Getting Ready

1. Activate your SCU engineering webpage. Instructions [here](#).
   a. The directory can be found at: /webpages/~dcusernamegoeshere
   b. students.engr.scu.edu/~<username>/<username>.html
2. Bring your own laptop with a charger or enough juice for 3 hours.
3. Install [Sublime](#) and [Cyberduck](#).
4. Be ready to take notes!

ssh –l mac.dc.engr.scu.edu
type webpage

Purpose

What's our goal?
To create a personal website.

What do you need?
Brand, presentation, content.

Brand is who you are and what you have to offer. Summary of who you are & what's special about you. This was covered in a previous ACM resume lecture.

Today we will be talking about the presentation. Presentation is how you choose to show your brand. Content is the actual stuff that will demonstrate your brand.
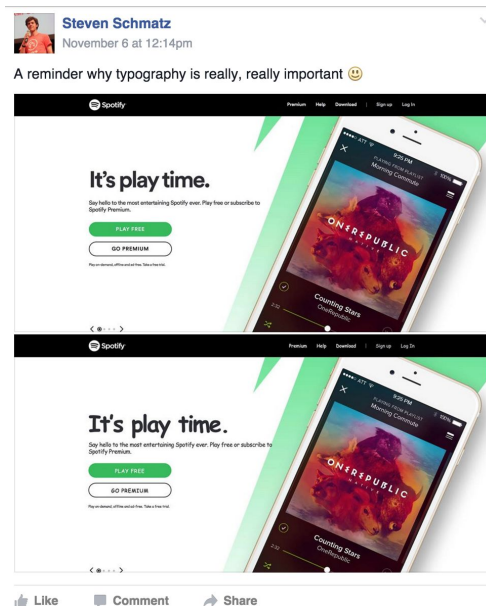
Design Principles

Design is a complex field. We will simplify it for you.

Three things: Typography, Color, Consistency
http://bettermotherfuckingwebsite.com/

Typography
Basically, if you choose a lame typeface (font), you will look lame.

Steven Schmatz
November 6 at 12:14pm

A reminder why typography is really, really important 🙂

Resources for type: http://fontflame.com/ https://www.google.com/fonts

Color

Choose a small set of colors (2 maximum) that you will use. Generally this pair is white and another color. For example, Facebook uses just white and blue, SCU uses just red and white with occasional black trims, Youtube uses just red and white. Spotify uses green and black.

Web Development

Overview

Websites are made of scripts written in different languages. The industry standard languages are HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.

HTML is used for layout of elements on the page, CSS is used for styling the elements, and JavaScript is used for making dynamic events happen on a webpage, such as making HTML buttons actually do stuff. You can think of them like parts of speech. HTML elements are the *nouns* of the page, e.g. "here is an image, here is a paragraph". CSS is the *adjectives* of the page, e.g. "here is a WIDE image, here is a paragraph with RED text". JavaScript forms the *verbs* of the page, e.g. "this red text ZOOMS across the page". Today we will be covering HTML and CSS.

HTML

HTML is a markup language (not a programming language!). That means that it is used to spell out where on the page elements will show up. The basic template for an empty webpage looks like this:

```
<html>
      <head>

      </head>

      <body>

      </body>
</html>
```

The <body> section is where all your content will go. HTML elements are always written between two tags, an open tag and a closing tag. The tag defines the behavior of what the element does. For example, if we wanted to add a paragraph, we would use the <p> tag like so:

```
<html>
      <head>

      </head>

      <body>
            <p>Welcome to my website! I'm Taylor. I'm pretty rad.</p>
      </body>
</html>
```

PAUSE FOR PRACTICE

The content that we wanted to behave like a paragraph is put between the open <p> tag and the close </p> tag. Adding other elements is as simple as following similar par

Common tags:
<h1> through <h6>
<p>
<i>, <b>

,
 (ordered list) and <ul> (unordered list) and
<img>
<span> (keep everything on the same line)
<div>(break everything into sections)

Outdated tags: <table>, <font>

PAUSE FOR PRACTICE

Prompt: Create a header with your name, a paragraph to describe yourself, and a list of your skills.

CSS
CSS is a styling language. There are a few ways of including CSS in your website, but we are going to put the CSS within `<style>` tags. Good practice is to put these `<style>` inside `<head>` tags.

Head:

```
<html>
    <head>
        <title>My Website</title>
        <style>
            p{
                color: red;
            }
        </style>
    </head>

    <body>
        <p>Welcome to my website! It is pretty rad.</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

PAUSE FOR PRACTICE

Typography
    font-family: "Times New Roman";
    font-size: 20px;
    color: red;
    text-decoration: underline;
Color
    background-color: blue;
    border: solid;
    box-shadow: 5px 5px;
    /* you can also use hex values for colors http://www.color-hex.com/ */
Extras
    width: 500px;
    height: 200px;
Consistency
    Classes!

Next Steps

Summary
You learned how to create and place HTML elements on a page and style them using CSS. Awesome. What's next?

Prompt: 2 hour hackathon

Here's some things to think about:
- learning javascript in the future
- hackathons hackers design
- Design Communities: https://www.facebook.com/groups/designcode/
- you can now edit your Tumblr page!

Other Resources
http://getbootstrap.com/
https://daneden.github.io/animate.css/
http://codepen.io/pens/