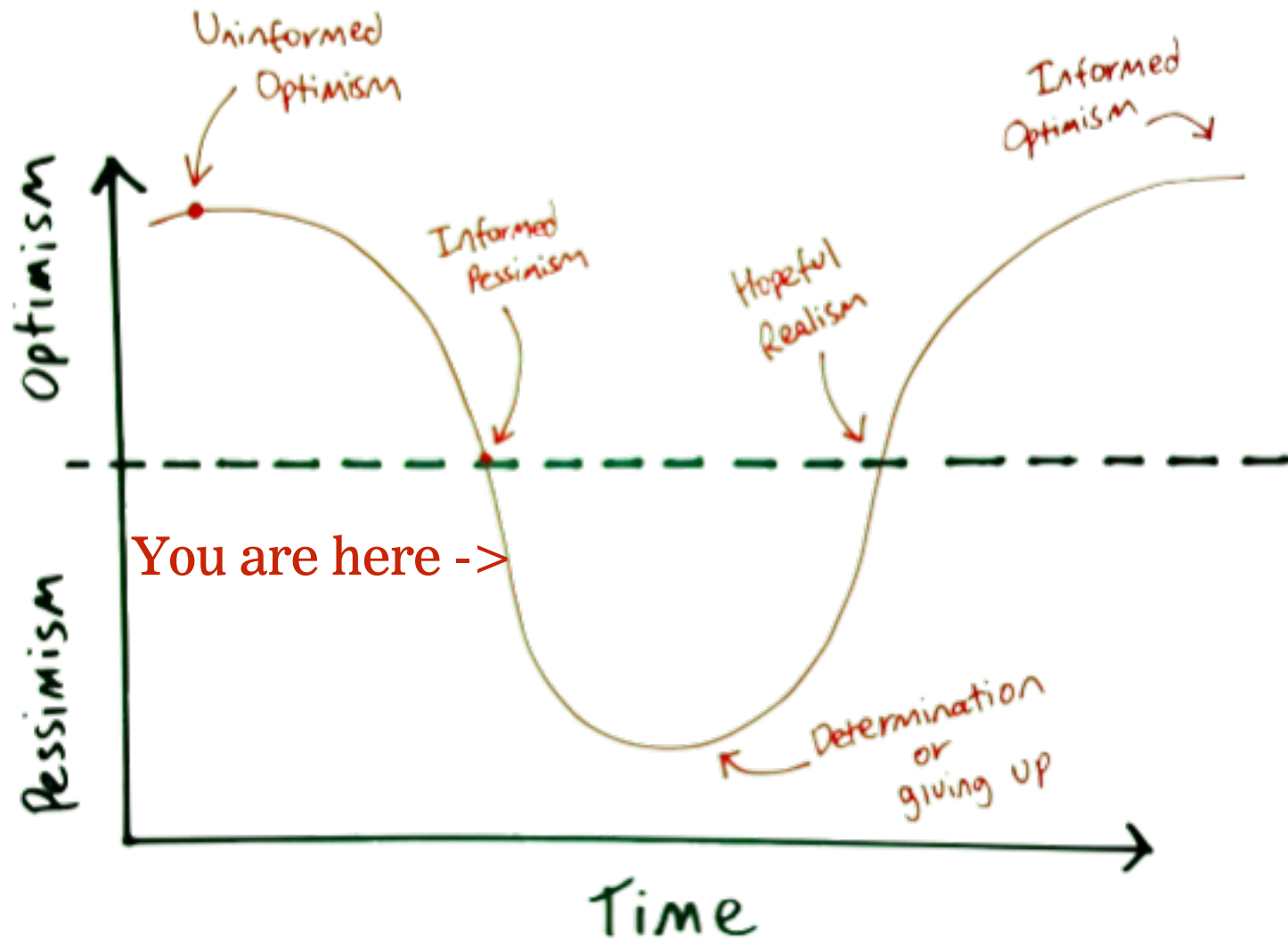
Pure CSS: <http://purecss.io/grids/>

Skeleton: <http://getskeleton.com/#grid>

# **EXERCISE - LAYOUT BRAIN TEASER**

<http://codepen.io/ga-joe/pen/rLYprp>

# **INTRO TO JAVASCRIPT**



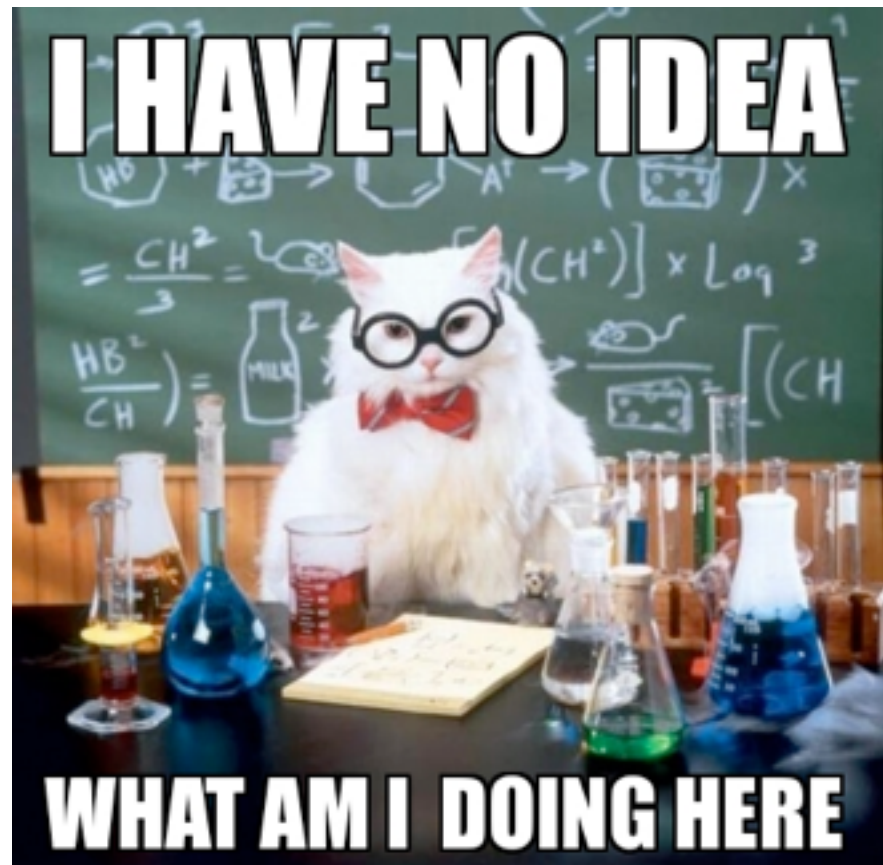


# JAVA $\neq$ JAVASCRIPT

...also, it's technically JavaScript, not Javascript

# WHAT CAN WE DO WITH JS?

Why are we  
learning JavaScript?



## **EXERCISE - WHAT CAN JS DO?**

Go out on the internet and find some cool effects on your favorite sites. We want to try to explore the different things we can add to our sites by utilizing JavaScript.

# **WHAT DID WE DISCOVER?**

Adding / Removing Elements

Changing CSS “on-the-fly”

Animating content

Detecting user interactions

Form validation

Loading dynamic content

Etc.

# **USES OF JAVASCRIPT**

Most uses of JS fall into one of four categories:

Changing HTML Content

Changing HTML Attributes

Changing CSS Styles

Validating Form Fields

# **JS IS DIFFERENT FROM HTML AND CSS**

HTML and CSS are used to define the initial state of our website.

JS is used to define how this state changes.

HTML and CSS are static.

JS is dynamic.

# **HOLY SCRIPT!**

Check out how the page changes when we add some JavaScript.

**EVEN IF YOU KNOW HTML AND CSS, YOU  
HAVEN'T LEARNED TO PROGRAM YET.**



**SURPRISE!**



# WHAT IS A PROGRAM?

A program is a set of instructions that a person writes to tell a computer how to carry-out a task.

**Programming** is the task of writing those instructions in a language that the computer can understand.

# BECOMING A PROGRAMMER

... is about learning how to “think” like a computer. It is not about learning a particular language.

So, we have to know how the computer “thinks” to change how we think.



# **THINK LIKE A COMPUTER**



# **EXERCISE - THINK LIKE A COMPUTER**

Close your Laptops.

Seriously.

# **WHAT DID WE LEARN?**

You have to be speaking the same language.

You have to know what's pre-defined in the language.

Steps execute sequentially.

Steps must be small, granular.

The computer will do **ONLY** and **EXACTLY** what you tell it to do.

# **PSEUDOCODE**

Pseudocode is the process of thinking through a program without actually writing the syntax of a programming language.

# **PSEUDOCODE-ALONG - THERMOSTAT**

Write pseudo code for how a home thermostat works.



# SYNTAX

Syntax: Spelling and grammar rules of a programming language.

Like with any language, there are formal rules around how to write it. This is the syntax.



## **(SOME) JAVASCRIPT SYNTAX**

JavaScript statements end in semicolons: “;”

JavaScript is case-sensitive. Variables, function names, etc. must be consistent. `joeBliss()`; is not the same as `joebliss()`;

Javascript uses various keywords (i.e. `function`, `if`, `else`, `for`, `while`) or symbols (i.e. `()`, `{ }`, `[ ]`) to demarcate control flow.

# WORKING LOCALLY WITH JAVASCRIPT

A text file with the “.js” extension. Like CSS, we include it one of two ways:

External (most common)

```
<script type="text/javascript" src="js/project.js"> </script>
```

Internal

```
<script type="text/javascript">  
    //Do stuff here  
</script>
```

Group multiple scripts into a folder, such as “js” or “scripts”.

# CODEALONG - OUR FIRST JAVASCRIPT

We will write our first Javascript together.

`alert("Message");`

- Creates a pop-up in the browser that will display: Message

`document.write("Message")`

- Writes Message out to the page



# TYPES OF DATA - NUMBERS

Integers

1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Floats (numbers with decimal points)

3.14159, 2.718281828459045

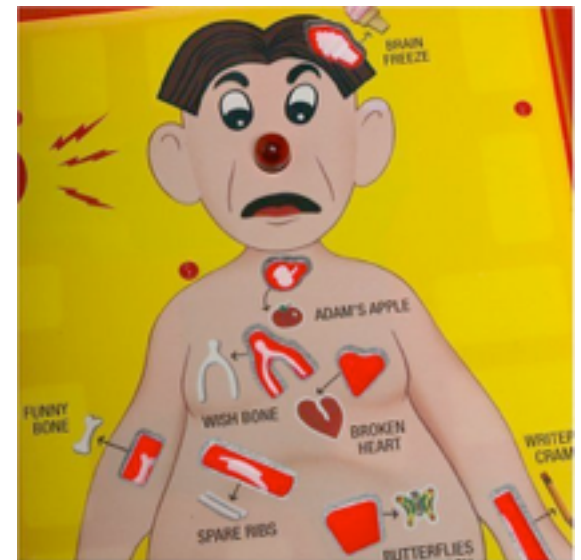
Can be Signed or Unsigned (- or +)

6, -8.2

We can perform arithmetic on number data types

# NUMERICAL OPERATIONS

Operator	Description	Example
+	Addition	$1 + 1$
-	Subtraction	$3 - 2$
*	Multiplication	$5 * 3$
/	Division	$10 / 2$



# **TYPES OF DATA - STRINGS**

## **Strings**

- A sequence of characters enclosed in quotes, i.e. “I am a String”, “Hello!”, “Joe Bliss”
- Stores textual information
- Can be “double” or ‘single’ quoted

# MORE ON STRINGS

Double vs single quoted strings:

- 'They "purchased" it'
- "It's a beautiful day"

Escaping

- "They \"purchased\" it"
- 'It\'s a beautiful day'



# EXERCISE - OUR FIRST JAVASCRIPT

Add to our script the following alerts / Document Write messages:

- The product of 5 and 23 (using \*)
- The difference of 4 and 2 (using -)
- The quotient of 42 and 6 (using /)
- The sum of 7 and 8 (using +)
- Your first and last name (“Zaphod Beeblebrox”)
- A warning message of your choosing (“These are not the droids you are looking for!”)

# RETAINING INFORMATION

What does the following do?

```
alert(2+3);
```

What about this?

```
2+3;
```

# **VARIABLES**

We can tell our program to remember values for us to use later on. The entity we use to store the value is called a variable.

We use the keyword “var” to reserve a variable in JS.

# VAR OUT, MAN

Declaration - Creating a variable, reserves a space in memory and gives it a name.

- `var age;`

Assignment - gives that variable a value.

- `age = 2;`

Intialization (Declaration and Assignment):

- `var age = 2;`

# WHAT'S IN A NAME?

## Variable Naming Conventions:

- Start with a lowercase letter. If they contain multiple words, subsequent words will start with an uppercase letter.
- `var number = 5;`
- `var numberOfClasses = 10;`

# RESERVED WORDS - I.E. DON'T USE!

abstract  
boolean  
break  
byte  
case  
catch  
char  
class  
const  
continue  
debugger  
default  
delete  
do  
double

else  
enum  
export  
extends  
false  
final  
finally  
float  
for  
function  
goto  
if  
implements  
import  
in

instanceof  
int  
interface  
long  
native  
new  
null  
package  
private  
protected  
public  
return  
short  
static  
super

switch  
synchronized  
this  
throw  
throws  
transient  
true  
try  
typeof  
var  
void  
volatile  
while  
with

# **IN A GALAXY VAR, VAR AWAY ...**

Re-assignment:

- `var name = "Joe";`
- `name = "Chandler";`

`alert(name);`

- Will display "Chandler"

# OBJECTS

Where the “Object” in Document Object Model comes from. Objects, like Arrays, can contain many values.

```
var car = {make:"Honda", model:"FIT", color:"green"};
```

```
alert(car.make); will alert: Honda
```

```
alert(car.color); will alert: green
```

Great for storing complex data and modeling real-life objects.



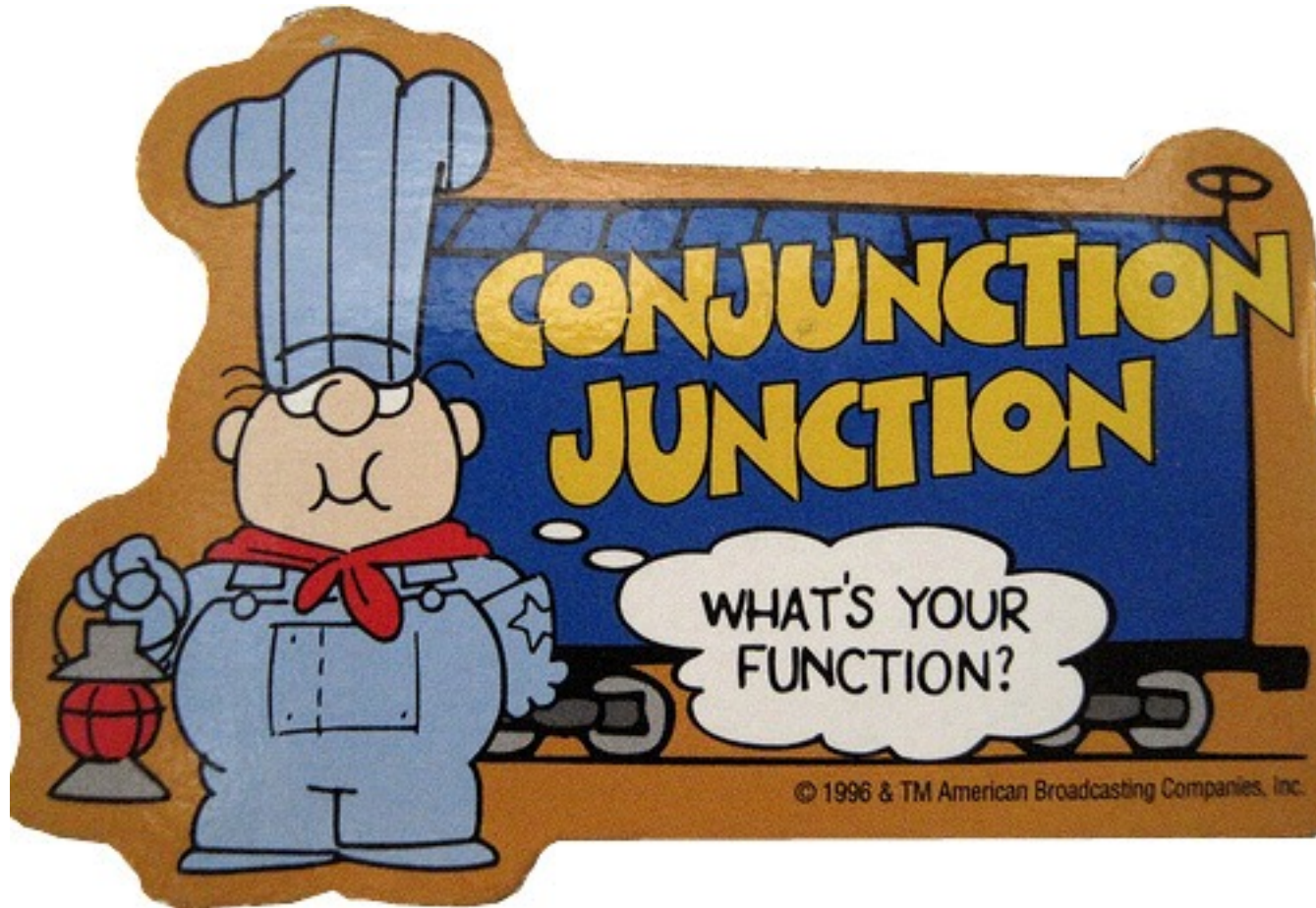
# **GETELEMENTBYID - YOUR BEST FRIEND**

`document.getElementById("someID");`

- queries the HTML document and returns a reference to the object in the HTML with `id="someID"`.

This object has several properties associated with it that we will explore - `innerHTML`, `value`, `style`, `onclick`.

# FUNCTIONS



# **FUNCTIONS**

Functions are simply a collection of lines of code that you group together so that you can:

- Execute them at a given time
- Reuse them
- Respond to user input

We will spend much more time on functions next week.

## **EXERCISE - TRAFFIC LIGHT**

Take the following Codepen and see if you can understand what it is doing to manipulate it to match the example I will show you.

<http://codepen.io/ga-joe/pen/LkOZzo>

# **CODEALONG - RGB COLOR CHOICE**

## **EXERCISE - LIFETIME SUPPLY**

Store your current age into a variable.

Store a maximum age into a variable.

Store a favorite drink (from a drop-down) into a variable.

Store an amount per day into a variable.

Calculate how many you would eat total for the rest of your life.

Output the result to the screen.

# **HOMEWORK - TEMPERATURE CONVERTER**

This assignment is open-ended. The HTML/CSS is up to you. The starter code is intentionally super minimal.

Build an application using HTML/CSS and JS that converts a temperature from Fahrenheit to Celsius AND from Celsius to Fahrenheit, based on user input.

# **HOMEWORK**

Finish the Temperature Converter  
Final Project Proposal



# **FINAL PROJECT PROPOSAL**

Make sure Hart or I have chatted with you about your project before you go today. An “executive summary” and initial sketch is due by next week:

Can be a sketch by hand that you scan, photograph, or screenshot.

Can be done using a wireframing tool:

- <https://gomockingbird.com/mockingbird/>
- <http://balsamiq.com/>
- More: <http://mashable.com/2010/07/15/wireframing-tools/>