

INTRODUCTIONS



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CLASSROOM RULES

- Have a text editor installed:
 ATOM and VS Code are free
- Have the latest version of Google Chrome installed
- Work through the Code Along and Lab exercises
- Wifi: GA Guest
 Password: yellowpencil
- Live presentation link:
 slides.com/jennifermeade/fewd-1-1/live

Ask what you don't know and **share** what you do



HOMEWORK

- You'll be presenting your homework periodically.
- If you're unable to complete an assignment, inform me before class on Slack
- If you have difficulty with an assignment, reach out. I can help;-)
- I will not be able to review every assignment for everyone. However, if you would like to make sure you get feedback on an assignment, you can share it with me via GitHub.

CODE OF CONDUCT

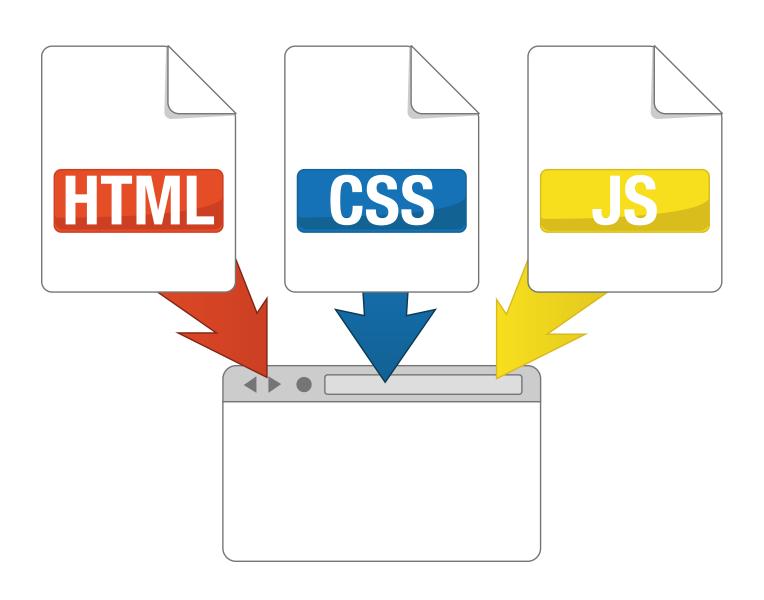
- Be kind
- Be on time
- Be brave
- Dig in
- Help others
- Reach out for help

PRIMER

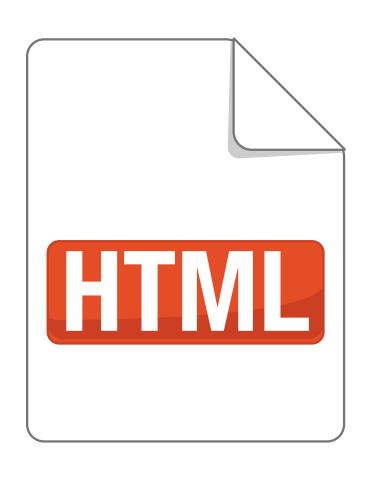
HOW THE INTERNET WORKS



HOW WEB PAGES WORK

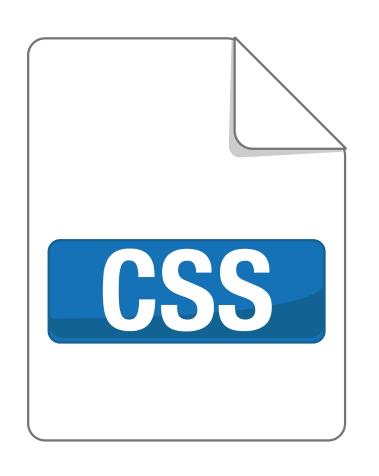


HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE



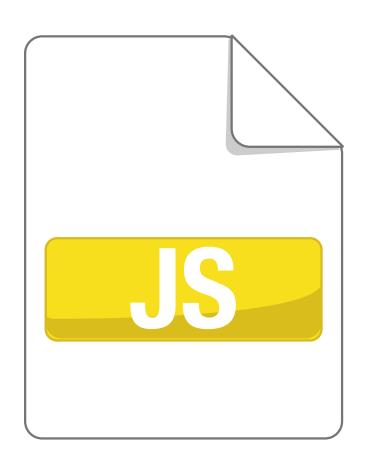
HTML provides the *structure* for your web pages

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS



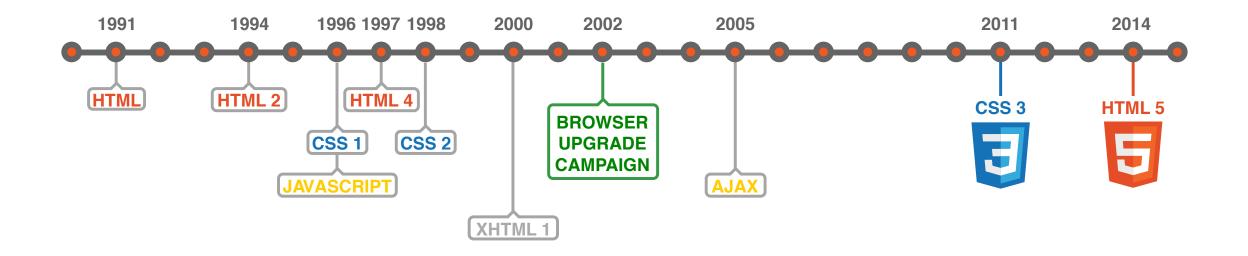
CSS defines how the elements of the web page should *look*

JAVASCRIPT



Javascript adds interactivity

HISTORY OF WEB STANDARDS



OBJECTIVES

- Set up your development environment
- Describe the anatomy of a web page and create the basic structure of a page in HTML
- Apply HTML tags to web page content
- Style web pages with CSS
- Link external CSS files

SETTING UP YOUR DEV ENVIRONMENT

CHOOSING AN IDE

- Sublime Text3 will frequently ask you to purchase before proceeding to save your file.
- Both Atom (https://atom.io/) and Visual Studio Code (https://code.visualstudio.com/) are free. FOREVER.

ADDING EMMET

- Emmet is an add-on package that is supported in most editors.
- It helps you code faster and more accurately by providing helpful shortcuts.
- It is installed by default in VS Code, but uses slightly different keyboard shortcuts.
- For install instructions on Atom and Sublime: https://github.com/jmeadell/FEWD/wiki/Emmet

FILE STRUCTURE

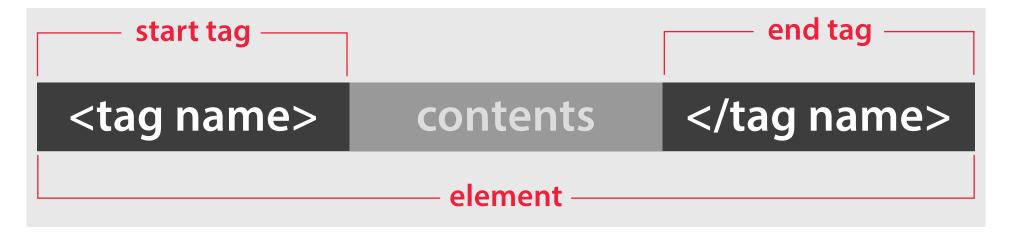
- DO NOT USE spaces, caps, or special characters to name files or folders.
- Always create a new folder for each new website you're creating.
- Create a folder for your images inside the website folder (conventionally, we name it **images**).
- Create a folder for your css files inside the website folder (conventionally, we name it **css** or **styles**).
- Your html files will go directly into the website folder.

THE INDEX FILE

- Your homepage should always be named index.html. ALWAYS.
- The index.html is special. By default, a web server will look for a file that is named index so it knows which file to send when there is no file name specified.
- **DO NOT USE** spaces, caps or special characters when naming any of your files either.

HTML BASICS

HTML SYNTAX



HEADS UP: Some tags only have a start tag.

ADDING ATTRIBUTES

	——— may be optional or required ———	
<tag name<="" th=""><th>attribute name = "value"</th><th>></th></tag>	attribute name = "value"	>
start tag		

WHAT'S UP DOC?

- This doctype tells the browser to treat everything that follows as **HTML5**.
- Case-insensitive but conventionally written as:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

ANATOMY OF A WEBPAGE

Every HTML page has the same foundational structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <meta charset="UTF-8">
        <title>Page Title</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <!-- Where your content goes -->
    </body>
</html>
```

CONTENT TAGS

Your content needs structure too! Content tags are used to delineate different page contents.

They go in between the ...">body> tags in your html page.

HEADING TAGS

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1> <!-- Defaults to 200% base font-size -->
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
<h4>Heading 4</h4> <!-- Defaults to base font-size -->
< h5 > Heading 5 < /h5 >
<h6>Heading 6</h6> <!-- Defaults to 67% base font-size -->
```

TEXT ELEMENTS

```
paragraph text
```

<blockquote>a block style quote</blockquote>

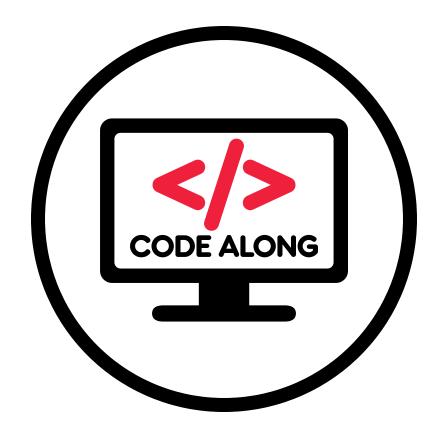
UNORDERED LIST

LIST ITEM

```
A List ItemAnother list item
```

ANCHOR TAGS (LINKS)

```
<a href="url-or-link-address">Link Text</a>
```



PRESS RELEASE

BLOCK ELEMENTS

Block elements **block** other elements from sitting next to them.

```
I'm a block element.
<div>So am I!</div>
```

I'm a block element. So am I!

INLINE ELEMENTS

Inline elements **wrap** inside their containing elements.

```
  Both <span>span</span> and
    <a href="#top">anchor</a>
    are inline elements.
```

Both span and anchor are inline elements.

WEBPAGE BUILDING BLOCKS

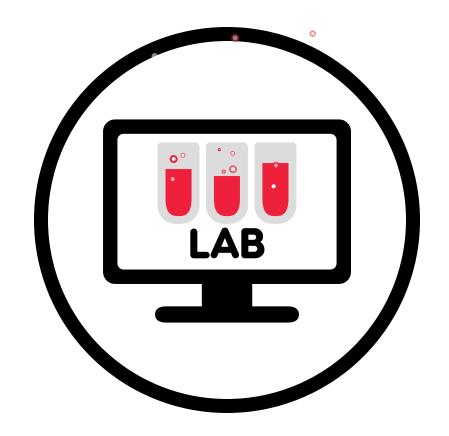
- **header**: used for repetitive elements at the top of the page such as branding and menus.
- nav: used to wrap any kind of navigation menu.
- main: used for the main content of the page.
- aside: used for ancillary content.
- article: used for articles, blog posts and similar content
- section: a general purpose section commonly wraps divs.
- div: a general purpose section (division)
- footer: used to wrap the page footer contents.

HELPFUL INLINE TAGS

- span: a general purpose inline tag.
- **strong**: used to add weight (replaced the b tag).
- em: used to add emphasis (replaced the i tag).
- a: anchor tags creating links to different content on the page or pages on the web.
- code: used to wrap example code.
- **img**: the img (image) tag is a little bit of both, but technically inline!

DON'T FORGET THESE

- What you name your files matters. Your home page must be named index.html.
- Use lowercase **exclusively** in HTML and CSS. The only exception should be in the DOCTYPE.
- Always create a new folder for each exercise and don't comingle files.



COOKIE RECIPE

https://github.com/jmeadel1/FEWD/Class1/labs

CSS BASICS

SELECTORS, PROPERTIES, AND VALUES (OH MY!)

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

CSS SELECTORS

Selectors **target** the elements you want to style. They can be:

- 1. Element Tags
- 2. Classes & IDs
- 3. Attributes
- 4. Pseudo Classes
- 5. Combinators

PROPERTIES

Properties are the **styles** you want to apply to the targeted elements.

- border
- color
- background-color

VALUES

Acceptable values are specific to the property:

- border has values for the width, color and style
- color and background-color accept a color value

STYLE TAG

CSS can be added to your HTML page with a style tag.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
  <title>My Page Title</title>
  <style>
  <!--Style tags only go inside your head tags-->
    h1 {
      color: blue;
  </style>
</head>
<body>
```

CSS EXAMPLE

```
<style>
  h1 {
    color: darkblue;
    font-family: sans-serif;
  h2 {
    color: maroon;
    font-family: sans-serif;
  body {
    background-color: lightgray;
    border: 5px solid darkblue;
    padding: 5px;
</style>
```



HEADS UP: Property names and values are case-sensitive!

CSS Properties

COLOR PROPERTIES

The color property sets the font color.

The background-color property sets the fill color.

```
/* make the fonts on
    the page blue */
body {
    color: blue;
}
```

```
/* make the page red */
body {
  background-color: red;
}
```

CSS Properties

BORDER PROPERTIES

```
/* border is shorthand for:
   border-width
   border-style
   border-color */

ul {
   border: 1px solid darkgray;
}
```

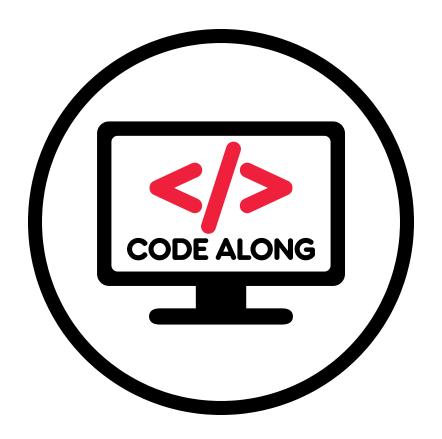
Borders can be set for all sides or individually (e.g., border-bottom). Properties can also be specified individually (e.g., border-top-style).

CSS Properties

FONT PROPERTIES

```
/* 'font' is shorthand for:
    font-style, font-variant,
    font-weight, font-size,
    line-height, font-family; */
p {
  font-family: sans-serif;
  font-size: 30px;
```

HEADS UP: The shorthand for font requires at least the font-family and font-size, and font-family must appear last.



CSS BASICS

EXTERNAL STYLESHEETS

LINKING FILES

```
<head>
...
k rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css">
...
</head>
```

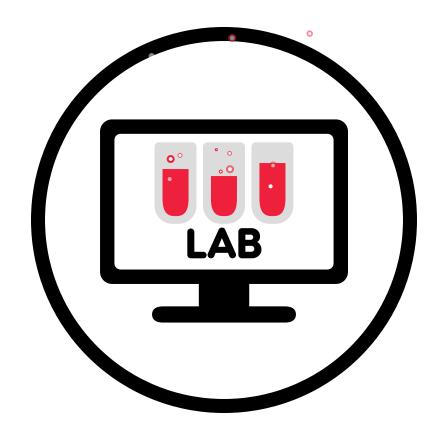
LINKING FILES RELATIVELY



index.html → styles.css:

<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css">

- 1 Start in the folder where the current file is
- 2 Go into the folder called css
- Get the file called **styles.css**



COOKIE RECIPE CSS

https://github.com/jmeadell/FEWD/Classl/labs

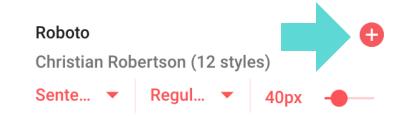
GOOGLE FONTS

USING DIFFERENT FONTS

- We can't be certain which fonts our visitors have, so we need to send the fonts with our site files.
- Font files are big and can slow down the load time of your site.
- The Google Fonts service delivers fonts via a super fast collection of servers called a CDN.
- CDNs check whether a file has been previously downloaded before sending it again.

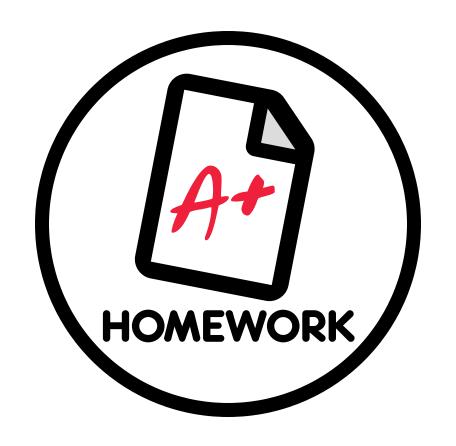
LOADING GOOGLE FONTS

- 1. Go to https://fonts.google.com.
- 2. Choose a font and click the ⊕.



- 3. In the popup at the bottom of the screen, click the **customize** tab to select the font weights you want to use.
- 4. Next, click back on the **embed** tab and copy the **link** tag.
- 5. Paste the link tag in your HTML page head tag **before** your linked css file.
- 6. Back on Google Fonts, copy the css for the font-family to use in your css file!





WEEK 1 HOMEWORK

https://github.com/jmeadell/FEWD/Classl/homework

HOMEWORK FOR NEXT CLASS

- If you have not completed the DASH exercises, make sure you have done at least Project 1 and Project 2 by Wednesday.
- To prepare for your homework this weekend:
 - 1. Create a folder for the website you'll be building.
 - 2. Add folders for your images and styles.
 - 3. Add a basic index.html file with boilerplate.
 - 4. Add at least 5 pictures to your images folder.

EXIT SURVEY

https://goo.gl/EB4XFw

GO BUILD AWESOME THINGS!