

# Welcome to Learn to Code

Updated: 4/18/2017

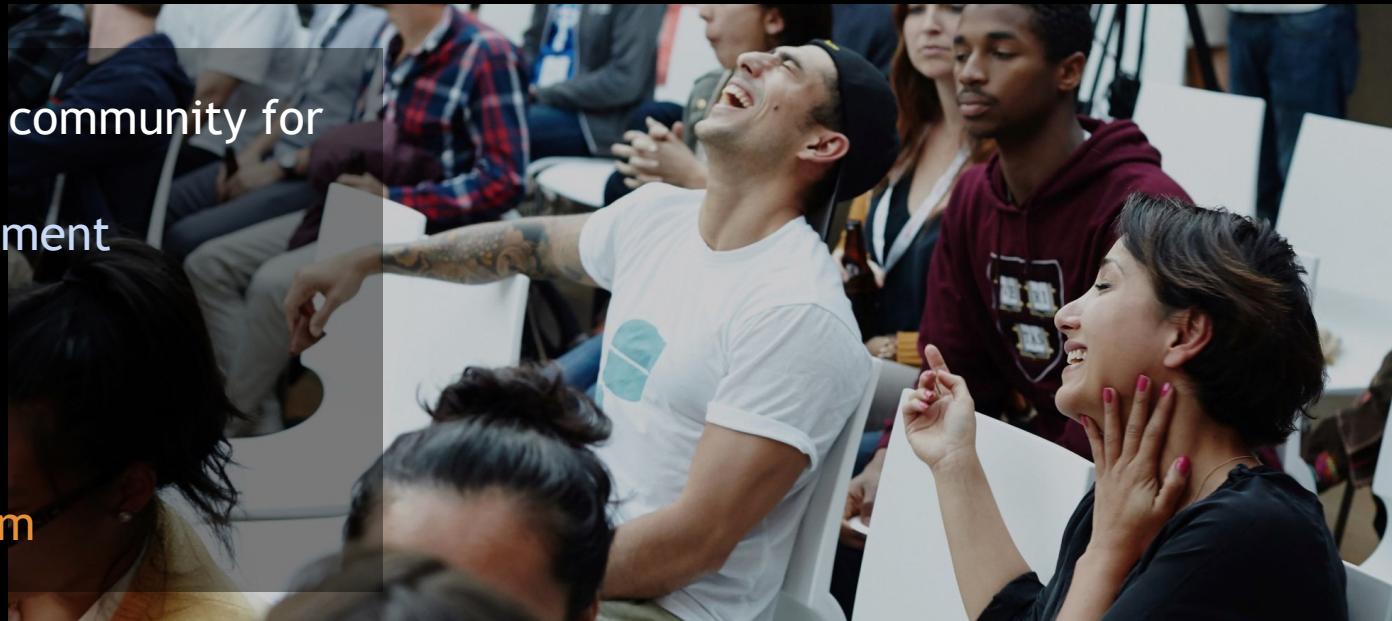
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# About Galvanize

Dynamic learning community for technology

- Web Development
- Workspace
- Data Science
- Networking

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# Workshop #1

# Intro to HTML & CSS

powered by  galvanize

# About this Workshop's Architect

Graham McBain  
@grahammcbain  
G3 Alum - Denver  
CEO of Soapbox  
Developer Evangelism



# About this Workshop's Architect



Lee Ngo

[github.com/lee-ngo](https://github.com/lee-ngo)

Galvanize Evangelist  
based in Seattle

Made a Game of  
Thrones text  
adventure game

# In this course you will learn

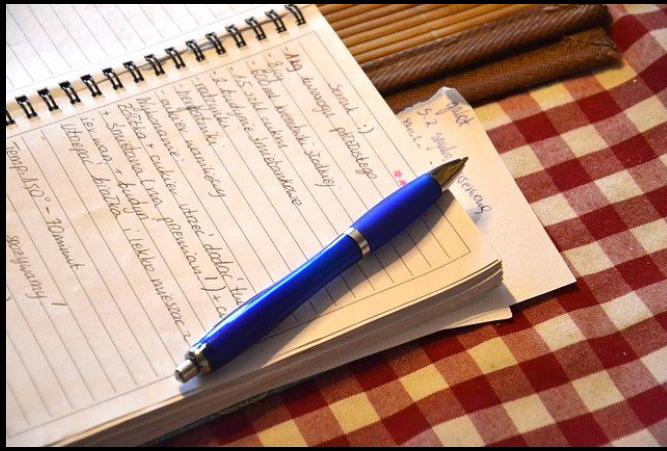
- Set up your computer for web development
- Overview of basic **HTML** concepts
- Overview of **CSS** concepts
- Working in the **sandbox**

# Gut check, Galvanize style!



- This course is for beginners
- Feel free to move ahead
- Help others when you can
- Be patient and nice
- We'll all get through it!

# What web coding is (really!)



&t



Recipes to give to your computer to “cook” up some awesome things for you online

# Setting up your computer

(Brace yourself...)

# We're going to set up...

- A web browser
  - To see our work as we're editing it
  - Recommended: Google Chrome
- A text editor
  - To edit your code on your computer
- Our tutorial files
  - To have handy in case you want to work ahead

# Install a web browser!



We highly recommend Google Chrome for its developer-driven features, esp. “Inspect Element”

[google.com/chrome](http://google.com/chrome)

# Install a text editor!



Download a text editor to  
help you write code:

We recommend  
Atom: [atom.io](https://atom.io)

# Download the code!

1. Go to: [github.com/  
GalvanizeOpenSource/  
Learn-To-Code-HTML-CSS/](https://github.com/GalvanizeOpenSource/Learn-To-Code-HTML-CSS/)
2. Download the zip file of our code and unzip
3. Open the **whole folder** in your text editor
  - a. index.html
  - b. CSS/style.css
4. Open the index.html file in your browser

# The Download ZIP is right there...

GalvanizeOpenSource / Learn-To-Code-HTML-CSS

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Learn how to code the Galvanize way in HTML & CSS — Edit

39 commits 3 branches 0 releases 5 contributors

Branch: master New pull request New file Upload files Find file HTTPS https://github.com/Galv

Download ZIP

lee-ngo Fixed links, etc. Latest commit da06a6d 5 minutes ago

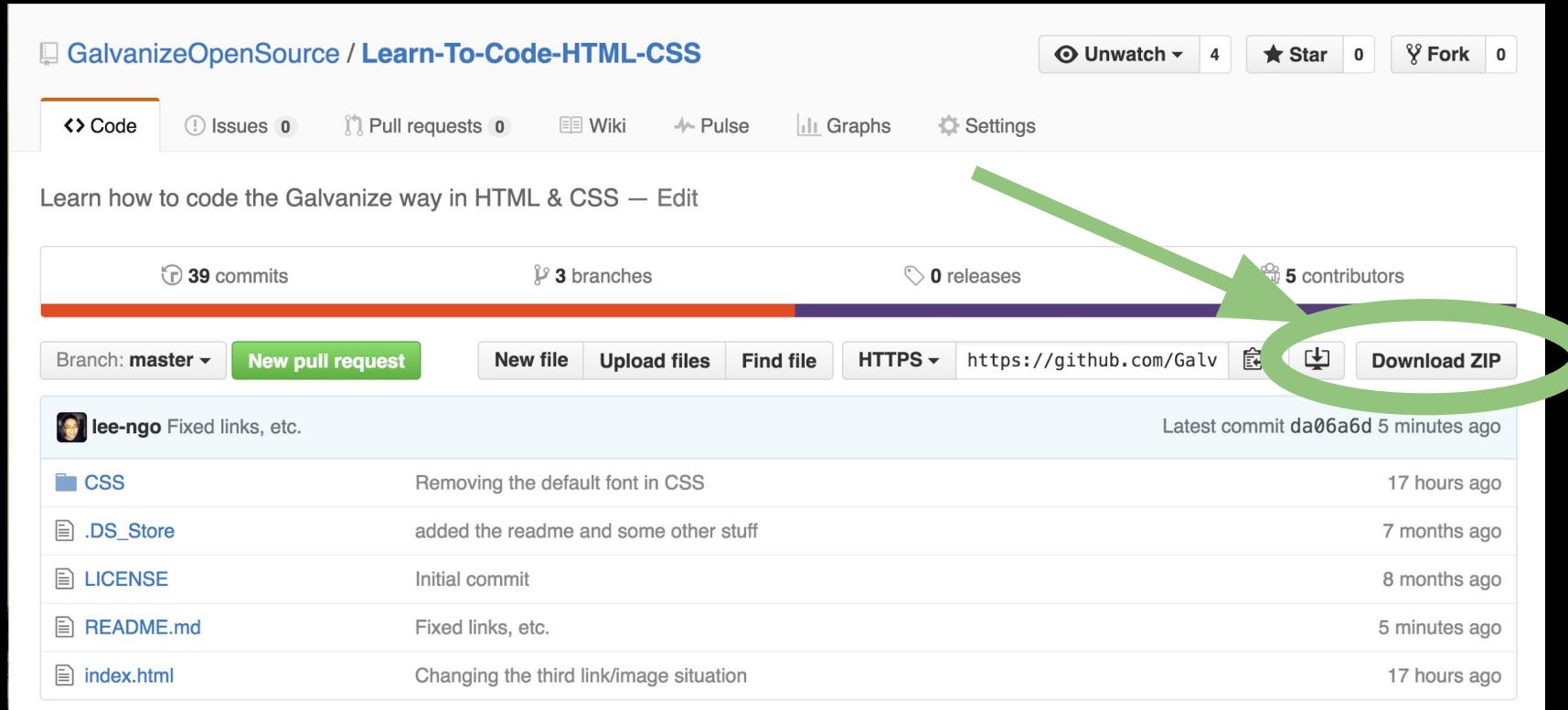
CSS Removing the default font in CSS 17 hours ago

.DS\_Store added the readme and some other stuff 7 months ago

LICENSE Initial commit 8 months ago

README.md Fixed links, etc. 5 minutes ago

index.html Changing the third link/image situation 17 hours ago



# Alternative: Use CodePen



1. Go to this link:

<http://codepen.io/leepngo/pen/kkkzpd>

2. Focus on the HTML and CSS windows

# Pictures of Puppies

Setting up your computer can be tricky...



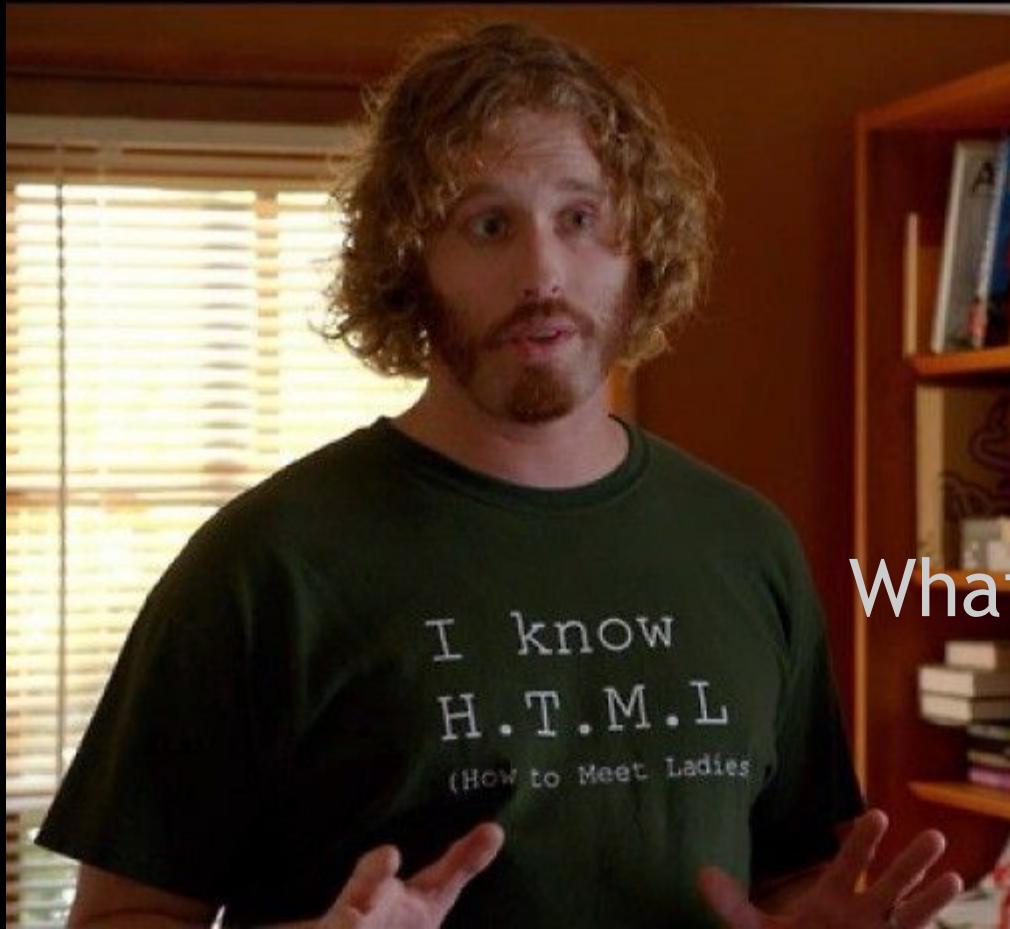
# If you've done the following:

- Install Google Chrome
- Install a text editor
- Downloaded and opened the tutorial files

You're ready to move on to the next step!

# In this course you will learn

- ~~Set up your computer for web development~~
- Overview of basic **HTML** concepts
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# H.T.M.L.

What does it stand for?  
(No, not that.)

# Hyper Text Markup Language

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN">
<html>
  <head>
    <meta name="TITLE" content="Simpler Web Development"/>
    <meta name="KEYWORDS" content="HTML, CSS, JavaScript, Python, Flask"/>
    <meta name="DESCRIPTION" content="A simple guide to building web applications with Python and Flask."/>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css"/>
    <script language="javascript" type="text/javascript" src="script.js"/>
  </head>
  <body bgcolor="#ffffff" width="100%" height="100%>
```

“the building blocks of the internet”

# 3 Basics of HTML syntax

<Tags>  
Attributes=""  
Element

Element = <tag attribute="blahblah">  
content</tag>

# <Tags> - when HTML is “activated”

Almost everything in HTML needs  
to start and end with a tag

Wrapped like layers of an onion

<Opened> and </closed>

e.g. <div>”Hello!”</div>

\* Not every tag is like this!



# Common <tags> require closing

<html></html> designates document as HTML

<div></div> notes a block element in the page

<a></a> anchor, activates a link in the page

<head></head> contains meta information

<body></body> contains browser information

<span></span> notes an inline element

# LET'S CODE!

Make your page say “Hello, World!”

```
<html>
```

```
...
```

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

```
...
```

```
</html>
```

*Feeling ambitious?*

Change the title in the `<title>` tag.

# Irregular <Tags> (void elements)

<img /> creates an image in the page

<br /> creates a big break in the page

<hr /> creates a horizontal line

<link /> connects this to related documents

<input /> creates an input field

# Attributes="" - do more with tags

```
<p class="foo">This is a paragraph.</p>
```



With **attributes**, we can inform the browser on what to do with a tagged piece of content.

# Common Attributes=""

**href=""** - hyperlink reference to an internal or external link

**src=""** - source file to an image, video, etc.

**style=""** - add some color, font, margins, etc.

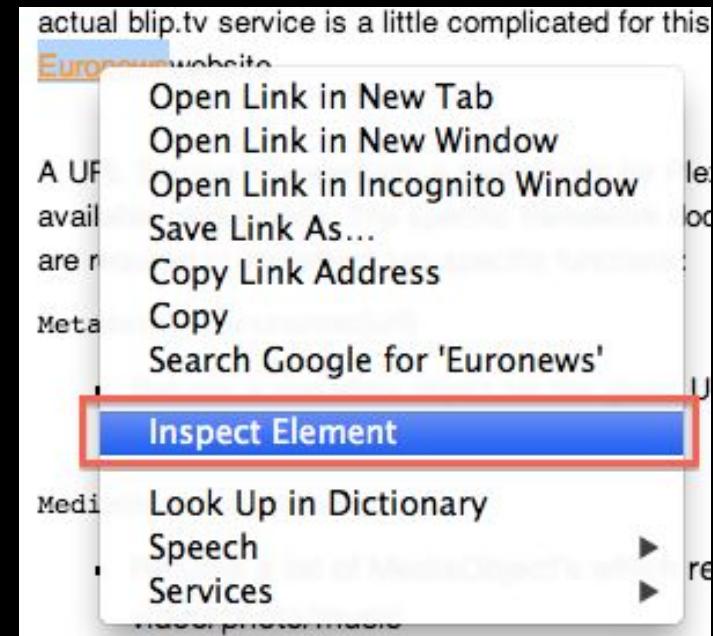
**\*\* ^ There's a MUCH better way to do this via CSS - more on that later!**

# Elements: Tags + Attributes + Content

Put it all together!

Elements are what  
HTML is all about.

When we look into the  
HTML of any page  
(in Chrome), we  
“inspect element”



# LET'S CODE!

Create an anchor link in our HTML page!  
(Hint: remember the onion): <a>....</a>

*Feeling ambitious?*

Add in an animated GIF using an <img /> tag

# If you've done the following:

- ❑ Added a working link to the web
- ❑ Bonus: added an animated GIF file

You're ready to move on to the next step!

# But how do we make HTML... better?



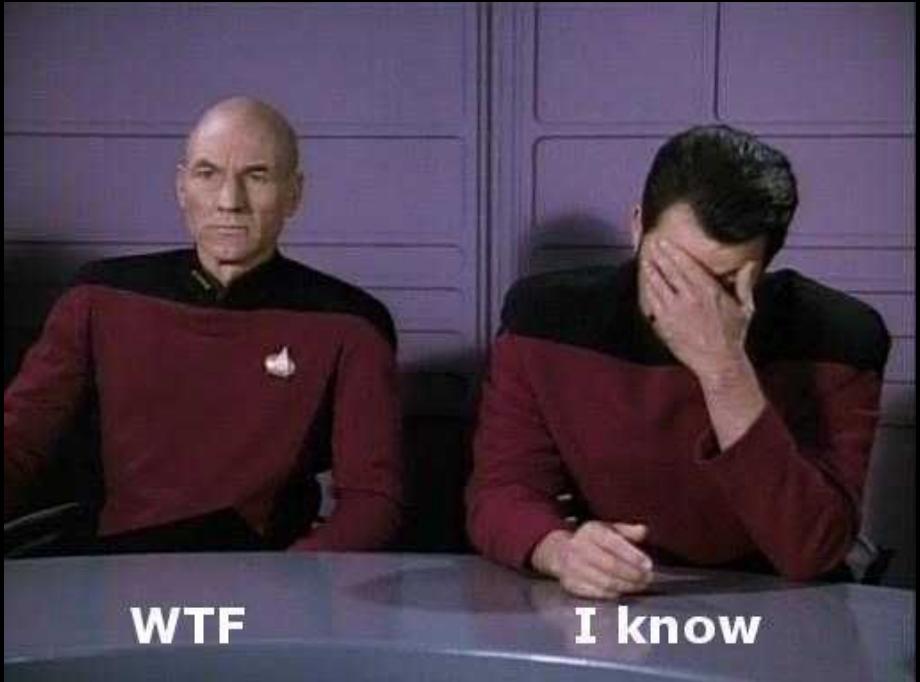
(This is what  
pure HTML  
looks like  
...ew.)

# In this course you will learn

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- ~~Overview of basic HTML concepts~~
- Overview of CSS concepts
- Working in the sandbox

# C.S.S

What does it  
stand for?  
(Please don't  
Google it.)



# Cascading Style Sheets

(what...?)

```
h1 { color: white;  
background: orange;  
border: 1px solid black;  
padding: 0 0 0 0;  
font-weight: bold;  
}  
/* begin: seaside-theme */  
  
body {  
background-color:white;  
color:black;  
font-family:Arial,sans-serif;  
margin: 0 4px 0 0;  
border: 12px solid;
```

CSS

# Before CSS, the internet was UGLY

The first White House website in 1994, when Al Gore “invented the internet”

1998: let's separate presentation stuff into different docs!



# What does a CSS file look like?

A “cascade” of objects with attributed styles

Elements: e.g. h1, div, body, a - default HTML

IDs: everything that starts with a “#”

Classes: everything that starts with a “.”

```
8  body {
9      color: #414141;
10     background: url(..../images/bg.jpg) repeat-x #ebe8df;
11     font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
12     line-height: 120%;
13     font-size: 12px;
14 }
15
16 a:link, a:visited {
17     color: #685966;
18     text-decoration: underline;
19 }
20 a:hover {
21     color: #2b212c;
22 }
23 .article_separator {
24     line-height: 5px;
25     height: 5px;
26     font-size: 5px;
27 }
28 /* SITE WIDTH
29 *-----*/
30 .rht_container {
31     width: 1020px;
32     margin: 0 auto;
33     margin-top: 25px;
34 }
```

# Syntax of CSS

```
h1 { // this is either an element, class, or ID  
    font-size: 24px; // syntax is name: value;  
    font-weight: bold;  
    color: #000000; // hexadecimal, RGB, etc.  
}
```

*Space doesn't matter, but “onion” rules apply*

# **id vs class**

**id** - attributes something to one thing ONLY noted with a “#” symbol in CSS

- HTML: <a id=”leesName”>Lee Ngo</a>
- CSS: #leesName { color: white; }

*When and why do we use this?*

# **id vs class**

**ids** are used to direct functions to unique elements in the HTML so that there's no confusion

e.g.: clicking to a specific part of page

# **id vs class**

class - attributes something to multiple things  
noted with a “.” symbol in CSS

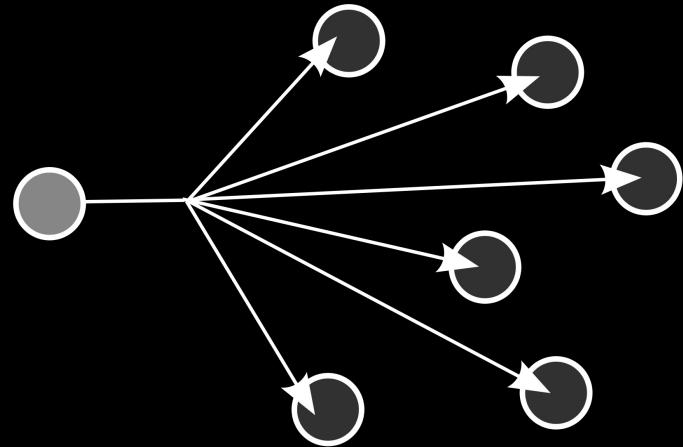
- HTML: <a class="ninja">Lee Ngo</a>
- CSS: .ninja { color: black; margin: 10px; }

*When and why do we use this?*

# **id vs class - very important!**

classes are used to change or affect multiple items in an HTML document at once

e.g. everything with **class="ninja"** should have the same attributes



# HTML & CSS harmony - do both!

## HTML

- 1) Include your CSS in a link in the `<head></head>`
- 2) Add attributes in your tags e.g. `id=""` or `class=""`

## CSS

- 1) list out your elements, ids, and classes here
- 2) modify attributes only in your CSS

# LET'S CODE!

Make the body's text look green.

(Hint #1: start with the <body>...)

(Hint #2: #00FF00....)

Did it work? What happened? INSPECT!

# LET'S CODE!

*Feeling ambitious?*

Create a link that, if clicked, will direct you to a particular part of the page

(Hint: you'll need to use an id...)

# If you've done the following:

- ❑ Turn your document's text green
- ❑ Bonus: make a link that clicks to a particular element on your page

You're ready to move on to the next step!

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# LET'S CODE!

(Finally....)

# Remember...



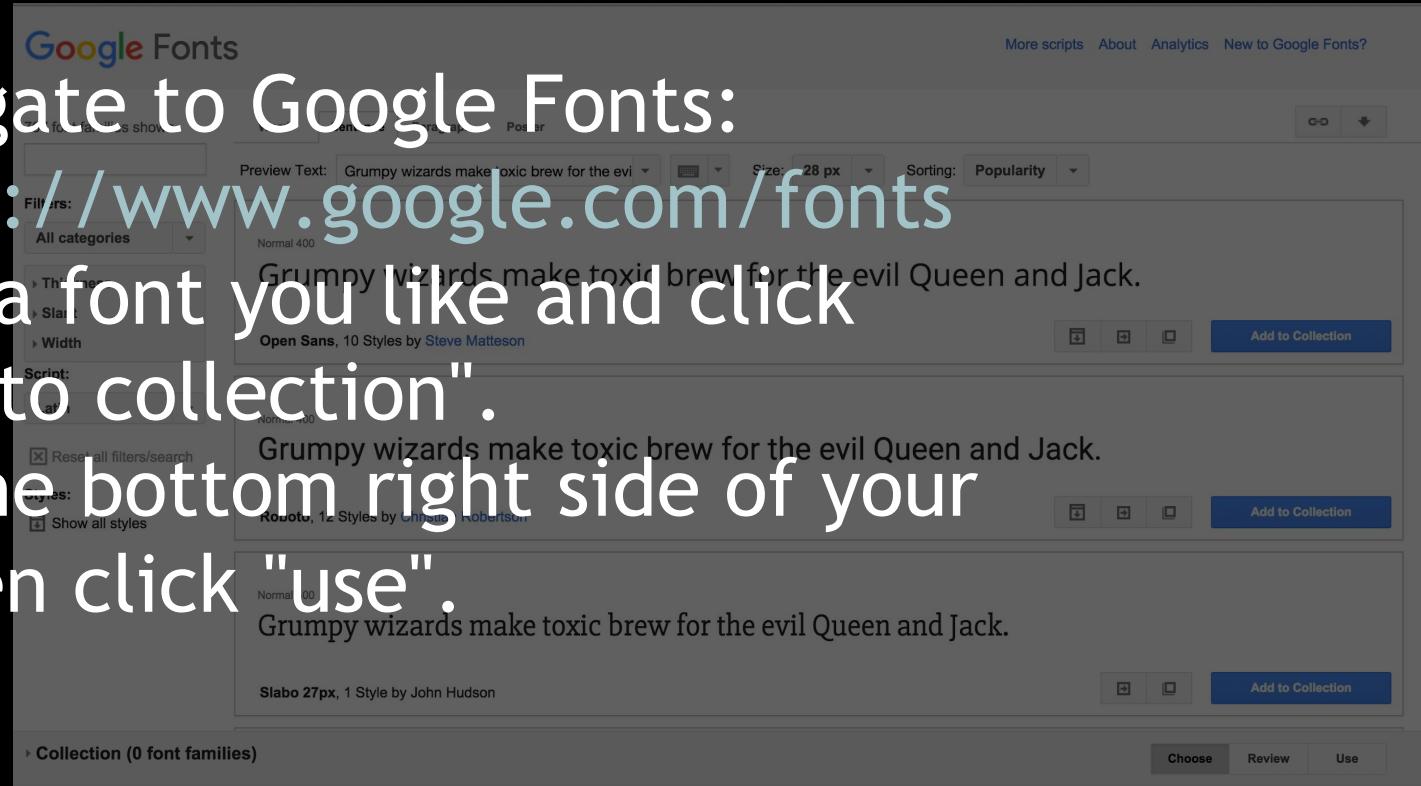
- Coding can be hard  
- be patient!
- Work in pairs! Even  
the pros do it
- Ask for help - we're  
in a school!

# Open up the downloaded repo

1. Open up your text editor
2. Navigate to your repo
3. Open up the following files
  - a. index.html
  - b. CSS/style.css

# Let's change the font!

- Navigate to Google Fonts:  
<https://www.google.com/fonts>
- Find a font you like and click "add to collection".
- On the bottom right side of your screen click "use".



# Let's change the font!

- On the use page, scroll down to number three and copy the link tag provided.
- Paste that link tag in your `index.html` file with the new link tag you copied from Google Fonts.

The screenshot shows the Google Fonts use page. At the top, there are tabs for "Standard", "@import", and "Raw script". Below them, a button says "Add this code to your website". A large text area contains a `link` tag for embedding a font. To the right, there's an "Instructions" section with a link to an example, and another section with an "Example" code snippet.

**Instructions:** To embed your Collection into your web page, copy the code as the first element in the `<head>` of your HTML document.  
» See an example

**Instructions:** Add the font name to your CSS styles just as you'd do normally with any other font.

**Example:**

```
h1 { font-family: 'Metrophobic', Arial, serif; font-weight: 400; }
```

Google Fonts are powered by the

# Let's change the font!

- Copy the code under “number four.”
- Paste that code into your CSS under the body tag.
- Save and refresh!

The screenshot shows the Google Fonts interface for selecting a font. At the top, there are tabs for "Standard", "@font", and "Javascript". Below them, a button says "Add this code to your website". A large text area contains the following code:

```
<link href='https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Open+Sans' rel='stylesheet' type='text/css'>
```

Below this, step 4 is shown: "Integrate the fonts into your CSS: The Google Fonts API will generate the necessary browser-specific CSS to use the fonts. All you need to do is add the font name to your CSS styles. For example:" followed by a snippet of CSS:

```
font-family: 'Open Sans', sans-serif;
```

On the right side of the interface, there are "Instructions" and an "Example". The "Instructions" section says: "To embed your Collection into your web page, copy the code as the first element in the <head> of your HTML document." The "Example" section shows a snippet of CSS:

```
h1 { font-family: 'Metrophobic', Arial, serif; font-weight: 400; }
```

At the bottom, it says "Google Fonts are powered by the".

# Play around in the sandbox! Try to...

- Change the name of the site to...whatever!
- Change all the navigation links & section headers
- Replacing my images with your own images



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# You did it!

You are now a coder.  
Welcome to the cool kids club.

# Keep the party going!



Come back for more!  
Sign up via the  
**Learn to Code Meetup**  
(e.g. [meetup.com/  
learn-code-seattle](https://www.meetup.com/learn-code-seattle))

# Try some more stuff at home!

Check out our online curriculum at  
[workshops.galvanize.com](http://workshops.galvanize.com)



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Start to Learn

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