



# Intro to HTML

Skills Bootcamp in Front-End Web Development

Lesson 1.1



The background is a dark charcoal gray with a series of parallel diagonal lines running from the top-left to the bottom-right. Overlaid on this are several teal-colored geometric shapes: a large central triangle pointing right, a smaller triangle to its left, and a square to its right. Scattered around these shapes are various white line-art symbols, including a plus sign, a minus sign, a circle with a dot, a circle with a horizontal line, a circle with a vertical line, a circle with a diagonal line, a circle with a cross, a circle with a dot, a circle with a horizontal line, a circle with a vertical line, a circle with a diagonal line, a circle with a cross, a circle with a dot, a circle with a horizontal line, a circle with a vertical line, a circle with a diagonal line, and a circle with a cross.

**WELCOME**

# Today's Objectives

---

By the end of the lesson today you will be able to:



Prove you have completed all required prework (software and tools installation).



Utilize basic Terminal/Bash commands.



Create a basic HTML page.

# Prework

# Software Checklist

---

At this point, you should have all of these installed:



Slack



Visual Studio Code



Git



Git Bash (Windows) or Terminal (Mac)




Google Chrome

# Accounts Checklist

---

You should also have accounts for:

 GitHub (with SSH Integration)

 LinkedIn

 Stack Overflow



# Time to Code

## Confirm Pework Installed

Suggested Time:

---

30 minutes

# Self-Check

---

Let's do some quick checks of the following:

 Visual Studio Code Check

 Git Bash/Terminal Check

 Git Check



A close-up, high-angle shot of a computer keyboard. The central focus is a large, white, rectangular key with rounded corners. On this key, there is a dark blue icon of a coffee cup with three wavy lines above it representing steam. Below the icon, the word "Break" is printed in a dark blue, serif font. The key is set against a light-colored, textured keyboard surface. Surrounding the main key are other keys, including one with a double quote symbol to the left and one with a dash/slash symbol to the right, all slightly out of focus.

Break

# Let's Get Crackin'—Introduction to Console/Bash



## Instructor Demonstration

---

Let's Get Crackin'—Introduction to Console/Bash

# Let's Get Crackin'—Introduction to Console/Bash

|                                       |                           |  |   |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|
| <code>cd</code>                       | Changes directory         | <code>rm &lt;FILENAME&gt;</code>       | Deletes file                              |
| <code>cd ~</code>                     | Changes to home directory | <code>rm -r &lt;FOLDERNAME&gt;</code>  | Deletes a folder, note the -r             |
| <code>cd ..</code>                    | Moves up one directory    | <code>open .</code>                    | Opens the current folder.<br>MAC SPECIFIC |
| <code>ls</code>                       | Lists files in folder     | <code>open &lt;FILENAME&gt;</code>     | opens a specific file—MAC SPECIFIC        |
| <code>pwd</code>                      | Shows current directory   | <code>explorer &lt;FILENAME&gt;</code> | Opens the specific file—BASH SPECIFIC     |
| <code>mkdir &lt;FOLDERNAME&gt;</code> | Creates new directory     | <code>explorer .</code>                | Opens the current folder—BASH SPECIFIC    |
| <code>touch &lt;FILENAME&gt;</code>   | Creates a file            |  |   |



## Activity: Console Commands

From the Terminal/Console and using only the command line, create the following:

- A new folder with the name of `first_day_stuff`
- A new HTML file with the name of `first-day.html`

Open the current folder containing the new HTML file.

### BONUS:

- Create multiple directories/folders with the names `one_folder` and `second_folder` in one command.
- Create multiple files with the names `one.html` and `two.html` in one command in the `first_day_stuff` directory.

Suggested Time:

15 minutes



Time's Up! **Let's Review.**

# Webpages

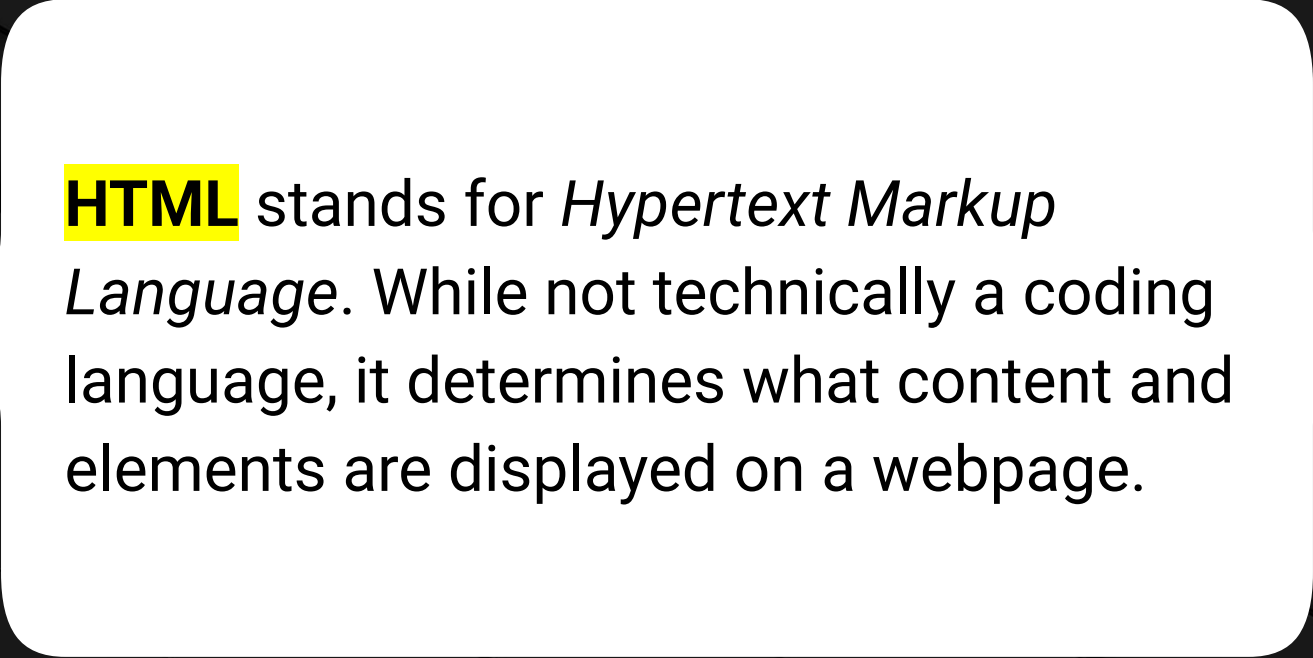


# Instructor Demonstration

---

What Webpages Really Look Like

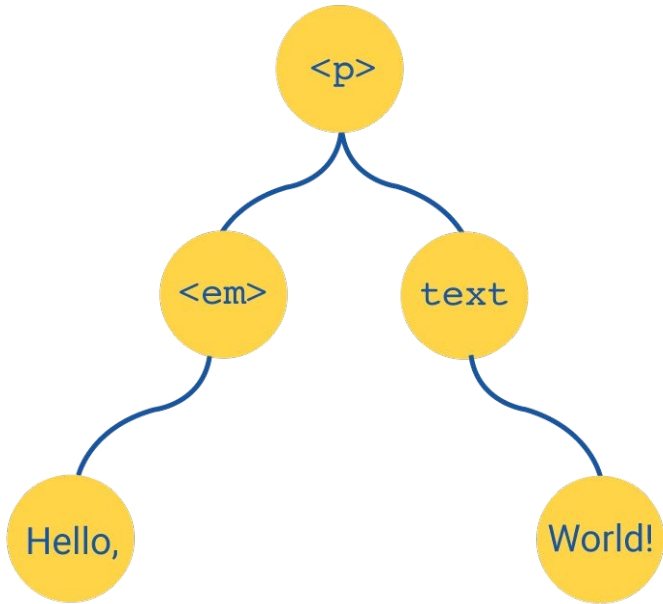




**HTML** stands for *Hypertext Markup Language*. While not technically a coding language, it determines what content and elements are displayed on a webpage.

# CSS

---



**HTML**  
(structure)



*Hello, World!*

*Hello, World!*

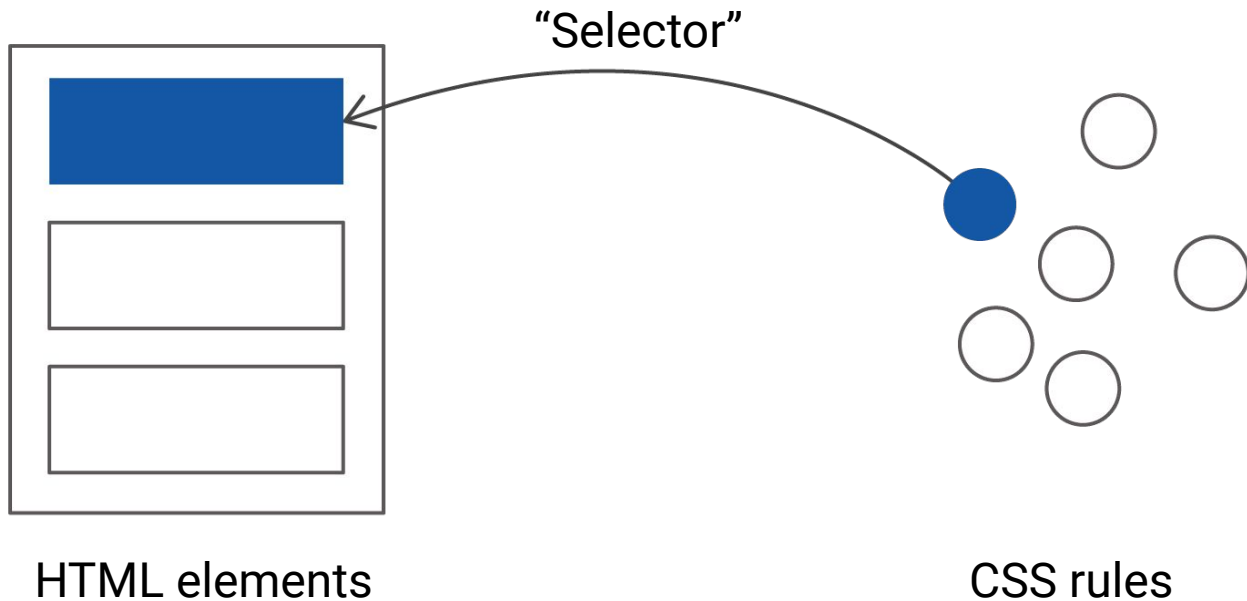
Hello, World!

**CSS**  
(presentation)

# CSS



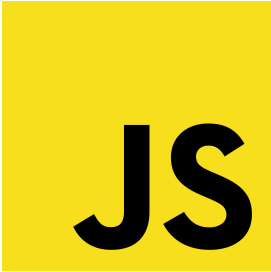
---

CSS is technically a selector language, which means it is used to *select* HTML elements in order to *style* them.



# HTML, CSS, JavaScript

---

| HTML   | CSS  | JavaScript  |
|--|--|---|
| <p data-bbox="123 325 484 358">Used to write content.</p> <div data-bbox="189 497 380 769"><p data-bbox="214 497 355 536"><b>HTML</b></p></div> | <p data-bbox="540 325 929 358">Used to format content.</p> <div data-bbox="633 497 824 769"><p data-bbox="678 497 780 536"><b>CSS</b></p></div> | <p data-bbox="981 325 1760 448">Used to create dynamic web applications that take in user inputs, change what's displayed to users, animate elements, and much more.</p> <div data-bbox="1271 512 1543 785"></div> |



## Activity: Examining Wikipedia

In this activity, you'll take a moment to examine/modify a Wikipedia page using Chrome's inspector tool.

1. Navigate to any page on Wikipedia and open up the Chrome Inspector tool.
2. Using Inspector, locate the header for the article.
3. Change the header! You can edit it and write something else (please keep it clean).
4. Attempt to find some of the written content on the page and change it around.

Suggested Time:

5 minutes



Time's Up! **Let's Review.**



# Instructor Demonstration

---

## Hello, HTML



## Activity: My First HTML Page

Time to put these new skills to the test! In this activity, you'll create a new HTML page from scratch.

1. Create a new HTML document called `FirstHTML.html`
2. Give your HTML page the title “*My First HTML Page.*”
3. Add some text so that your HTML page renders the words “*Woohoo! I just created my first web page!*” to the browser.

Suggested Time:

10 minutes





Time's Up! **Let's Review.**



# Instructor Demonstration

---

## A Body of Content

# Important Common Tags

| Headings:                           |  | Containers:                             |                              | Others:                     |            |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| <code>&lt;h1&gt; &lt;/h1&gt;</code> | Heading 1 (Largest heading)                    | <code>&lt;html&gt; &lt;/html&gt;</code> | Wraps the entire page        | <code>&lt;strong&gt;</code> | bold       |
| <code>&lt;h2&gt; &lt;/h2&gt;</code> | Heading 2 (Next largest heading)               | <code>&lt;head&gt; &lt;/head&gt;</code> | Wraps the header of the page | <code>&lt;em&gt;</code>     | emphasis   |
| <code>&lt;h3&gt; &lt;/h3&gt;</code> | Heading 3                                      | <code>&lt;body&gt; &lt;/body&gt;</code> | Wraps the main content       | <code>&lt;img&gt;</code>    | images     |
| ...                                 |  | <code>&lt;div&gt; &lt;/div&gt;</code>   | Logical container            | <code>&lt;a href&gt;</code> | links      |
| <code>&lt;h6&gt; &lt;/h6&gt;</code> | Heading 6 (Smallest heading, rarely ever used) | <code>&lt;p&gt; &lt;/p&gt;</code>       | Wraps individual paragraphs  | <code>&lt;li&gt;</code>     | list items |
|                                     |  | <code>&lt;ul&gt; &lt;/ul&gt;</code>     | Defines an unordered list    | <code>&lt;title&gt;</code>  | title      |
|                                     |  | <code>&lt;ol&gt; &lt;/ol&gt;</code>     | Defines an ordered list      | <code>&lt;br&gt;</code>     | line break |
|                                     |  |   |                              | <code>&lt;table&gt;</code>  | tables     |
|                                     |  |   |                              | <code>&lt;!-- --&gt;</code> | comments   |

# Image Types

## JPEG

The JPEG file format is a type of image compression that works best with **photographs and complex images**. JPEGs are great multipurpose files, although designers can run into issues when working with different browser screen sizes. We'll primarily be using JPEGs in our program.

## PNG

**PNGs support variable transparency**. In other words, users can control the degree to which the image is transparent. These can be useful when planning or designing website and application interfaces. But they are less common.

## SVG

SVG files allow you to create **very high-quality graphics and animations** that do not lose detail as their size increases. This means that, with an SVG file, you could create one graphic that looked great on a tiny mobile phone screen or on a 60-inch computer monitor. On the downside, these files can be very large.



## GIF

You know what these are! GIFs have the unique ability to display a sequence of images, similar to videos. These are called animated GIFs, in which a series of separate GIF **images that are linked together to create motion (animation)**.



# Time to Code



## Building Up HTML

Suggested Time:

---

15 minutes



Time's Up! Let's Review.

# Questions?



*The  
End*