

Git'n Pro with HTML and CSS

Web Development Boot Camp Lesson 1.2



Admin Items



How to Get Help



Practice, practice; work individually or in groups.

(02)

Review in-class material (activities and slides).

(03)

Watch the class videos again.

04

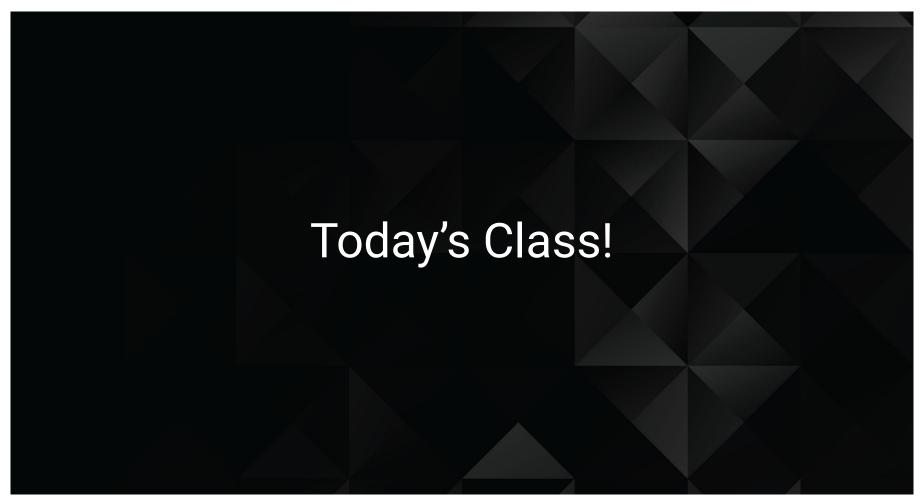
Attend office hours, which are held 45 minutes before and 30 minutes after class.

 $\left[05\right]$

Attend one-on-one sessions with your Student Success Manager (SSM) (to be announced by your SSM).

06

Contact your Student Success Manager anytime!



Today's Objectives

Today we will:



Understand the importance of Git version control and how to use it.



Create GitHub repositories, push up code, and share with the class.



Create more HTML documents.



Learn how to use basic HTML tags.



Apply basic CSS styling to HTML documents.

Know Thyself

If you are a beginner to HTML/CSS and coding, your objectives are to:

- Continue to get comfortable with HTML.
- Be able to write a complete, basic HTML document (like in the last class).
- Understand the function of CSS and how it works with HTML.
- Be able to use Git and GitHub to upload code.

If you have past exposure to HTML, CSS, and coding and felt comfortable with the last lesson, your objectives are to:

- Aim to build up your skills.
- Clear up any questions or confusion you have about HTML.
- Become knowledgeable about a wider range of HTML and CSS tags.
- Be able to selectively apply CSS to specific HTML elements.
- Be able to use Git and GitHub to upload code.

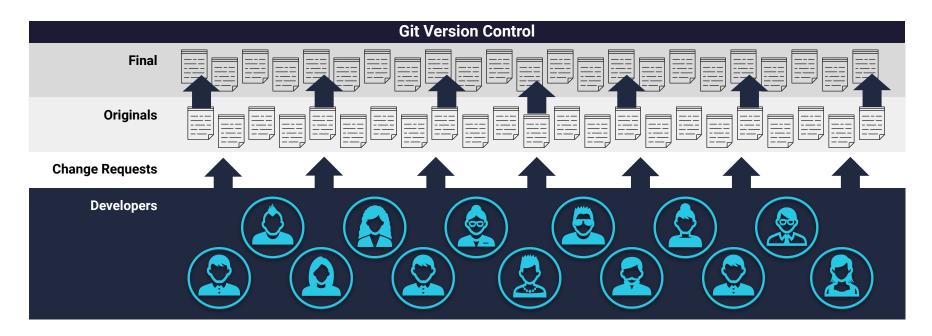


Collaborative Coding

Modern web development is collaborative.

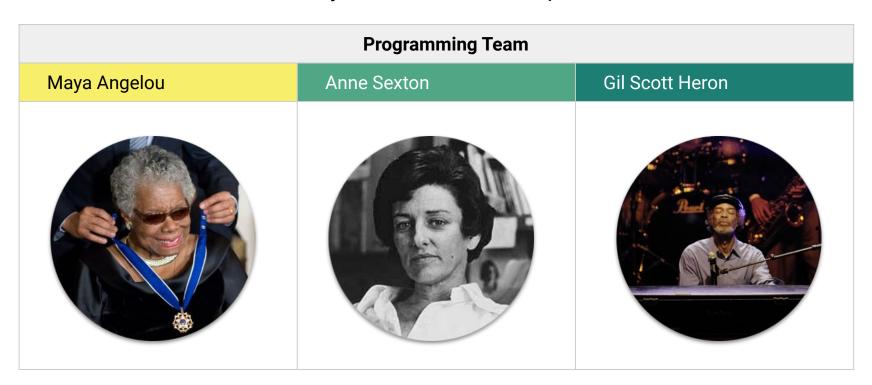
Teams are often large and spread out across the country or world.

Apps are sometimes made up of hundreds or even thousands of files.



The Team's Task

Make a list of creative works you've written in the past.



Maya Angelou and Gil Scott Heron Make Their Edits



Maya Angelou is programming away.



Maya Angelou's version

On the Pulse of Morning
 I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings
 And Still I Rise



Gil Scott Heron is programming away.



Gil Scott Heron's version

Free WillPieces of a ManThe Revolution Will Not BeTelevised

Different Solutions



Maya Angelou's version



Gil Scott Heron's version

<!i>On the Pulse of Morning
 <!i>I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings
 <!i>And Still I Rise



<l

Free Will
Pieces of a Man
The Revolution Will Not Be Televised

Resolution



Maya Angelou's version

<l

On the Pulse of Morning
I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings
And Still I Rise



Gil Scott Heron's version

<l

Free Will
Pieces of a Man
The Revolution Will Not Be Televised

Let's settle on this:

PoemsAlbumsSongs

Anne Sexton Writes Her Own Version



Anne Sexton's version

```
    The Double Image
    Heart's Needle
    Baby Picture
```

Anne Sexton Overwrites the Work of Her Teammates



Delete. Delete. Delete. Delete. Delete. Delete.

The Group Project

Moral of the Story: You should use version control because it helps you manage multiple developers working on a single codebase.



"Today we fret and pull on wheels, ignore our regular loss of time..." Or maybe we should just use Git.







Git Version Control

Git provides an organized system for managing code when multiple developers work on a project at the same time.

The Benefits of Git

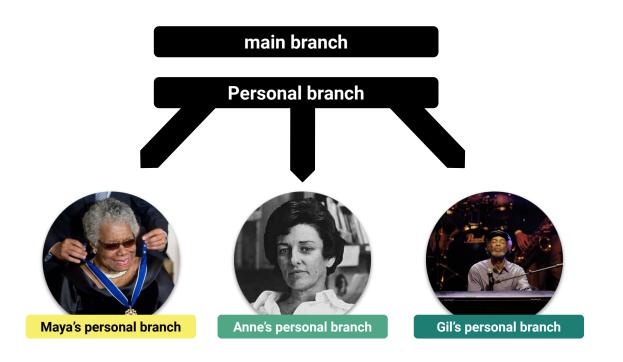


A process for resolving conflicts in code

Version history

The Group Project

Branch = copy of the codebase



The Team Goes to Work



Maya Angelou's version

```
    On the Pulse of Morning
    I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings
    And Still I Rise
```

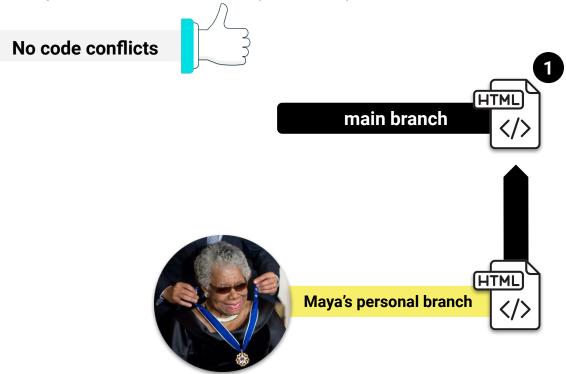


Gil Scott Heron's version

```
     Free Will
     Pieces of a Man
     The Revolution Will Not Be Televised
```

Maya Angelou Pushes Up Her Branch First

Maya Angelou pushes (uploads) her code changes into the main branch.



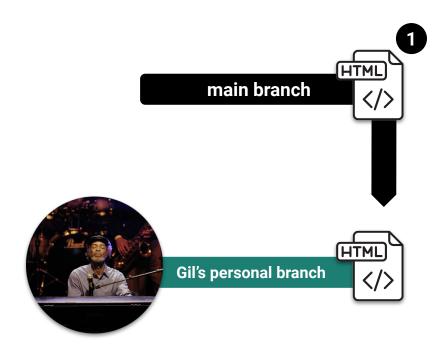


Rule of thumb: Pull first, and then push your changes.

Gil Scott Heron's Edits Are Ready



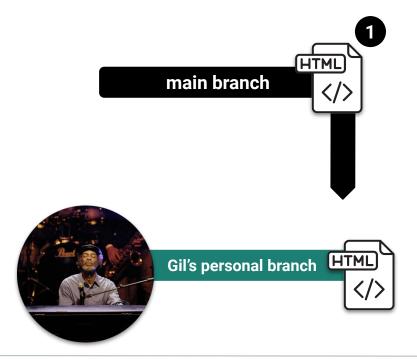
Rule: Pull first, and then push your changes.



Gil's Branch Conflicts with the Main Branch



Git identifies a conflict.



Gil Resolves the Conflicts

```
PoemsAlbumsSongs
```



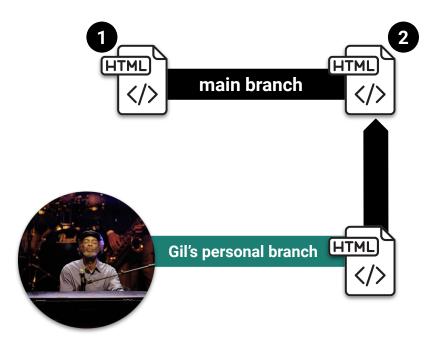
Gil Pushes His Revisions

Gil pushes (uploads) his revision to the main branch.



No code conflicts

```
PoemsAlbumsSongs
```



Anne Sexton Starts Her Work



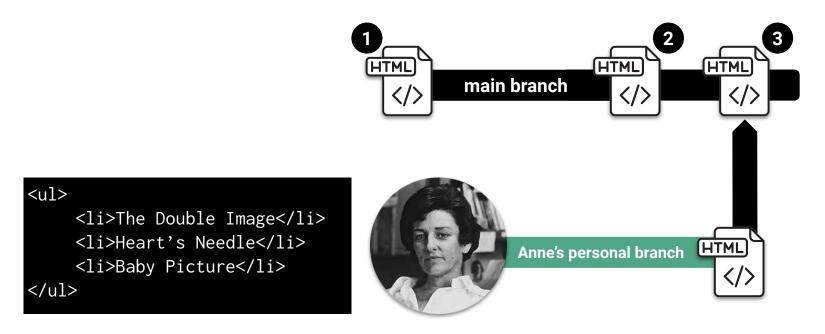
Rule: Pull first, and then push your changes.



look into my face
and you will know that crimes dropped upon me
as from a high building...
...by which I mean, I broke the rules.

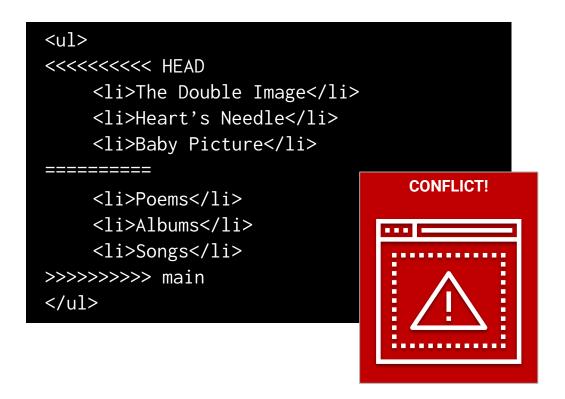
Anne Pushes

Anne Sexton pushes (uploads) her revision to the main branch, but she doesn't pull first. Because she did not pull first, she sees no conflicts in the code (and doesn't get Gil's work!). This is not what we want.



If Anne Had Pulled First...

Conflict!

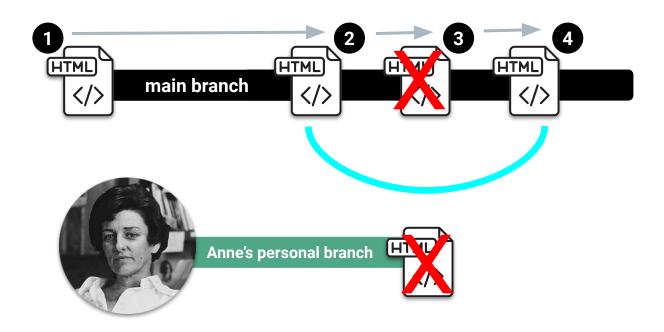




The **overwritten** work would have been discovered!

Maya Rolls Back

Maya **rolls back** the code to an earlier version.





Activity: Explain Git (Version Control)



Activity: Explain Git (Version Control)

With a partner, have one of you explain the following to the other:

The concept of version control

Then the other person should explain:

Two advantages of using a version control system



What Is GitHub?

01

GitHub is a web-based hosting service that stores code online.



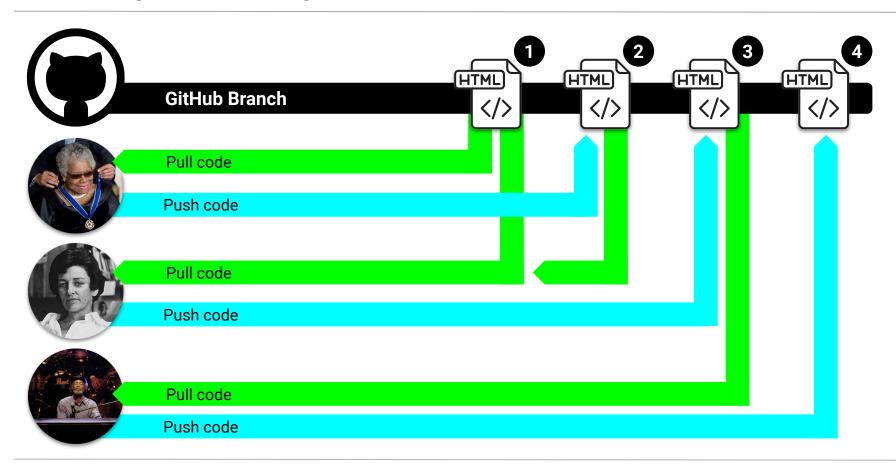
02

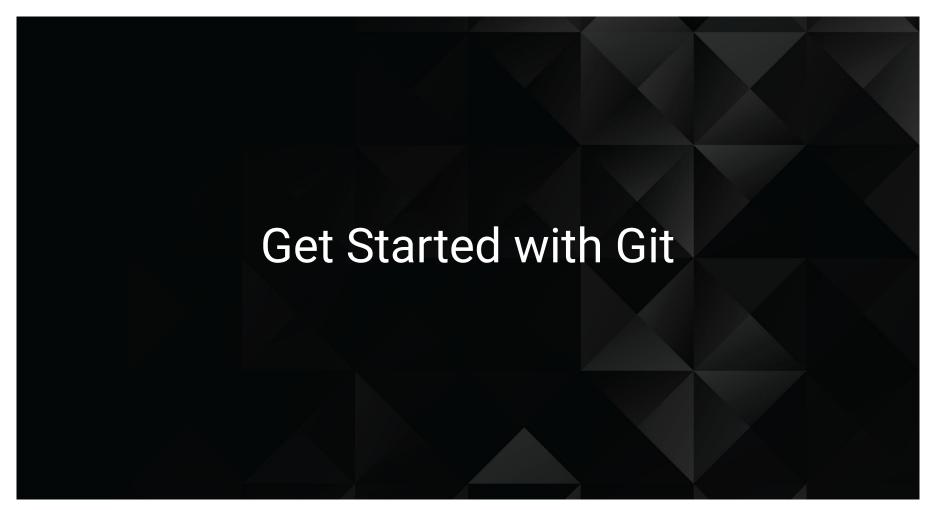
Allows developers to pull (download) code and push (upload) code to repositories (directories).



Allows developers to view histories of code changes and track issues.

Pushing and Pulling to GitHub







Instructor Demonstration Git

Basic Git Commands

Five basic Git commands to get started:



Basic Git Commands

git clone	Copies an entire repo (to begin)
git add	Adds a file for inclusion in Git
git commit	Notes a change to the local repo
git push	Sends changes to hosting service
git pull	Downloads freshest version of repo



Activity:

Git Add, Commit, Push





Activity: Git Add, Commit, Push

Using GitHub and the command line:

- Create a new public GitHub repository and name it whatever you like. Be sure to check the box to "initialize this repository with a README".
- 2. **Clone** the repo to your local directory.
- 3. Create an **HTML file** in the local directory.
- 4. **Add, commit**, and **push** the code to GitHub.

Bonus:

- Find a partner in class, and fork their repository to your own GitHub account.
 Clone this forked repository to your local directory.
- 2. Add, commit, and push the code back to your forked copy.
- 3. Submit a **pull request** to send your changes to your partner's repo.



Still a Bit Lost? Don't Worry!

Follow this handy guide!

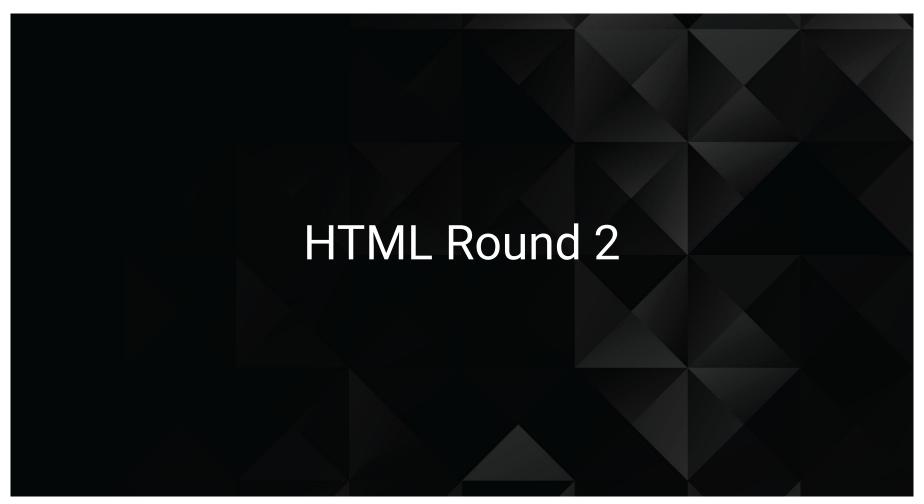
Practice a few times on your own before the next class.



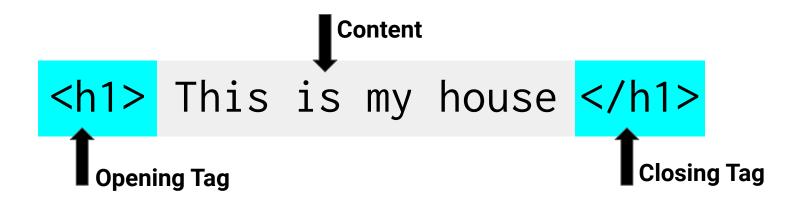


If you're still lost, here's a (free) course on how to use GitHub:

Get Started with GitHub



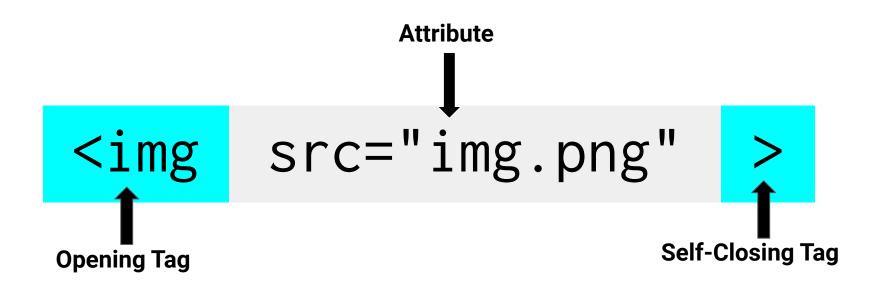
HTML Syntax (Basic)



HTML Syntax (with Attribute)



Tricky Tags (Self-Closing)



Important Common Tags

Headings:		Containers:		Others:	
<h1> </h1>	Heading 1 (Largest heading)	<html> </html>	Wraps the entire page		bold
<h2> </h2>	Heading 2 (Next largest heading)	<head> </head>	Wraps the header of the page		emphasis
<h3> </h3>	Heading 3	<body> </body>	Wraps the main content		images
		<div> </div>	Logical container		links
			Wraps individual paragraphs	<1i>>	list items
				<title></td><td>title</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>line break</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>tables</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><!></td><td>comments</td></tr></tbody></table></title>	

Less Common Tags

All HTML tags are listed here: http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ Don't try to memorize them! Simply refer back to documentation as needed.

<video></video>	for videos	
<audio></audio>	for audio files	
<embed/>	for embedded files	
<code></code>	for including computer code	
<header></header>	<header> for headers</header>	
<nav></nav>	for navigation bars	
<footer></footer>	for footers	

HTML for Forms

Common UI (user interface) form elements:

<form></form>	Creates a form section in HTML
<input/>	Input boxes
<label></label>	Labels for boxes
<button></button>	Button
<textarea></td><td>Large text box</td></tr></tbody></table></textarea>	

HTML for Forms

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<form>
 First name: <br>
 <input type="text" name="firstname">
 (br)
 Last name: <br>
 <input type="text" name="lastname">
</form>
Note that the form itself is not visible.
Also note that the default width of a text input field is 20 characters.
</body>
</html>
```

First name:	
Last name:]
Note that the form itself	s not visible.
Also note that the defaul	width of a text input field is 20 characters.

Ugly HTML

- Don't do this. Use proper indentation and sectioning.
- Readable code is easier to maintain.
- Invest time to get better at this now. It will pay dividends!

```
firstfile.html
                   Quick.html
<!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <title>1.2.6 Exercise</title> </head>
<body> <header> <img src="assets/RutgersBanner.png" alt="Rutgers"</pre>
Coding Bootcamp" width="797" height="107"> <h1>Student Bio</h1> </
header> <div> <section> <h2>Your Name</h2> <img src="http://
placehold.it/200x200" alt="Your Name"> Write a short paragraph
or two about yourself, or use placeholder text from <a href="http://
www.lipsum.com/">www.lipsum.com</a> </section> <section> <h2>
Contact Info</h2>  <strong>Email:</strong> <a href="#">
someplace@gmail.com</a> <strong>Github:</strong> <a href="#"</pre>
">sampleName</a> <strong>Portfolio:</strong> <a href="#">
coming soon</a>  </section> </div> </body> </html>
```



Activity: Basic Student Bio

In this activity, you'll create a student bio using HTML. You will then add, commit, and push your page to GitHub for the world to see.

(Additional instructions will be sent via Slack)



Activity: Basic Student Bio

Student Bio

Your Name

200 x 200

Write a short paragraph or two about yourself, or use placeholder text from www.lipsum.com.

Contact Info

• Email: someplace@gmail.com

GitHub: <u>Sample Name</u>Portfolio: <u>Coming Soon</u>



