

# HTML



# CSS



## HTML & CSS: FUNDAMENTALS OF DEVELOPMENT

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Week 1



# INTRODUCTIONS

- Who are you?
- What do you do/study/etc?
- What is your experience with web development?
  - Do you have related skills like Photoshop, Wireframing, E-mail Marketing, etc?
- What are you hoping to get out of this class?

# CLASS SCHEDULE

- 5 sessions over a 6 week period
- Wednesdays from Nov 1 to Dec 6, from 6:30-9:30pm
  - No class week of Thanksgiving
- 10 minute break somewhere in the middle
- No grades, no tests
- Questions and feedback highly encouraged!



# COURSE OVERVIEW

- Basic rules of HTML and CSS
- Using CSS to style web pages
- Website structure, navigation and file organization
- Hosting, FTP
- Intro to Javascript
- How design communicates with development



# TODAY

- Overview of a website
- Code editors
- Basic HTML and CSS
- How to FTP (put your website online)
- What does a developer DO anyway?



## ODDS AND ENDS

[kweeket.github.io/dev-101](https://kweeket.github.io/dev-101)

Slides, sample files, “homework”, and interesting links will be posted here



# OVERVIEW OF A WEBSITE

# CONTENT, DESIGN, & CODE



## CONTENT

most important part  
of any website



## DESIGN

critical to the best user  
experience



## CODE

brings content and  
design to life





# CONTENT



## What am I presenting?

### TEXT

- Articles
- Links
- Lists

### MEDIA

- Images
- Videos
- Audio



## What is the experience?

### **USER EXPERIENCE**

- Layout
- Navigation
- User flows
- Ease of use

### **GRAPHIC DESIGN**

- Colors
- Fonts
- Backgrounds
- Icons

# </> CODE



How does the computer understand?

**HTML** structures and organizes content

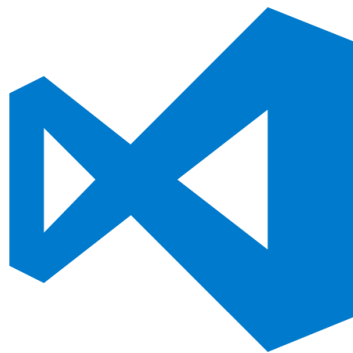
**CSS** stylizes the content and creates layout

**JAVASCRIPT** adds interactivity



**CODE EDITING TOOLS**

# CODE EDITORS



VS Code



Brackets



Atom



Sublime Text



Coda

# HTML is just text

You can right-click and select "View Source" on any webpage to see how the developer made it

# WEB BROWSERS



HTML and CSS require testing in all major modern browsers and devices

You can experiment directly in the browser before making permanent changes

## Chrome: Developer Tools

- Right-click > Inspect
- F12 key

## Safari: Developer Tools

- Open Preferences > Advanced > Show Develop menu
- Right-click > Inspect Element

## Internet Explorer: Developer Tools

- F12 key





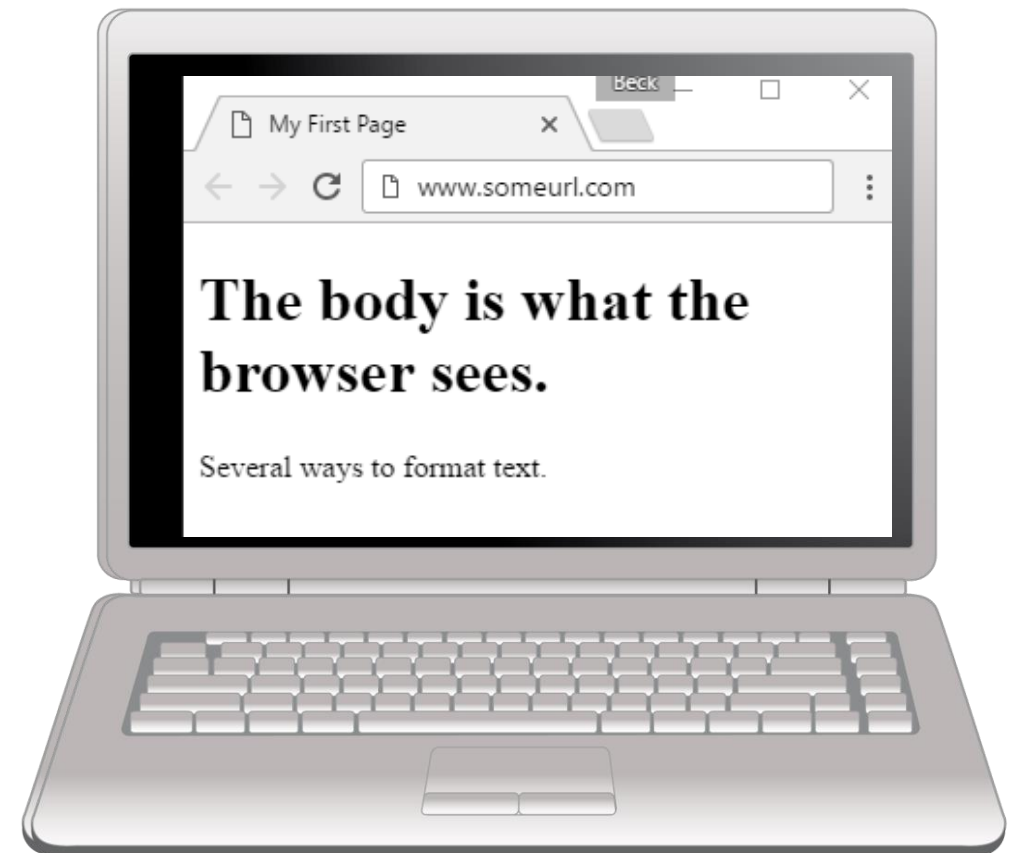
**LET'S TRY IT**

<html>

**HTML DOCUMENTS**

# HTML DOCUMENT

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>My First Page</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>The body is what the browser sees.</h1>
  <p>Several ways to format text.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



# HTML ELEMENTS

- HTML elements are contained in `<>` brackets
- Most HTML tags have an **opening** tag and a **closing** tag

`<tag>Content goes in here</tag>`

- Some types of tags are “self-closing”

`<tag />`

# HTML ELEMENTS



# HTML RULES

- Tags are written in lowercase

`<a>` not `<A>`

- Tags **must** be closed

`<p>Text in here.</p>`

`<div>Content in here.</div>`

`<br/>` Self-closing line break

# DOCTYPE

<!doctype html>

- The very first thing in any HTML document
- Tells the browser what version of HTML the document is written in (this one is HTML5)

# HTML DECLARATION

<html>

- The top line after <doctype> declaration.
- Tells the browser “This is where everything starts!”

```
<html><!-- everything else --></html>
```



# <!--HTML COMMENTS-->

<!-- Comments are great -->

- Are not visible to the user in their browser
- Great for leaving notes for yourself or other developers

# <!--HTML COMMENTS-->

Sometimes they don't really have a point...

```
6857 </div></body></html>
6858 <!--
6859     .__ (.) < (MEOW)
6860     \__ )
6861     ~~~~~-->
6862 <!--
6863 sp:eh:6p7vMBc2nA2xxUdwY0KTQgcTA2YCwqgEYK0cbqTFWBdaM/avbmHZ+VMc
6864 saiio5M4M6/ABWVE1BKS7xu8WLAvgIIitFD3meESk1ZCtQYF08pdrA+aJSKkzXA
6865 == -->
6866
```

# HEAD ELEMENT

`<head></head>`

- **Required** for a valid HTML document
- Holds information about the document that is (mostly) not visible to the user
- Can contain CSS and Javascript

```
<head>
```

```
  <!-- metadata and resources -->
```

```
</head>
```

# META TAGS

`<meta charset="UTF-8"/>`

- Used to specify "meta" information to the browser like page description, author, search engine keywords, and character encoding
- UTF-8 represents Unicode, a system to handle text consistently in a variety of languages.

`<head>`

`<meta name="author" content="Your Name" />`

`<meta name="description" content="A thrilling page"/>`

`</head>`

# TITLE TAG

`<title>My First Page</title>`

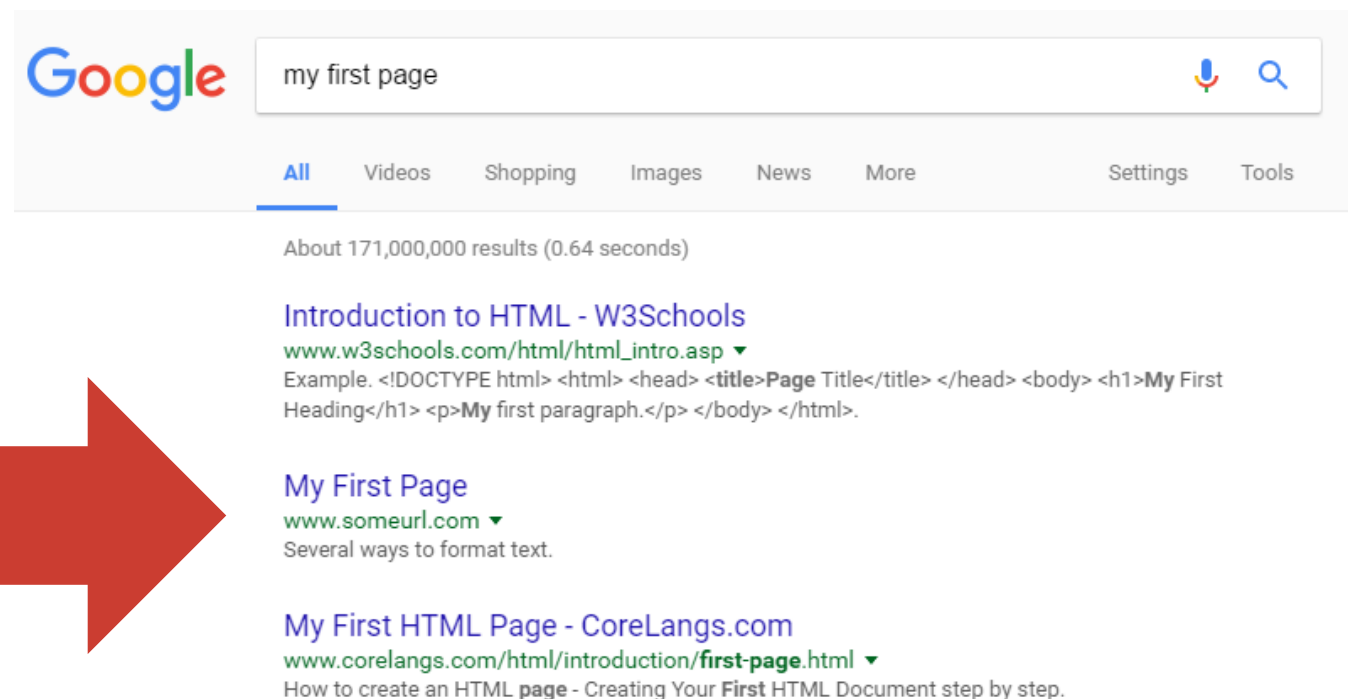
- Displays in the browser tab
- **Required** inside `<head>`



# TITLE TAG

`<title>My First Page</title>`

- Name of the page when page is bookmarked
- The title for the page in search results on Google (or Bing)



# BODY ELEMENT

`<body></body>`

The part of the HTML document that's visible to the user

- Contains all content of the document, such as tags, links, images, tables, etc.

`<body>`

`<!-- all my sweet content -->`

`</body>`

# MAJOR BODY ELEMENTS

- **Headings** for dividing up your page and content
- **Paragraphs** of text
- Bulleted, ordered, unordered **lists**
- **Images**
- **Links** to other pages, websites or resources.



# HEADINGS

`<h1>`My Page Header`</h1>`

**Headings** range from most important to least important

`<h1>` to `<h6>`

Search engines use `<h1>` to determine important information about the page

# HEADINGS

<h1>Heading 1</h1>

<h2>Heading 2</h2>

<h3>Heading 3</h3>

<h4>Heading 4</h4>

<h5>Heading 5</h5>

<h6>Heading 6</h6>

**Heading 1**

**Heading 2**

**Heading 3**

**Heading 4**

**Heading 5**

**Heading 6**

# PARAGRAPHS

<p>Hi! I'm a paragraph!</p>

- Most text in the document
- Browsers automatically add space around <p> elements (although this can be changed with CSS)

# FORMATTING

`<em>` indicates *emphasis*

- By default, this displays as `<em>italic</em>`

`<strong>` indicates **importance**

- By default, this displays as `<strong>bold</strong>`

# LIST ELEMENTS

```
<ul>  
  <li>Puppies</li>  
  <li>Kittens</li>  
</ul>
```

**Unordered** lists `<ul>` appear in the browser by default with **bullets**

- Puppies
- Kittens

# LIST ELEMENTS

```
<ol>  
  <li>Puppies</li>  
  <li>Kittens</li>  
</ol>
```

**Ordered** lists `<ol>` appear in the browser by default with **numbers**

1. Puppies
2. Kittens

# LIST ELEMENTS

```
<ul>  
  <li>Puppies</li>  
  <li>Kittens</li>  
</ul>
```

Both unordered and ordered lists can only contain **list items** `<li>` directly

# IMAGES

```

```

- Images do not have a closing tag
- Images have two required **attributes**:
  - **src** is where the file lives (local or external)
  - **alt** is a description of the image (used for screen readers, search engines, etc)



# IMAGES

```

```

- **height** and **width** resize images and ensure the page doesn't jump
- **title** is shown as a tooltip in some browsers when you hover your mouse over the image



# LINKS WITH THE ANCHOR TAG

```
<a href="http://google.com">Google</a>
```

The `<a>` element defines an "anchor" or link

- Anything inside `<a>` is clickable - can be text, an image, or any other valid HTML

# SOME <A>TTIBUTES

```
<a href="http://google.com" title="Search"  
target="_blank">Google</a>
```

- **href** is the URL where the link should send the user
- **title** appears as a tooltip when you mouse over the link. It is read by screen readers
- **target="\_blank"** opens link in a new tab

# URL-SCUSE ME?

URL stands for “Uniform Resource Locator”

## **UNIFORM**

because it is a global standard

## **RESOURCE LOCATOR**

because that’s what an URL does – it locates a resource that lives on the internet

# RELATIVE FILE PATHS

**Relative paths** are URLs that go to a resource in relation to the page you're on

- Resources “local” to you should all be relative paths  
(your images, HTML documents, fonts, CSS and JS files)

```
<a href="other-page.html">Link to another page on my  
website</a>
```

```

```

 (image is in same folder)

```

```

 (image is in parent folder)

# ABSOLUTE FILE PATHS

**Absolute paths** are URLs that start with **http**

```
<a href="http://google.com">Ubiquitous  
search engine</a>
```

- These documents are not hosted by you, so if someone renames or deletes the file, your link will be broken



**PRACTICE TIME!**

# ASSIGNMENT

Create a website that about something that interests you

- At least 2 pages that are linked to each other
- Include a link to an outside website. Bonus: have the link open in a new tab
- Use 3 heading tags and at least one paragraph
- Use at least one list
- Show at least 2 images - one local and one remote
- Add one HTML comment
- Validate your website





# FILE ORGANIZATION



# FILE ORGANIZATION

- If you structure your site correctly, you are one step closer to faster updates
- The next person to work on or look at your code will be able to understand what you've done and where to find things



# FILE ORGANIZATION

Typical files in a website include:

HTML files (.html)  
CSS files (.css)  
Javascript files (.js)  
Images (.png, .jpg, .gif)

- HTML should usually go in the **main** (root) directory
- Make **subdirectories** for media, CSS, and Javascript files



# FILE NAMING RULES

- Use a consistent naming convention when naming files and folders
- Capitalization matters - kittens.png is **not** the same as KITTENS.png
- Use only letters, numbers, hyphens (-) or underscores (\_).
- No spaces in file names
- Your homepage is **index.html** by default

# **DOMAINS & WEB HOSTING**

# DOMAINS & HOSTING

## What is a domain name?

The Domain Name System, or **DNS**, is like a phone book for the internet.

It's essentially a list that maps the location of files on a server (identified by a series of unique numbers called an IP Address) to a friendly name, like Wikipedia.org

# DOMAINS & HOSTING

## How do I buy a domain name?

Companies called registrars manage the reservation of domain names.

- GoDaddy is one of the largest registrars, but many smaller companies also provide this service.
- ICANN is the agency responsible for regulating and accrediting registrars

# DOMAINS & HOSTING

## I bought a domain name... now what?

Registering a domain name maps that name to a location where the files will be hosted, but does NOT necessarily provide server space for your files.

- GoDaddy will both register and host your website, as will many other companies
- You can buy a domain name from one company and host your files at another (or, host from a computer you own!)



# DOMAINS & HOSTING

## How to get your files on the server?

A common way to upload your website is using FTP (File Transfer Protocol).

You don't have to understand it, just find an FTP client you like and copy your files using the program.

# DOMAINS & HOSTING

## FTP clients



Filezilla



Cyberduck



# THE ROLE OF THE DEVELOPER

# THE ROLE OF THE DEV

## What do I do besides code?

- Problem solve
- Innovate with new technologies & frameworks
- Bring designs to life with animation and motion
- Optimizing for fast loading

# “HOMEWORK”

- Practice!
- Next time you see a cool website, inspect how they did it
- If you have questions during the week, feel free to email me
- Optional: read chapters 6-7 of *HTML and CSS: Design and Build Websites*

