

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The background image shows a modern, open-plan office or cafe interior. In the foreground, there are round wooden tables and white chairs. A small potted plant sits on one of the tables. In the middle ground, there is a dark blue bar with a white countertop. Several red metal stools are lined up along the bar. The bar has a mural on its side depicting a subway tunnel with a train and the year 1898. The ceiling is white with exposed pipes and modern lighting fixtures.

FEWD Week 1 • Class 1:  
HTML & CSS Basics



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Empowering people to pursue work they **love**.

## What We Teach

Coding

UX & Design

Data

Digital Marketing

Product Management

# Introductions



# Getting In Touch

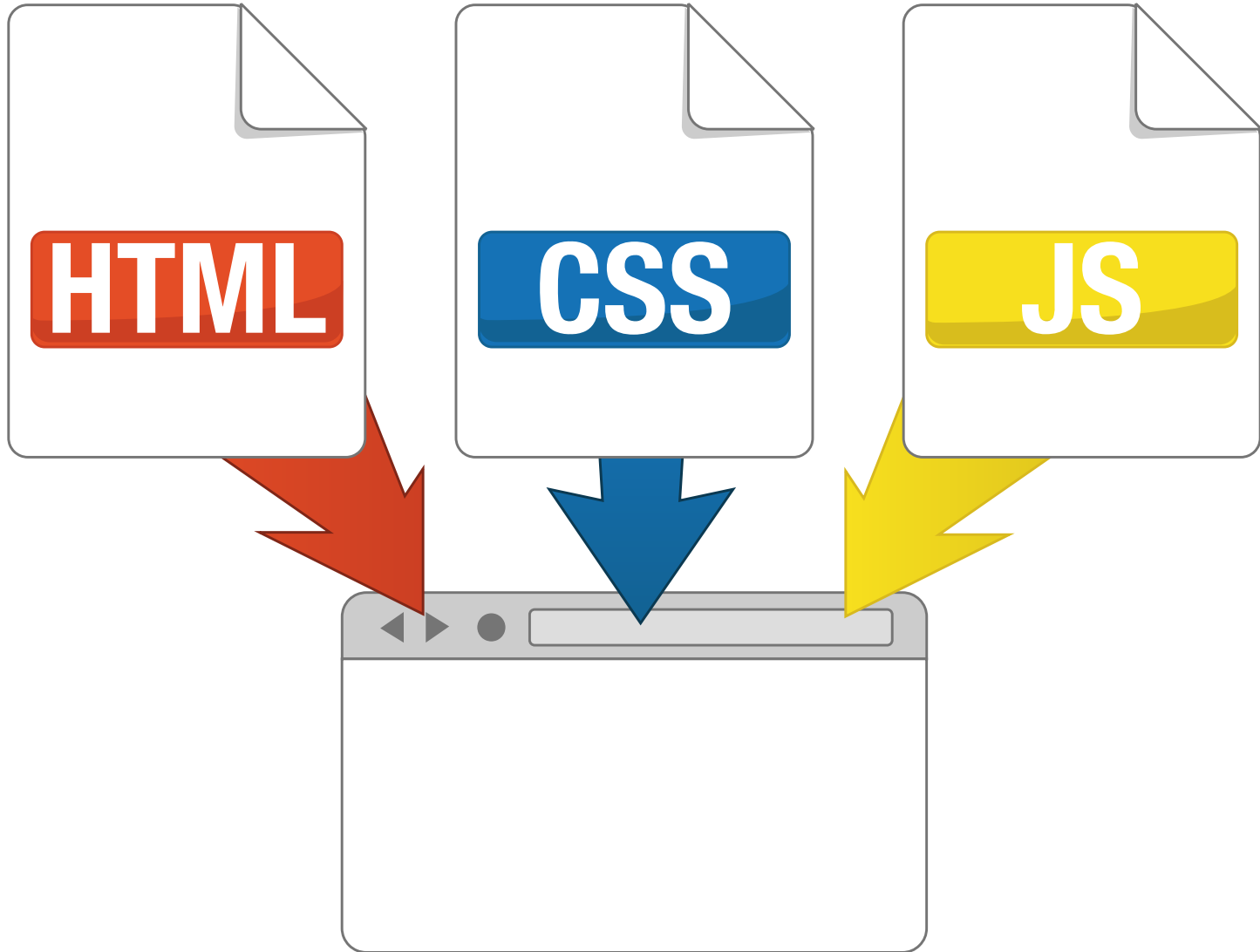
Slack

Skype: jmeade11

Email: [hobokenjam@gmail.com](mailto:hobokenjam@gmail.com)

# Primer

# How Web Pages Work

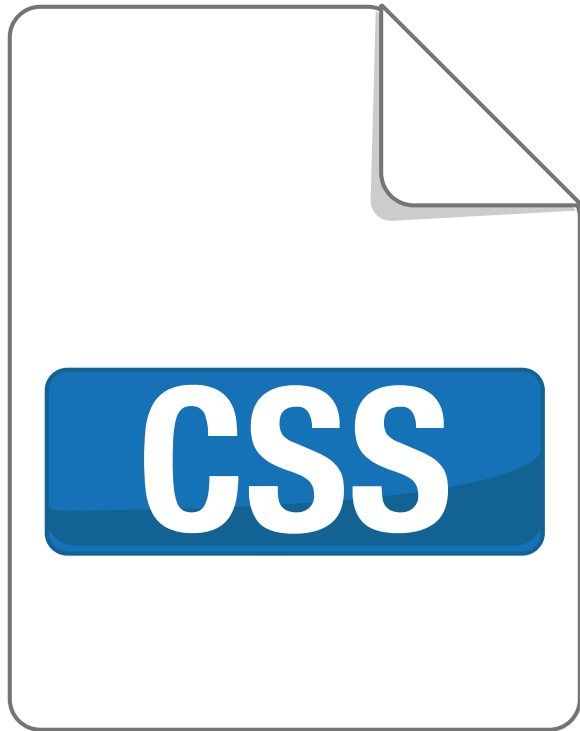


# Hypertext Markup Language



HTML provides the  
*structure* for your web  
pages

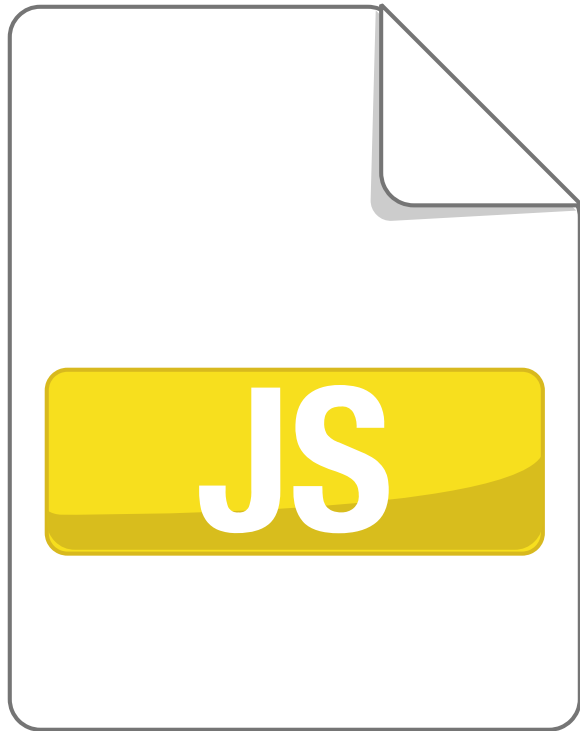
# Cascading Style Sheets



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

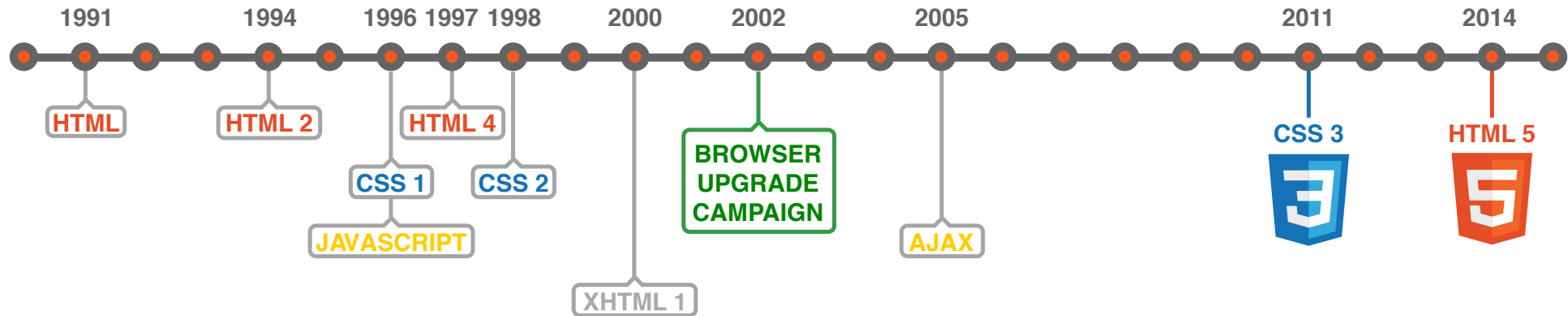


# Javascript



Javascript is used to add  
*interactivity*

# History of Web Standards



# Part 1

# Objectives: Part 1

- 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

# HTML Basics

# HTML Syntax



► **HEADS UP:** Some tags only have a start tag.

# HTML Syntax

**<tag name**

**attribute name = "value"**

**>**

may be optional or required

start tag

# What's up DOCTYPE?

- The HTML5 doctype tells the browser to behave **strictly** according to the standards
- Case-insensitive but conventionally written as:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```



# Anatomy of a Web Page

Every HTML page has the same foundational structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Your Title Here</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    Your Content Here
  </body>
</html>
```

# Content Tags

Your content needs structure too! Content tags are used to delineate different page contents. They go in between the `<body> ... </body>` tags in your html page.

## Content Tags

# Heading Tags

```
<h1>Largest Heading</h1>
```

```
<h2> . . . </h2>
```

```
<h3> . . . </h3>
```

```
<h4> . . . </h4>
```

```
<h5> . . . </h5>
```

```
<h6>Smallest Heading</h6>
```

## Content Tags

# Text Elements

```
<p>paragraph text</p>  
<code>computer code</code>
```

Content Tags

# Unordered list

```
<ul>...</ul>
```

## Content Tags

# List item

```
<ul>  
  <li>Item</li>  
  <li>Another Item</li>  
</ul>
```

## Content Tags

# Links

```
<a href="url">Link Text</a>
```



# General Assembly Press Release





# Cookie Recipe HTML

# Lab Setup

<https://github.com/jmeade11/crashcourse>

1. Go to the URL above
2. Click the green **Clone or download** button
3. Click the link to **Download ZIP**
4. Uncompress the crashcourse-master.zip file and move it to your desktop
5. Open the crashcourse-master and navigate to the labs folder

lab1

# Lab Tasks

<https://github.com/jmeade11/crashcourse/labs>

1. In Sublime Text, choose **File>Open** and open the the labs folder
2. Expand the lab folder, then expand the **lab1** folder and click on the index.html file to open it
3. Add your HTML boilerplater
4. Copy the recipe from the online instructions and paste it in the body
5. Use what you've learned to add tags to the recipe
6. Control + click on the file in Finder and choose **Open With > Chrome** to review your work

# CSS Basics

# Selectors, Properties and Values (Oh My!)

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

# CSS Selectors

Selectors target the elements you want to style

- **Element Tags**
- **Classes & IDs**
- **Attributes**
- **Pseudo Classes**
- **Combinators**

# Properties

Properties are the styles you want to apply

- border
- color
- background-color

# Values

Properties each have a set of specific values that they can accept

- 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.

```
/* make the fonts on the  
page blue */
```

```
body {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

`background-color` sets the background color.

```
/* make the page background  
a light blue */
```

```
body {  
  background-color: aliceblue;  
}
```

## 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. For example, `border-bottom` can be used as the shorthand for the bottom border only. Properties can be specified individually as well, such as: `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: bold 16px sans-serif;  
}
```

Several font-related properties can be set. The font property combines them into a single shorthand property.

► **HEADS UP:** The shorthand notation requires at least the font-family and font-size, *and* font-family must be specified last.



# CSS Basics

# External Style Sheets

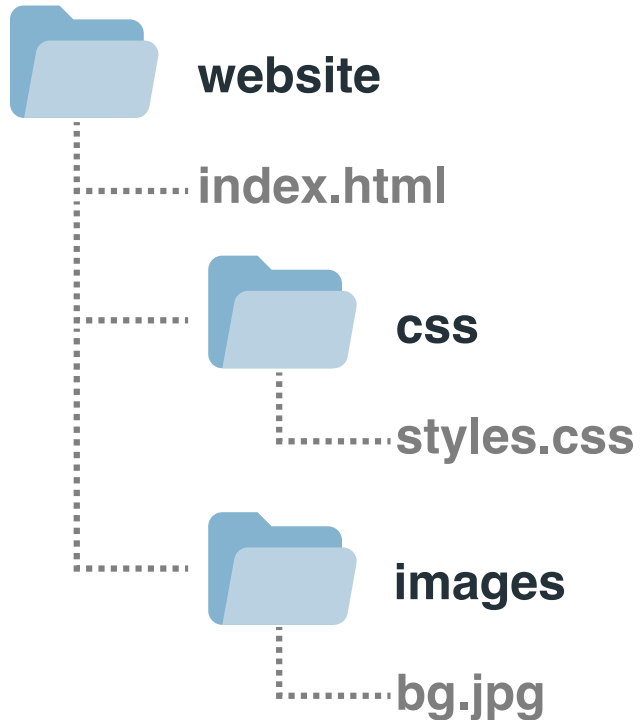
# Linking Files

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

► **HEADS UP:** No `<style>` tags are used!



# Linking Files Relatively



- index.html → styles.css:

```
href="css/styles.css"
```

- styles.css → bg.jpg:

```
"../images/bg.jpg"
```



# Cookie Recipe CSS Basics

lab2

# Lab Task

<https://github.com/jmeade11/crashcourse/>

1. We're going to make Grandma's cookies look better, so open the lab2 folder and use the starter index.html file.
2. Make the background for the html element the color **moccasin**.
3. Set the font for the page to **16px** and **sans-serif**.
4. Style the link color as **chocolate**
5. Add a **solid, 15px** wide, **chocolate** colored border around the body.
6. The body should also have its background set to **oldlace**, font color set to **saddlebrown**.
7. **BONUS** Change the h1 to **40px** and **center** align it.

# Give Yourself a Hand!



You made it through the first class.

**Go Do *Awesome* Things!**