



Codergirl - JavaScript

Class 12

September 30, 2020

Agenda

- Studio recap – end at 6:10 pm
- Lecture – end at 6:40 pm
- Exercise – end at 7pm



Studio – Classes

SKIPPING SCHOOL



1990



2020

Terminal

The application responsible for running a CLI is called a **terminal** and the program interpreting the commands is called the **shell**.

sudo Commands for installing software (like admin rights)



File System and Paths

Folder = directory.

Root directory.

Windows = C drive

Mac = cd and it takes you to root.

Relative path of files – exercise.

Ctrl C is to kill process running.

Exit is to close window.

Basic Terminal Commands

Command

`ls`

`cd <new-directory>`

`pwd`

`mkdir <new-folder>`

`touch <new-file>`

`rm <old-file>`

`man <command>`

`clear`

`cp <source-path> <target-path>`

`mv <source-path> <target-path>`

Result

Lists all files and folders in the current directory.

`cd` stands for *change directory*. Navigates from the current directory to `new-directory`.

Print working directory. Prints the path of the current directory.

Make directory. Creates `new-folder` inside the current directory.

Creates a file called `new-file` in the current directory.

Removes `old-file` from the current directory.

Manual. Prints to the screen the manual pages for the `command`. This includes the proper syntax and a description of how that command works.

Empties the terminal window of previous commands and output.

Copies the file or directory at `source-path` and puts it in the `target-path`.

Moves the file or directory at `source-path` from its current location to `target-path`.

Terminal Exercises

Create a new folder called -

File called – favfoods.txt

Add foods.

Copy and Move file, delete the copied file

Check the file got moved, clear and exit.

HTML - Hypertext Markup Language

Hypertext is text that includes references to other text known as hyperlinks.

Markup languages. Markup languages annotate the text of a document and define the structure.

- Template to create web pages
- made up of elements and tags.
- <element type>content</element type>

Browser(request) -> Server(HTML)->Browser

CSS – Formatting the content



HTML - structure

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>My Web Page</title>
5     content
6   </head>
7   <body>
8     content
9   </body>
10  </html>
```



HTML - tags

Tag Name	Code	Definition
Bold	<code></code>	When surrounding text, makes that text bold.
Emphasis	<code></code>	When surrounding text, makes that text italic.
Hyperlink	<code><a></code>	Creates hyperlinks.
Image	<code></code>	Denotes images.
Break	<code>
</code>	A single line break.
Paragraph	<code><p></code>	Creates a paragraph in text.
Section	<code></code>	Makes a section in text.
Division	<code><div></code>	Defines an area of the page.
Form	<code><form></code>	Creates a form for user input.
Unordered List	<code></code>	Creates an unordered list.
Ordered List	<code></code>	Creates an ordered list.
List element	<code></code>	Denotes an element of the list. This tag is used for both ordered and unordered lists.
Table	<code><table></code>	Creates a table on the page.
Heading Level One	<code><h1></code>	Creates a heading in the text.

HTML – tags and attributes

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Plant-Loving Astronauts</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Space Plants Are Cool</h1>
    <p>NASA discovers that plants can live in <b>outer space</b>. More innovations
      <img src = "space-flower.jpg" alt = "Flower floating in space.">
      <!-- This image was taken by NASA and is in the Public Domain -->
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML Exercises

GIT

- Background and installation.
- Remote repo on github.
- Public and Enterprise.
- Creating Repo.
- Commit best practices.
- Clone.
- Branches.
- Merging code.



GIT Exercises

<https://education.launchcode.org/intro-to-professional-web-dev/chapters/git/exercises.html>

In case of fire



1. git commit

2. git push

3. leave building

Questions?



The Habits That Keep Women from Reaching Their Goals

4. <u>The Twelve Habits</u>	<u>47</u>
5. <u>Habit 1: Reluctance to Claim Your Achievements</u>	<u>63</u>
6. <u>Habit 2: Expecting Others to Spontaneously Notice and Reward Your Contributions</u>	<u>76</u>
7. <u>Habit 3: Overvaluing Expertise</u>	<u>86</u>
8. <u>Habit 4: Building Rather Than Leveraging Relationships</u>	<u>96</u>
9. <u>Habit 5: Failing to Enlist Allies from Day One</u>	<u>106</u>

Studio time!