



< WEB DEVELOPMENT />

WWW.HACKYALE.COM



< WEB DEVELOPMENT />

week_0
DIVING IN!

WELCOME!

The Agenda

- Introductions
- What is this HackYale?
- Jobs, jobs and mo' jobs
- To the code!



A large, stylized blue arrow graphic consisting of two thick, diagonal bars forming a wide V-shape pointing towards the center. It is positioned at the bottom of the slide.

INTRODUCTIONS

LET'S GROW TO LOVE ONE ANOTHER

INTRODUCTIONS

ZACK RENEAU-WEDEEN

- HackYale director
- Senior, Trumbull, Computer Science / Econ major
- Worked at Google (google.com) last summer
- Enjoys “PG-rated movies starring Martin Lawrence”



INTRODUCTIONS

JOSH ROSENFELD

- First time teaching Front End Development
- Sophomore, Morse, Computer Science Major
- Trade Grader (tradegrader.com)



INTRODUCTIONS

THIS PLACE

- The Center for Engineering, Innovation and Design
- Must be a member! (ceid.yale.edu)
- Be respectful, etc.



INTRODUCTIONS

YOU ALL

- Budding programmers, all-star designers, clueless freshmen
- Coding is more fun with friends!
- Some statistics



HACKYALE

Practical, not as theoretical / academic as
a Yale CS class

- Zero -> prototype
 - Not training CTOs
 - Preparing you with the tools to train
yourself to do whatever you want
-

WHY HACKYALE?

Good ideas + good developers =
good tech companies

- Yale ⊃ many students with good ideas
 - Yale ⊂ many students who can implement those ideas
-

“But it's not that probable that I'm going to make an awesome dynamic web app while I take a classes and go abroad and I double major and I try to set up an internship for next summer/job after college and I stress about my love life and I don't call my friends from home enough and I worry about whether or not those ants in the corner of my common room are breeding!”

Fair Point.

“But it's not that probable that I'm going to make an awesome dynamic web app while I take a classes and go abroad and I double major and I try to set up an internship for next summer/job after college and I stress about my love life and I don't call my friends from home enough and I worry about whether or not those ants in the corner of my common room are breeding!”



GIVE WHAT YOU CAN

AND MAKE TIME TO GIVE A LOT

THE FRONTEND CLASS

- Learn how to build pretty, static websites.
- A jumping off point to learn more and build dynamic sites, maybe even this semester.
- For designers, another canvas on which to showcase your craft.

GOALS

Focus on processes and psychology of web development more than content

- The idea is your responsibility
- Learn by doing; learn by immersion. Lots of implementation, lots of coding
- Memorization as the emergent byproduct of experience

GOALS

We can't make you successful developers

We can equip you with a kernel of knowledge and key resources with which to make yourselves successful developers



HACKING CULTURE

THE “DO-IT-YOURSELF” ATTITUDE



JOBS, JOBS AND MO' JOBS

MO' JOBS LESS PROBLEMS

JOBS

HackYale opens a network for finding cool tech jobs

- Brewster, Google, Art.sy, Microsoft, Palantir, Panorama Education, RedFin, Twitter, SeeClickFix...



THIS SEMESTER
SOME EXPERIMENTS

THIS SEMESTER

We're trying a few new things

- Something less structured for the first fifteen minutes
 - Today: MAMP/WAMP/LAMP
- Design focus
- More collaborative
- Emphasizing student projects



Quick note: Mac vs. PC

All examples and screenshots are performed and taken on Macs. However, everything we do in this class should be pretty much the same for those of you on PC.

THE WORKFLOW

- Create a folder called “hackyale” on your Desktop
- In it, create a folder called “week_0”
- Open Sublime and open that folder
- Create index.html
- Type “Hello World” and save it
- Open index.html in Google Chrome (and set as default behavior)

WELCOME TO THE FRONT-END

TIME TO GET LEARNED



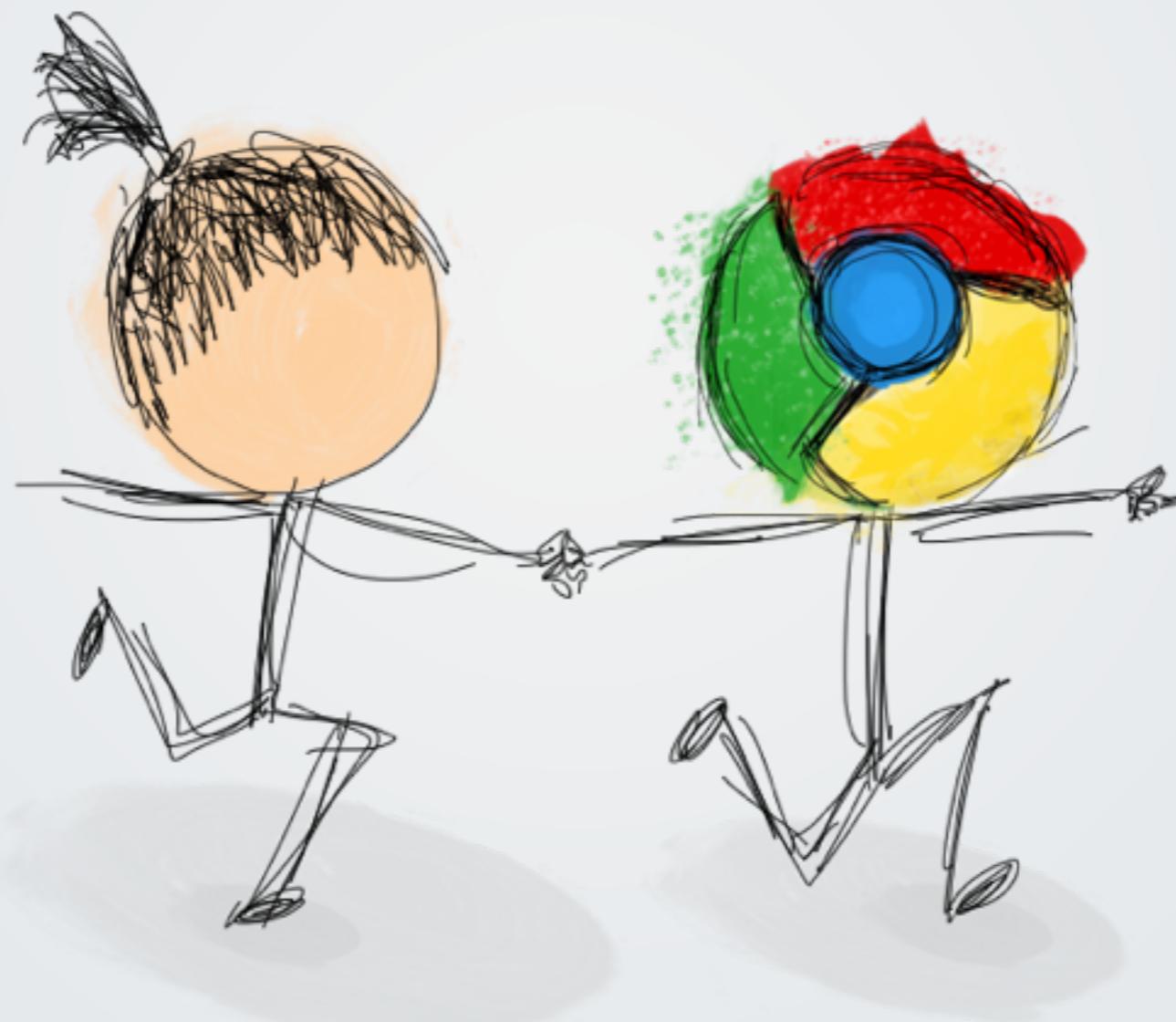


KEY CONCEPTS

THINGS YOU WANT TO BE AWAKE FOR

KEY CONCEPT 0

GOOGLE IS YOUR FRIEND



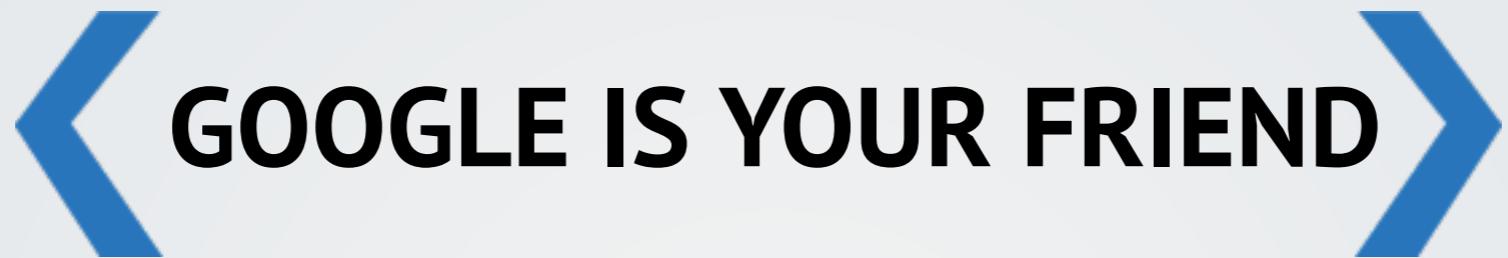
KEY CONCEPT 0

80% of web development is knowing where to look

Most common answer = Google

- Things to Google:
 - Error messages
 - Syntax
 - Entire problems. Ex: “javascript dropdown menu”
 - Think of whatever question you would ask an expert, and ask it to Google first.

***WHAT DO WE DO
WHEN WE ENCOUNTER
A PROBLEM WE CAN'T
IMMEDIATELY SOLVE?***



GOOGLE IS YOUR FRIEND

BUT WE ARE HERE FOR YOU TOO!

**WE'LL GO FAST, BUT THIS IS AN
INTERACTIVE CLASS.**

**PLEASE STOP US WHENEVER YOU HAVE A
QUESTION.**

KEY CONCEPT 1

There are two parts to learning

- Concept
 - What you can do
- Syntax and implementation
 - How to do it

WE WILL TEACH YOU CONCEPTS

But the implementation is on you!

- The fastest way to learn is practice, practice, practice
 - Making mistakes helps a lot, too
- Please, please, please, follow along examples in class
 - If you're bored, think of how you can make it better
 - If you don't get it, ask for help!

KEY CONCEPT 2

Code is meant for humans to read

- *Extremely* important to be clear and concise
- Rely on conventions
 - Underscores instead of spaces, start with lower case...
- Use comments!
 - Comments are lines that aren't code
 - For others, and for your future self



FRONT-END DEVELOPMENT

An interaction between three “languages”

- HTML - HyperText Markup Language
- CSS - Cascading Style Sheets
- Javascript - A programming language, NOT Java

To be a successful developer, you'll need to learn all three



IMAGINE FOR A SEC...

THAT A WEBSITE IS A HUMAN BODY

HTML

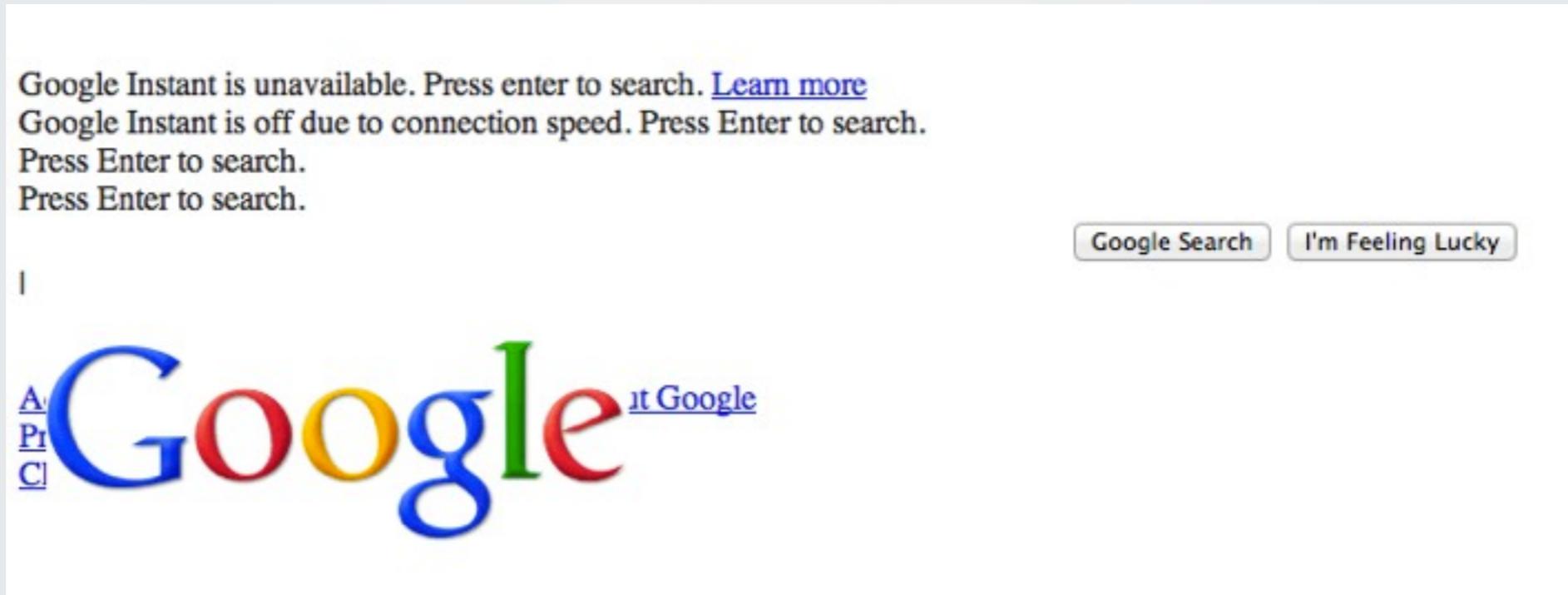
The “bones”

- The “content” of the Internet
- Builds the layout, structure and connections
- Easy to learn, easy to master

THE HTML OF GOOGLE

IN A WEEK, YOU'LL BE ABLE TO MAKE THIS

THE HTML OF GOOGLE



IN A WEEK, YOU'LL BE ABLE TO MAKE THIS

CSS

The “skin” or “physical features”

- The “style” of the Internet
- Defines how HTML elements look
 - Width, height, color, position...
- Easy to learn, difficult to master
- The web designer’s best friend

JAVASCRIPT

The “muscles”

- The “interaction” or “animation” of the Internet
- Makes HTML elements interact with one another
 - And with other pages!
- Tougher to learn, and unfortunately, tough to master



HTML: THE CONCEPT

SOME BOARD WORK REQUIRED



HTML: IMPLEMENTATION

TYPE ALONG!

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

HTML DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

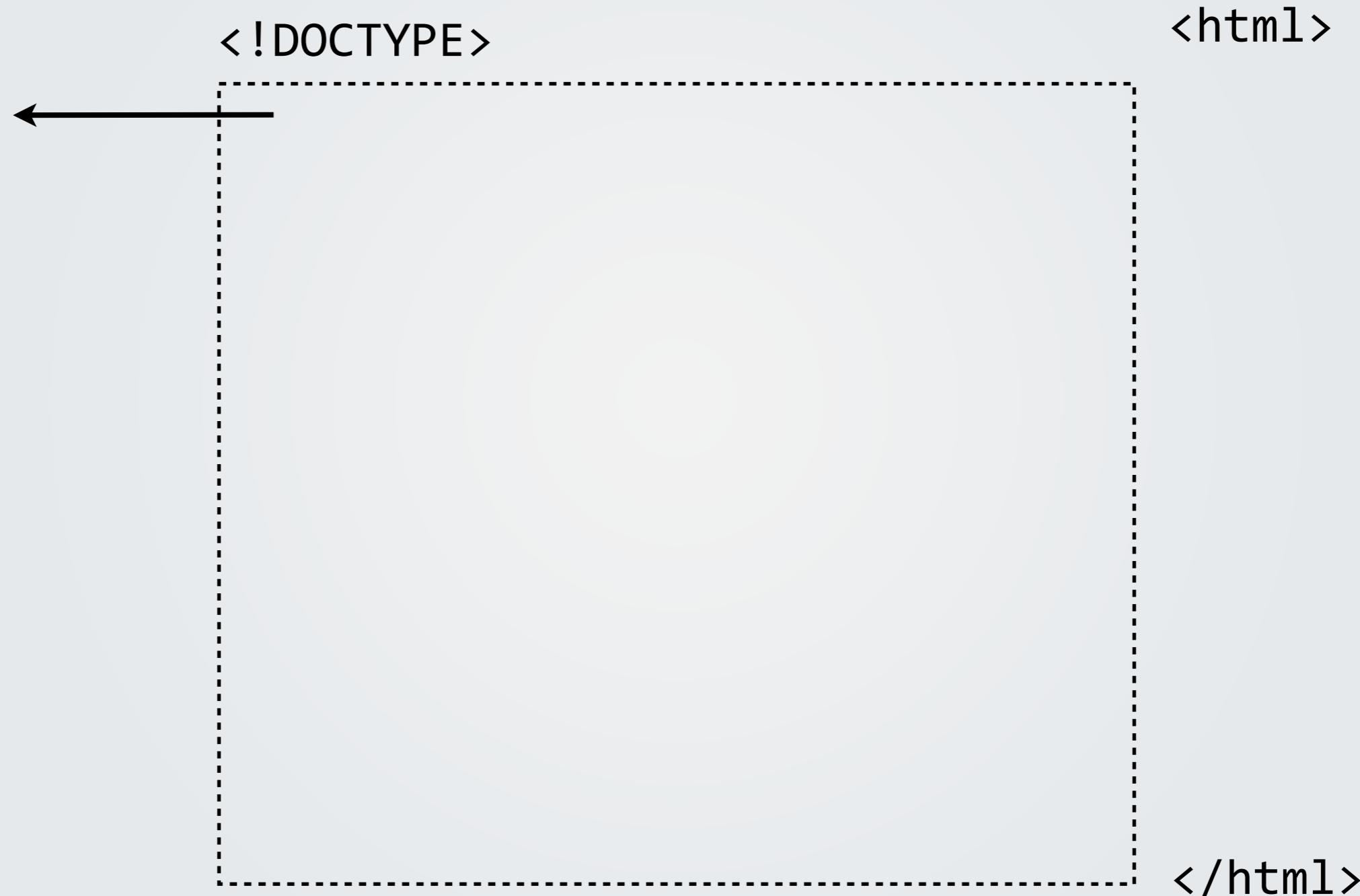


HTML DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

<!DOCTYPE>



HTML DOCUMENT STRUCTURE



HTML DOCUMENT STRUCTURE



HTML DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

The head



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>

THE INTERNET

THE LONGEST LINE EVER



THE VIDEO WAS GREAT

THANKS, AARON TITUS

HOWEVER, WE'D LIKE TO GET A BIT
MORE TECHNICAL AND ADD THE
CONTEXT OF WEB DEVELOPMENT

TERMINOLOGY

Client-server model

- Client == (you and your) browser
- Server == machine sending (or “serving”) you the data and files you request

HOST ~== “server”

- “to host” (code, files, applications) ~== “to serve”

LOCAL == hosted on the machine in question

REMOTE == hosted on a different machine



... 100

REQUEST-RESPONSE CYCLE

(1) Client (browser) makes a “request”

- REQUEST == textual message whose syntax and semantics are defined by HyperText Transfer Protocol (*HTTP*)
- Think of a protocol as a “language”

(2) Server issues a “response”

- RESPONSE == textual message defined by HTTP
- Contains status code. Ex: 404 (“*Not Found*”), 200 (“*Okay*”), 500 (“*Internal Server Error*”)

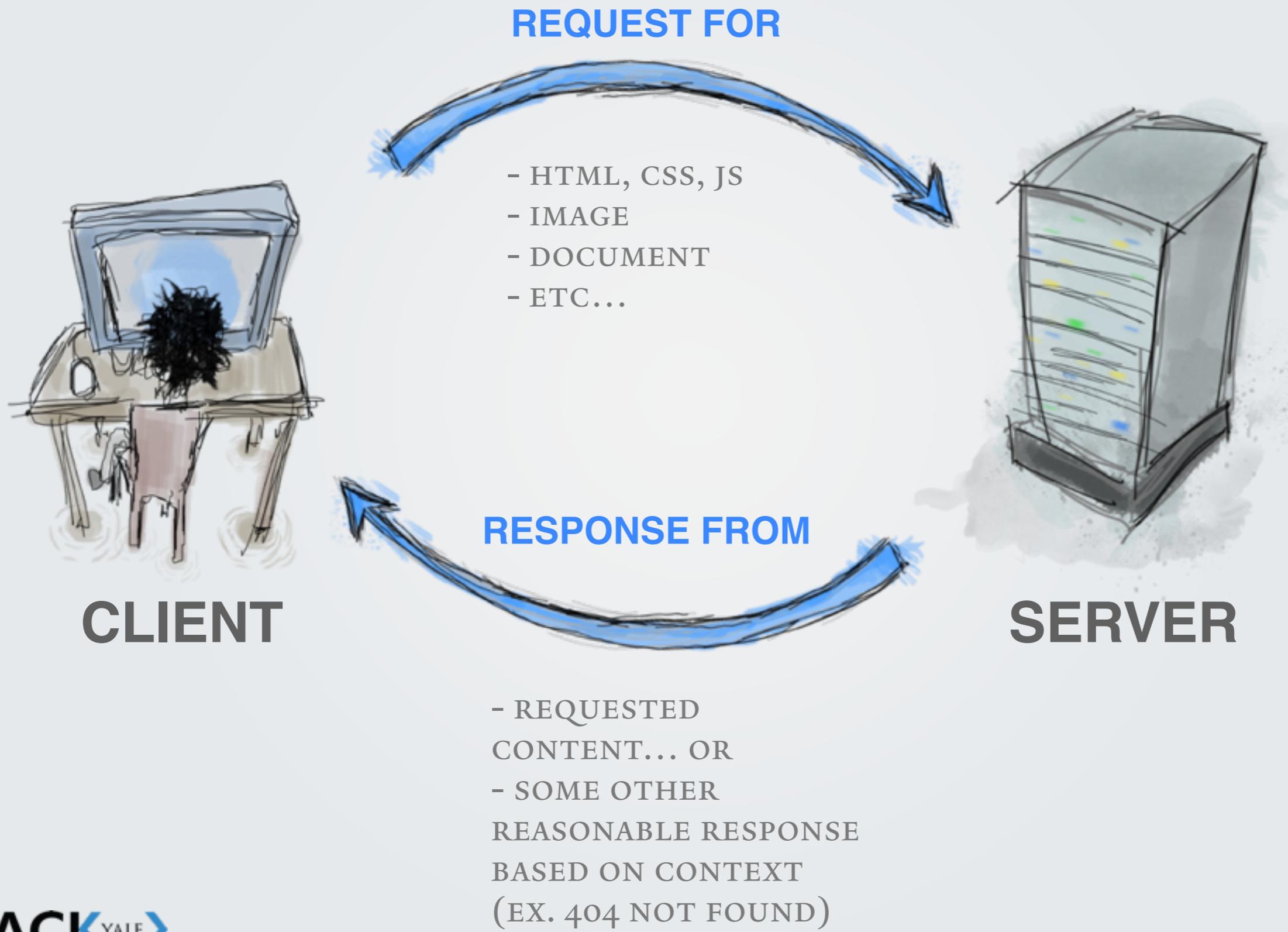
(3) Cycle repeats itself



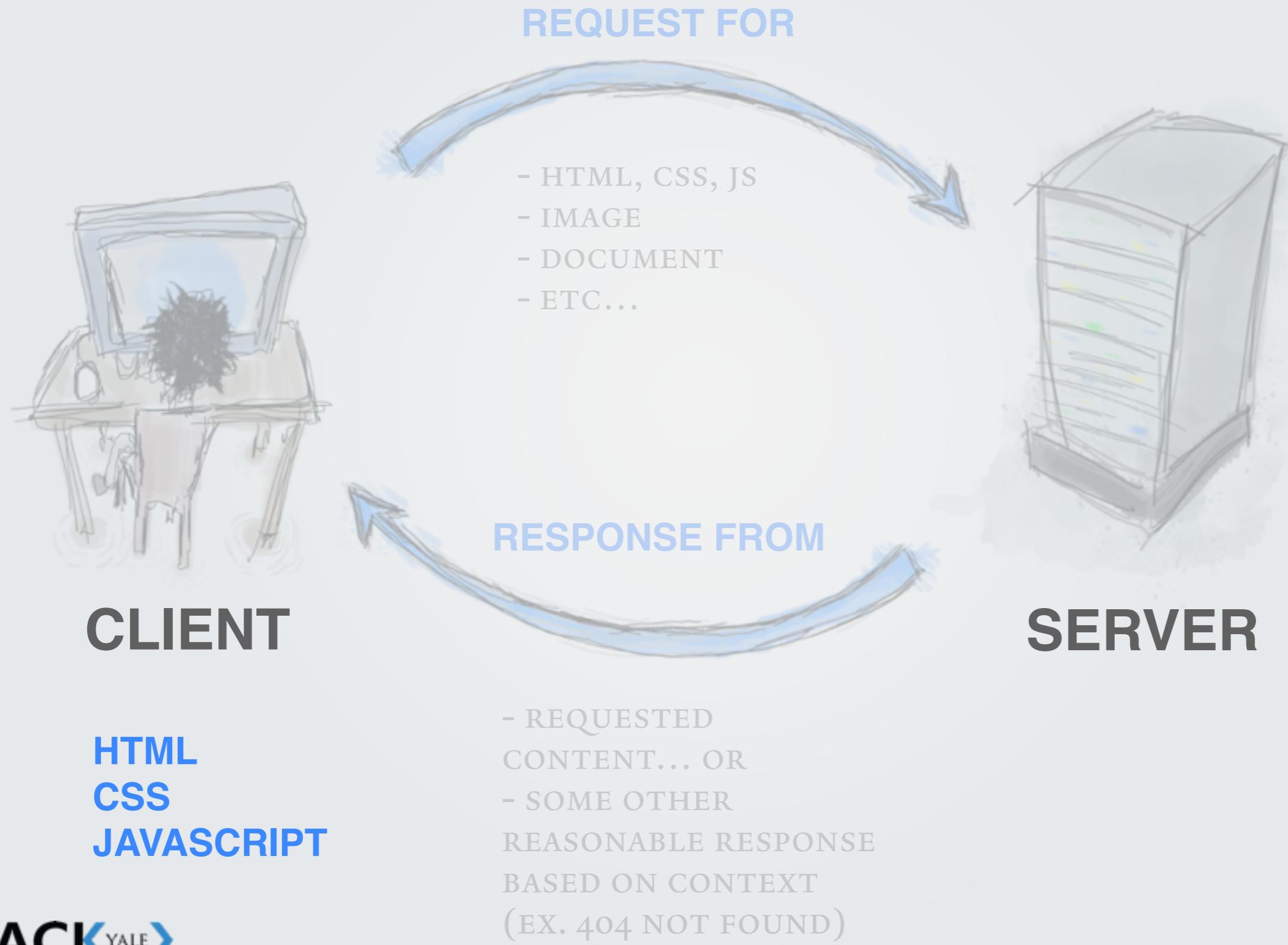
KEY TECHNOLOGIES

WEB DEVELOPMENT 101

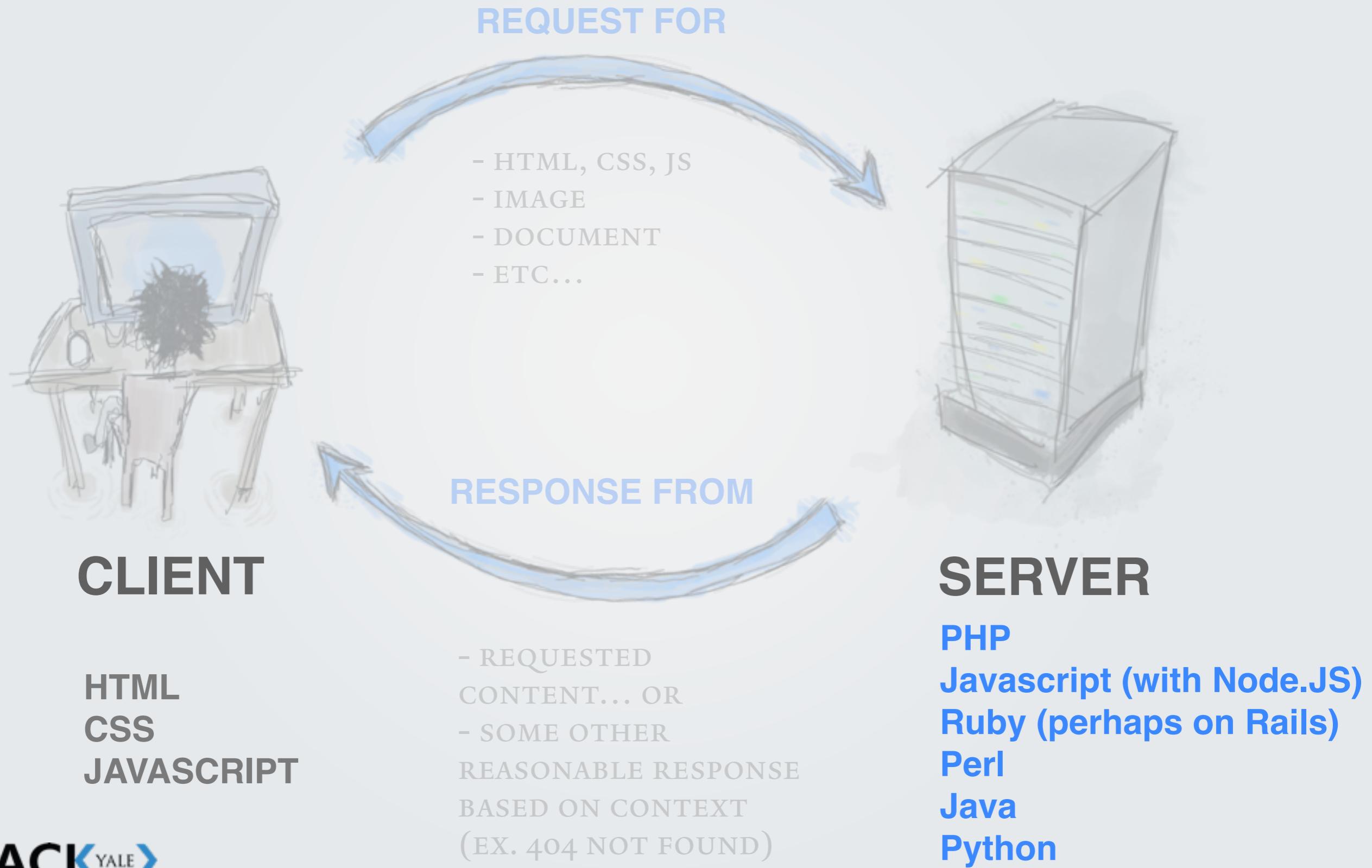
THE CLIENT-SERVER MODEL



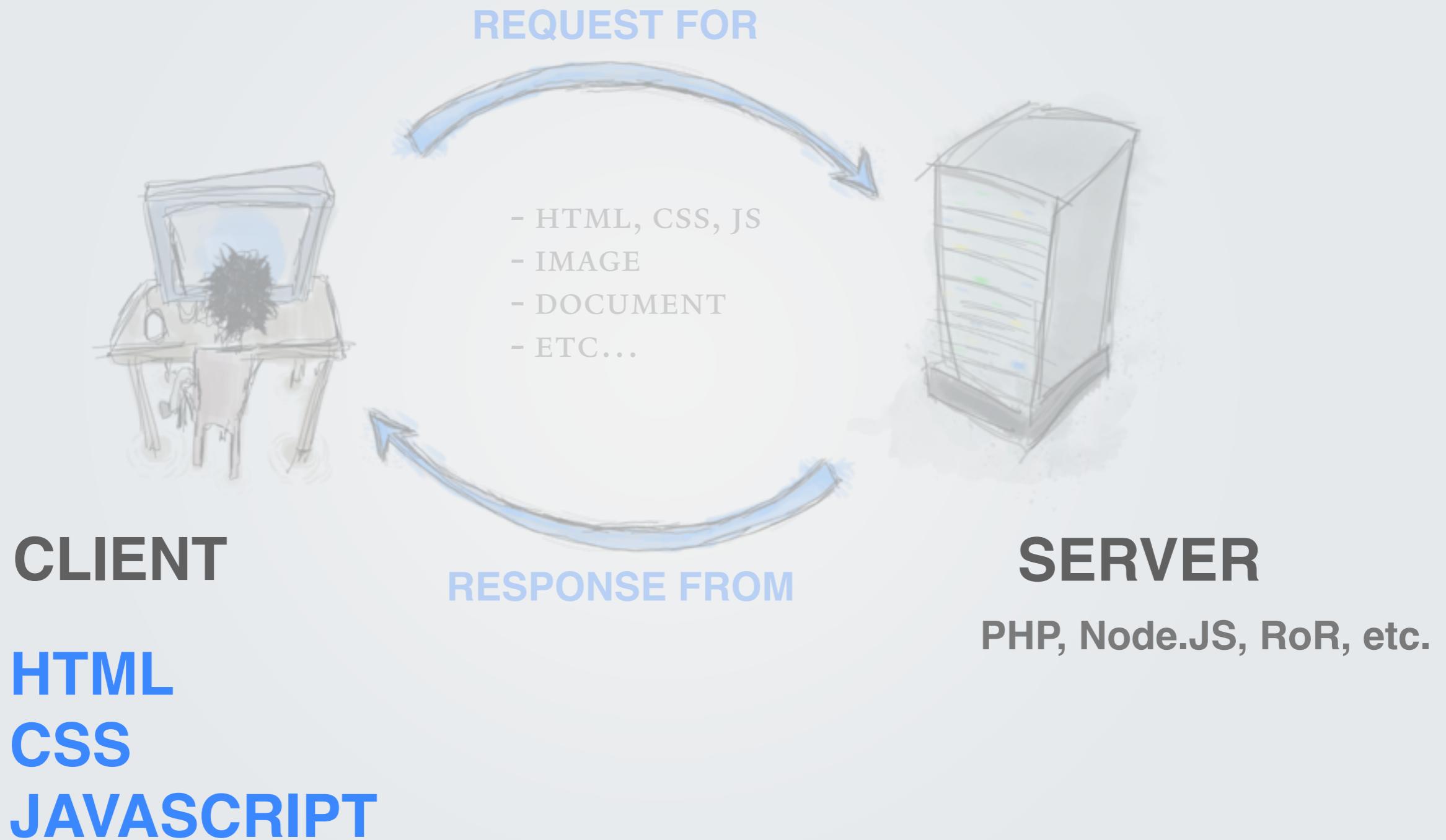
ON THE CLIENT SIDE



ON THE SERVER SIDE



THE FRONT-END IS HOW TO DISPLAY CONTENT FROM THE SERVER



HTML
CSS
JAVASCRIPT

< WHOA WHOA, BACK UP >

**OKAY, LET'S WALK AND TALK THROUGH WHAT
GOES ON BEHIND THE SCENES
WHEN YOU VISIT A WEBSITE LIKE FACEBOOK**

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>

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

HOMEWORK

Time to practice what you've learned today!

- Make a simple profile website (yep, linked pages!)
- 2 pages: a biography and a page of some of your favorite sites
- Don't worry about styling, unless you want to experiment

NEXT TIME

More HTML

- History and the new future
- Attributes
- Other tags (forms, lists, ...)

A lot more CSS

- CSS Selectors with id and class attributes
- Commonly used styles
- Dynamic (or pseudo) selectors

More concrete exercises!



QUESTIONS EVEN GOOGLE CAN'T ANSWER?

TEAM@HACKYALE.COM

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