



# **Web Development Club: Week 02**

Introduction to syntax and definitions

# Last Week Recap:

Last week we went over: Introductions and Github Signup

- If you were not here last week or need a refresh, we introduced ourselves, made an account with **Github** and created the main page of our individual websites
- If you have not already, please grab a chromebook and make a github account (if you don't already have one) and I'll walk you through making a blank site
- Our club has its own **website** where you can find slides from previous weeks as well as other helpful resources and example websites (the site will be updated continuously through the year)

After all this is done, we can move on to our lesson this week on basic syntax and definitions

# What we're doing today:

01

## Lesson 1 recap

Making sure everyone is up to speed with last week

02

## Syntax basics

We'll go over the basics of html and css code formatting

03

## Definitions

Defining basic terms and elements of html and css

04

## Practice

We'll use the remaining time to use what we learned

# HTML Syntax: Element declarations

## HTML Elements and Tags:

- Elements in HTML define sections of the document that have specific properties
- Each are defined with a specific tag (and end tag) with the content written in the middle. for example:
  - `<h1>This is a heading</h1>`
  - `<p>This is a paragraph</p>`
  - `<br>` creates a line break, since its an empty element, it does not need an end tag
- The general format is `<tagname>Content</tagname>`
- Elements can be defined within other elements, this will be shown in the next slide
- You can find a pdf list of element declarations in the resources section of our [website](#)

# HTML Syntax: Basic HTML Document

Some of the basic parts of an HTML document include:

- `<!DOCTYPE html>`
  - Defines the document type as an html document
- `<html></html>`
  - Root tag, defines the whole html document (all other elements go within these tags)
- `<body></body>`
  - Defines the body (whole visible portion) of the document, generally most other elements go within these tags

# Try: Basic HTML Document

Try adding these basic elements to your website code, and define your first heading and paragraph:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>

    <h1>Any header text</h1>
    <p>You can write any paragraph text you want here!</p>

  </body>
</html>
```

Line organization is up to you, you can end tags on the same line you declare them or the next line; you can add indents to make nesting more organized, or you can declare all tags with the same indentation (though it's not recommended)

# HTML Syntax: More Helpful Tags

If you want to begin defining more elements than just headers, paragraphs, and line breaks, here are some more tags to help you get started:

- Comments: allow you to write anything in your code without it affecting your site, helpful to track what each piece of code does
  - `<!--Comment Content-->`
- Links: you can add links to your site
  - `<a href="https://btnwebdesignclub.github.io">Some text</a>`
- Images: using an image source (you upload a file to github) you can add images to your site
  - ``
  - Image tags don't need an end tag, and include things called attributes which we'll go over next week with the formatting lesson
    - The "alt" attribute defines alternate text, like when an image doesn't load

# CSS Syntax: Basic formatting

As we learned last week, CSS is a “style sheet” that modifies stylistic elements of your html code.

- CSS is written within an HTML element tag:
  - `<style>Write your CSS here</style>`
- Portions of CSS are called rules, and consist of a selector and declaration block; the declaration block is surrounded by {} brackets
  - The selector block defines which html element the style declaration will be applied to
  - The declaration block includes CSS property names and values
  - The code below changes these properties for all elements defined with `<p></p>`

```
p {  
    color: blue;  
    text-align: center;  
}
```



# CSS Syntax: Basic Formatting

Similarly to HTML, line organization is up to you, CSS can be written correctly with indentations such as:

```
body {  
    background-color: light grey;  
    text-align: center;  
}
```

Or in line such as:

```
body{background-color:lightgrey; text-align:center;}
```

- Adding spaces or not also does not affect the functionality of the code.
- Similarly to HTML, a pdf list of CSS property names can be found in the resources section of our [website](#)

**Now it's your  
turn to  
practice!**

