

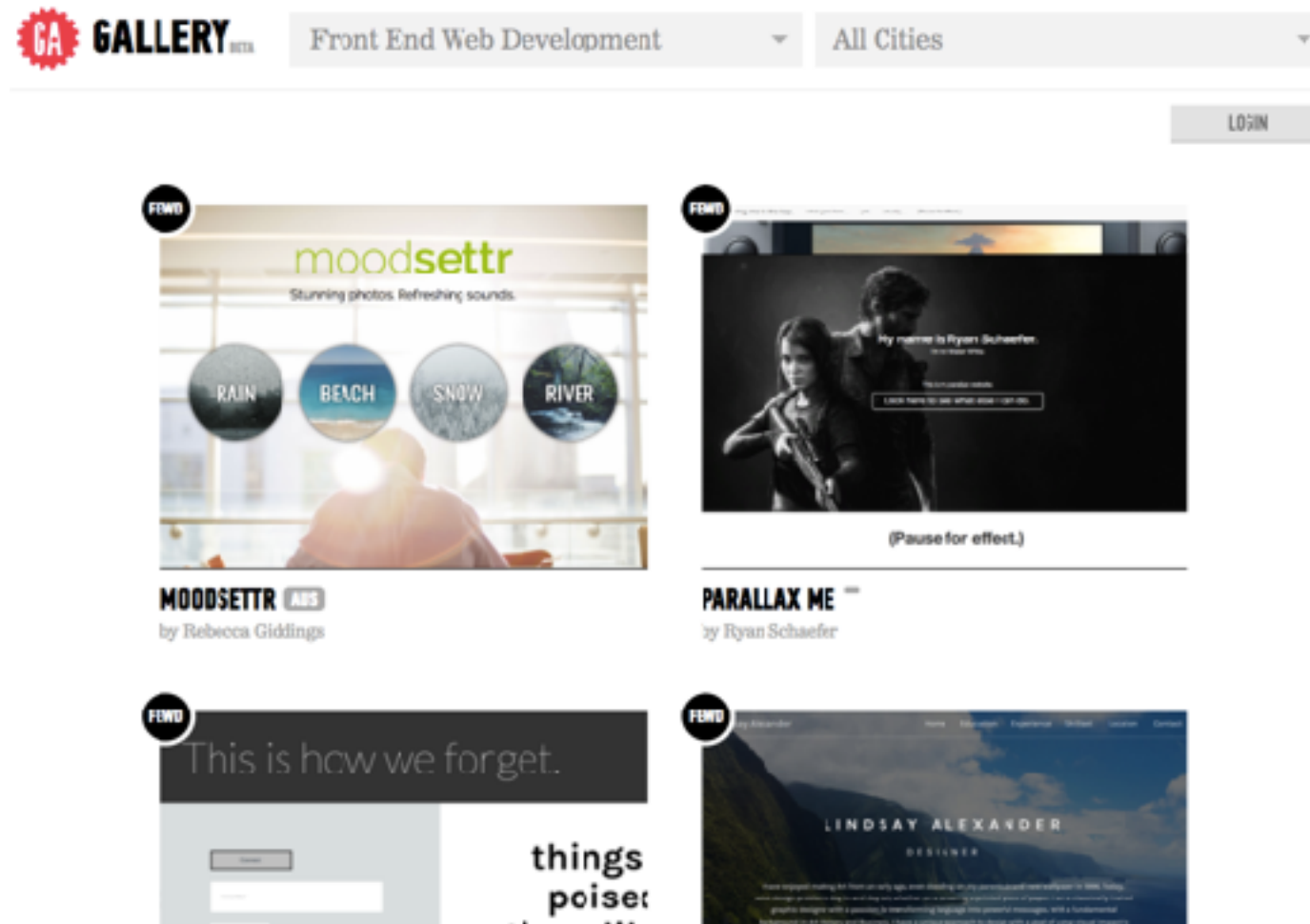
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## WARM UP QUESTION

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WHAT IS THE  
BRAVEST THING YOU  
DID IN 2017?

# FINAL PROJECTS



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## CSS BASICS

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# LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Add an external stylesheet to an HTML web page.
- Learn CSS syntax rules.
- Add specificity to tags using ids and classes.
- Learn what version control is and how to use git/GitHub.

**REVIEW**

# ACTIVITY

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## EXERCISE

### **KEY OBJECTIVE**

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- Review the cookies page

### **TIMING**

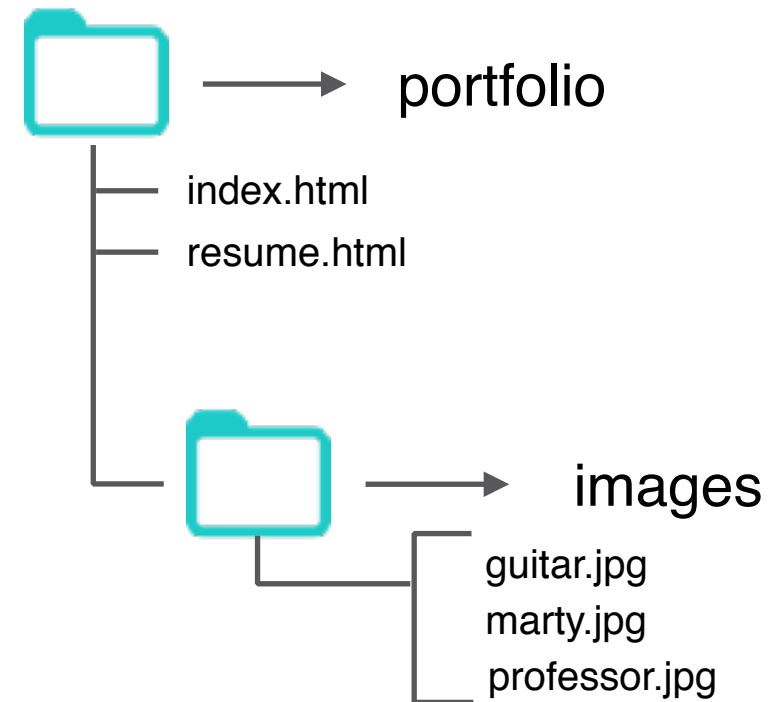
---

*15 min*

1. Talk through it with your groups.
2. Was there anything you had trouble accomplishing?
3. Show your group how you did it!

# 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.



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# HOW DO I WRITE HTML?

---

OPENING TAG

CLOSING TAG

<tagName>content</tagName>

ELEMENT

# ATTRIBUTES

---

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

**ATTRIBUTE**

**ATTRIBUTE  
VALUE**



---

# HTML STRUCTURE

---

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

```
<title>Document</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

# CSS BASICS

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**CSS**

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# ADDING A CSS FILE

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## ADDING A CSS FILE — THE LINK ELEMENT

---

**<link> — TELLS BROWSER WHERE TO FIND THE STYLES**

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">
```

RELATIONSHIP  
BETWEEN THE  
HTML PAGE AND  
THE FILE IT IS  
LINKED TO

PATH TO THE CSS

---

# ATOM SHORTCUTS

---

link + tab then put the path to the CSS file for the href

link + tab      <link rel="stylesheet" href="">

# ADDING A CSS FILE

---

**MUST GO IN  
THE <HEAD>  
OF THE  
DOCUMENT!!!**

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

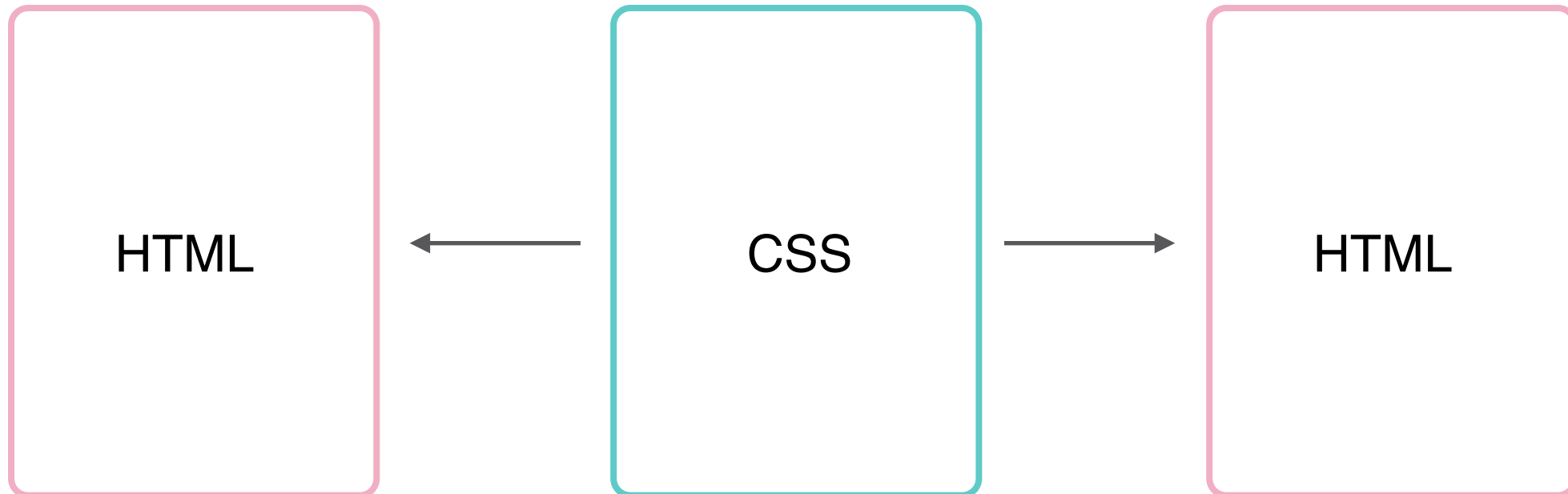
---

# 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



---

# HOW DO I WRITE CSS?

---

SELECTOR

└

h1 {

color: yellow;

font-size: 16px;

}

PROPERTY

VALUE



---

# PSEUDO CLASSES

---

```
/* unvisited link */  
a:link {  
    color: #FF0000;  
}
```

```
/* visited link */  
a:visited {  
    color: #00FF00;  
}
```

```
/* mouse over link */  
a:hover {  
    color: #FF00FF;  
}
```

```
/* selected link */  
a:active {  
    color: #0000FF;  
}
```

---

**ADVANCED CSS**

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# CLASSES AND IDS

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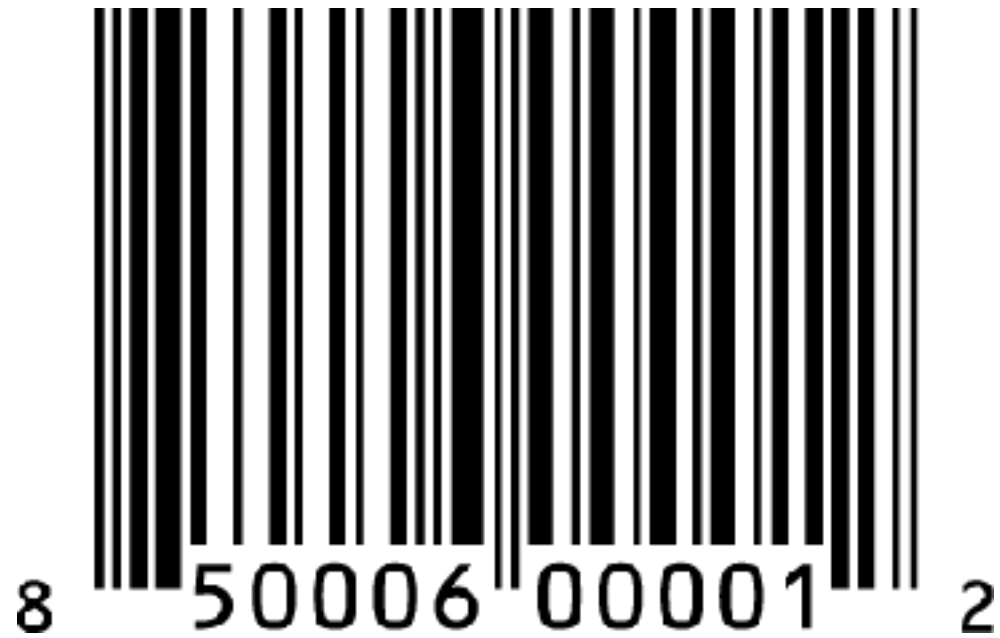
# TARGETING SPECIFIC ELEMENTS

---



- Classes & IDs allow us to add 'labels' to elements so we can target them in our CSS.

# TARGETING SPECIFIC ELEMENTS



---

# CLASSES AND IDS

---

## CLASSES

- Classes are used to group elements together

```
<div class="alert">Content</div>
```

```
.alert {  
  color: red;  
  font-size: 20px;  
}
```



---

# CLASSES AND IDS

---

## IDS

- Ids are used to target one specific element
- Each element can only have one id
- Important: two elements on the same page cannot have the same id

```
<nav id="main-nav">Content</nav>
```

```
#main-nav {  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

DCS-942L



S/N: ABCD123456789



H/W Ver.:A1

F/W Ver.:1.01

---

# ACTIVITY: LINK TO YOUR CSS FILE

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## EXERCISE

### DIRECTIONS

1. Add a link to the stylesheet in the head of your index.html file. It should look like this:  
`<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">`
2. Save your index.html file.
3. Create a style.css file, add at least 3 style rules for practice.

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**WHAT'S NEXT**

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**GITHUB**



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## WHY WOULD WE USE GITHUB?

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- Think back to the last time you wrote a report or paper.
- Did you happen to save different versions, like myawesomepaper\_v1, myawesomepaper\_v2, etc?
- That's called version control– and managing it on your own can be tricky.
- Numbering file names can help you understand which file is the most recent, but how can you tell the difference between each version?

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## WHY WOULD WE USE GITHUB?

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- This is where GitHub can help! GitHub is a free, open-source tool where developers store code online.
- GitHub automatically tracks any changes you make to your code. It allows you to compare versions of your code, add comments and notes to different versions, share your code, and more!

---

# WHY USE GITHUB?

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## HISTORY

- Since GitHub stores a history of the code, it allows developers to go back in time if something breaks.



## COLLABORATION

- Allows multiple developers to work on the same project. Much like Google Drive lets multiple people collaborate on the same document, GitHub allows this for code.
- You can see who worked on what.



## FEEDBACK

- GitHub allows for feedback to be given on the code which, hopefully, increases code quality.

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**WHAT'S NEXT**

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# SETTING THINGS UP

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# SETUP — PART 1 — CREATING A REPOSITORY

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In GitHub, the folder in the cloud where you can store, update, and share all the files that make up your website is called a repository.



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# SETUP — PART 2 — COMMANDS

---

> Initialize git repository:

```
git init
```

> Add files to Git tracking:

```
git add -A
```

> Commit files to local Git repository:

```
git commit -m "Initial commit"
```

> Add remote to push to:

```
git remote add origin http://yourgithuburl.com
```

> Push to remote repository:

```
git push -u origin master
```

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## CSS BASICS

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**CSS BASICS**

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# HOMEWORK



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**CSS BASICS**

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# EXIT TICKETS