
YOU + A NEIGHBOR

HELLO!

NAME,

WHAT SCHOOL YOU GO TO,

WHAT INSPIRED YOU TO TAKE THE

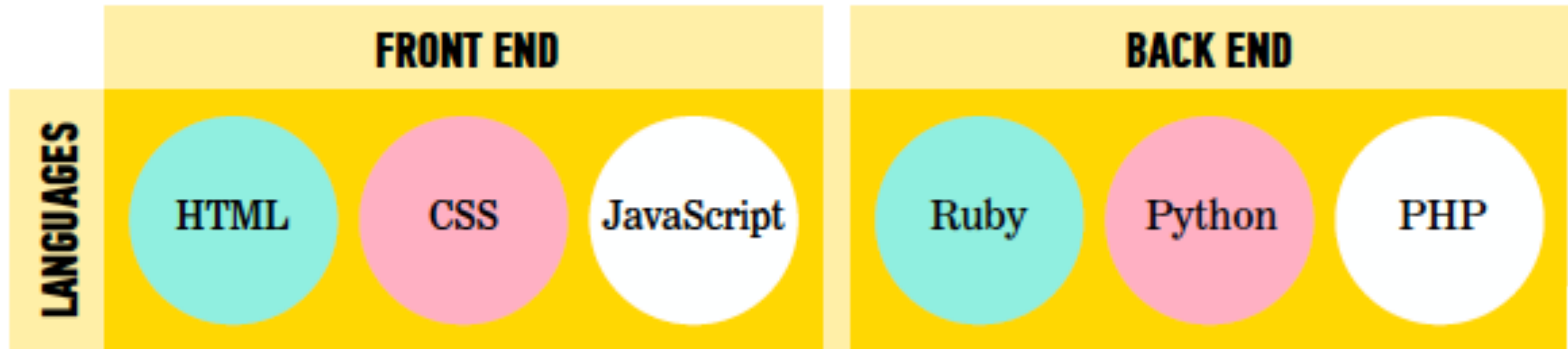
CLASS,

ONE INTERESTING THING SOMEONE

MAY NOT KNOW ABOUT YOU.

LET'S GET STARTED!

FRONT END VS BACK END



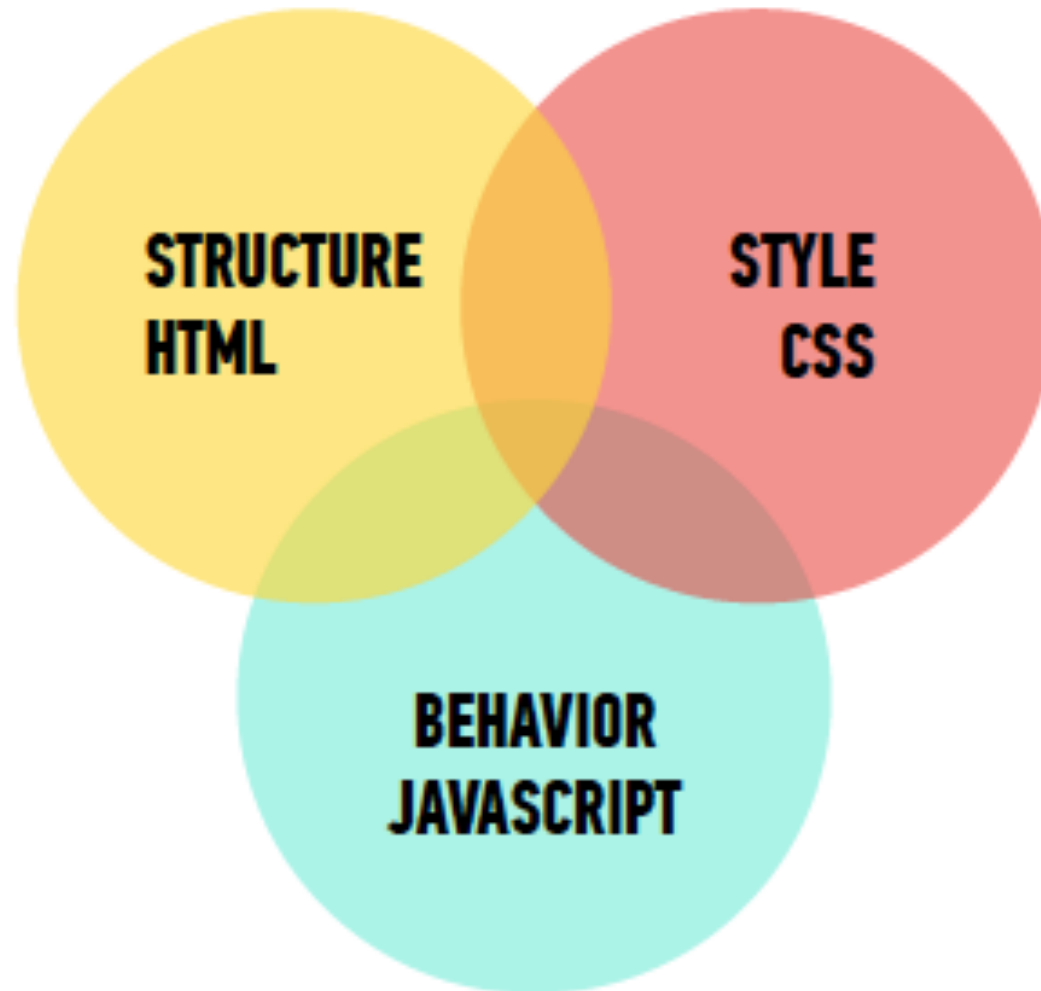
...and many, many more

HTML CSS JAVASCRIPT

**EVERYTHING THAT YOU SEE AND INTERACT WITH WHEN USING
THE WEB IS HTML, CSS, AND JAVASCRIPT.**

THE THREE AMIGOS

- **HTML = Noun**
- **CSS = Adjective**
- **Javascript = Verb**



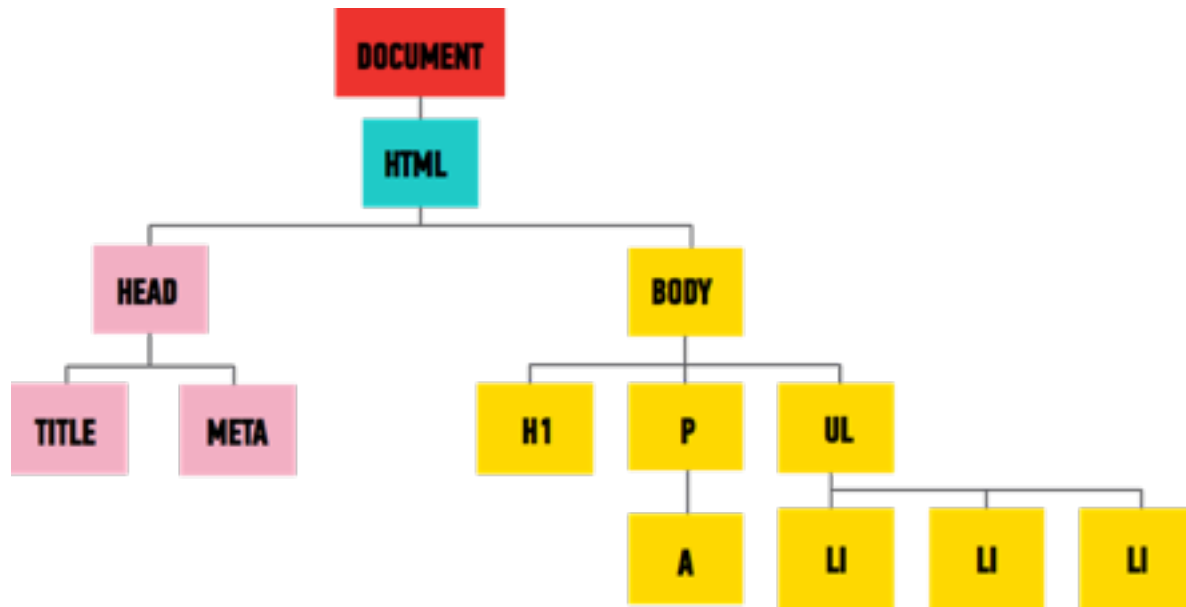
INTRO TO HTML

HTML

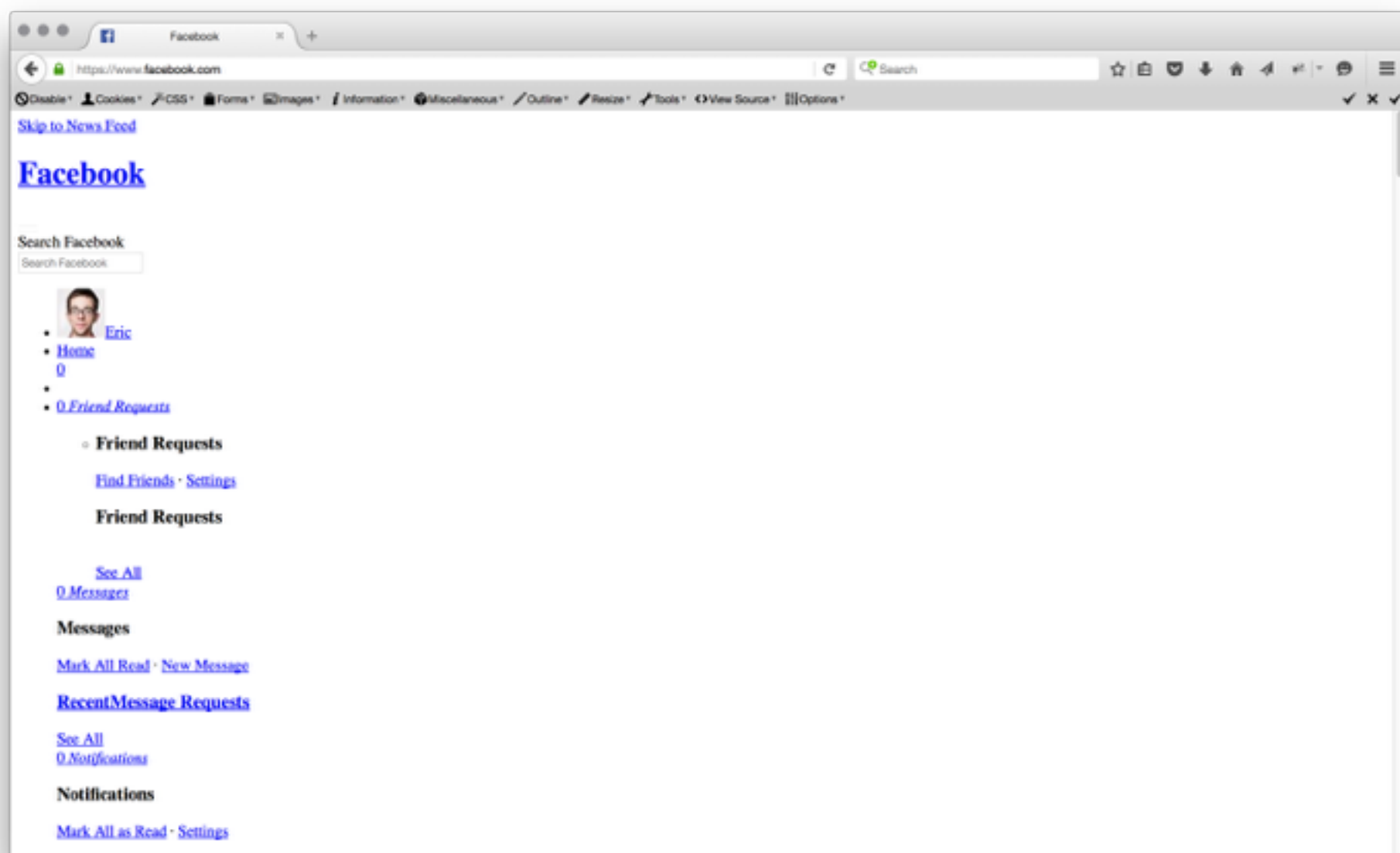
What is HTML?

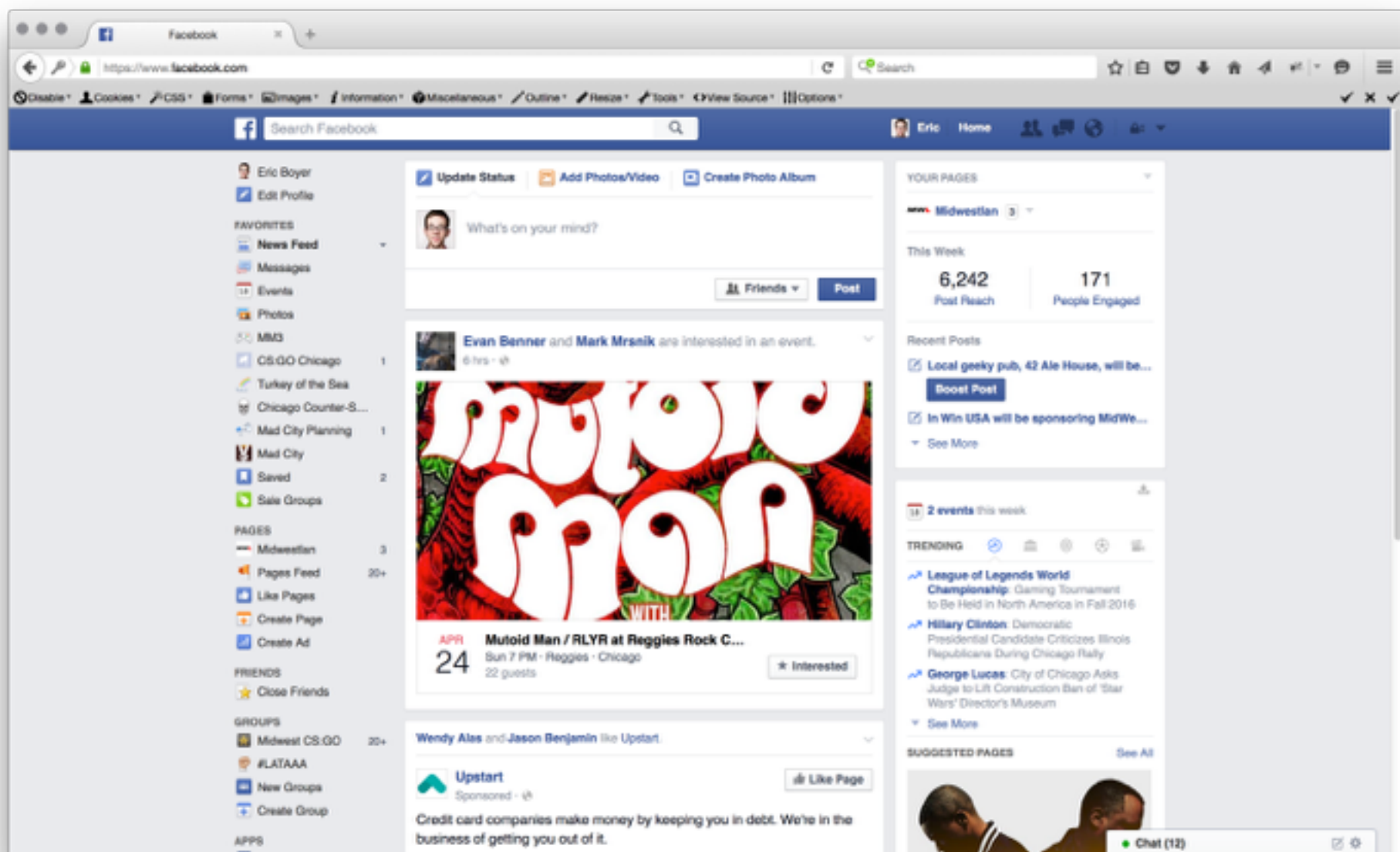
- **HyperText Markup Language**
- **Describes the structure of a webpage**
- **The bones of the website**

HTML STRUCTURE



```
index.html UNREGIS
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="UTF-8">
5     <title>Document</title>
6   </head>
7   <body>
8
9     <h1>Site title</h1>
10    <p>Bacon ipsum dolor amet brisket tail
    frankfurter cupim pig salami. Fatback
    porchetta strip steak doner chicken <a href="
    http://www.jamieoliver.com/recipes/pork-recipes
    /pork-belly-roast/">pork belly</a></p>
11    <ul>
12      <li>Bacon</li>
13      <li>Chicken</li>
14      <li>Meatloaf</li>
15    </ul>
16
17  </body>
18 </html>
```



Opening tag

Closing tag

`<tag name>content</tag name>`

Element

LINKS

Attribute
Name

<tagName name="value"></tagName>

Attribute
Value

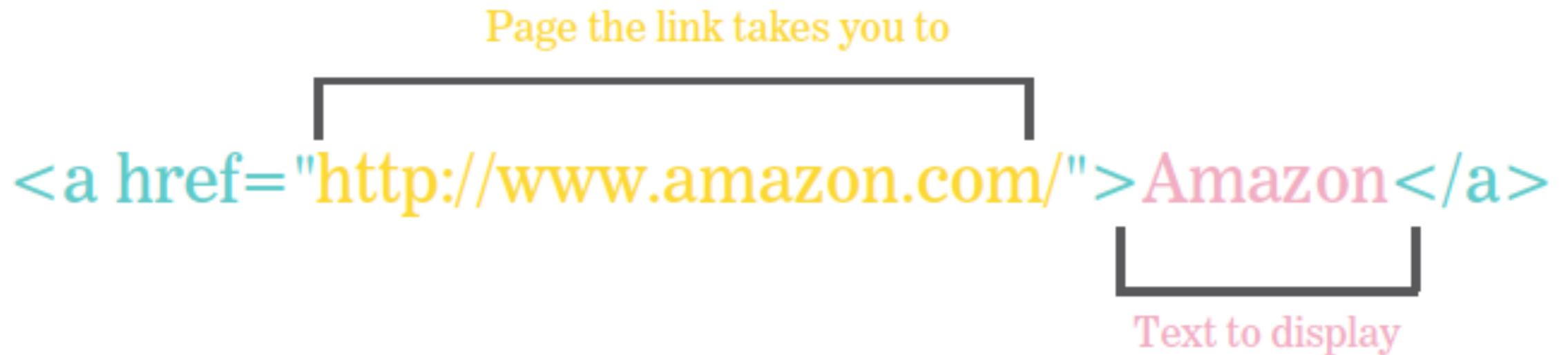
The diagram shows an HTML tag structure: <tagName name="value"></tagName>. A bracket above the text 'name' is labeled 'Attribute Name'. A bracket below the text '"value"' is labeled 'Attribute Value'.

-
-
- Specify which page you want to link using the href attribute.
 - Users can click on anything between the opening and closing <a> tags.

Page the link takes you to

```
<a href="http://www.amazon.com/">Amazon</a>
```

Text to display

The diagram shows an HTML link tag: Amazon. A bracket above the href attribute points to the text "Page the link takes you to". Another bracket below the word "Amazon" points to the text "Text to display". The href attribute is highlighted in yellow, and the word "Amazon" is highlighted in pink.

IMAGES

The **src** attribute tells the browser where it can find an image.



Path to the image file

``

The **alt** attribute provides a text description of the image that:

- Replaces the image if it doesn't load
- Is used by screen readers



Text description

```

```

INTRO TO CSS

WHAT IS CSS?

- ▶ CSS is what handles the presentation layer of our webpage.
- ▶ CSS allows us to associate style rules with HTML elements.

FEWD: CSS/HTML/JavaScript



[Change Color!](#) [See Alert!](#)

About This Class

Gaining experience with HTML/CSS and JavaScript is an essential 21st century skill. Most products and companies have a digital component to them, and more professionals work closely with technical teams. Designers and journalists, just to name a few types of professionals, can gain a competitive edge by learning web development skills. Use it to bring your ideas online to the digital space, make edits and updates to your own website, and communicate more effectively with technical stakeholders.



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plain ol' HTML

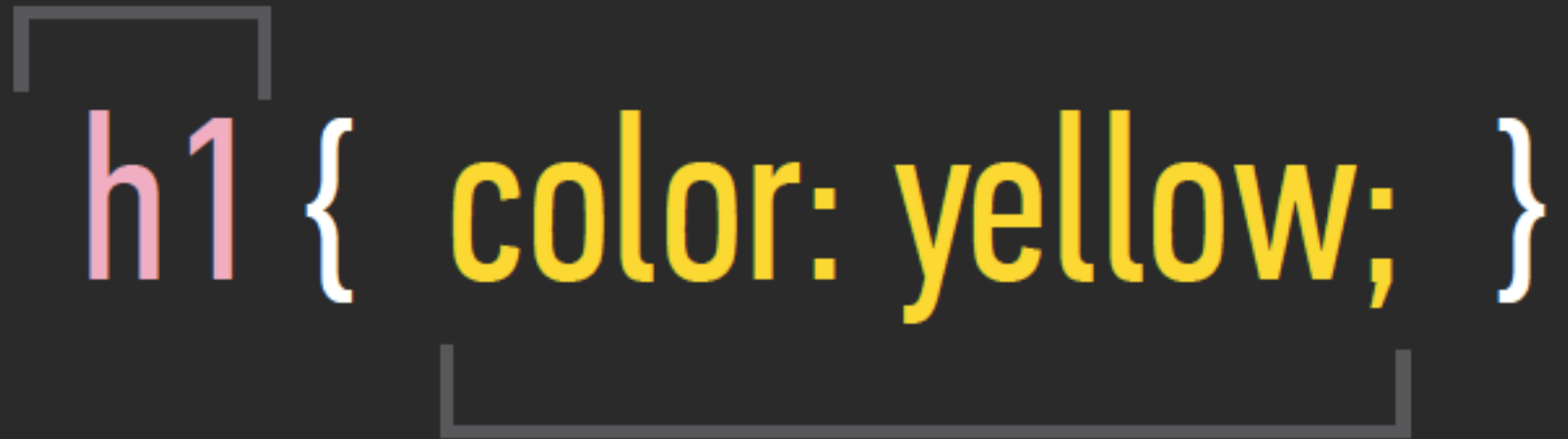
HTML + CSS

WHAT IS CSS?

- **CSS associates style rules with HTML elements**

```
body {  
  font-family: Arial;  
  color: white;  
  background-color: blue;  
}
```

Selector

h1 { color: yellow; }

Declaration

```
h1, h2 {
```

```
  color: yellow;
```

```
  font-size: 16px;
```

```
}
```

Property

Value

ADVANCED CSS

CLASSES AND IDS

CLASSES & IDS

CLASSES

- Classes are used to group elements together
- Elements can have multiple classes

```
<li class="emphasis">Content</li>
```

```
.emphasis {  
  color: #ff0000;  
}
```



CLASSES & IDS

IDS

- Ids are used to target one specific element
- Each element can only have one id
- Important: two elements on the same page cannot have the same id

```
<h3 id="about">Content</h3>
```

```
#about {  
  color: #ff0000;  
}
```



FEWD

INTRO TO JS

WHAT IS JAVASCRIPT

- Javascript defines how content behaves
- Interactions and animations
- Heavily used in single-page web apps

```
var color = prompt("What is your favorite color?");  
document.getElementsByTagName( 'h1' )[0].innerHTML = color
```

WHAT JAVASCRIPT CAN DO!

1

Access
Content

2

Modify
Content

3

Program
Rules

4

React to
Events

jQuery

JQUERY

What is jQuery?

- **Javascript library**
 - **Code written by other developers that we can use in our code**
- **Makes it a little easier to write Javascript**

USING JQUERY TO MANIPULATE THE DOM

1

Select an element/elements

2

Work with those elements

JQUERY — SELECTING ELEMENTS

Selector

```
$('li').addClass('selected');
```

jQuery Function

jQuery Function:

- ▶ Lets us find one or more elements in the page
- ▶ Creates a *jQuery object* which holds references to those elements
- ▶ We'll be using the shorthand in this class: `$()`
- ▶ `$(selector)` is the same as `jQuery(selector)`

USING JQUERY TO MANIPULATE THE DOM

1

Select an element/elements

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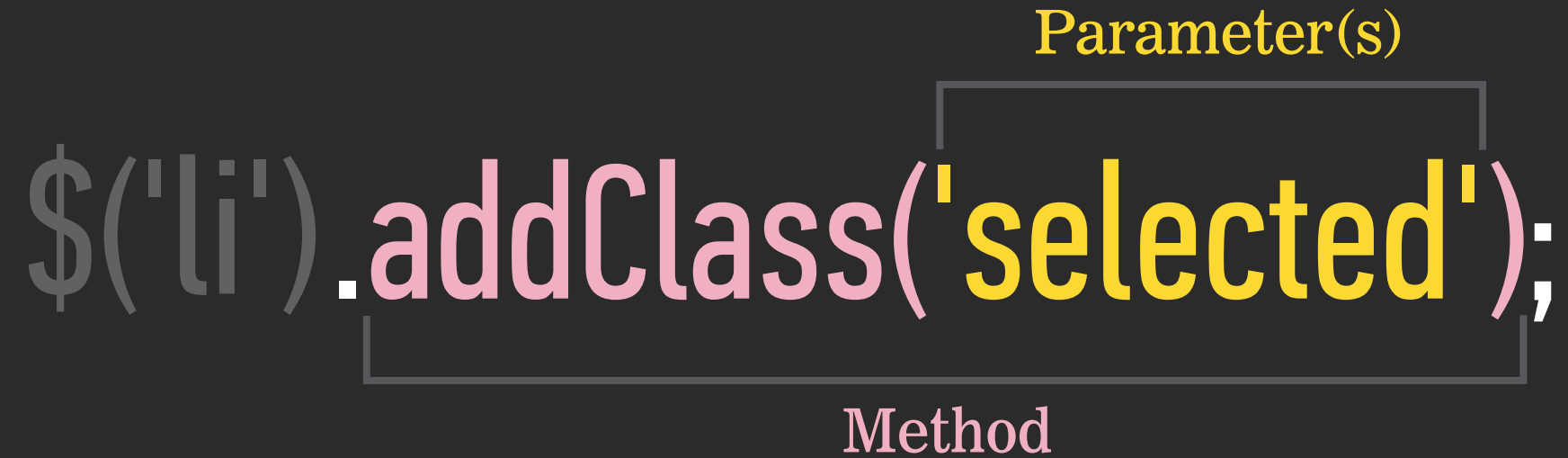
Work with those elements

JQUERY — WORKING WITH THOSE ELEMENTS

Parameter(s)

```
$('li').addClass('selected');
```

Method

The image shows the jQuery code snippet `$('li').addClass('selected');` with two annotations. A bracket above the string `'selected'` is labeled "Parameter(s)" in yellow text. A bracket below the entire method call `.addClass('selected');` is labeled "Method" in pink text.

JQUERY METHODS

Be forewarned!

There are a lot of methods!

Do not feel like you need to sit down and memorize these. The important thing is knowing that they're there and **being able to look them up** in the documentation.

See the [jQuery docs](#) for list!

JS DATA TYPES

DATA TYPES:

STRINGS

"Today is Monday"

Letters and other characters enclosed in quotes

NUMBERS

10

22.75

- Positive numbers
- Negative numbers
- Decimals

BOOLEANS

true

false

Can have one of two values:

- True
- False

JQUERY

CONDITIONALS

JAVASCRIPT — COMPARISON OPERATORS

>= Greater than or equal to

Equal to **===**

<= Less than or equal to

Not equal to **!==**

> Greater than

< Less than

ASSIGNMENT VS. COMPARISON — DON'T GET THEM CONFUSED!

ASSIGNMENT



```
var number = 7;
```

COMPARISON



or



```
if (number === 8) {  
    // Do something  
}
```

JAVASCRIPT — IF/ELSE IF/ELSE

```
if (answer === 38) {  
    // Do something if first condition is true  
} else if (answer === 30) {  
    // Do something second condition is true  
} else {  
    // Do something if all above conditions are false  
}
```

Projects