# https://github.com/nbieber/nycda-iwdd-lesson-1

Plus, if you don't already have them:

Google Chrome   Sublime Text

Introduction to Web Design & Development

Lesson One

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roduction to Me

oftware Developer at Amplify

Makes educational apps

tudied computer science at MIT

avorite TV Show: Dr Who
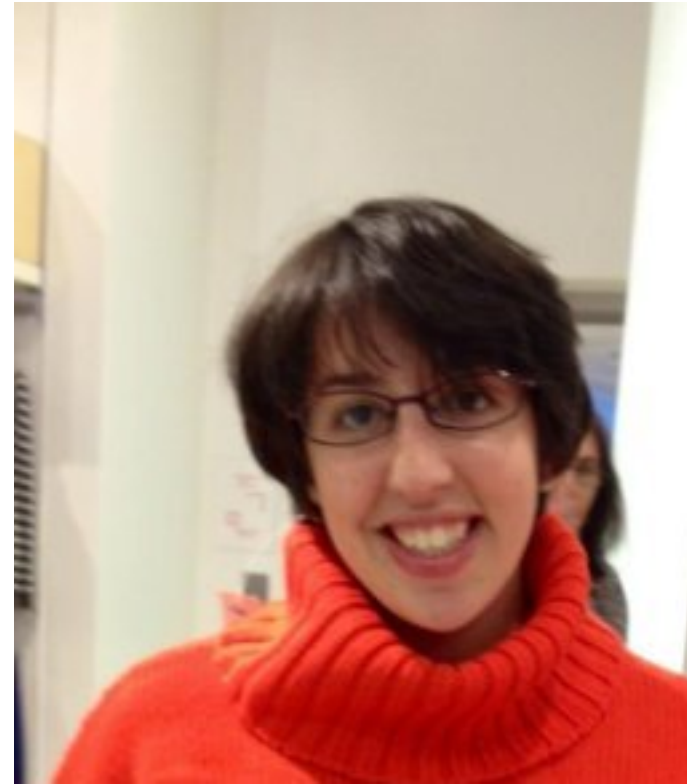
Everything is deeply intertwingled. In an important sense there are no "subjects" at all; there is only all knowledge, since the cross-connections among the myriad topics of this world simply cannot be divided up neatly."

–Ted Nelson, Computer Lib/Dream Machine

When human beings acquired language, we learned not just how to listen but how to speak. When we gained literacy, we learned not just how to read but how to write. And as we move into an increasingly digital reality, we must learn not just how to use programs but how to make them."

—Douglas Rushkoff, Program or Be Programmed

The single most significant change in the polit
f cyberspace is the coming of age of this simpl
ea: The code is law. The architectures of
yberspace are as important as the law in defini
d defeating the liberties of the Net."
–Lawrence Lessig, The Code Is the Law

Course Overview

Tuesdays & Thursdays – 6:30-9:30

– 15 min. break at 8pm

Short (5-10 min) quizzes on Thursdays

Homework – short assignment for each clas

– Recommended activities/resources

How The Web Works

**Web Server
Web Host**

**Connect via
Broadband/
Other High-Speed**

INTERNET

HTTP

FTP

**HTML Files
and images**

**Users on comput
with Web browse
IE
Firefox
Safari
Chrome
etc....**

eside on designers'
computer
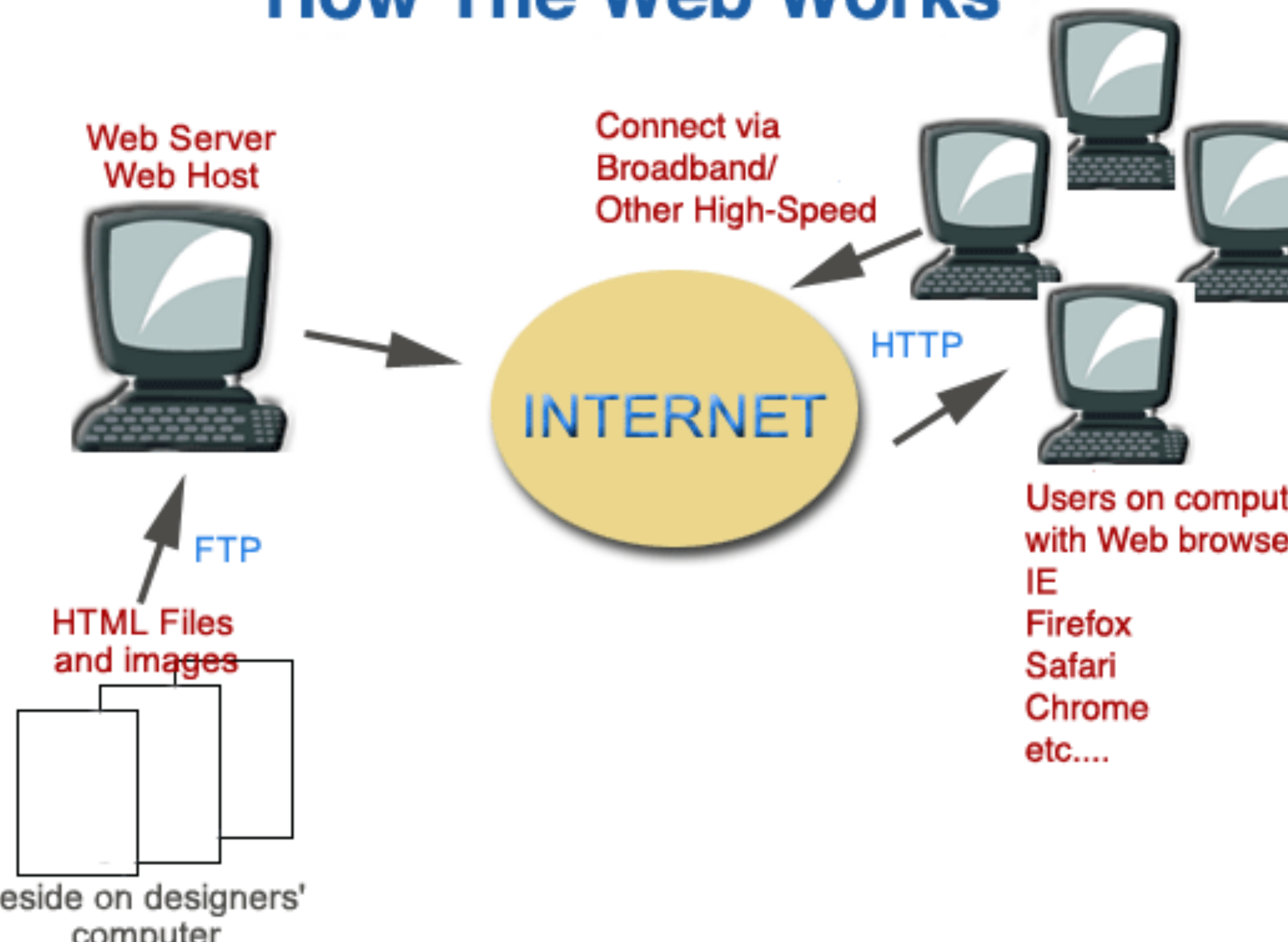
Parts of a Website

HTML – content markup

CSS - layout/styling

JavaScript – client-side behavior

Ruby on Rails – server-side behavior

What is HTML?

Hyper Text Markup Language

Marks up text

With CSS, associates style information

HTML files contain tags and regular text

Creating an HTML File

Quick demonstration –what you see, what the browser sees

An HTML file can be created in any plain text editor - it is a plain text file that ends in .htm or .html.

HTML files are typically edited in applications like Sublime Text 2, TextWrangler, and BBEdit.

HTML tags

An tag is enclosed in 2 angle brackets (<>)

A closing tag has a / before the keyword

For instance, <html> is the opening tag,

/html> is the closing tag of the document

Other Tag Info

Tags, much of the time, have other tags inside of them

Beware of improper nesting:

b>

/li>

Elements

Opening Tag

Attribute Name

Attribute Value

`<a href="http://dabrook.org">Visit DaBrook</a>`

Attribute

Element

HTML Attributes

HTML elements can have **attributes**

Attributes provide additional information about an element

Attributes are always specified in the start ta

Attributes come in name/value pairs like: name="value"

More on links

Target attribute, to open the link in a new window

ID to specify an anchor.

a href="http://google.com" target="_r id="google">Google

An anchor allows you to send people to a certain part of your page using another lin

a href="#google">Visit our Link to Google

More on anchors

Anchors can be used in any link to the page as well.

Visit th Link to Google on the Page!

Anatomy of a Webpage

Doctype

- tells the browser what HTML version you're using. Always use:

 `<!DOCTYPE html>`

HTML

- Head section - loaded first, user does not see it
- Body section - Page content

```
octype html>
ml>                                            head
  <head>
    <title>This text shows up in the menu bar</ti
  </head>

  <body>
    You can see this text.         body
  </body>
tml>
```

HTML Tags

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html></html>
<head></head>
<title></title>
<body></body>
```

The <head> Section

The <head> section of your file contains more then just the title of your document

This section of your document is meant to enclose links to external files as well

You can also create CSS or JavaScript in this space that will work with your page

HTML Tags 2

\<p>\</p>

\<h1>\</h1>, \<h2>\</h2>, etc.

\<a>\

\<img>

Lists

Lists are declared with the <ul> tag, which denotes unordered list.

List items are declared with the <li> tag.

 Item one Item two

HTML Text Formatting

Although text should be styled with CSS in most cases, there are tags to format text within HTML itself

– makes text bold

– <i> makes it italic</i>,

– <u> creates an underline</u>

Notes

NEVER forget the end tag!

Use tabs for easier to read code

Marking Up

Let's mark up a document with HTML!

Tables

Tables are an important layout element, but have mostly been replaced by `<div>` and `<span>` tags for basic page layout

Only use tables for tabular data!

Tables

A table begins with a `<table>` tag

A row starts with the table row tag, `<tr>`

A column with the row starts with a `<td>`, or table data, tag

Sample Table

```
ble>
tr>
    <td>
        Hello!
    </td>
/tr>
able>
```

iFrames

An Iframe is another HTML page or website view in a frame inside your HTML page

This is how some websites create embeddable widgets

```
<iframe src="page.html"></iframe>
```

Embedding Javascript

To embed JavaScript in your page, use the script tag

```
ipt type="text/javascript" src="yourfile.js"></sc
```

Create Your Own

Markup your own page.

Feel free to use Google to look things up.

– www.w3schools.com is a great resource!

<div> and <span>

<div> represents a generic element (a "division") – you can style it however you wa

<span> is similar – used for inline text stylin

```
iv>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
div>
```

Resources

w3schools

Codecademy

http://prework.flatironschool.com/#html