

程序代写代做 CS编程辅导

COMP6080



Front-End Programming

Tutorial 1

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Week 1, Term 3 2020

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Who am I?

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I'm **Sidney Pham**, a computer science student in my third year.

Sadly, it's my final term.

I've been tutoring COMP2111 Software Engineering Fundamentals since 18S2, and I've tutored COMP4141 Theory of Computation.



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I've been doing web development since around 2012, and I've made plenty of stupid web apps since. I'll be a graduate front-end engineer at Canva next year. I don't think I can stress strongly enough how much I ~~don't~~ know.

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I've also interned at AWS as an associate solutions architect in 2018–19 and was at Atlassian as a software developer intern last summer. Feel free to ask me about any of those roles.

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You can email me at [sidney.pham@unsw.edu.au](mailto:sidney.pham@unsw.edu.au). I'm always happy to be messaged about anything.

## Getting to Know Each Other

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I'd encourage you to have your webcams on, if you're comfortable. Please, I'm lonely.

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I want to find out a few things about you all:

1. Name
2. How much experience do you have with front-end development?
3. Why'd you take this course?

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## About the Course

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<https://webcms3.cse.unsw.edu.au/COMP6080/20T3/outline>

Any questions?

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## My Approach to Tutorials

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Our class is on Tuesday, which is pretty early, so I'll try my best to not make too many assumptions about you having watched the current week's lectures. We clear, cs.tutorcs

introductory. Assignment Project Exam Help

Additionally, I'll often stray from what the tutorial sheet indicates, in order to give you a broader and (IMO) more relevant understanding of the content.

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## Okay, Maybe Even Further Back

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I'm supposed to teach you CSS right away, but in case anyone's lost, here's how it fits into the picture.

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Webpages are made out of HTML pages that define their **structure** and **content**. By itself, that doesn't really make it look any particular way (a tricky point that I'll get back to later). CSS is a language that we can use to make our HTML look pretty.

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## Let's See an Example

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In `box.html`, from the  sheet, can you make a box that:

- is 100px wide;
- is 50px high;
- has 3px of padding;
- has a 1px border that is solid and of colour `#333333`;
- has 5px of margin on the left and right, and 10px of margin on the top and bottom; and
- has a background colour of `rgb(255, 255, 0)`.

(Sidney: explain browser stylesheets.)

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## Class vs ID

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We can add class attributes to HTML elements, e.g. `<h1 class="big-article">...</h1>`. These allow us to refer to particular elements (not only from within the HTML document, but in CSS and JS as well). So what's the difference between the two?

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tl;dr — you can only have one element of a particular ID, but as many elements of the same class as you want.

Browsers will probably still display your page if you disobey, because they're very flexible, but it's still invalid HTML. Also, IDs can be accessed using anchor links in URLs; and you'll end up with weird behaviour in JavaScript (e.g. `getElementById`) if there are two elements with the same ID.

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## Semantic HTML

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If there's one thing you can take away from this tutorial, it's that you should try to write **Semantic HTML**. That is, your HTML should express the meaning **structure** of the webpage (rather than its styling).



This means using new semantic elements in HTML5 such as **section**, **article**, **footer**, **progress**, **nav**, **aside**, **mark**, and **time**. The overuse of **div** tags is called *div-itis*, and it makes me very sad.

There are *many* benefits for differently-abled users of your websites (e.g. **increased accessibility for screen-readers**), as well as non-browser user agents (e.g. **crawlers**). This isn't even to mention separation of concerns and clearer DOM structure, which are themselves very important.

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## What Does This Mean?

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This means, for example, you should try not to rely on your browser stylesheet to make an `h2` tag look bolder than a `p` tag. Or use `<br>` to create separate paragraphs of text (when you can use multiple `<p>` tags instead).

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An `h2` tag is only *less important* than an `h1` tag, not necessarily smaller, and if you want it to be smaller, make sure your CSS (or the stylesheet of the browsers that you're targeting) reflects that.

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## Demo

## 程序代写代做 CS编程辅导



I'll demonstrate how Developer Tools on this site.

Things I'd like to show

1. Image height and width;
2. Border, padding and margin;
3. Modifying properties;

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4. Font family;

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5. Border radius;

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6. iframe tags;
7. `:hover` states;

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# I Love Flexbox

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Honestly, trying to align things before Flexbox was hell. For example, see the Clearfix Hack.

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In a recent project, I remember trying out all the different `display` options, trying different variations of `margin: auto` and even

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`vertical-align: center` only to have my design still look weird. But once I remembered that Flexbox was a thing, it just worked magically, which I'm way too impressed by.

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# Learning Flexbox

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I honestly think that you shouldn't just rely on the lectures to teach you Flexbox (because it goes too fast).

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I recommend The First Search Result On Most Search Engines, Flexbox Froggy, Flexbox Defense and of course any MDN resource.

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It's fine if this part of the tutorial goes too fast for you, although I'll do my best.

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## An Exercise

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(Note: I don't think  necessarily demonstrates what you'd typically use Flexbox.)

Use `div` tags with `float` properties to create a page that vaguely resembles this image:

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# Mozilla Developer Network

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One of the most useful resources you'll encounter in web development is the MDN docs by Mozilla. I *highly* recommend using it as a resource when you can.

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Tip: Use [mdn.io](https://mdn.io)

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When looking for references on something like HTTP methods, you might want to Google that and choose the first MDN result. Instead, you can just type (something like) [mdn.io/httpmethods](https://mdn.io/httpmethods) into your browser. It behaves kind of like Google's "I'm feeling lucky" but for MDN.

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