J220Coding for Journalists

Yoli Martinez
Soo Oh

Note to lecturers: start Zoom recording

Agenda

Class discussion on feedback

Lightning review

More HTML elements

BREAK

Getting started with CSS

In-class exercise

Homework

Feedback

- Take the time to assess the project/story/problem
- Start with something you like or appreciated
- It's okay if someone doesn't implement your feedback!
- Be thoughtful
- Listen

It's the start of a conversation!





What is the difference between <head> and <body>?

- A. <head> is where you leave notes for yourself, <body> is for all the HTML.
- B. <head> is used by the browser to get information about the page. <body> has elements seen by the reader
- C. They are the same; you can use the tags interchangeably.
- D. <head> has stuff the reader can see, the <body> has all the social media tags.

What is the difference between <head> and <body>?

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Which tag should not be nested inside of the <head>?

```
A. <title>
B. <h1>
C. <meta>
D. <link>
```

Which tag should not be nested inside of the <head>?

```
A. <title>
B. <h1>
C. <meta>
D. <link>
```

Which is the best tag to use to surround your website's headline?

```
A. <h3>
B. <article>
C. <section>
D. <h1>
```

Which is the best tag to use to surround your website's headline?

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A. <h3>
B. <article>
C. <section>
D. <h1>
```

That previous tag should probably be nested inside of:

```
A. <title>
B. <article>
C. <nav>
D. <header>
```

That previous tag should probably be nested inside of:

```
A. <title>
B. <article>
C. <nav>
D. <header>
```

What tag surrounds all elements of your HTML page?

```
A. There is no tag for that
B. <body>
C. <html>
D. <meta>
```

What tag surrounds all elements of your HTML page?

```
A. There is no tag for that
B. <body>
C. <html>
D. <meta>
```

What is the correct indentation?

Α.

B.

Ξ.

What is the correct indentation?

Α.

B.

C.

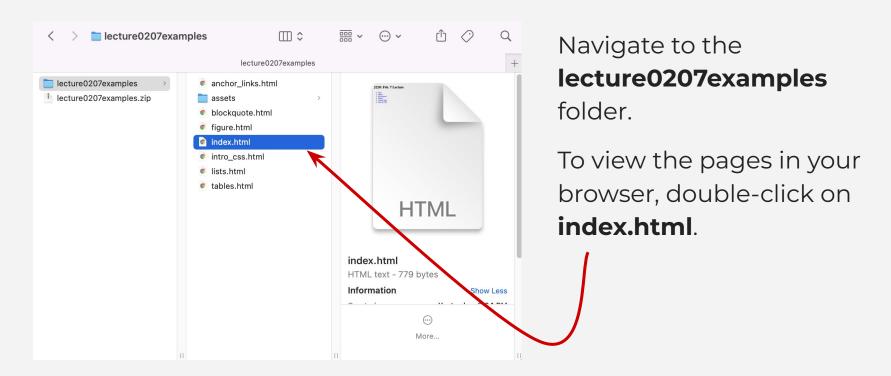
More HTML elements

Download in-class examples

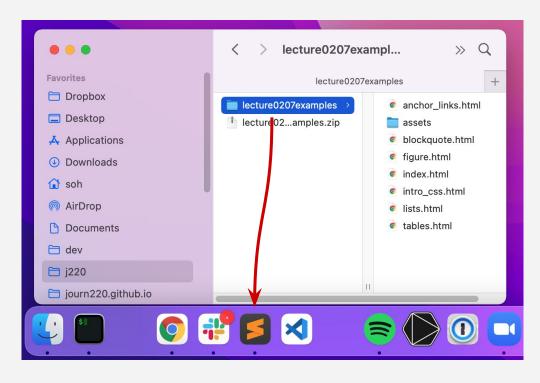
- Go to https://journ220.github.io.
- Scroll down to **Feb. 7** section and download <u>In-class examples</u>. A file called **lecture0207examples.zip** will download.
- Double-click on lecture0207examples to unzip.



Download in-class examples

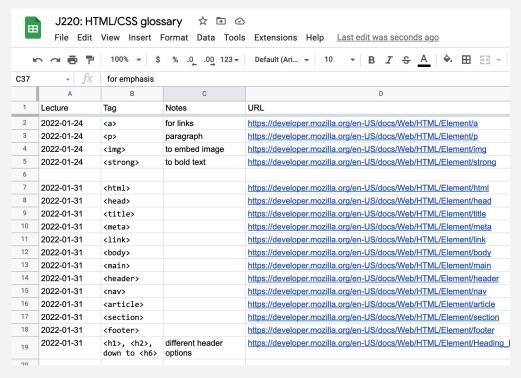


Download in-class examples



Drag the **folder** to your **text editor** to open up all the files.

J220 Glossary: a living document



It's linked on the class website (search for "glossary").

Let's talk about how to read the Mozilla documentation.



Lists

Tables

<blookquote>

<figure>,
<figcaption>

Link to other pages

Link within page

What's the point of semantic HTML?

"Elements, attributes, and attribute values in HTML are defined ... to have certain meanings (semantics). ... These definitions allow HTML processors, such as web browsers or search engines, to present and use documents and applications in a wide variety of contexts that the author might not have considered."

— W3C's HTML standard

Lists

Tables

<blookquote>

<figure>,
<figcaption>

Link to other pages

Link within page

Use lists for grouping items into a list.

You can make a **bulleted list** or a **numbered list**.

You can read about other types of lists as well (check the <u>Glossary</u>).



Lists

Tables

<blookquote>

<figure>,
<figcaption>

Link to other pages

Link within page

unordered list (bullet points)

HTMI

BROWSER OUTPUT

- Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday
- Thursday
- Friday

Lists

Tables

<blookquote>

<figure>,
<figcaption>

Link to other pages

Link within page

<u>o</u>rdered <u>l</u>ist

HTML

```
    Monday
    Tuesday
    Wednesday
    Thursday
    Friday

only the outer tags change
only the outer tags change
```

BROWSER OUTPUT

- 1. Monday
- 2. Tuesday
- 3. Wednesday
- 4. Thursday
- 5. Friday

Lists

Tables

<blookquote>

<figure>,</figcaption>

Link to other pages

Link within page

Use tables to show data.

Name	Email
Soo Oh	soo@berkeley.edu
Yoli Martinez	yolanda_martinez@berkeley.edu

Lists

Tables

<blookquote>

<figure>,</figcaption>

Link to other pages

Link within page

Name	Email
Soo Oh	soo@berkeley.edu
Yoli Martinez	yolanda_martinez@berkeley.edu

Lists

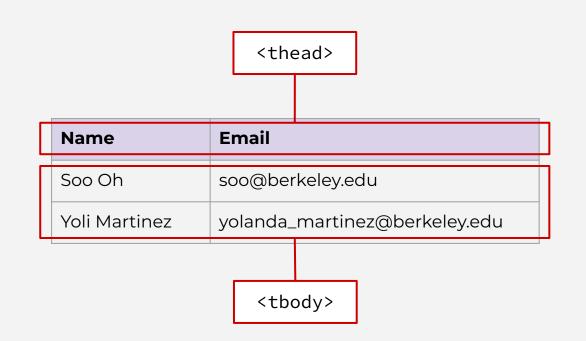
Tables

<blookquote>

<figure>,
<figcaption>

Link to other pages

Link within page



Lists

Tables

<blookquote>

<figure>,
<figcaption>

Link to other pages

Link within page



Name	Email
Soo Oh	soo@berkeley.edu
Yoli Martinez	yolanda_martinez@berkeley.edu

Lists

Tables

<blookquote>

<figure>,
<figcaption>

Link to other pages

Link within page

table header, the cells within the header row

Name	Email
Soo Oh	soo@berkeley.edu
Yoli Martinez	yolanda_martinez@berkeley.edu

Lists

Tables

<blookquote>

<figure>,
<figcaption>

Link to other pages

Link within page

table data, a.k.a. a table cell

Name	Email
Soo Oh	soo@berkeley.edu
Yoli Martinez	yolanda_martinez@berkeley.edu

Lists

Tables

<blookquote>

<figure>,
<figcaption>

Link to other pages

Link within page

td> table data, a.k.a. a table cell

Name	Email
Soo Oh	soo@berkeley.edu
Yoli Martinez	yolanda_martinez@berkeley.edu

Lists

Tables

<blookquote>

<figure>,
<figcaption>

Link to other pages

Link within page

```
what's this?!
<thead>
 Name
  Email
 </thead>
Soo Oh
  soo@berkeley.edu
 Yoli Martinez
  yolanda_martinez@berkeley.edu
```

Lists

Tables

<blookquote>

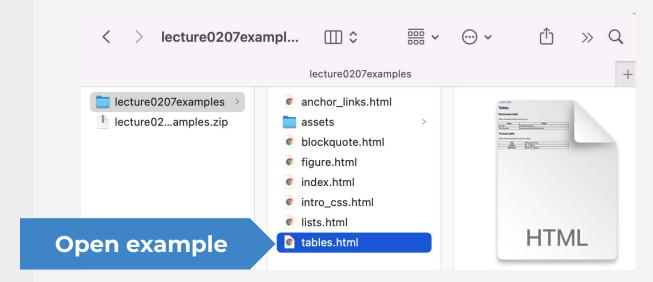
<figure>,

<figcaption>

Link to other pages

Link within page

View another example:



Lists

Tables

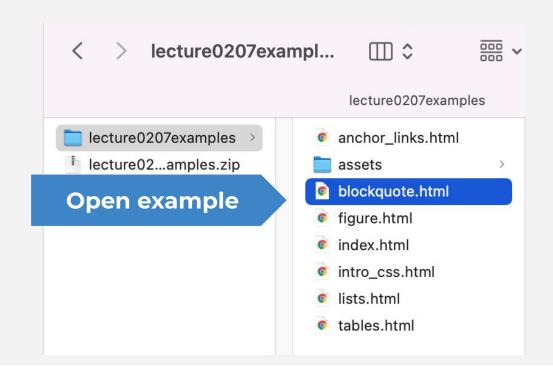
<blookquote>

<figure>,
<figcaption>

Link to other pages

Link within page

Use when you want to show a **quotation** as a **block**.



Lists

Tables

<blook
quote>

```
<figure>,<figcaption>
```

Link to other pages

Link within page

```
He climbed and he climbed and he
climbed, and as he climbed he sang a
little song to himself. It went like
this:
<blook<br/>quote>
 Isn't it funny
 How a bear likes honey?
 Buzz! Buzz! Buzz!
 I wonder why he does?
</blockquote>
```

Source: Winnie-the-Pooh on Project Gutenberg

Lists

Tables

<blookquote>

<figure>,
<figcaption>

Link to other pages

Link within page

"Usually a <figure> is an image, illustration, diagram, code snippet, etc., that is referenced in the main flow of a document, but that can be moved to another part of the document or to an appendix without affecting the main flow."

—Mozilla

Lists

Tables

<blookquote>

<figure>,
<figcaption>

Link to other pages

Link within page

HTML

```
<figure>
  <img src="./assets/illus6.jpg" alt="Line drawing of a bear
  named Winnie-the-Pooh falling out of tree">
  <figcaption>Winnie-the-Pooh falls out of a tree.
  (Ernest H. Shepard)</figcaption>
</figure>
```

BROWSER OUTPUT



<figcaption> is
optional

Lists

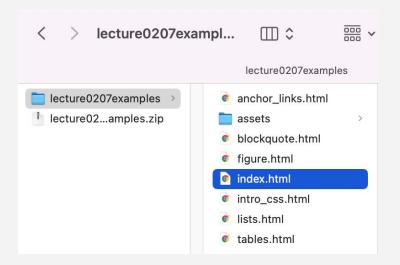
Tables

<blookquote>

<figure>,
<figcaption>

Link to other pages

Link within page



index.html:

```
    <a href="lists.html">Lists</a>
    <a href="tables.html">Tables</a>
    <a href="figure.html">Figure</a>
    <a href="blockquote.html">Blockquote</a>
    <a href="intro_css.html">Intro to CSS</a>
```

Lists

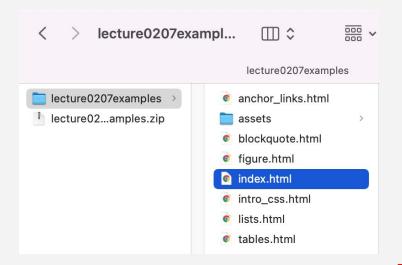
Tables

<blookquote>

<figure>,
<figcaption>

Link to other pages

Link within page



index.html:

```
linking within
directory

<a href="./lists.html">Lists</a>
<a href="./tables.html">Tables</a>
<a href="./figure.html">Figure</a>
<a href="./blockquote.html">Blockquote</a>
<a href="./blockquote.html">Intro to CSS</a>
```

alternate style of

Lists

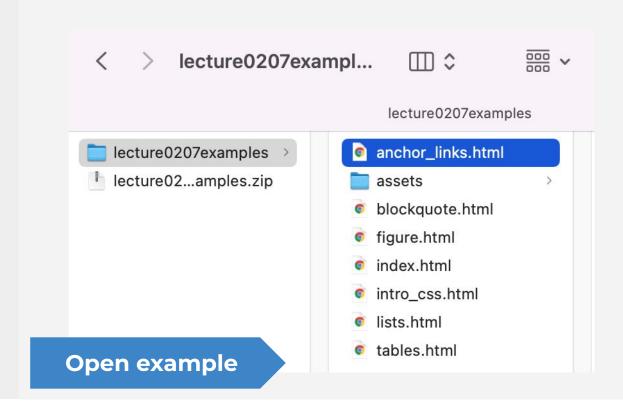
Tables

<blookquote>

<figure>,
<figcaption>

Link to other pages

Link within page



Lists

Tables

<blookquote>

<figure>,
<figcaption>

Link to other pages

Link within page

First, assign an id attribute to an element:

```
<section id="chapter-2"
  <h2>Chapter 2</h2>

   ...
</section>
```

Then, use the <a> tag to link to the element with a hashtag:

```
<a href="#chapter-2">Chapter 2</a>
```

Note to lecturers: pause Zoom recording

Break: return in 15 minutes

Note to lecturers: start Zoom recording

Intro to CSS

Cascading Style Sheets

the id attribute
the class attribute
<style>
syntax of CSS

the id attribute

the class attribute

<style>

syntax of CSS

id attributes must be unique to the element.

```
csection id="chapter">
csection>
csection id="chapter">
csection id="chapter">
csection>
csection>
csection id="chapter">
csection id="chapter">
csection>
csection>
csection>
```

You can't have more than one element with the same id.

the id attribute

the class attribute

<style>

syntax of CSS

id attributes must be unique to the element.

```
<section id="chapter-1">
    ...
</section>
<section id="chapter-2">
    ...
</section>
<section id="chapter-3">
    ...
</section>
</section>
```

You can't have more than one element with the same id.

the id attribute

the class attribute

<style>

syntax of CSS

class attributes are shared.

```
<section class="intro">
   The following chapters are ...
</section>
<section class="chapter" id="chapter-1">
        ...
</section>
<section class="chapter" id="chapter-2">
        ...
</section>
<section class="chapter" id="chapter-3">
        ...
</section>

<
```

the id attribute

the class attribute

<style>

syntax of CSS

You make up the class name; it doesn't matter for semantics or accessibility.

```
<section class="intro">
   The following chapters are ...
</section>
<section class="ch" id="chapter-1">
        ...
</section>
<section class="ch" id="chapter-2">
        ...
</section>
<section class="ch" id="chapter-3">
        ...
</section>
<
```

the id attribute

the class attribute

<style>

syntax of CSS

We use **class** to define special styles.

```
<section class="intro">
   The following chapters are ...
</section>
<section class="chapter" id="chapter-1">
        ...
</section>
<section class="chapter" id="chapter-2">
        ...
</section>
<section>
<section class="chapter" id="chapter-3">
        ...
</section></section>
```

```
<style>
   .chapter {
    color: red;
}
#chapter-1 {
   color: blue;
}
</style>
```

the id attribute
the class attribute
<style>
syntax of CSS

CSS syntax

```
.chapter {
                         Use a period before class
  color: red;
#chapter-1 {
  color: blue;
               Use a hashtag before id
```

the id attribute
the class attribute
<style>
syntax of CSS

CSS syntax

```
.chapter {
  color: red;
}

#chapter-1 {
  color: blue;
}
```

curly brackets contain CSS properties

the id attribute
the class attribute
<style>
syntax of CSS

CSS syntax

```
.chapter {
     color: red;
   #chapter-1 {
      color: blue;
indent for readability (2 spaces is typical)
```

the id attribute
the class attribute
<style>
syntax of CSS

CSS syntax

```
.chapter {
  color: red;
}

property : value

#chapter-1 {
  color: blue;
}
```

the id attribute the class attribute <style> syntax of CSS

CSS syntax

```
.chapter {
  color: red;
                         property
#chapter-1 {
  color: blue;
  width: 60%;
                           semicolon separates
                           different properties
```

value

the id attribute
the class attribute
<style>
syntax of CSS

Some basic CSS properties

the id attribute
the class attribute
<style>
syntax of CSS

Some basic CSS properties

how to write comments in CSS

the id attribute

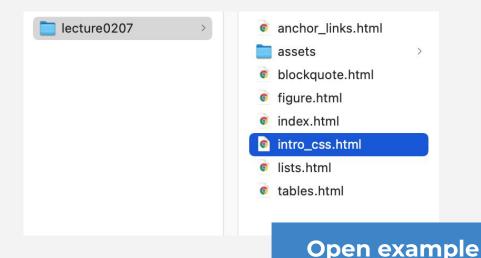
the class attribute

<style>

syntax of CSS

Let's open intro_css.html.

We'll talk about what the "cascading" part means in CSS.



In-class activity

Note to lecturers: stop Zoom recording

Homework

https://journ220.github.io