START SCREENCAST!

PLEASE TAKE A FEW MOMENTS TO MAKE SURE YOUR GITHUB ACCOUNT IS SET UP AND YOU'VE SENT IT TO ME ON SLACK

“What is the end goal of the class?”

“Is there a special way to organize HTML using tabs/spaces or does it vary by developer?”

“What are all of the HTML tags?”

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element

“On a link, how do you open the page in a new tab?”

“How do front-end frameworks interact with embedding from back-end frameworks without conflicting?”

“What should I do with Github now?”

“Sublime wizardry! (Namely, typing on multiple lines at once)”

“Are we going to talk about frameworks like angular or ember?”

“When did the DOCTYPE! become simplified?”

“How do I use the <img> tag?”

“What does the ‘design inspiration’ activity entail?”

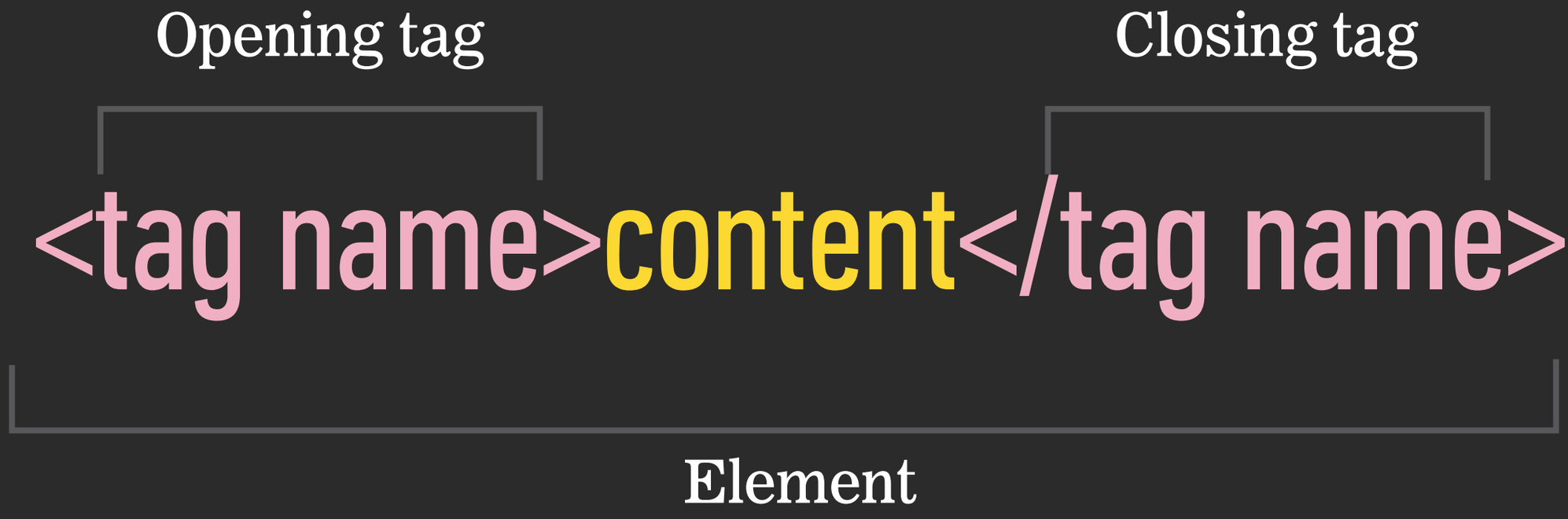
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

CSS BASICS

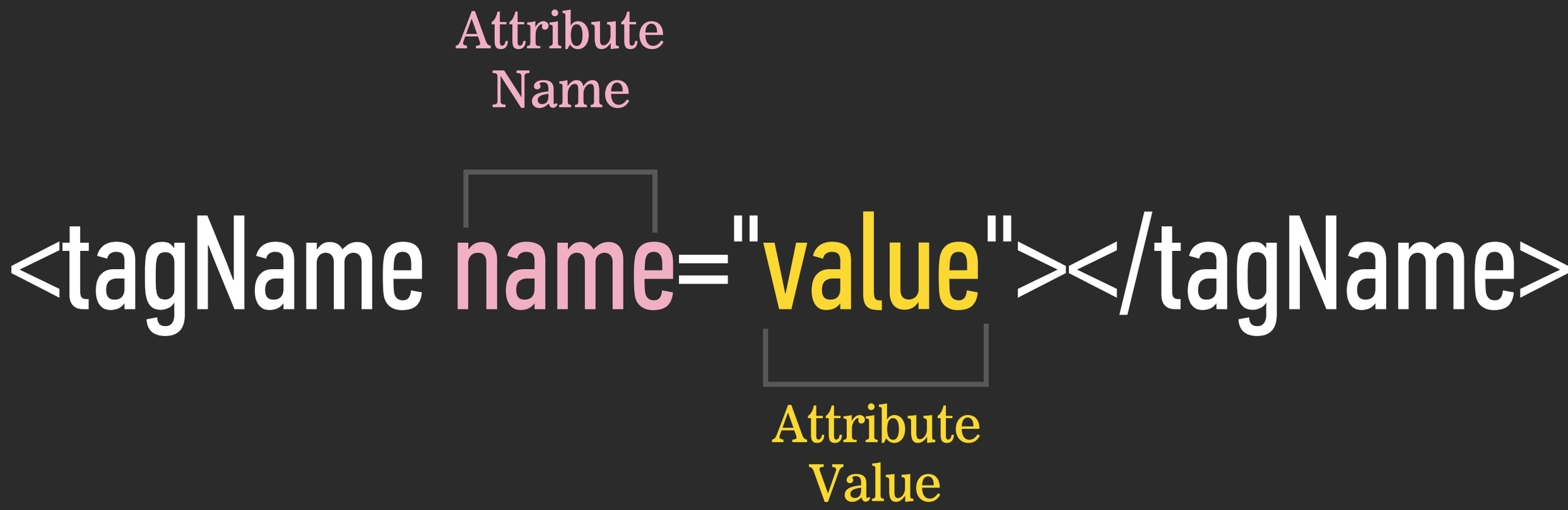
Eric Boyer

REVIEW

HTML SYNTAX — TAGS



HTML SYNTAX — ATTRIBUTES



ACTIVITY

EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- Review HTML Tags

TIMING

15 min

1. Look at review.png (in starter code folder)
2. Add markup to the text in starter_code > [0] - HTML Review Activity > index.html
3. Google and implement <nav> <img> and <hr> tags.

NAVIGATION AND HR

- Used to contain a set of navigational links.
- Used to wrap **major navigational blocks**

<nav></nav>

- Used to create a horizontal rule, or line, across the page

<hr>

HTML ENTITY CODES

Use HTML entity codes to add special characters to your HTML.

GRAB AN INDEX CARD AND DRAW YOUR FAMILY TREE ON ONE SIDE

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Describe the DOM and draw a simple DOM tree.
- Predict image paths and apply relative paths to <img> and <a> tags.
- Differentiate between basic web color principles: RGB, RGBA, hexadecimal color.
- Use CSS to add basic styles to an HTML page.

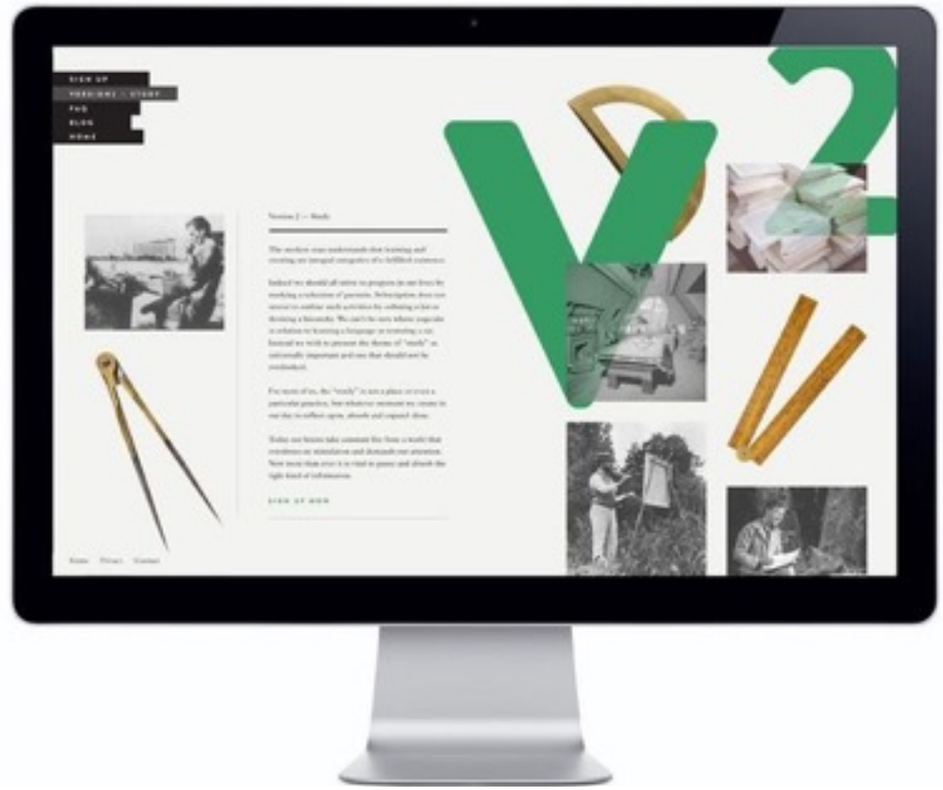
AGENDA

- More HTML Basics
- Intro to CSS
- Lab

MORE HTML BASICS

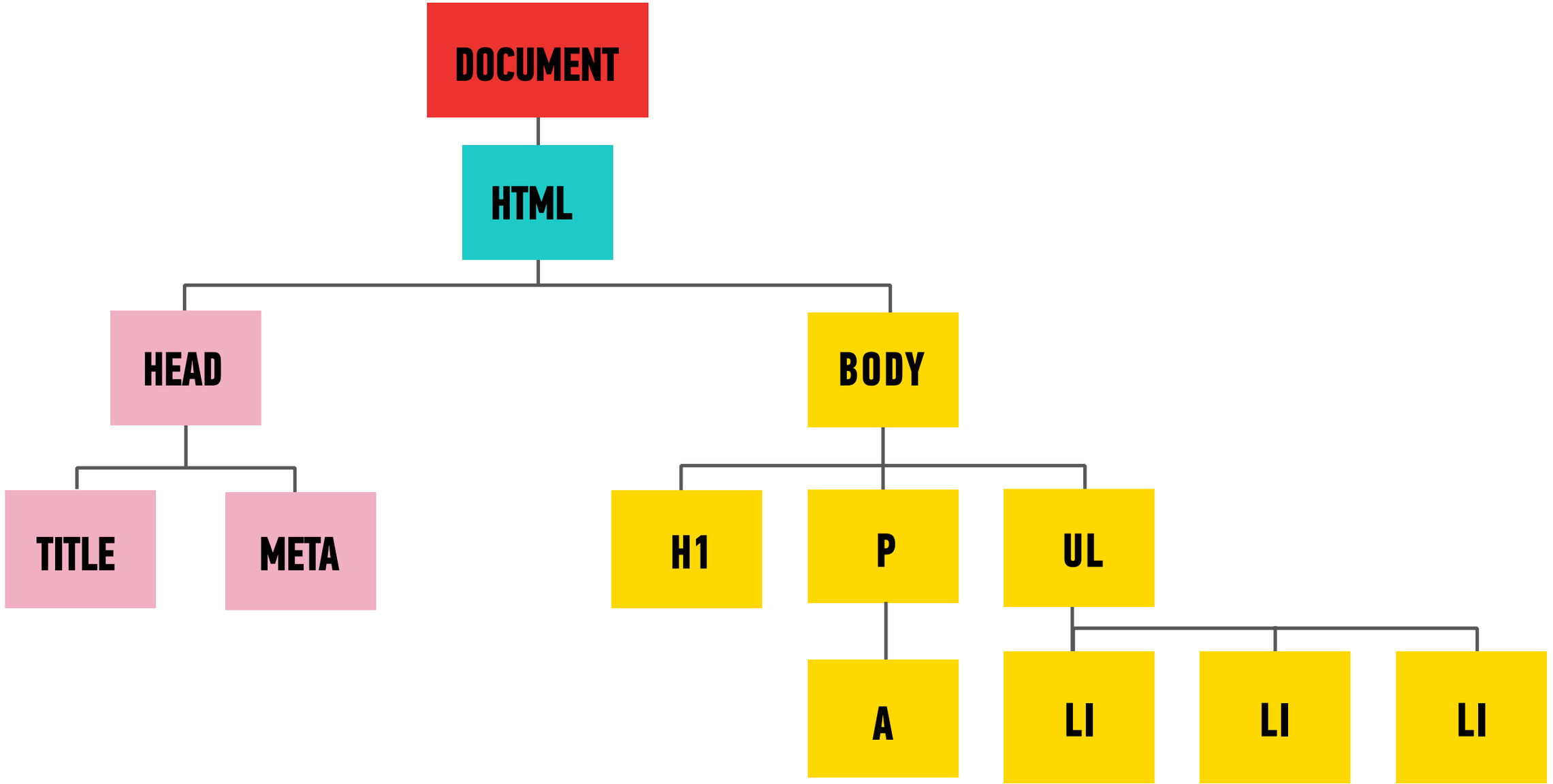
HTML STRUCTURE

WHAT IS THE DOM?



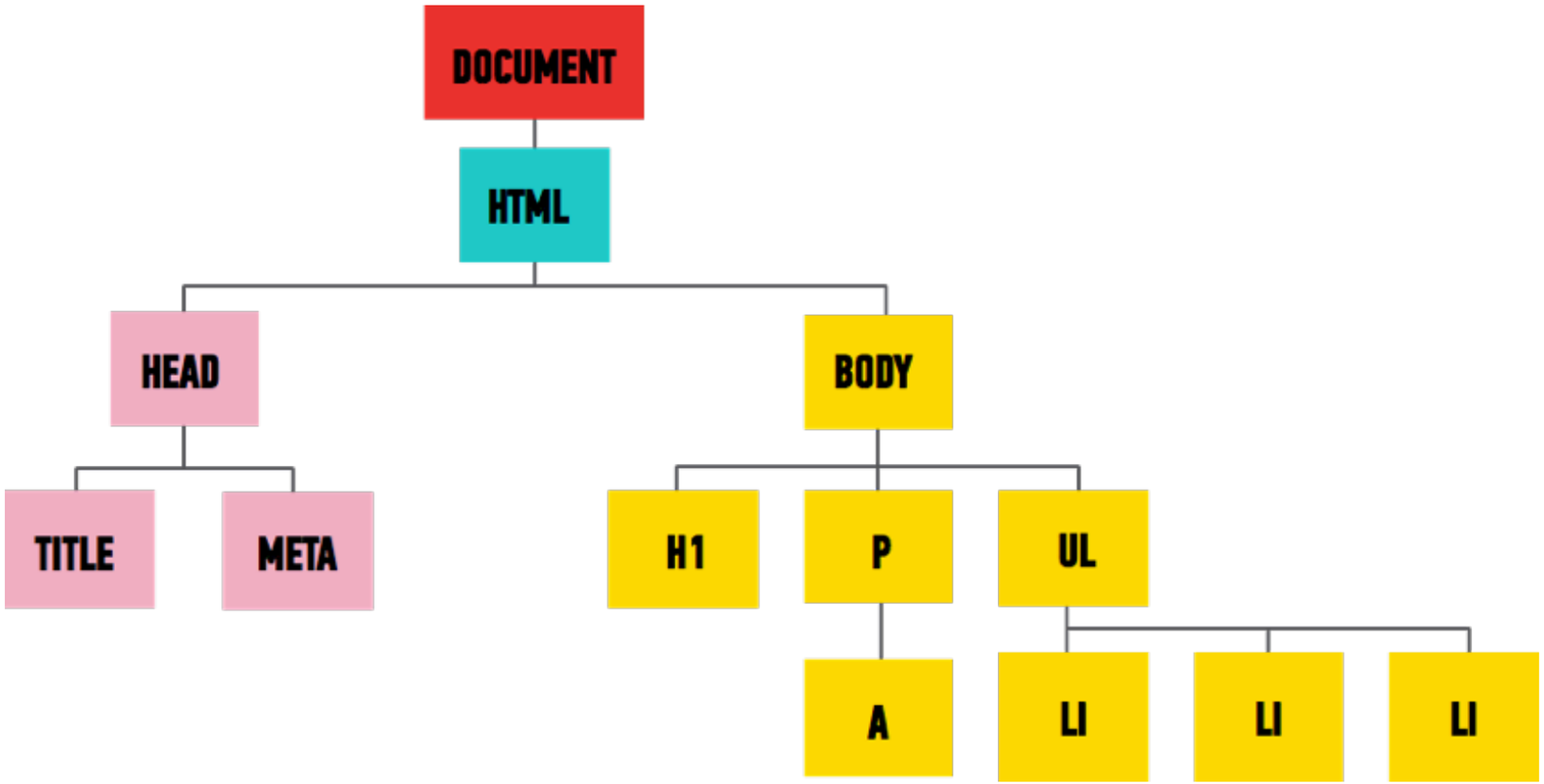
WHAT IS THE DOM?

DOM TREE

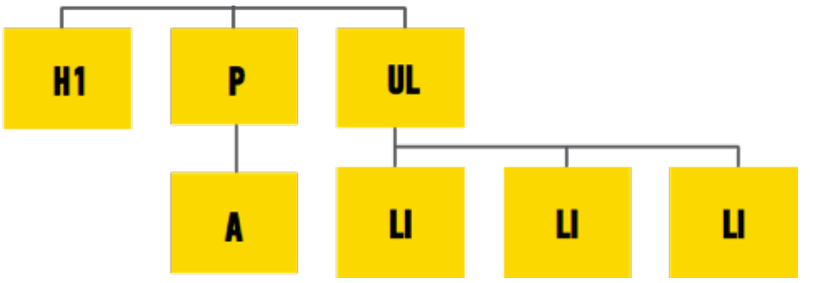


DOM TREE

- The Document Object Model (DOM) is the model that **describes how all elements in an HTML page, like headers, images, paragraphs etc., are related to the topmost structure: the document itself.**

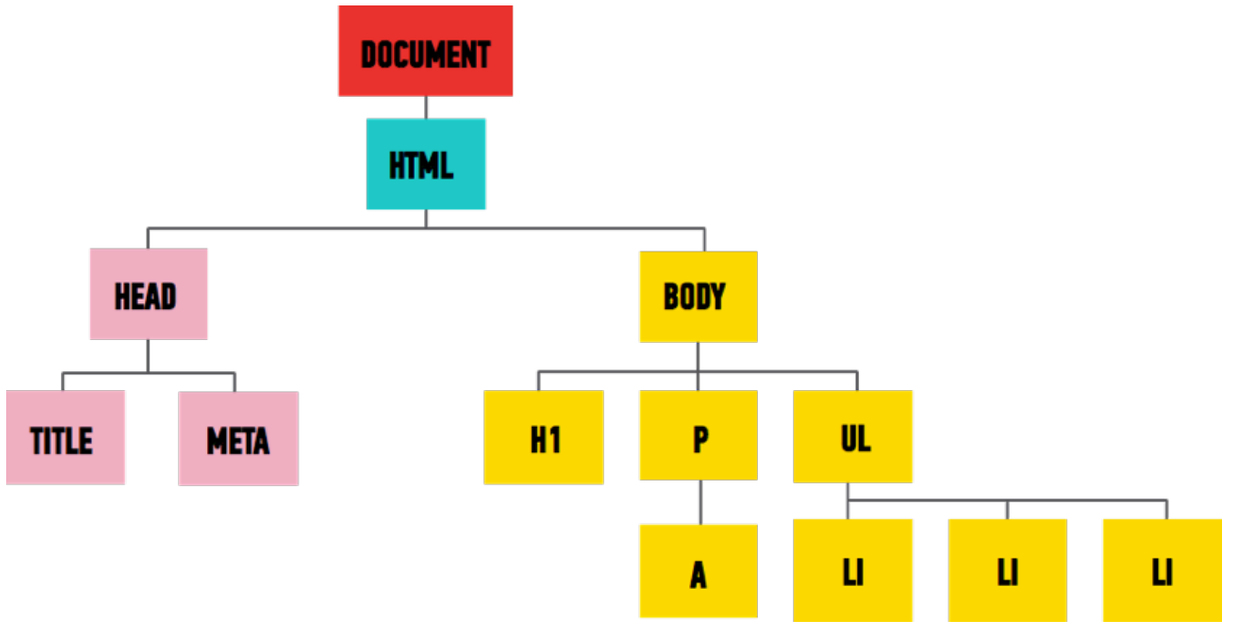


DOM TREE




```
<h1>Site title</h1>
<p>Bacon ipsum dolor amet brisket tail frankfurter cupim pig salami.
Biltong beef ribs ribeye short loin flank corned beef tri-tip beef ball tip
sausage jowl swine. Fatback porchetta strip steak doner chicken <a href="
http://www.jamieoliver.com/recipes/pork-recipes/pork-belly-roast/">pork
belly</a>. Rump picanha jowl ground round, pancetta doner boudin landjaeger
prosciutto meatloaf.</p>
<ul>
  <li>Bacon</li>
  <li>Chicken</li>
  <li>Meatloaf</li>
</ul>
```

HTML STRUCTURE



index.html

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3    <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <title>Document</title>
6    </head>
7    <body>
8
9      <h1>Site title</h1>
10     <p>Bacon ipsum dolor amet brisket tail
       frankfurter cupim pig salami. Fatback
       porchetta strip steak doner chicken <a href="
       http://www.jamieoliver.com/recipes/pork-recipes
       /pork-belly-roast/">pork belly</a></p>
11     <ul>
12       <li>Bacon</li>
13       <li>Chicken</li>
14       <li>Meatloaf</li>
15     </ul>
16
17   </body>
18 </html>
```

ACTIVITY

EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- Draw out a simple DOM tree

TIMING

2 min

1. Review starter_code > [1] - DOM Tree > index.html
2. On the back of your index card, draw out a simple DOM tree for the HTML

CODE ALONG

IMAGES

IMAGES – THE IMG ELEMENT

Images are added to the page with the img element

- **Void element** — Doesn't need a closing tag
- Two *required* attributes — src and alt

```
<img src="images/camera.jpg" alt="Girl holding a camera" />
```

IMAGES

The **src** attribute tells the browser where it can find an image.

Path to the image file

```
<img src="images/camera.jpg" alt="Girl holding a camera" />
```

IMAGES

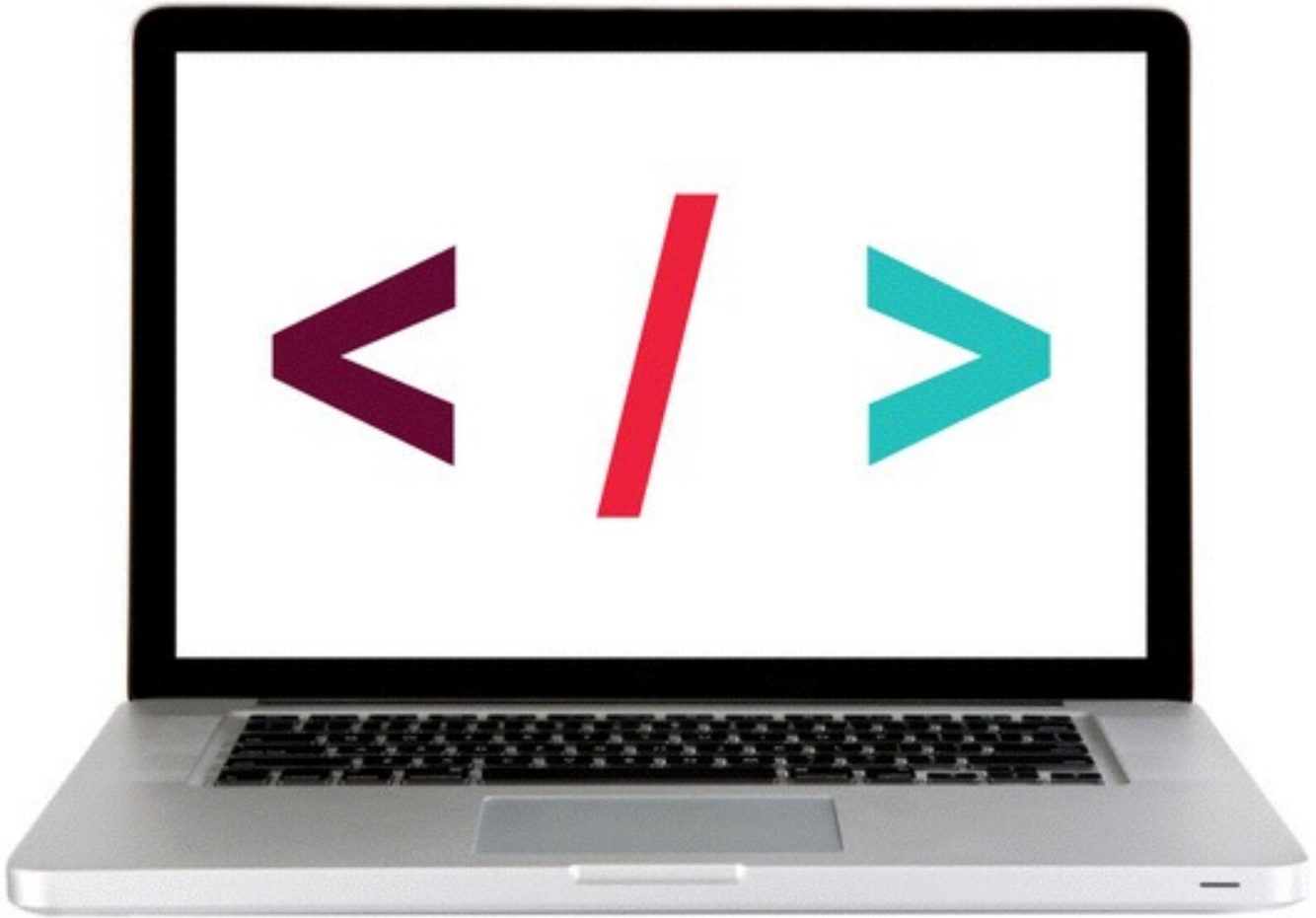
The **alt** attribute provides a text description of the image that:

- Replaces the image if it doesn't load
- Is used by screen readers

Text description

```
<img src="images/camera.jpg" alt="Girl holding a camera" />
```

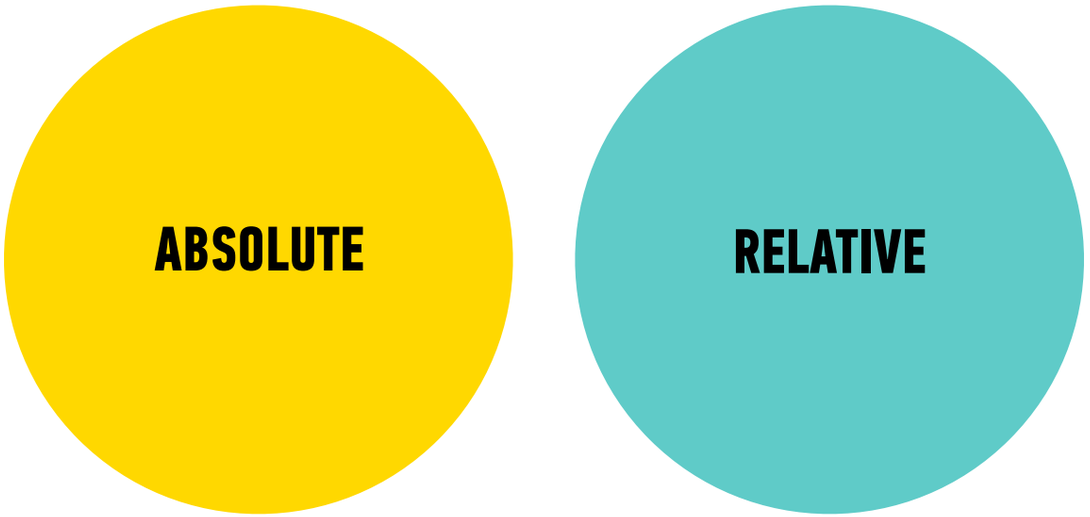
LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



URLS

TYPES OF URLS

- There are two main types of URLs:



LINKING TO OTHER SITES – ABSOLUTE URLS

ABSOLUTE

WHEN YOU LINK TO ANOTHER SITE:

- Value of the href attribute will be the *full web address* for the site
- This is known as the **absolute** URL.

Absolute URL

```
<a href="http://www.amazon.com">Amazon</a>

<img src="http://saraheholden.com/img/aboutPhoto.jpg" alt="Profile Pic>
```

LINKING TO OTHER PAGES ON THE SAME SITE — RELATIVE URLS

RELATIVE

WHEN YOU LINK TO ANOTHER PAGE OR FILE ON THE SAME SITE:

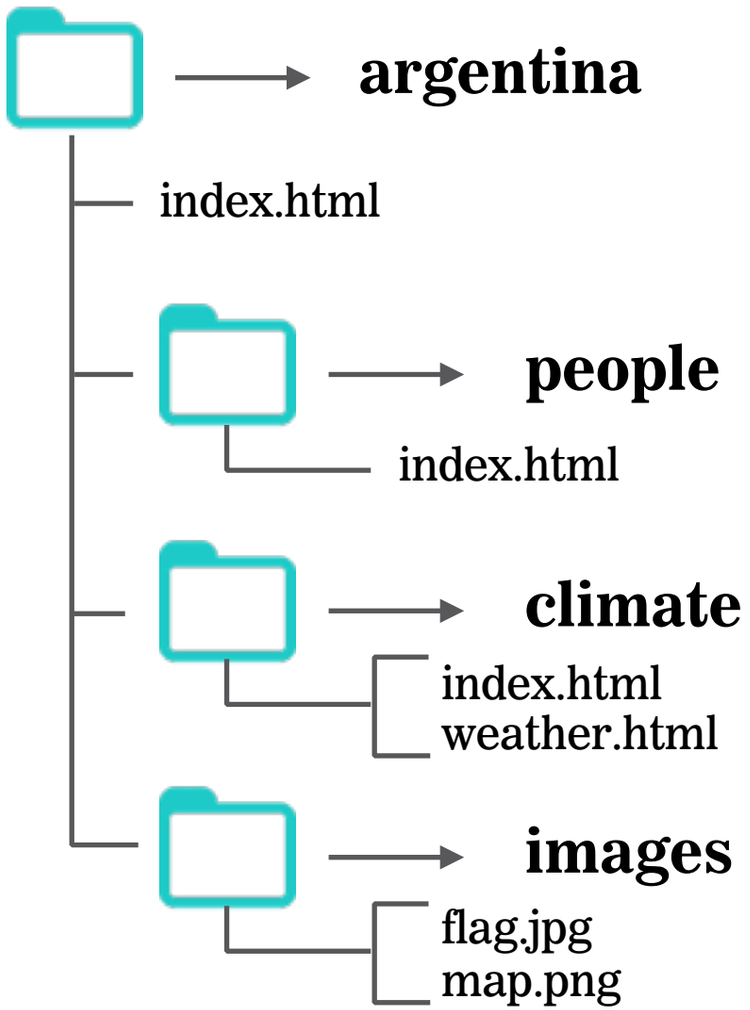
- You don't need to specify a domain name in the URL.
- Use **Relative URL:** indicates where pages are *in relation to the current page*

Relative URL

```
<a href="about.html">About Page</a>

<img scr="images/logo.png" alt="logo">
```

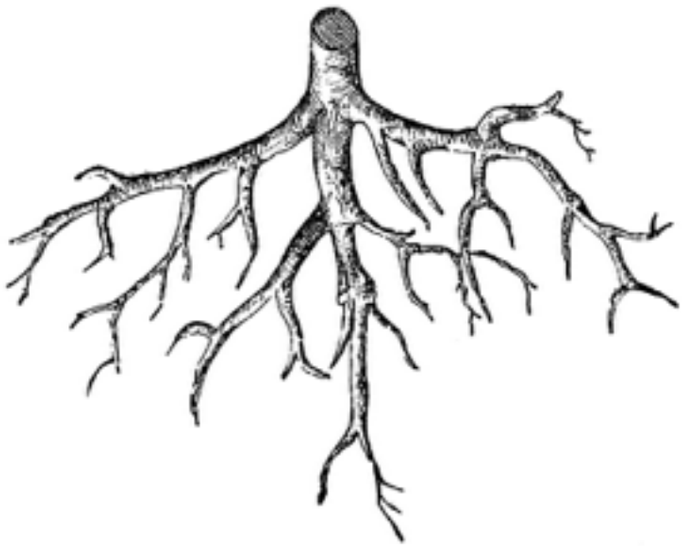
DIRECTORY STRUCTURE

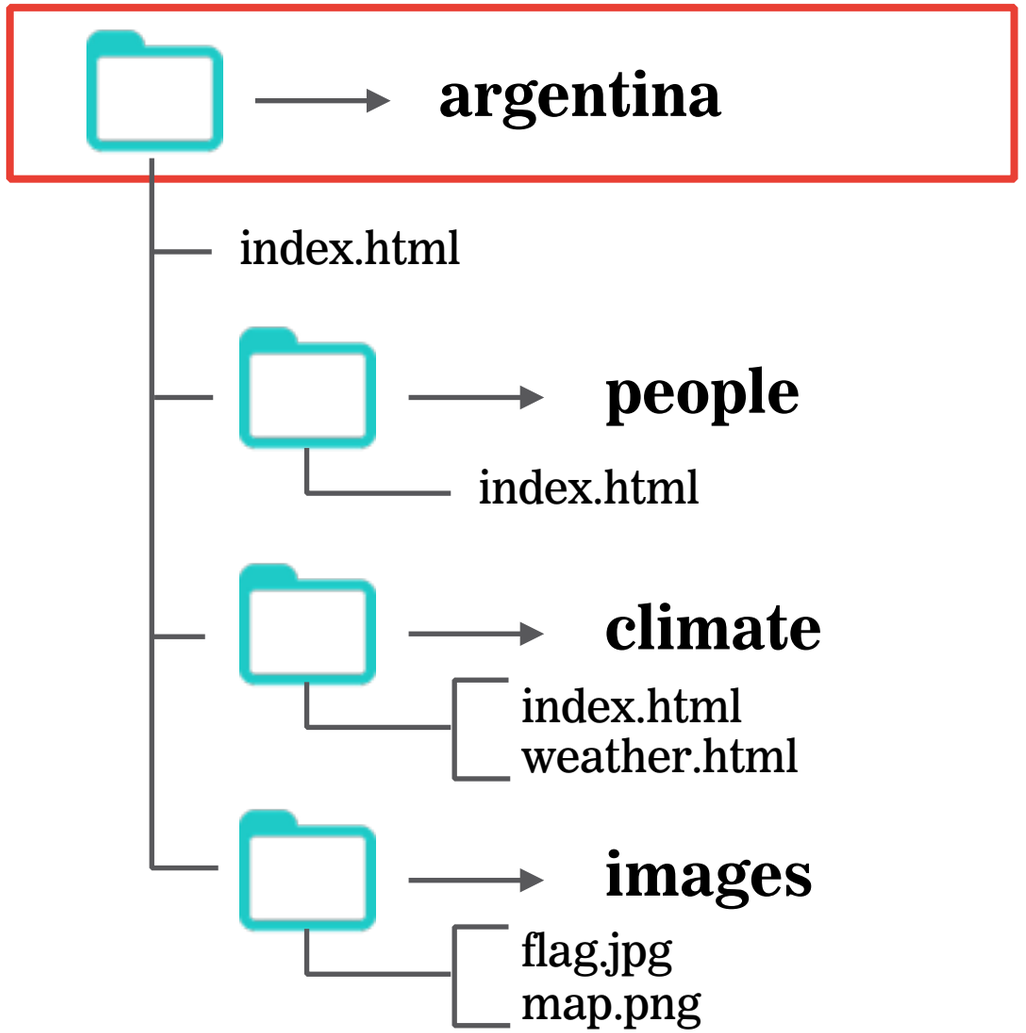
- On larger sites, it's *best practice* to organize code by placing the files for each major section of the site into a new folder
- These folders are often referred to as **directories**.



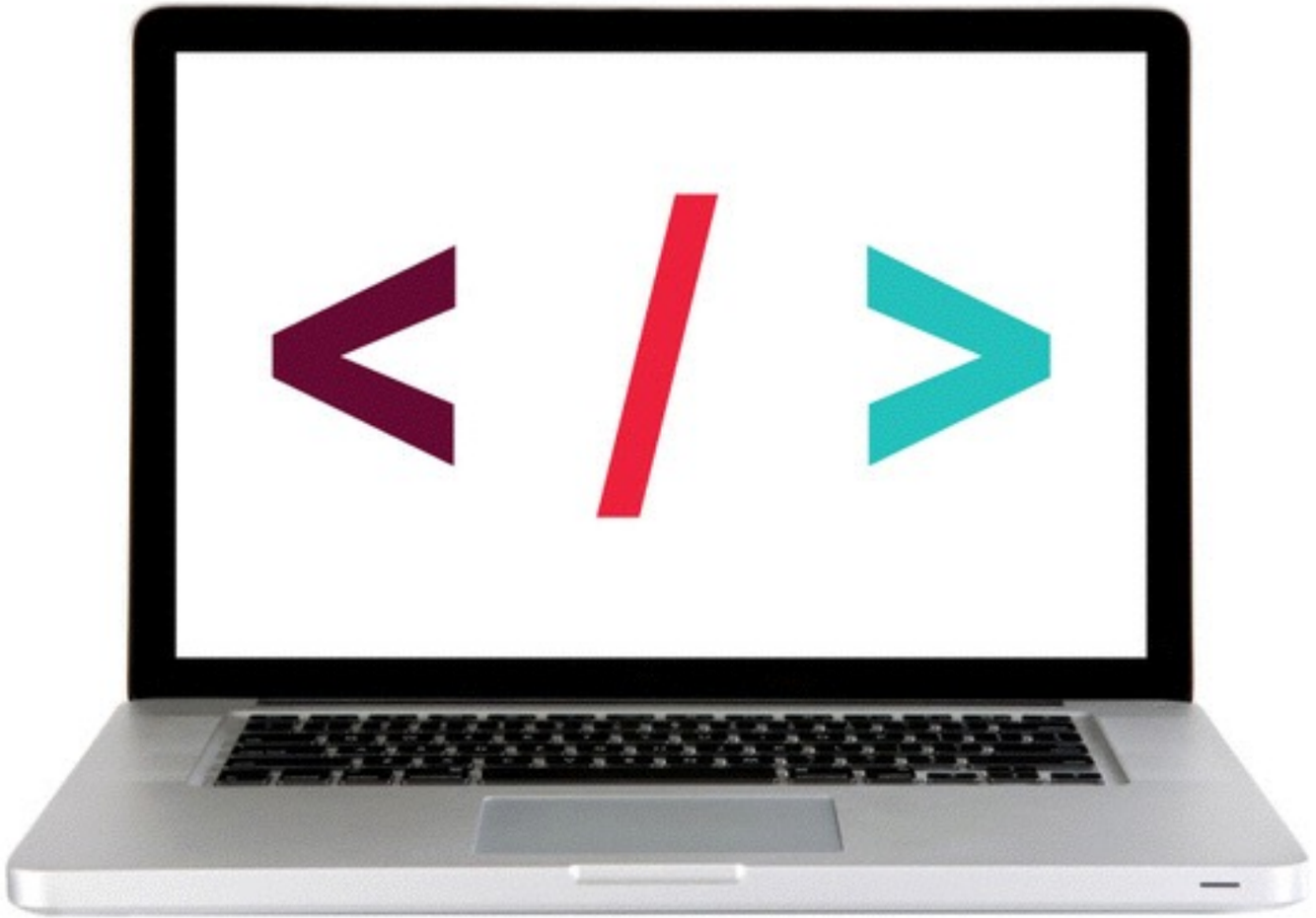
DIRECTORY STRUCTURE — ROOT

- The topmost folder is called the **root** folder. It contains all other files and folders for a website.





LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



DIRECTORY STRUCTURE

- Relationships between folders can be described using similar language to that of a family tree

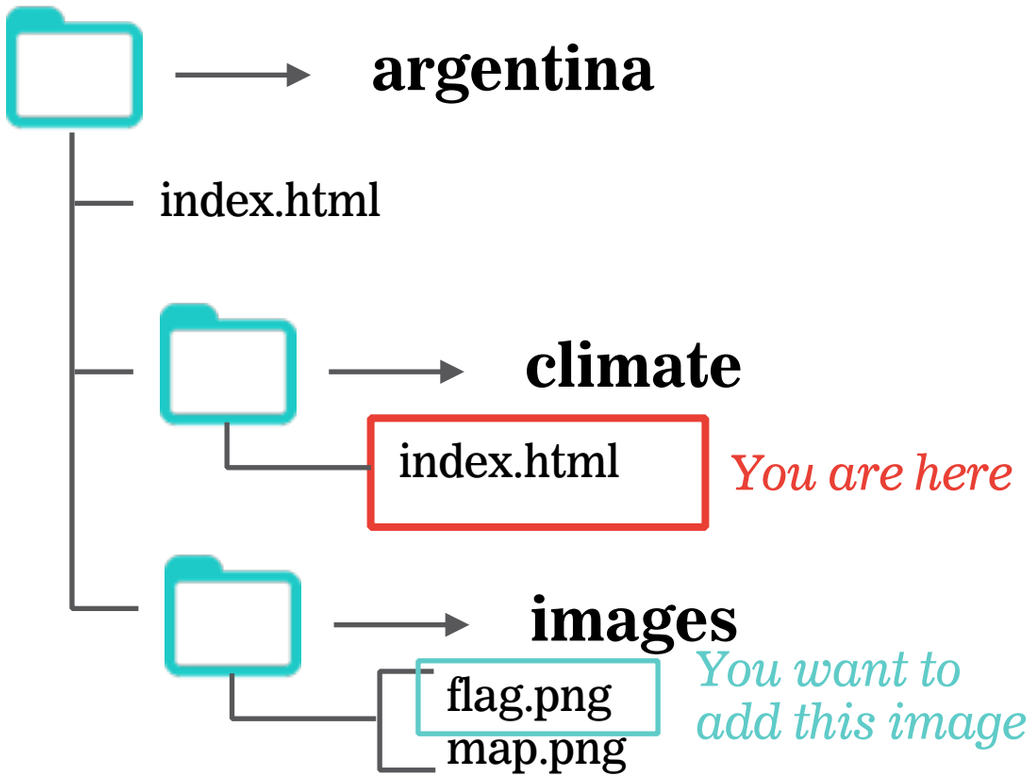
RELATIVE URLS

FOLDER FILE IS IN:	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
SAME	File name	info.html
CHILD	Name of child folder + / + file name	people/index.html
GRANDCHILD	Name of child folder + / + Name of grandchild folder + / + file name	people/culture/index.html
PARENT	../ + path	../index.html
GRANDPARENT	../../ + path	../../index.html

Note that **../** means to go up one directory, and can be used repeatedly:
../../ would go up two directories.

RELATIVE URLS

1. First we use ../ to go back to the parent directory
2. Then we add the path to the image



img src="../images/flag.png" alt="Flag">

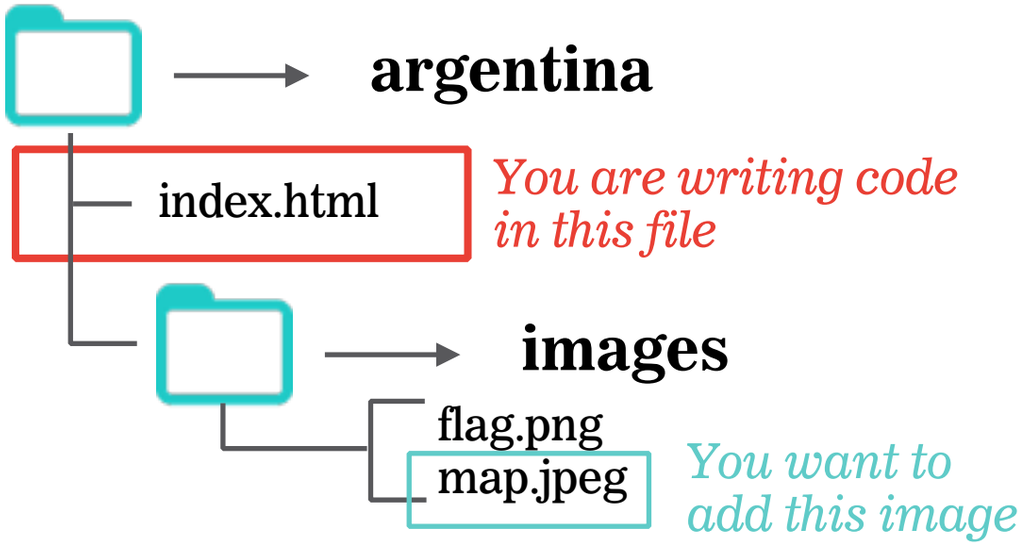
ACTIVITY

KEY OBJECTIVE

- Practice writing absolute and relative paths

ACTIVITY

- We want to add the image map.jpeg to our homepage (index.html)
- Write out the image tag (include src and alt attributes)

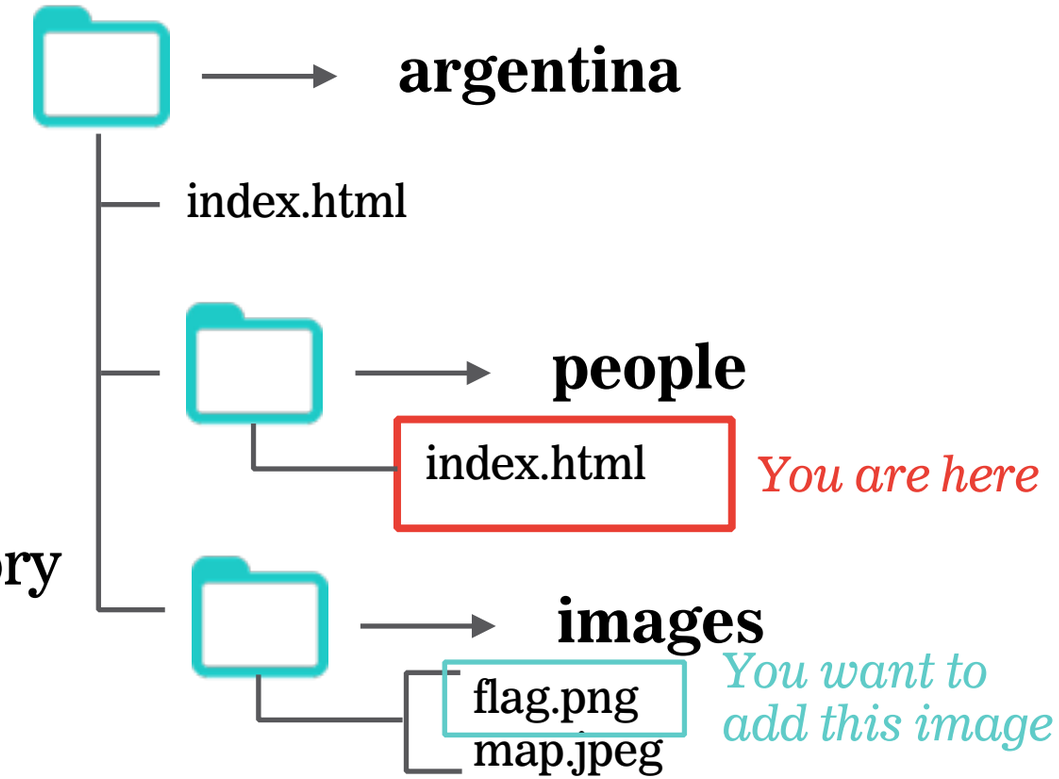


Answer: <img src="images/map.jpeg" alt="Map">

	DESCRIPTION	PATH
CHILD	Name of child folder + / + file name	images/map.jpeg

ACTIVITY

- We want to add flag.png to the homepage of the "people" section of our site.
- Write out the image tag (include src and alt attributes)



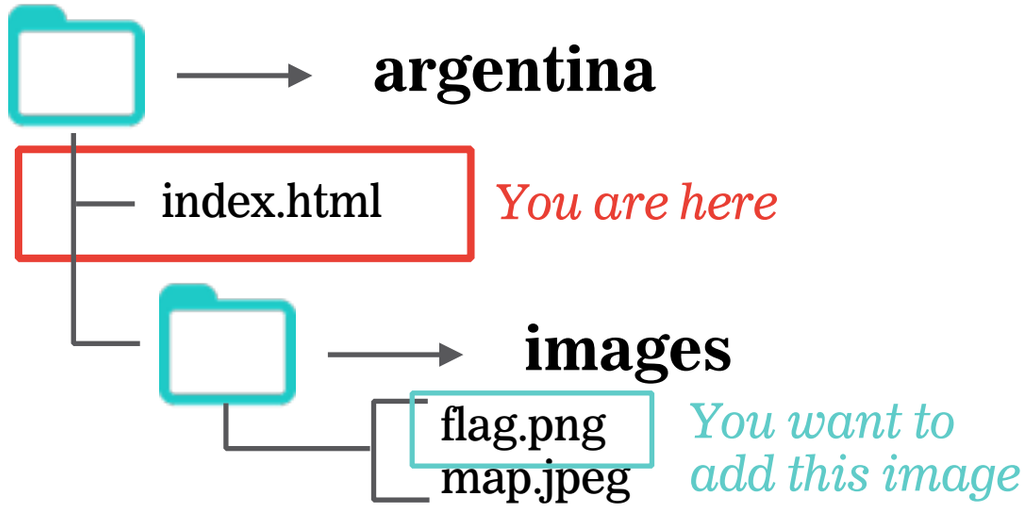
HINT:

1. First we use ../ to go back to the parent directory
2. Then we add a path to the image

img src="../images/flag.png" alt="Flag">

ACTIVITY

- We want to add the image flag.png to our homepage (index.html)
- Write out the image tag (include src and alt attributes)




```
<img src="images/flag.png" alt="Flag">
```

ACTIVITY

- We want to add a link from our homepage (index.html) to our about page (about.html)
- Write out the anchor tag (including href attribute)

About Page

INTRO TO CSS

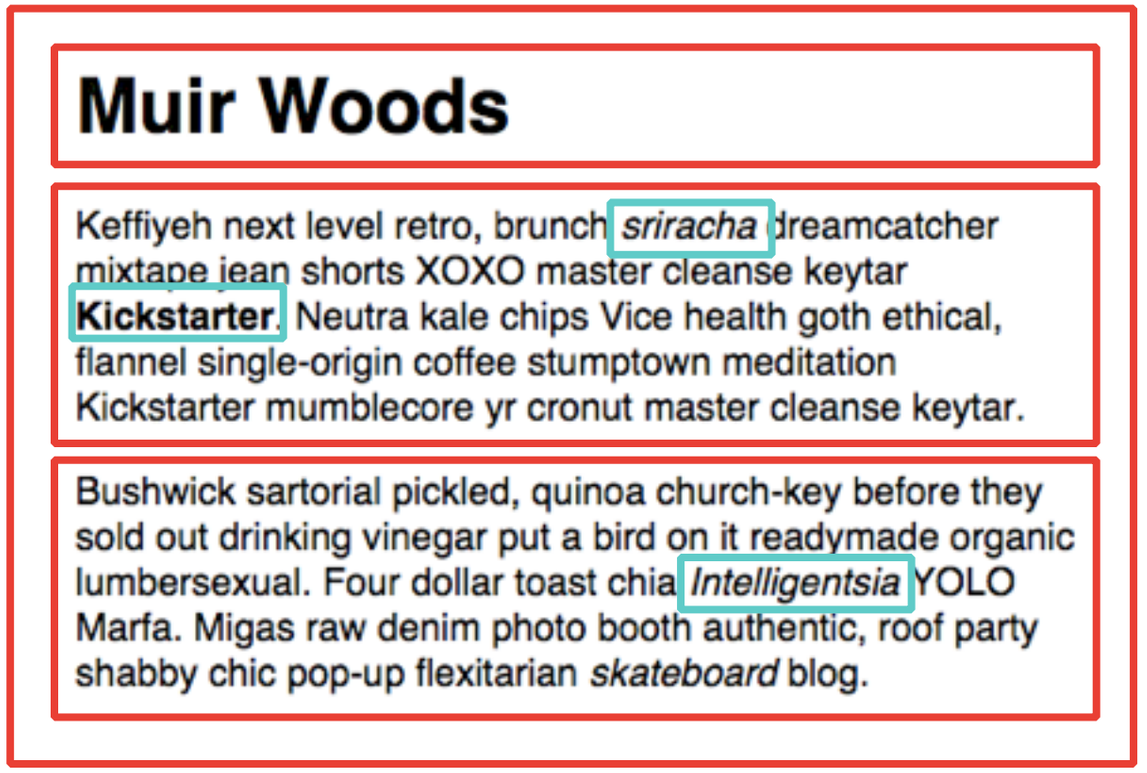
THE BASICS

WHAT IS CSS?

Muir Woods

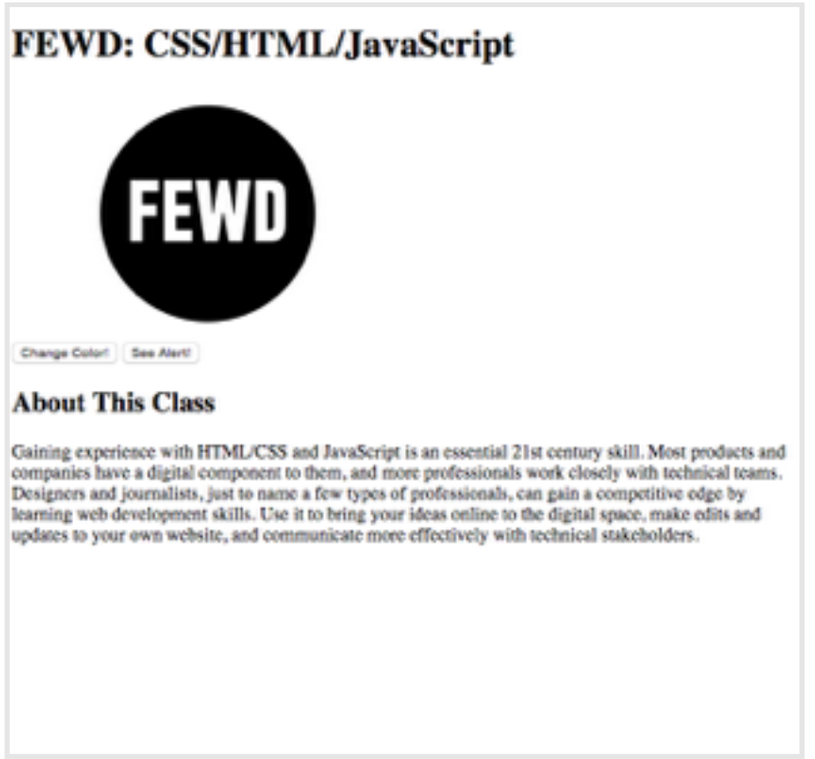
Keffiyeh next level retro, brunch *sriracha* dreamcatcher mixtape jean shorts XOXO master cleanse keytar **Kickstarter**. Neutra kale chips Vice health goth ethical, flannel single-origin coffee stumptown meditation Kickstarter mumblecore yr cronut master cleanse keytar.

Bushwick sartorial pickled, quinoa church-key before they sold out drinking vinegar put a bird on it readymade organic lumbersexual. Four dollar toast chia *Intelligentsia* YOLO Marfa. Migas raw denim photo booth authentic, roof party shabby chic pop-up flexitarian *skateboard* blog.



WHAT IS CSS?

- CSS is what handles the presentation layer of our webpage.
- CSS allows us to associate style rules with HTML elements.



plain ol' HTML

HTML + CSS

CSS SYNTAX

Selector

```
h1 { color: yellow; }
```

Declaration

CSS SYNTAX

```
h1, h2 {
        color: yellow;
        font-size: 16px;
}
```

Property

Value

USING INTERNAL CSS — :(

- You can include CSS rules by placing them inside a <style> element, which usually sits inside the <head>.

```
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Visit Big Sur</title>

  <style>
    h1 {
      color: yellow;
    }
  </style>

</head>
```

USING EXTERNAL CSS — :)

- Use the <link> element to tell the browser where to find the CSS file that should be used to style the page.
- This should live inside the <head> of the document.

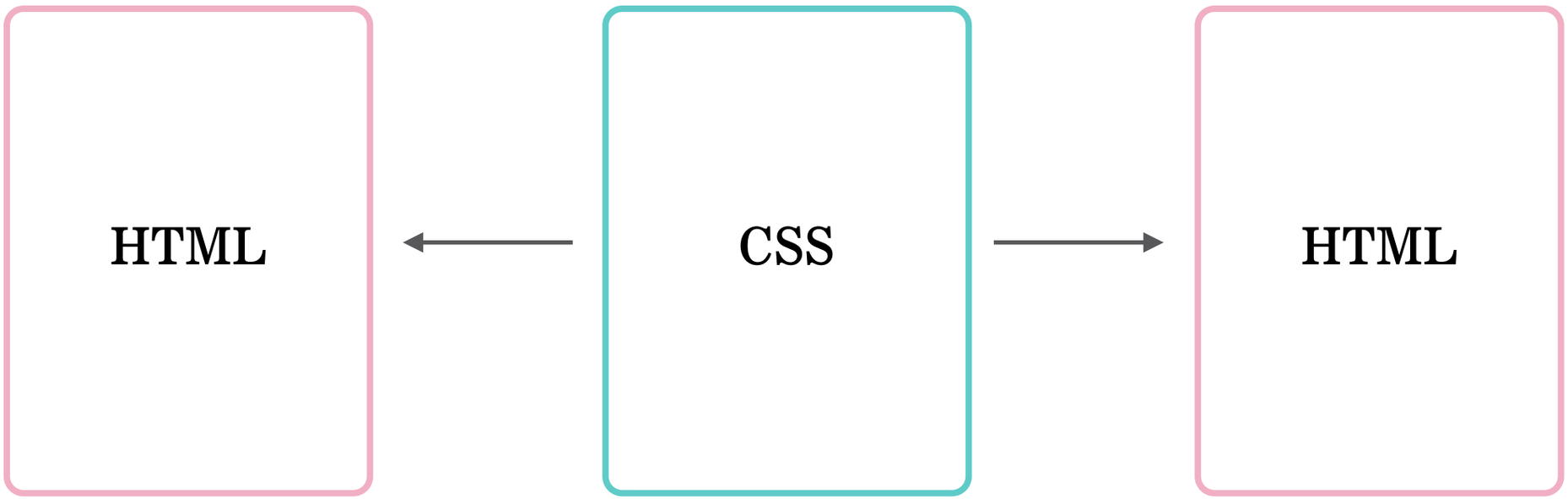
```
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Document</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">
</head>
```

- The **href** specifies the path to the CSS file.
- The **rel** attribute specifies the relationship between the HTML page and the file it is linked to.

INTERNAL VS. EXTERNAL CSS

BENEFITS OF USING AN EXTERNAL STYLESHEET:

- Multiple pages can use same stylesheet (Don't repeat yourself!)
- Only have to make changes in one file
- Keep content separate from presentation



COLOR

COLOR

TEXT COLOR:

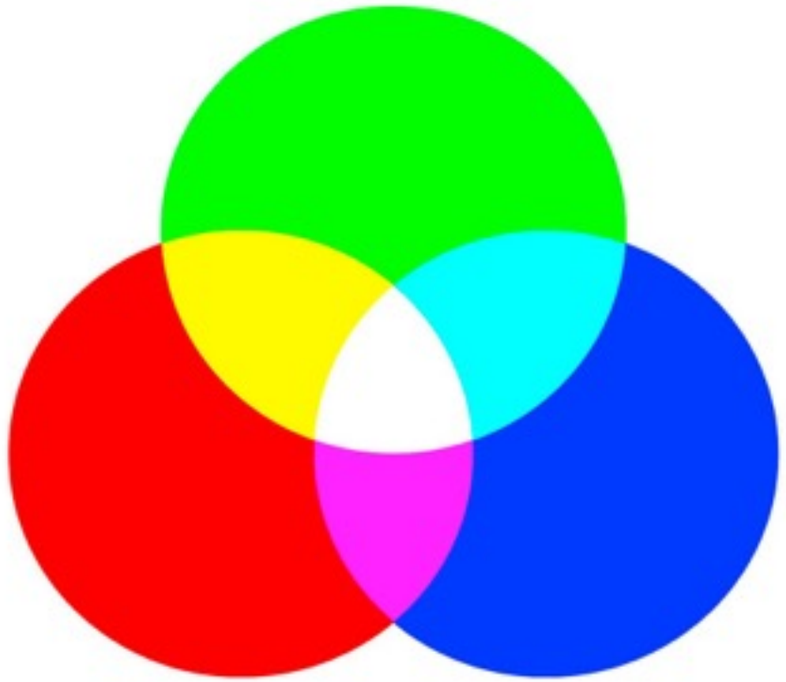

```
h1 {
  color: blue;
}

p {
  color: red;
}
```

BACKGROUND COLOR:


```
body {
  background-color: blue;
}
```

COLOR

- Every color on a computer screen is created by mixing amounts of red, green, and blue
- To find the color you want, you can use a color picker
- Mac: Sip (free)
- Windows: Just Color Pic (free)
- Photoshop



RGB VALUES

- Values for red, green and blue are expressed as numbers between 0 and 255

rgb(72, 209, 204)

HEX CODES

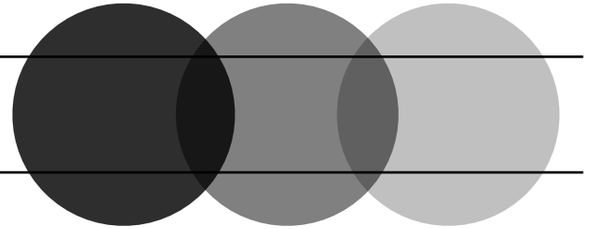
- Represent values for red, green and blue in hexadecimal (base 16) code

#48D1CC

COLOR NAMES

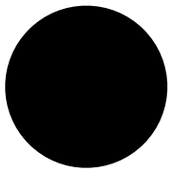
- Colors are represented by predefined names. They are not used very much but are helpful for basic colors such as black and white. Full list of color names

MediumTurquoise

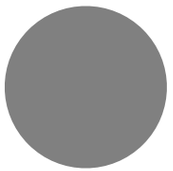


RGBA

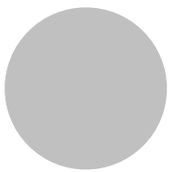
- RGBA works the same as RGB, except that it takes a 4th value called 'alpha'.
- This is a value between 0 and 1 which can be used to determine a color's opacity on the page.



`rgba(0, 0, 0, 1)`

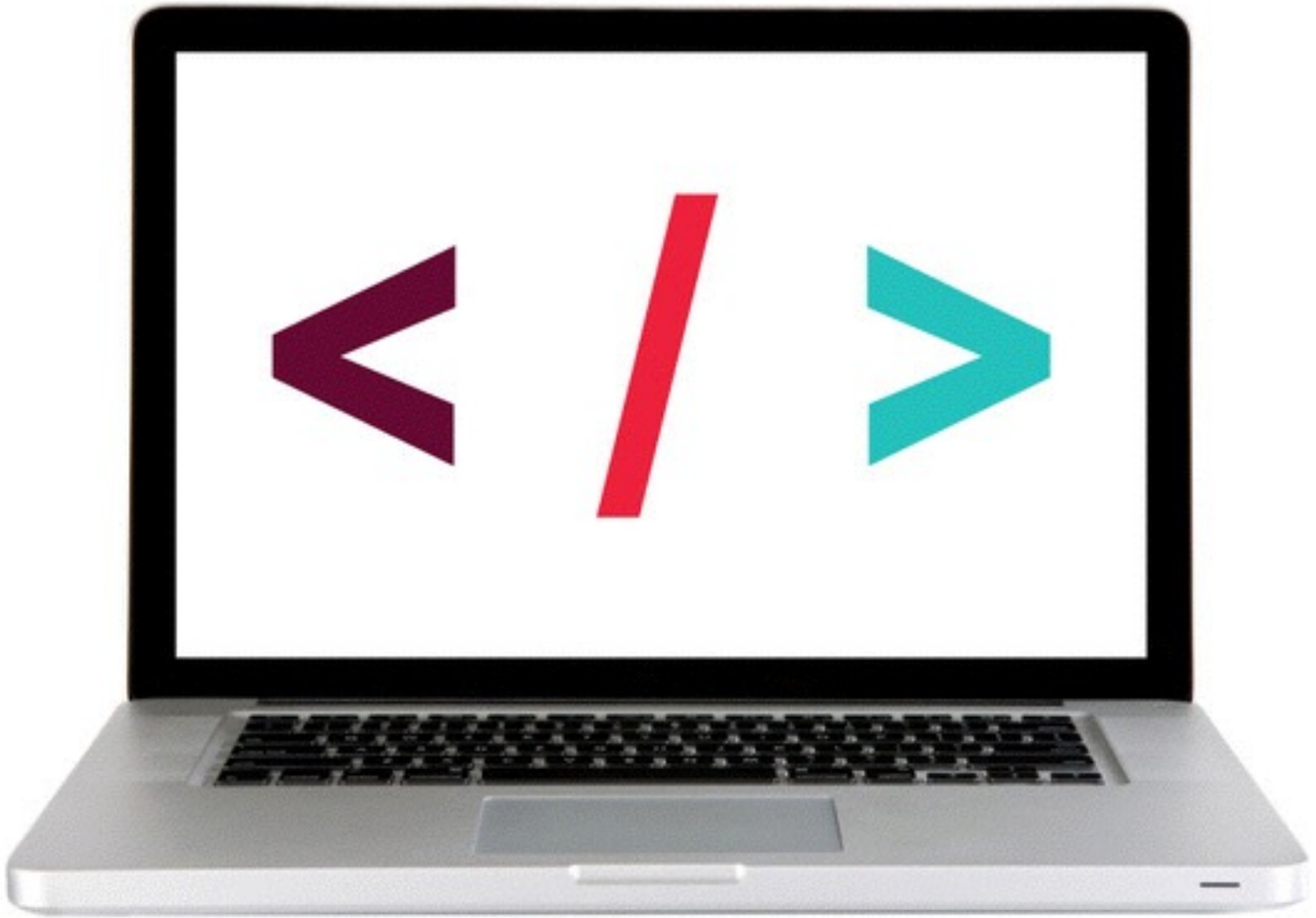


`rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.5)`



`rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.25)`

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



ACTIVITY

EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- Use CSS to add basic styles to an HTML page.

TIMING

3 min

1. Open starter_code > [2] - CSS Practice > index.html
2. (together) Add a link to the style.css file
3. Follow the instructions under Part 1

TYPE

TYPEFACE TERMINOLOGY

TEXT-ALIGN

left
center
right
justify

TEXT-TRANSFORM

UPPERCASE
lowercase
Capitalize

TEXT-DECORATION

none
underline

LINE-HEIGHT

20px

FONT-WEIGHT

Normal
Bold

FONT-STYLE

Regular
Italic

FONT-FAMILY

sans-serif
serif

FONT-SIZE

12px
26px

FONT-FAMILY

serif

- Georgia
- Times
- Times New Roman

sans-serif

- Arial
- Verdana
- Helvetica

ACTIVITY

EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- Use CSS to add basic styles to an HTML page.

TIMING

3 min

1. Refer back to starter_code > [2] - CSS Practice > index.html
2. Follow the instructions under Part 2

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS

HOW CSS RULES CASCADE

- Cascading Style Sheets
- Cascade: CSS rules are able to override one another and cancel each other out, depending on their order. In other words, the rules are able to cascade downward until they are canceled out by another rule.

LAST RULE

- If the two selectors are identical, the latter will take precedence

INHERITANCE

- Inheritance in CSS is how certain properties are passed on from a parent element down to its children
- If you specify the font-family or color properties on the <body> element, they will apply child elements. This is because the font-family property is **inherited** by child elements.
- Not all properties are inherited. For example, it wouldn't make sense for the border to be inherited since it's unlikely that a child element should need the same border as its parent.

- You can force a lot of properties to inherit values from their parent elements by using 'inherit' for the value of the properties.

ACTIVITY

EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- Practice using CSS by styling Wendy Bite's Resume page

TIMING

Until 8:45

1. Review supplied .pngs starting with Lab…
2. (together) project set up
3. Style Wendy's About Me and Resume pages

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Describe the DOM and draw simple DOM tree.
- Predict image paths and apply relative paths to <img> and <a> tags.
- Differentiate between basic web color principles: RGB, RGBA, hexadecimal color.
- Use CSS to add basic styles to an HTML page.

HOMEWORK

HOMEWORK

- Continue working through the lab we started on today
- Make your own version the “About me” page!

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED COURSE MATERIALS:

- Jon Duckett - Web Design with HTML, CSS, JavaScript and jQuery Set

HOMEWORK

FEEDBACK GROUPS

IF YOU ARE STUCK...

1) Use the “Chrome Inspector” to look at your code

2) Ask your question in the Slack channel and see if any fellow students might know the answer

3) Ask Eric & Adriana

* When using your fellow students and instructors, pushing your code to Github is a great place to share where all of your code is currently at.

FEEDBACK GROUPS

GROUP 1 (ERIC)

Kimberly Baird
Tom Bunting
Michael Fischer
Jim Howes
Jon Iler
Peyton Lee
Blanca Leon-Carter
Anna Matras
Christopher Zalek

TO: EBOYER@GMAIL.COM

GROUP 2 (ADRIANA)

Corin Menuge
Colin Quirk
Allison Schaffer
Kevin Sella
Michael Sena
Micholas Skeba
Ashley Sullivan
Lisa Vasquez
Katrina Wang
Xi Yue Li

TO: ADRIANA.LCS316@GMAIL.COM

EXIT TICKETS