



< WEB DEVELOPMENT />

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WELCOME BACK!

Agenda

- Project Ideas
- Oscars!
- Finishing up HTML
 - More Tags
 - Making a Complete Page
- Onward to CSS

HACK YALE

< FRONT END />

HACKYALE OSCARS
YOU'LL GROW TO LOVE THEM

MOST COLORFUL

PHAN NGUYEN

BEST RÉSUMÉ

EMILY HONG

BEST TROLL

DAISY WOLF

BEST CASE STUDY

BECCA LIU

BEST CHILDHOOD PICS

SHANE FENSKE

MOST MUSICALLY INCLINED

AARON EFFRON EMILY KLEBANOFF

CLEANEST SITE

KERRY TAKAHASHI

MOST DEVELOPED

NINA BLANSON

COMMON PROBLEMS

- Directory structures / uploading files
- Naming conventions
- Tags
 - Closing them
 - Self-closing ones

WELCOME TO THE FRONT-END

A QUICK REVIEW



HTML: IMPLEMENTATION

A QUICK REVIEW

CODING IN HTML

To program the nested structure of HTML, we use *tags*

- Tags are just 1-4 letters that refer to something
 - Ex. “p” for “paragraph”; “h1” for “header 1”
- To differentiate tags from plain text, we enclose them in brackets
 - <p>, <h1>
 - This *opens* a tag
 - To close a tag, do </h1>

MORE ABOUT TAGS

Tags delineate content blocks

- `<h1> I'm inside a tag! </h1>`
 - Tags have “properties,” and these properties are then passed on to the content within the tags
 - Mr. `<tag>` says “abide by my laws until further notice”
 - Then Ms. `</tag>` says “further notice”
-

TAGS CAN BE NESTED

```
<div>  
  <h1>A sick header</h1>  
  
  <div>  
    <p>My sweet paragraph</p>  
  </div>  
</div>
```

This is how we can create boxes within boxes

POPULAR TAGS

<div> (“division”) the content blocks of HTML (an empty shell)

➤ <div>This content will be in an div block!</div>

<a> (“anchor”) links

➤ Home

 images

➤

<p> paragraphs

➤ <p>This text will be in a nice paragraph</p>

HTML DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

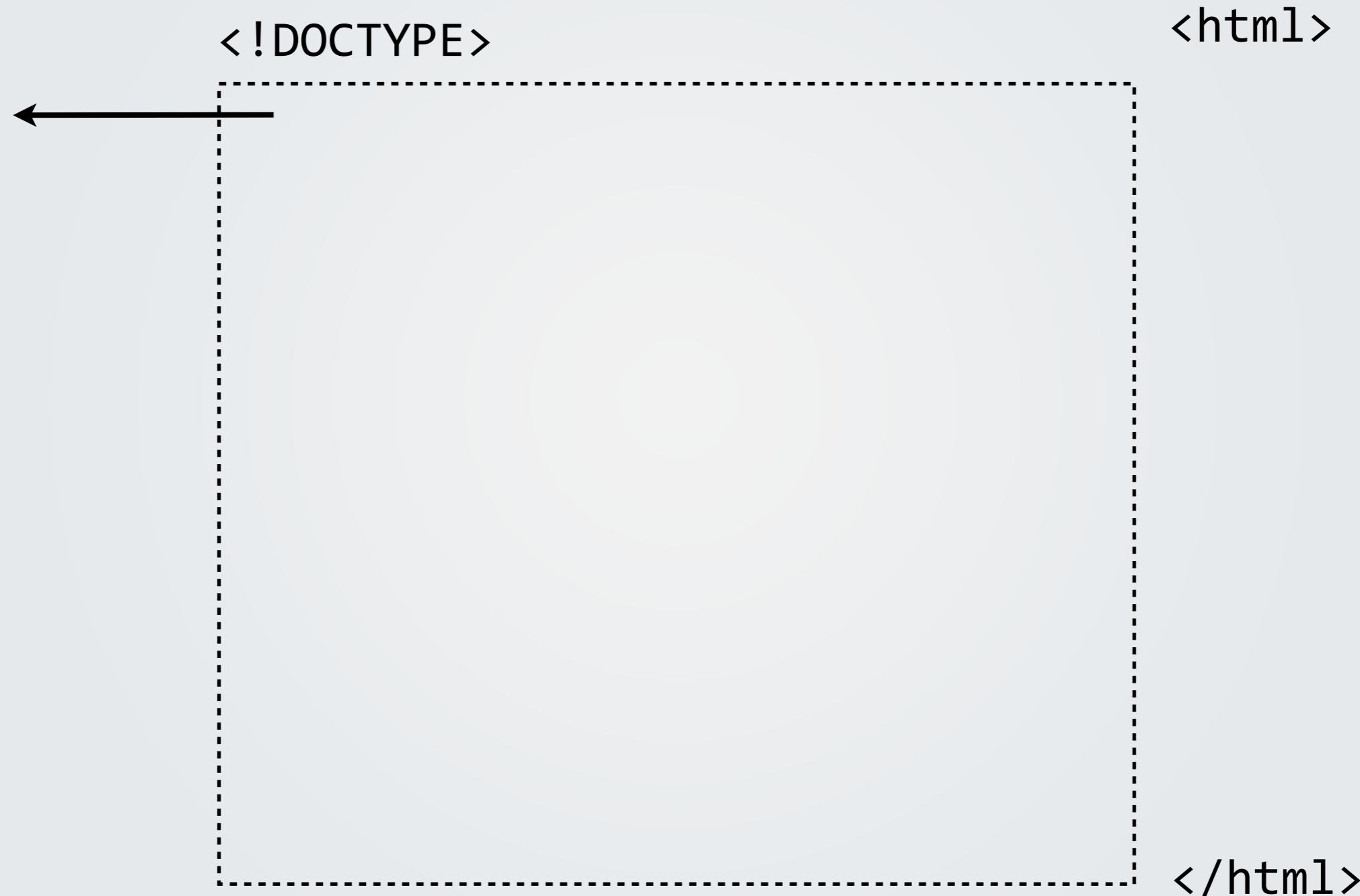


HTML DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

<!DOCTYPE>



HTML DOCUMENT STRUCTURE



HTML DOCUMENT STRUCTURE



HTML DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

The head



OUR FIRST WEBSITE

AN EXERCISE



LET'S BUILD OUR FIRST WEBPAGE

There are about 20-25 tags you will need to know

But for today, we'll use:

- !DOCTYPE
- html
- body
- div
- h1, h2, ..., h6
- p
- img
- br
- <!-- ... -->

THAT'S ALREADY 1/2 OF WHAT 'EXPERTS' KNOW!

ONLY A WEBPAGE? THAT'S SO 1994!

So, how about a website?

- But what is a website? It's just a collection of webpages!

New tag you'll need: <a>

THE FINISHING TOUCHES

Some More Tags

- Doctype declaration: specifies version of HTML
 - Ex: <!DOCTYPE html>
- <html> - Container for all elements
- <head> - Contains title, scripts, styles, page info
 - <title> - The title of the page
- <body> - Contains the content

A FEW THINGS TO REMEMBER

The Finishing Touches

- Leave Comments: code is for sharing!
- Indentation: create a clear structure.
- Developer Tools
- Naming conventions
 - Lower case, underscores
 - Use the right extension (.html, .css, etc)
- Sublime's Color Coding

Okay, that was cool, but my site was still kind of ugly.



CASCADING STYLE SHEETS (CSS)

ENTER, CSS

```
<p> Hello World! </p>
<p> Paragraphs are great! </p>
<p> Totally. </p>
```

Hello World!
Paragraphs are great!
Totally.

INLINE STYLES

```
<p style="color: red;">  
    Hello World!  
</p>  
<p style="color: red;">  
    Paragraphs are great!  
</p>  
<p style="color: red;">  
    Totally.  
</p>
```

Hello World!

Paragraphs are great!

Totally.

NOW MAKE THEM BLUE

UGH. SO MUCH TYPING!

```
<p style="color: blue;">  
    Hello World!  
</p>  
<p style="color: blu;">  
    Paragraphs are great!  
</p>  
<p style="color: red;">  
    Totally.  
</p>
```

Hello World!

Paragraphs are great!

Totally.



INLINE STYLING IS SLOPPY

CSS LETS US GET DRY

DON'T REPEAT YOURSELF, SILLY!

STYLING IN CSS

Two major benefits

- Cleaner code
 - DRY
 - Flexible code
 - Modular
 - Re-usable
-

CSS SYNTAX

```
p {  
    font-size: 18px;  
    color: blue;  
}
```

CSS SYNTAX

```
p {  
    font-size: 18px;  
    color: blue;  
}
```

SELECTOR

CSS SYNTAX

```
p {  
    font-size: 18px;  
    color: blue;  
}
```

SELECTOR

DEFINITION BLOCK

CSS SYNTAX

```
p {  
    font-size: 18px;  
    color: blue;  
}
```

SELECTOR
DEFINITION BLOCK
PROPERTY

CSS SYNTAX

```
p {  
    font-size: 18px;  
    color: blue;  
}
```

SELECTOR
DEFINITION BLOCK
PROPERTY
VALUE

CSS SYNTAX

```
p {  
    font-size: 18px;  
    color: blue;  
}
```

SELECTOR
DEFINITION BLOCK
PROPERTY
VALUE
END OF DEFINITION

```
1 <html>
2  <head>
3    <title>IsItChickenTendersDay?</title>
4  </head>
5  <body>
6
7    <div id="social_block">
8      <iframe src="//www.facebook.com/plugins/like.php?app_id=2774007989367"
9    </div>
10
11   <div id = "wrapper">
12     <div id="main_text">Yes</div>
13     <div id="sub_text">Get your chicken tenders on.</div>
14
15   <div id="signup_block">
16     Never miss tenders again - we'll text you!<br />
17     <input id="phone" placeholder="(203) 612-5555" />
18     <div id="submit">Ok</div>
19     <br />
20   </div>
21
22   <div id="thanks_block">
23     Ok, I promise you will never cry again.
24   </div>
25 </div>
26 </body>
27 </html>
```

No

But you've still got [options](#).

Never miss tenders again - we'll text you!

(203) 612-5555

Ok

Ok, I promise you will never cry again.

```
1 img {  
2   border: none;  
3 }  
4  
5 a {  
6   color: #999;  
7 }  
8  
9 .clear {  
10  padding: 0;  
11  margin: 0;  
12 }  
13  
14 #social_block {  
15  position: fixed;  
16  top: 12px;  
17  right: 0px;  
18 }  
19  
20 #wrapper #main_text {  
21  color: #477EB4;  
22  font-family: Georgia;  
23  font-size: 140px;  
24 }  
25
```

No

But you've still got options.

Never miss tenders again - we'll text you!

(203) 612-5555

OK