



# PROGRAMMING FUNDAMENTALS

LESSON #1

**PRESENTED BY**

**ANDREW BUNTINE**

# WHO AM I, ANYWAY?

- Technical Director at Hardhat
- 15 years experience
- Web developer
- Indie game developer
- [bunts.io](https://bunts.io)
- [github.com/buntine](https://github.com/buntine)

# WHAT IS THE GOAL?

# DEMYSTIFY THE LINGO



# CREATE BASIC WEBSITES



# SURVEY OF TECHNOLOGIES



# WHY ARE YOU HERE?



# 1. INTRODUCTION

- Vocabulary
- Development process
- Basics of the Web
- Coding introduction

# 2. FRONT END

- HTML
- CSS
- Javascript

# 3. BACK END

- Ruby
- Rails
- Make a web app

# 4. BECOME A GOD

- Put it all together

# GOALS FOR TODAY

- What is programming?
- What is Web Development?
- How is a Website made?
- Understand some key terminology
- The basics of HTML and CSS
- Mad HTML hacking session

# WHAT IS PROGRAMMING?

# PROGRAMMING

The process of writing instructions that can be understood by a computer.

# PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

An intermediary language which can be understood by both computers and by Human beings.





# 1837

Charles Babbage publishes a paper describing a "computing machine" called The Analytical Engine.

He was 100 years ahead of his time. And very grumpy...



# 1842

Ada Lovelace writes algorithms  
for the machine Babbage  
described, making her the first  
computer programmer.

# 1937

Alan Turing introduces the Turing Machine - a theoretical mathematical device that represents a computing machine.

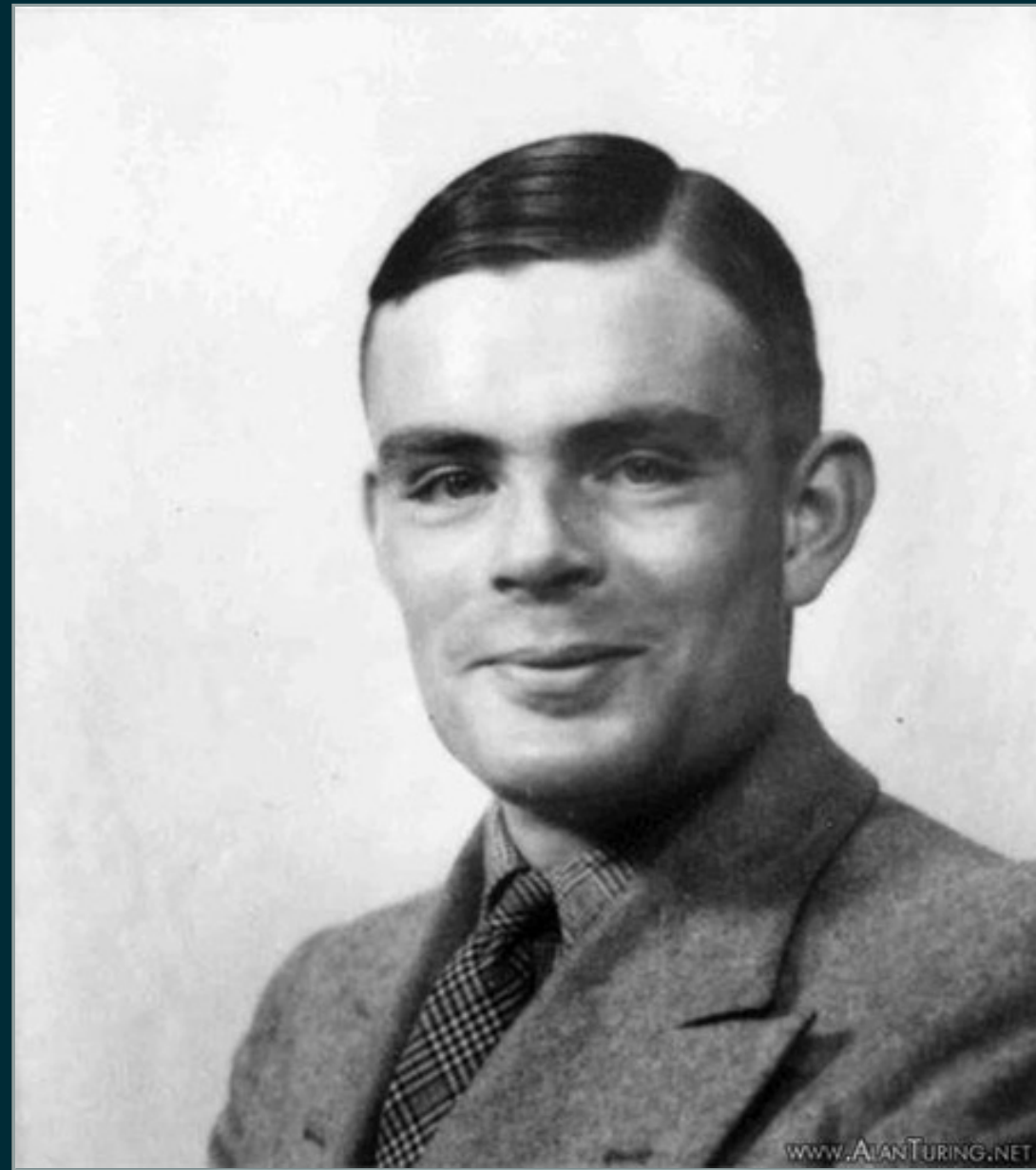
He defines the notion of computation and opens the gates for the modern computer.



# 1946

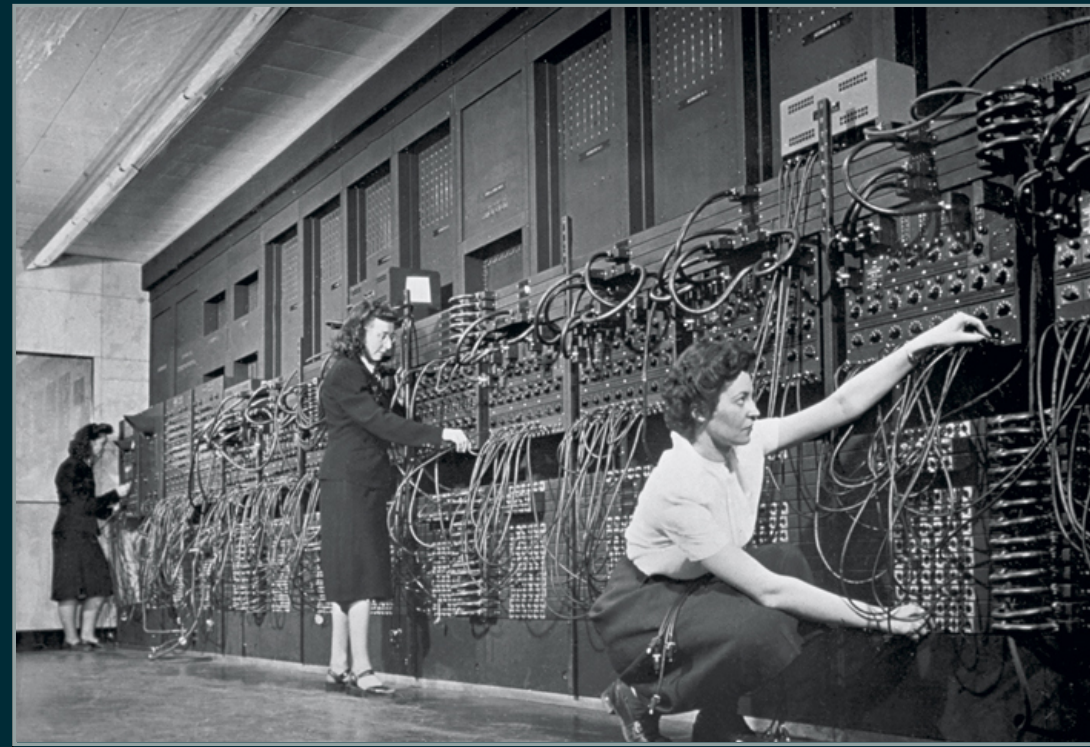
ENIAC, the first fully-programmable digital computer, was completed in Philadelphia.

It was **HUGE**.



# 1950'S

Grace Hopper and co. create FLOW-MATIC and COBOL, the first programming languages to use English-like instructions.





# 1971

Intel introduces the first microprocessor, the Intel 4004. Computers shrink drastically.

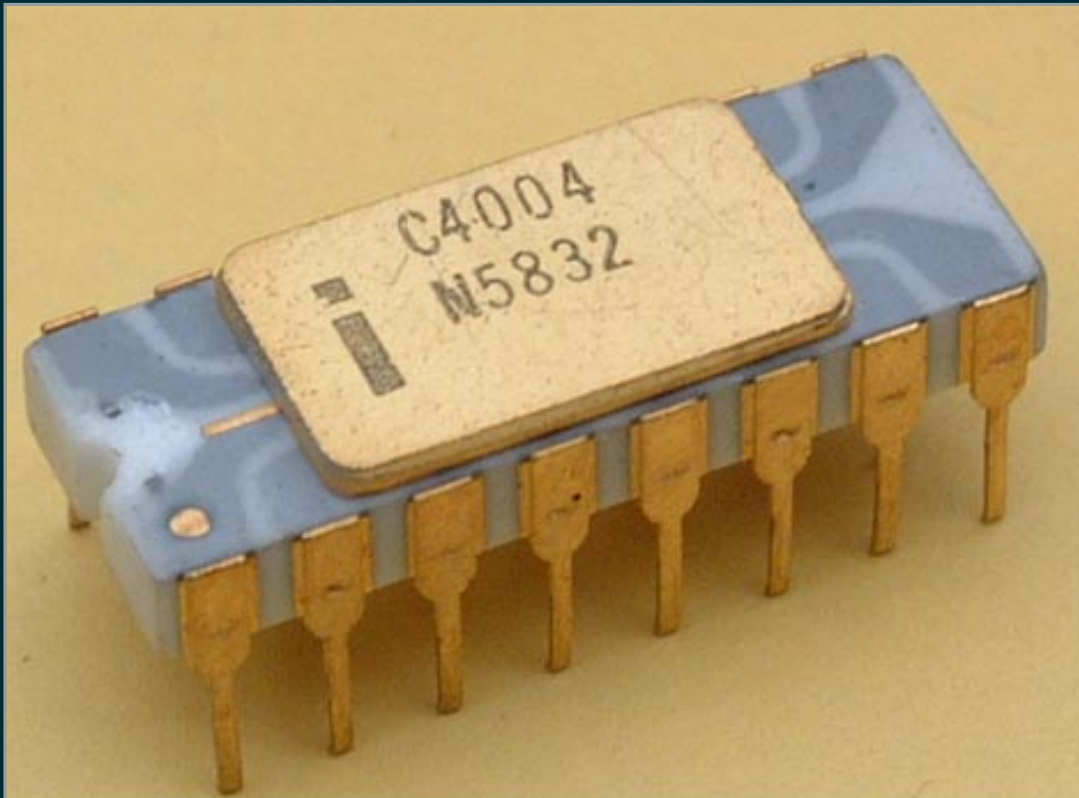


Image courtesy of CPU-Zone.com. Used with permission.



# 1982

Existing Computer-to-Computer communication protocols are standardised. The Internet is born.





# 1985

IBM, Apple and Microsoft dominate the emerging home computing industry.



# 1991

Tim Berners-Lee and his team, of Switzerland, develop HTTP, HTML, a web server and a web browser. The WWW is born.



# WHAT CAN PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES DO?

# NAME THINGS (VARIABLES)

```
name = "Andrew"
```

# TEST THINGS (FORMAL LOGIC)

```
age = 29
```

```
age < 50 and age > 18
```

# MAKE DECISIONS (BRANCHING)

```
if age != 21  
  print "Cool"  
end
```

# CHANGE THINGS (STATE MUTATION)

```
age = 29  
age = age + 1
```

# REPEAT OURSELVES (LOOPING)

```
while true  
  print "Endless loop!"  
end  
  
print "I never get executed..."
```



# FOLLOW THE RULES (TYPE SYSTEMS)

```
# No! Behave yourself, hacker!
```

```
name = "Andrew"
```

```
name = name + 1
```

# HIDE THINGS (ABSTRACTION)

```
fn double_or_n(n)
  if n < 10
    return n
  else
    return n * 2
  end
end

print double_or_n(5)    # 5
print double_or_n(15)   # 30
```

# STEAL THINGS (LIBRARIES)

```
require "datetime"  
  
current_time = DateTime.now  
  
print current_time.hour
```

# BREAK THINGS (BUGS)

```
n = 0

if 10 / n > 1
  print "WTF?"
end
```

**AND MUCH MORE!**

# WHAT IS WEB DEVELOPMENT?

# WEB DEVELOPMENT

- The technical process of creating software that runs on the Web
- It's a broad term that covers several separate jobs!
- Typically, all of the non-design aspects of creating web applications

# FRONT-END WEB DEVELOPMENT

- Translate designs into web pages
- Work primarily in the Web Browser
- Main tools are (typically) HTML, CSS and Javascript





# BACK-END WEB DEVELOPMENT

- Create software that provides Website functionality
- Work primarily on the server
- Main tool vary greatly





# BEWARE THE FULL-STACK

- You can't know everything, pick your niche!
- **Not good:** "Jack of all trades, master of none"
- **Good:** "Jack of some trades, master of one, delegated the rest"

# HOW DOES THE WEB WORK?

# STATIC REQUEST



Chrome (Client)

Hey yo Pac, gimma' /swizzle.jpg



Apache (Server)

Aight... Here it is, Dogg



# DYNAMIC REQUEST

1. **Dynamic Request**

2. **Dynamic Request**

3. **Dynamic Request**

4. **Dynamic Request**

5. **Dynamic Request**

6. **Dynamic Request**

7. **Dynamic Request**

8. **Dynamic Request**

9. **Dynamic Request**

10. **Dynamic Request**

11. **Dynamic Request**

12. **Dynamic Request**

13. **Dynamic Request**

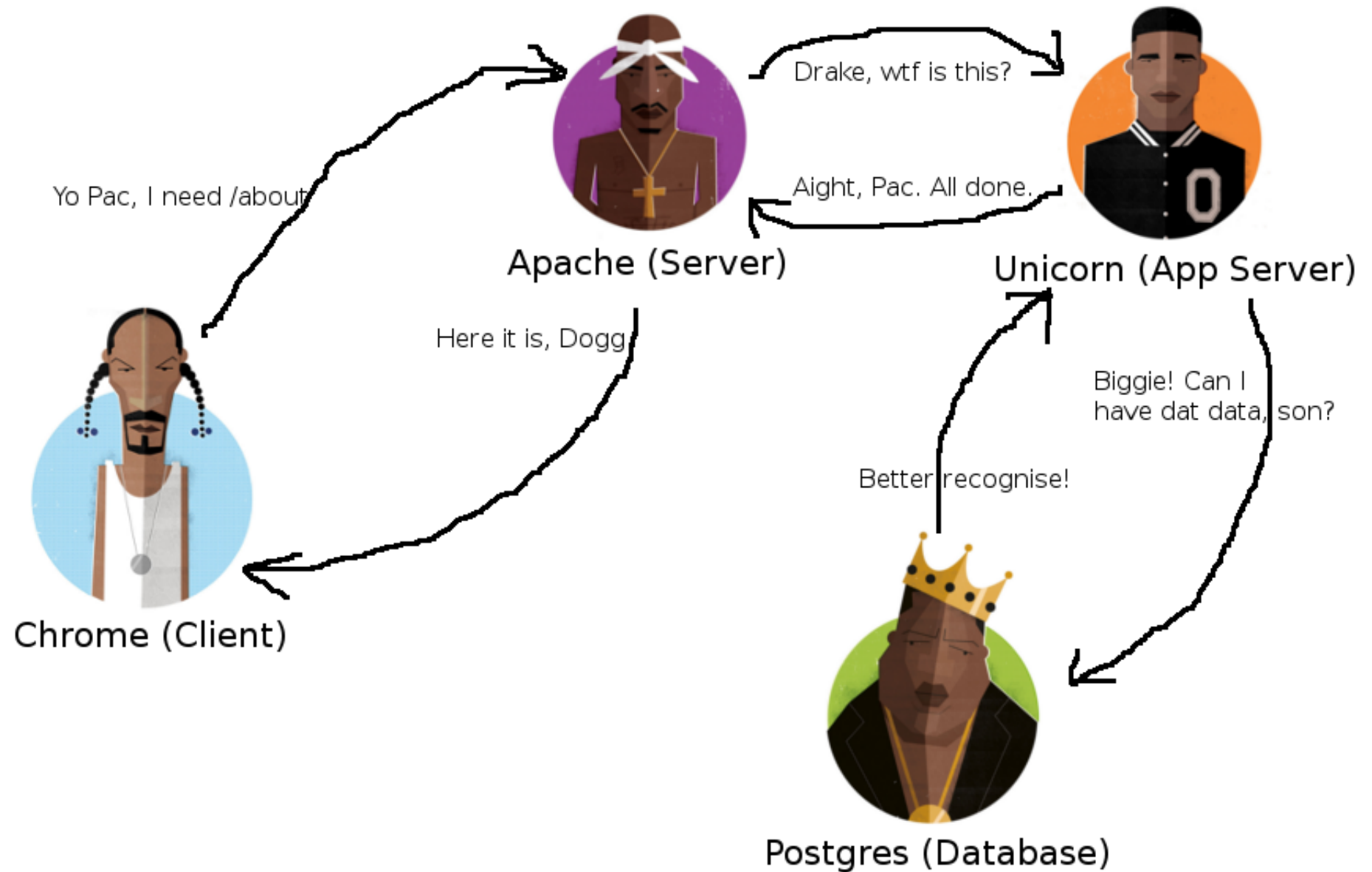
14. **Dynamic Request**

15. **Dynamic Request**

16. **Dynamic Request**

17. **Dynamic Request**

18. **Dynamic Request**



# THE BIRTH OF A WEBSITE

PRESENTED BY SIR DAVID ATTENBOROUGH



# 1. DESIGN / UX

- Wireframing
- "Click" prototyping
- Visual design
- 9,000,000 rounds of amendments

## 2. COPYWRITING

- Site content gathering/writing
- Set tone of voice
- Audit existing copy

# 3. FRONT-END DEVELOPMENT

- Translate design into build
- Device testing
- Program interactions

# 4. BACK-END DEVELOPMENT

- Construct database
- Create CMS
- Program website functionality

# 5. TESTING

- Bug fixing
- User acceptance testing
- Quality assurance



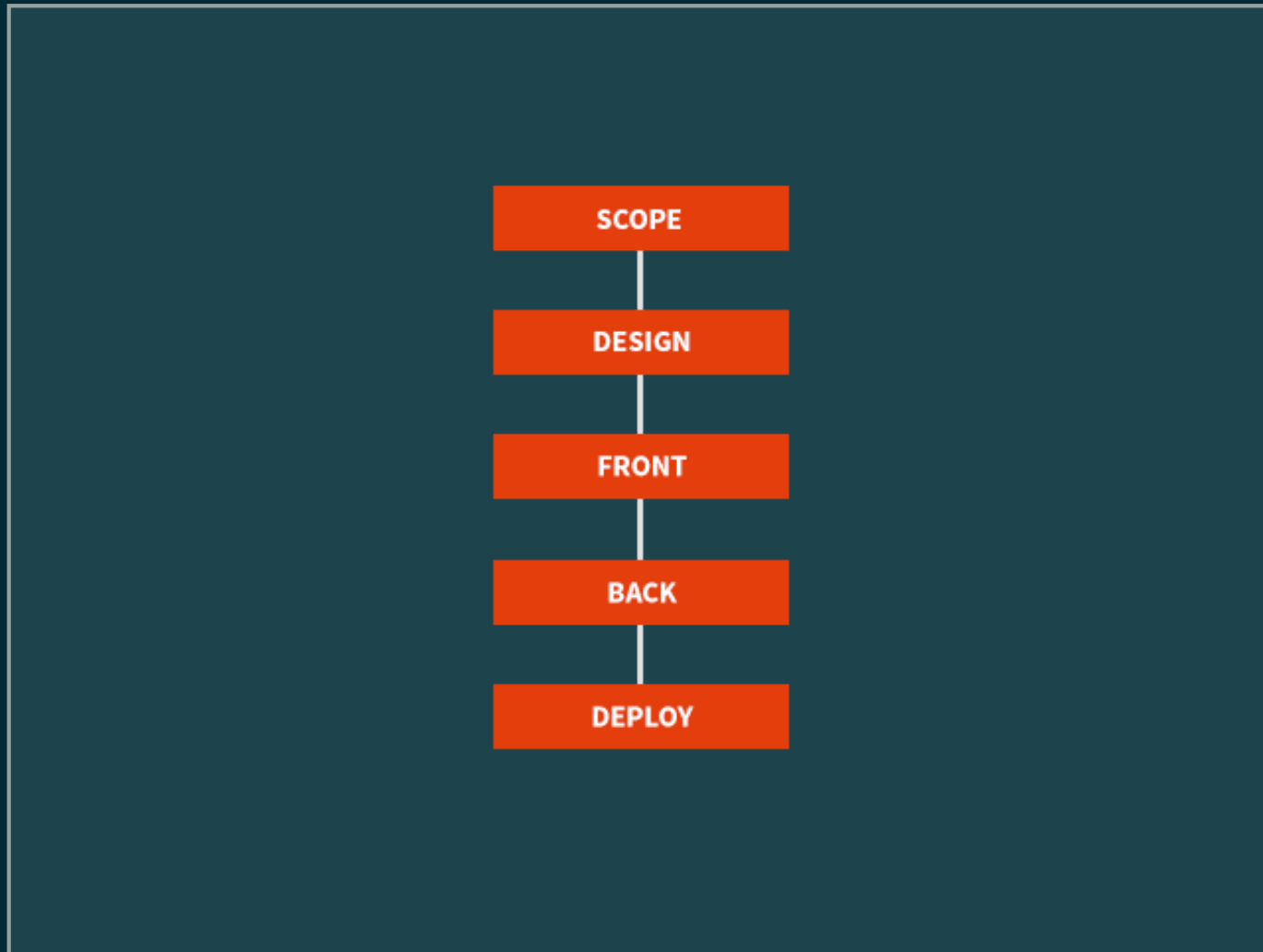
# 6. DEPLOYMENT

- Infrastructure setup
- Domain / DNS setup
- Code deployment

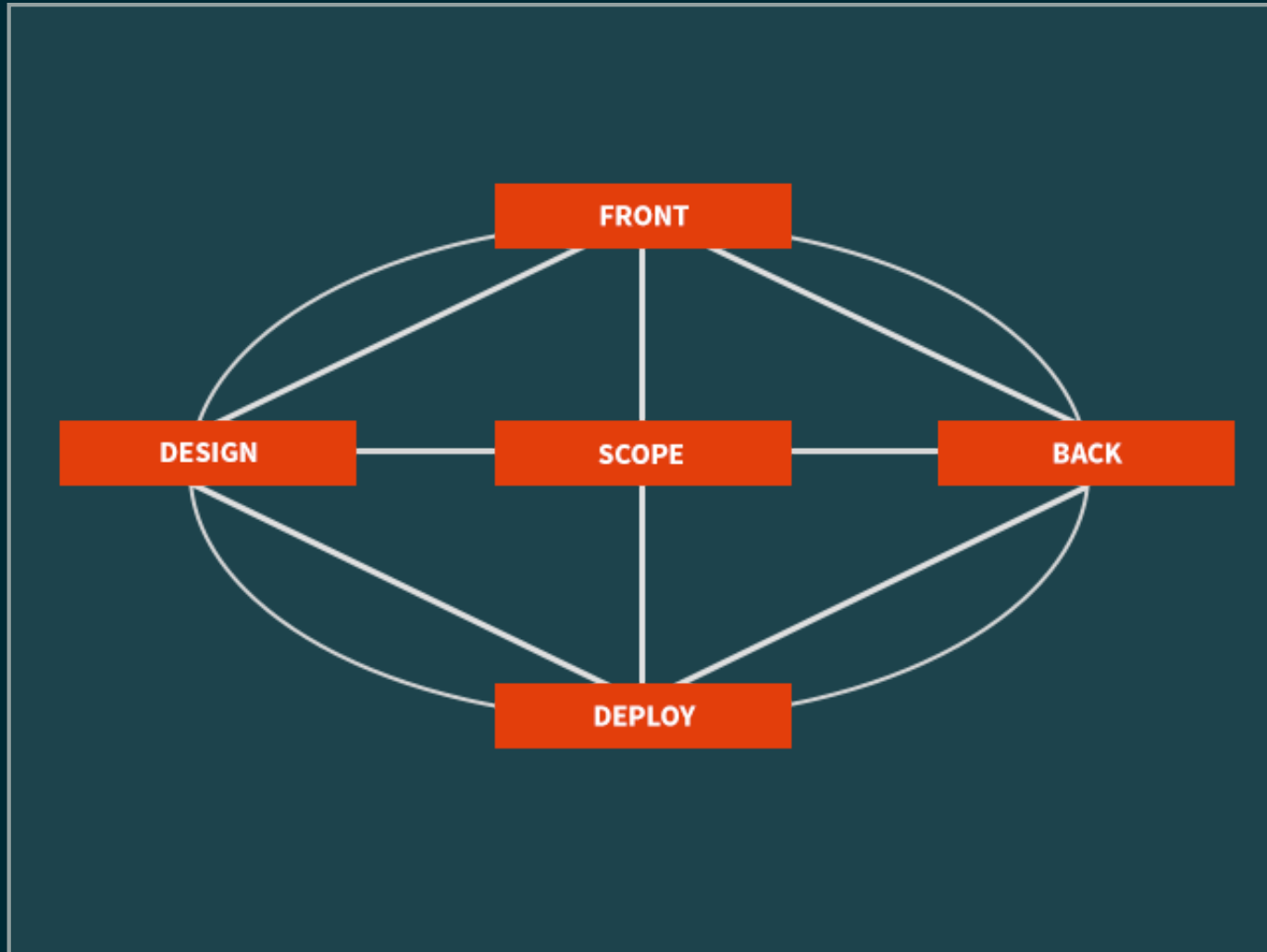
# 7. OPTIMISATION

- Asset minification
- Image compression
- SEO
- Refactoring algorithms

# WATERFALL



# AGILE



# KEY TERMS WE WILL USE



# LET'S HAVE A QUICK LOOK AT

- HTML
- CSS
- Javascript
- Ruby
- Version control (Git)
- API (REST, JSON, WTF?)

# HTML

# WHAT IS IT?

- Hypertext Markup Language
- Defines Webpage structure
- Parsed by the Web Browser and turned into visual elements
- Not a "programming" language:
  - No control flow
  - No internal state
  - No arithmetic or logic



# WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE?

## THIS IS A HEADING



- List item goes here
- Another list item

# CSS

# WHAT IS IT?

- Cascading Style Sheets
- Style / enrich HTML documents
- Provides a simple syntax for applying rules to sets of Webpage elements
- Not a programming language, either!

# WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE?

```
div {  
  background-color: #ab34ed;  
  font-family: Sans-Serif;  
}  
  
ul li.special {  
  color: green;  
}
```

# JAVASCRIPT

# WHAT IS IT?

- Provides Webpage behaviour
- Interacts with the user
- Manipulates Webpage elements
- It is a programming language
  - To be exact: A multi-paradigm, dynamic, mildly-strong/duck typed scripting language supporting prototype-based inheritance and first-class functions
- Executed on the users machine

# WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE?

```
var name = "Andrew",  
    age = 29;  
  
if (age >= 21) {  
    console.log("You are an adult " + name + ", behave like one!");  
} else {  
    console.log("Carry on...");  
}
```

# RUBY



# WHAT IS IT?

- A general-purpose programming language
- Created by Yukihiro Matsumoto (Matz) in Japan in 1994
- One of many popular options for server-side programming
- Allows for "dynamic" webpages that may be generated from external sources (databases, etc)
- Executed on the web server

# WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE?

```
cities = ["Melbourne", "Sydney",  
          "Los Angeles", "Ulan Bator"]  
  
cities.each do |c|  
  puts "Let's go to #{c}"  
end
```

# VERSION CONTROL

(GIT)

# WHAT IS IT?

- A system for managing changes in files over time
- Provides a log of all changes, allowing us to rollback and forward safely
- We can see who did what, when, where and why
- Very important for collaborating effectively with others
- Git is a popular option, but there are many
- Github.com allows you to publish and share git repositories. A social network centered around coding
  - Check me out: [github.com/buntine](https://github.com/buntine)

# API

# WHAT IS IT?

- Application Programming Interface
- A Web API is a way of communicating to other systems over the Internet
- An API provides a set of operations that we can call upon
- Many APIs use JSON, a lightweight data format, for accepting instructions and returning results
- This is how we "integrate" with Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc, etc, etc



# REVIEW

## QUESTIONS?



# WHAT'S NEXT?

# FRONT-END WEB DEVELOPMENT

# THANK YOU!

