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## **WARM UP QUESTION**

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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!

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# 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.

---

**WHAT'S NEXT**

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**SETTING  
THINGS UP**

---

# SETUP — PART 1 — CREATING A REPOSITORY

---

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.



---

# 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
```



## CSS BASICS

---

# LEARNING OBJECTIVES

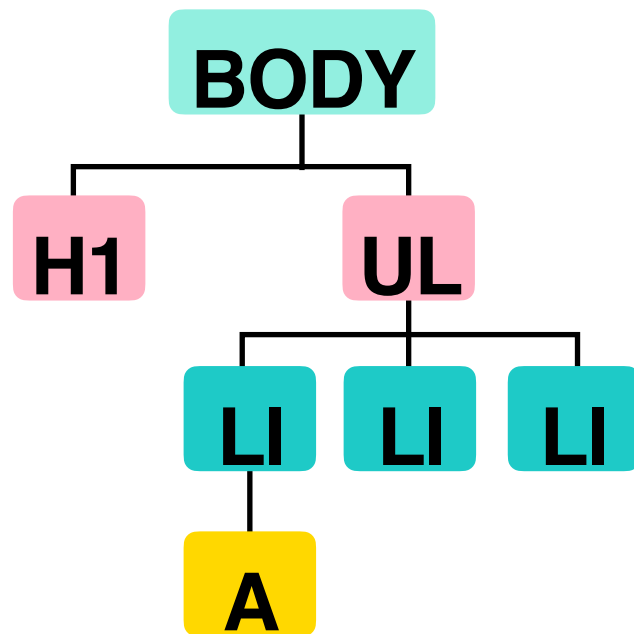
- Learn how to use common debugging techniques to troubleshoot errors in code.
- Add structure to a website using HTML5 structural elements such as header, footer, article, aside, and main
- Manipulate the border, padding, and margin around content using CSS.
- Learn more about layout.

---

# PAGE STRUCTURE — NESTING

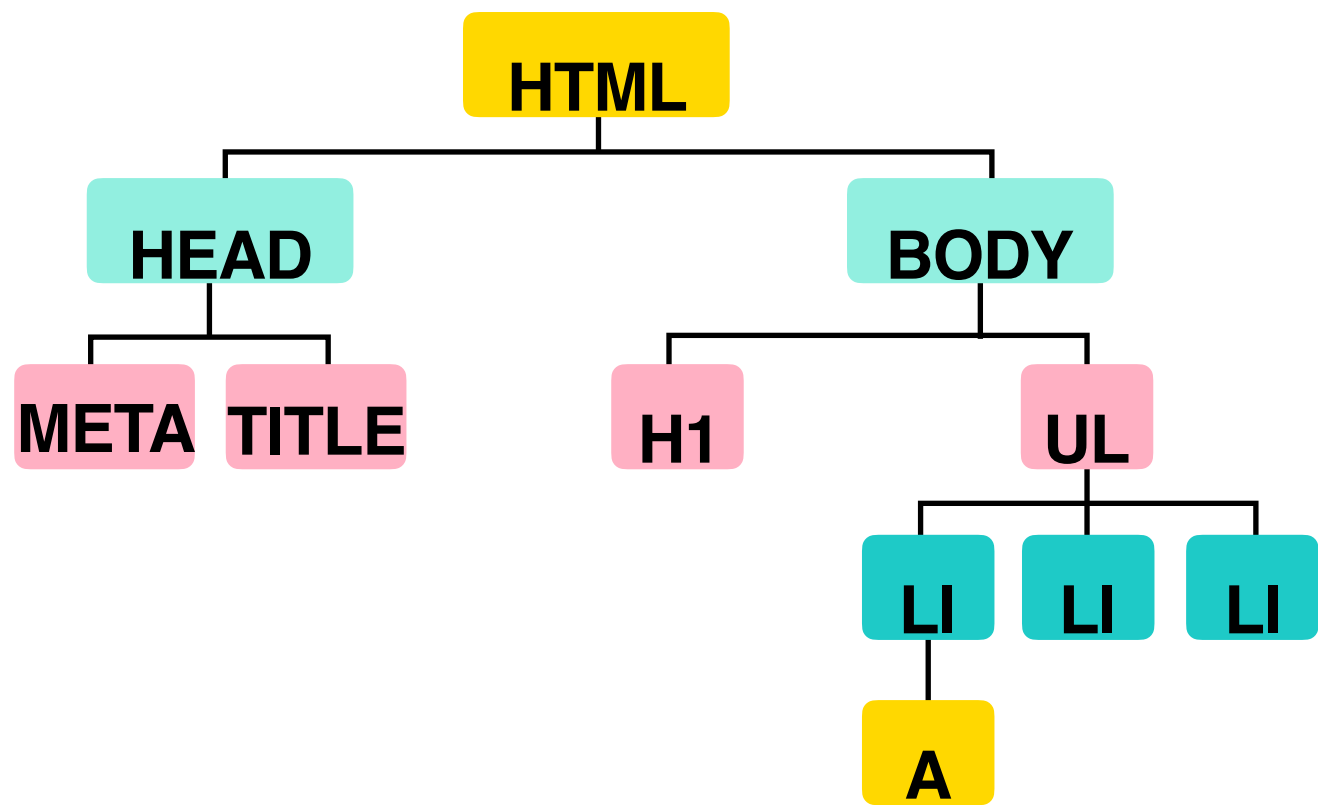
---

- Similarly, we can say that all of our HTML content, our h1, our ul, our li elements, are "wrapped" by the body, or "nested" inside the body since they are within the opening and closing body tags



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>The Evolution of Denim</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>The Evolution of Denim</h1>
    <ul>
      <li>Dark Wash <a href="linkgoeshere">Jeans</a></li>
      <li>Stone Wash</li>
      <li>Chambray</li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

# DOM TREE



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>The Evolution of Denim</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>The Evolution of Denim</h1>
    <ul>
      <li>Dark Wash <a href="linkgoeshere">Jeans</a></li>
      <li>Stone Wash</li>
      <li>Chambray</li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

---

# PAGE STRUCTURE — INDENT!

---

- It is best practice to indent any tags that are nested inside other tags.
- This makes our code easier to read and will help us see if we forget a closing tag.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>The Evolution of Denim</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>The Evolution of Denim</h1>
    <ul>
      <li>Dark Wash <a href="linkgoeshere">Jeans</a></li>
      <li>Stone Wash</li>
      <li>Chambray</li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

---

# SELECTORS — MOST COMMON

---

SELECTOR:

	MEANING:	EXAMPLE:
TYPE	Selects an element	a {}
DESCENDANT	Selects an element that is a descendent of another element	p a {}
UNIVERSAL	Selects all elements in a document	* {}
MULTIPLE	Select multiple elements	h1, h2 {}

# SELECTORS

---

Which element here will be italic?

```
p a {  
    font-style: italic;  
}
```

# SELECTORS

---

- The last element in the selector string is always the one that we are styling.



```
p a {  
    font-style: italic;  
}
```

<p>Want to get in touch? Send us an <a href="#">email!</a></p>

ANCHORS THAT  
ARE  
DESCENDENTS OF  
A PARAGRAPH

# SELECTORS

---

```
<header>
  <h1><a href="">Nested Selectors</a></h1>
  <nav>
    <a href="">Home</a>
    <a href="">About</a>
    <a href="">Contact</a>
    <a href="">Blog</a>
  </nav>
</header>
```



# SELECTORS

---

```
<header>  
  <h1><a href="">Nested Selectors</a></h1>  
  <nav>  
    <a href="">Home</a>  
    <a href="">About</a>  
    <a href="">Contact</a>  
    <a href="">Blog</a>  
  </nav>  
</header>
```

# SELECTORS

---

```
<footer>  
  <nav>  
    <a href="">About</a>  
    <a href="">Contact</a>  
    <a href="">Blog</a>  
  </nav>  
</footer>
```

---

## MORE ABOUT CASCADING — GENERAL TO MORE SPECIFIC

---

### **SPECIFICITY:**

The more specific rule will take precedence over the more general rule

**General**

Inheritance

Element

Classes

IDs

**Specific**

Nested  
Selectors

---

## MORE HTML BASICS

---

# URLS

---

# TYPES OF URLS

---

- There are two main types of URLs:



**ABSOLUTE**



**RELATIVE**

---

## LINKING TO OTHER SITES - ABSOLUTE URLS

---

### 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>



---

## LINKING TO OTHER PAGES ON THE SAME SITE — RELATIVE URLS

---

### 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



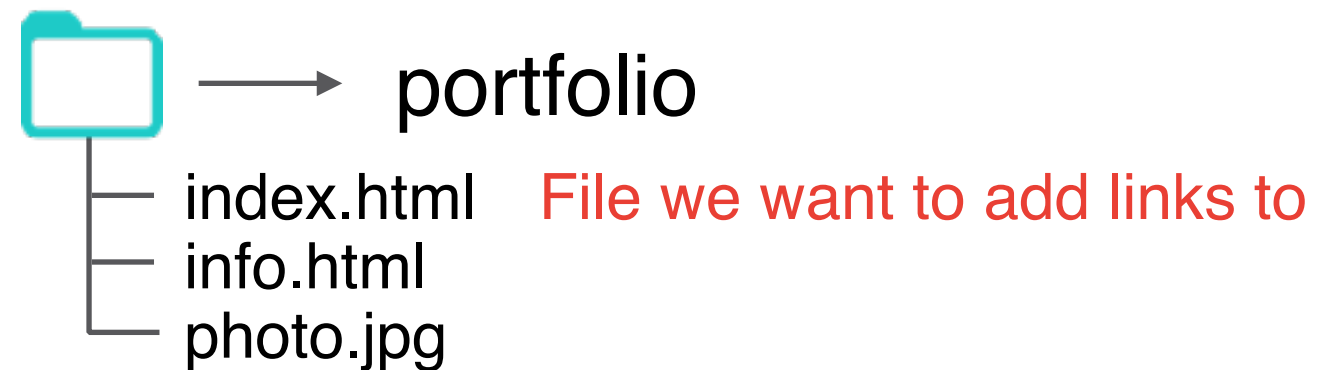
```
<a href="about.html">About Page</a>
```

```

```

## RELATIVE URLS — SAME FOLDER

---



If file is in the same folder, simply use the file name.

```
<a href="info.html">Info</a>
```

```

```



## RELATIVE URLS — CHILD FOLDER

---



If file is in a child folder, include this folder in the relative url.

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

```

```

---

**FEWD**

---

# DEBUGGING HTML & CSS

---

# APPROACHING A PROJECT

---

- Start your site build with a final layout in mind, so you have an idea of where you're headed
- When building a website, the best way to avoid problems is to test early and test often.
- When the results are different from what you expect, you will need to be able to troubleshoot and figure out which part of the code is causing issues.

---

# TROUBLESHOOTING — COMMENTING OUT CODE

---

- If you're having trouble isolating the issue, try using the comment feature in your text editor to "comment out" sections of your code.
- Each piece of "commented out" code will be ignored by the browser.
- This will allow us to test each piece separately.

```
<!-- <header>
  <p>This will be the top section.</p>
</header> -->

<div class="main column">
  <p>This will be the main column.</p>
</div>

<div class="side column">
  <p>This will be the side column.</p>
</div>

<!-- <footer>
  <p>This will be the bottom section.</p>
</footer> -->
```

---

## SHORTCUTS — COMMENTS

---

Mac: select text then command + /

Windows: select text then control + /

*<!-- <h1>This is my page title</h1> -->*

---

# TROUBLESHOOTING —COLOR PATTERNS

---

- Pay attention to the color patterns in your text editor.
- When the color is off, that may be a hint that you have an error.

```
<h1>My First Website  
<h2>HTML and CSS Rule!</h2>  
  
<a href="https://www.google.com/">Visit my website</a>  
  
<h3>Developer's Creed</h3>  
<p>Repeat this three times each night before you go to sleep.</p>
```

---

# TROUBLESHOOTING —COLOR PATTERNS

---

```
h1 {  
  text-transform: uppercase;  
  text-align: center;  
  font-size: 40px;  
  letter-spacing: 1px;  
}
```

---

## TROUBLESHOOTING — HTML VALIDATOR

---

- Online **code validators** are helpful tools that can help you catch syntax errors as you work.
- An HTML validator can help catch errors such as missing closing tags, missing quotation marks, or misspelled tags.
- A popular option for HTML validation is <https://html5.validator.nu/>

### TO VALIDATE HTML:

1. Go to <https://html5.validator.nu/>
2. Select "Text Field" from the dropdown
3. Delete the default HTML that is in the text field
4. Copy and paste your entire HTML file into the text field.
5. Click the "Validate" button.



---

## TROUBLESHOOTING — CSS VALIDATOR

---

- A CSS validator can help us catch errors such as a missing semicolon, missing curly brace, or misspellings.

### STEPS TO VALIDATE CSS:

1. Go to <http://csslint.net/>
2. Select the "By direct input" tab
3. Copy and paste your entire CSS file into the text field.
4. Click the "Check" button.

---

## **TROUBLESHOOTING — GOOGLE IT!**

---

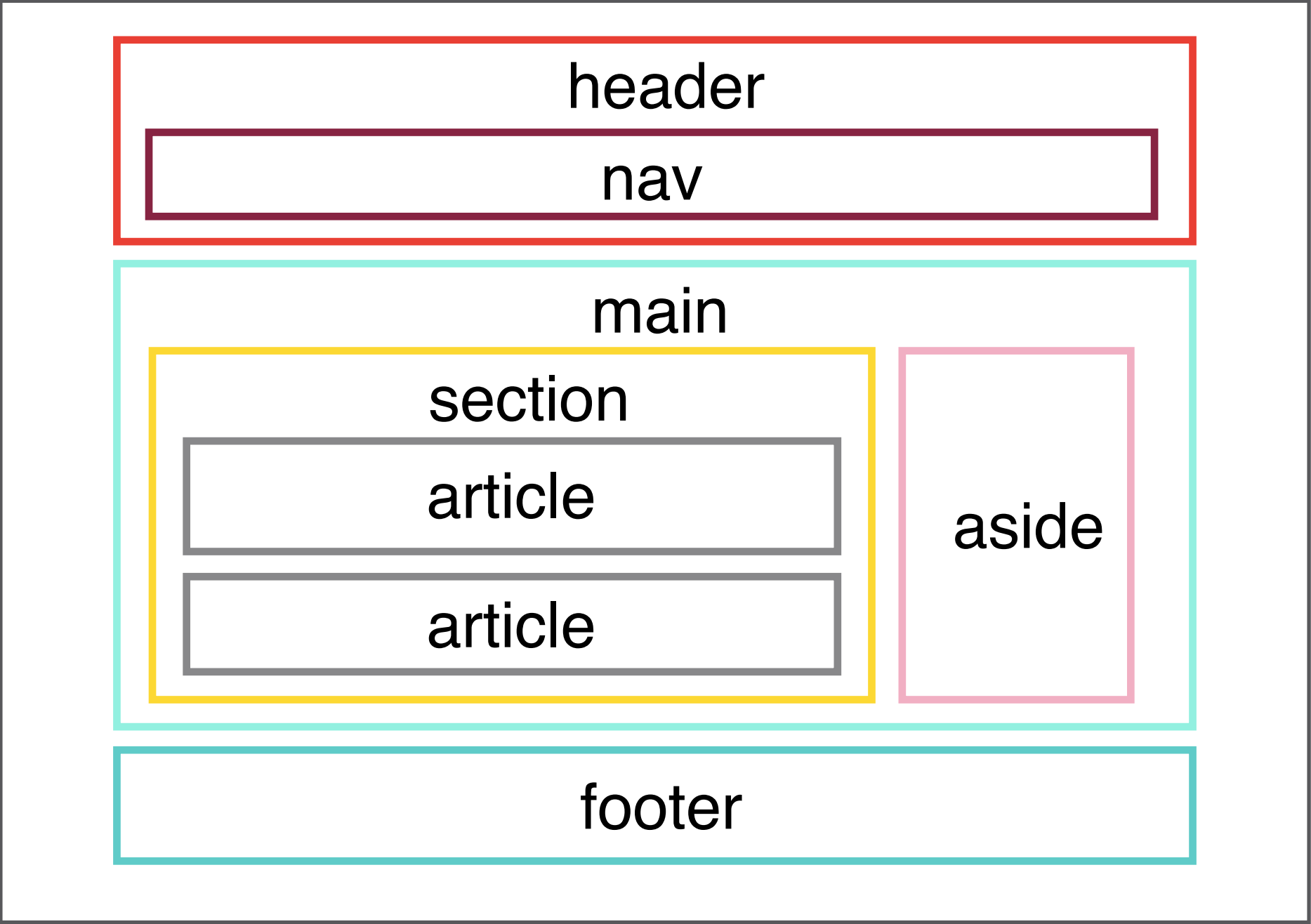
- If all else fails, try searching on Google and see if you can find answers.
- Stack Overflow is a popular site with questions/answers about common issues
- When searching, make sure to include the language in the search term. For example, "Centering image CSS"

---

**FEWD**

---

# HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS



header

nav

---

# HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

---

**nav** — Used to group together major navigational blocks on a page

```
<nav>
  <a href="home.html">Home</a>
  <a href="about.html">About</a>
  <a href="contact.html">Contact</a>
</nav>
```

To add styles to the **nav**:

```
nav {
  background-color: #dfdfff;
}
```

---

# HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

---

**header** — used to group elements in the opening section of a page. Examples of content that may be inside of the header:

- any main headings on your site
- the navigation
- a search form for the site
- the site logo
- any other introductory content.

```
<header>
```

```
<h1>My Portfolio Site</h1>
```

```
<nav>
```

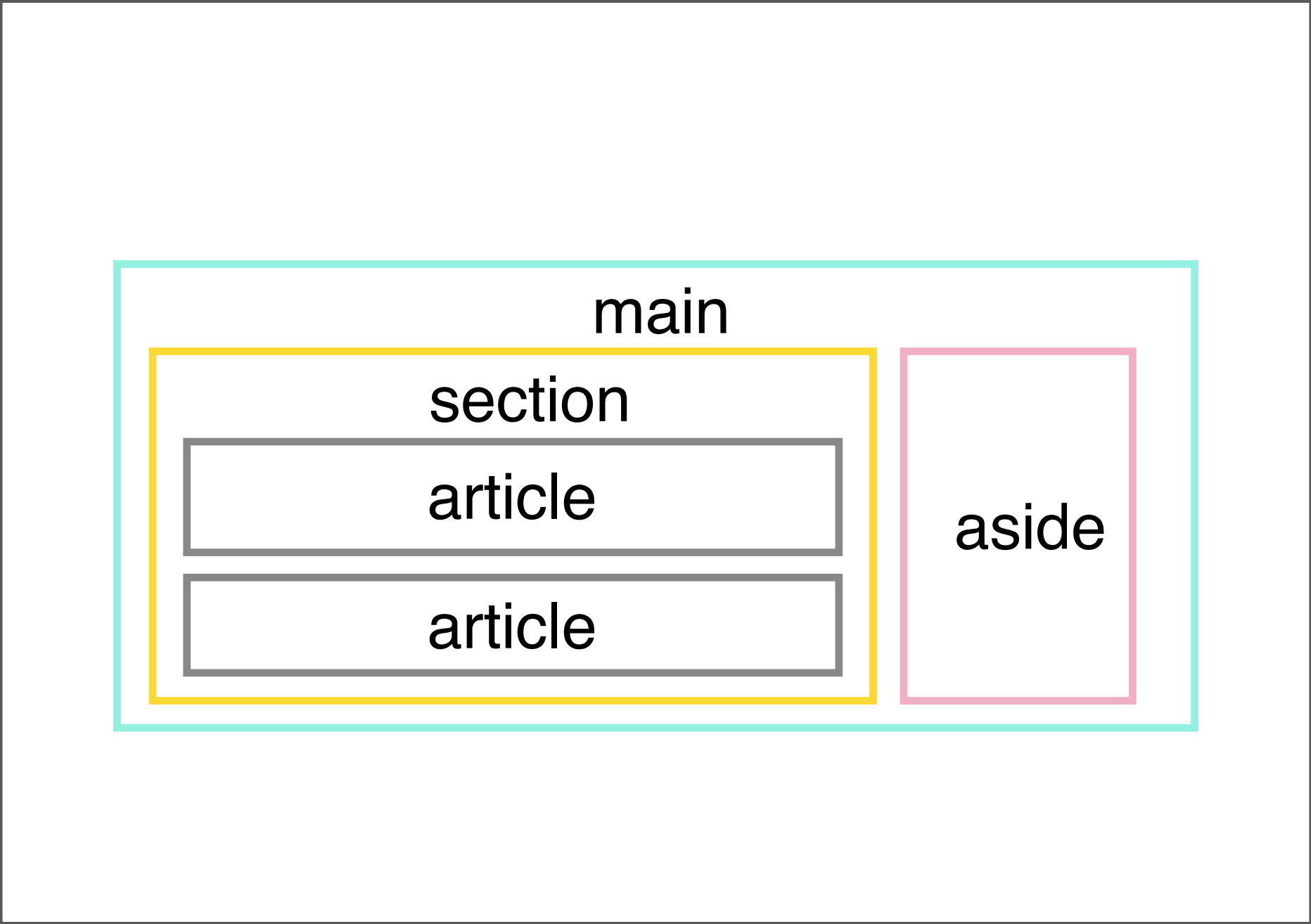
```
<a href="home.html">Home</a>
```

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

```
<a href="contact.html">Contact</a>
```

```
</nav>
```

```
</header>
```





---

# HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

---

**main** — Groups content that is unique to a particular page. This would exclude any content on a site that might be repeated on multiple pages, such as the navigation and footer.

`<main>`

`<h2>Down the Rabbit Hole</h2>`

`<p>Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank,  
and of having nothing to do...</p>`

...

`<h2>About Alice</h2>`

`<p>Alice is a fictional character and protagonist of Lewis Carroll's children's  
novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865) and its sequel ... she steps  
through a mirror into the Looking-Glass Land.</p>`

`</main>`

---

# HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

---

**article** — Represents a self-contained, standalone section of an HTML document.

This element could be used just once on a page - for example, a blog post may be a single article - or multiple times - for example, an online newspaper page may have numerous articles.

`<article>`

`<h2>`My Very Interesting blog article`</h2>`

`<p>`Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank, and of having nothing to do: once or twice she had peeped into the book her sister was reading, but it had no pictures or conversations in it, "and what is the use of a book," thought Alice "without pictures or conversation?"`</p>`

`<p>`So she was considering in her own mind (as well as she could, for the hot day made her feel very sleepy and stupid), whether the pleasure of making a daisy-chain would be worth the trouble of getting up and picking the daisies, when suddenly a White Rabbit with pink eyes ran close by her.`</p>`

`</article>`

---

# HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

---

**section** — Represents a general section of an HTML document, typically with a heading, which doesn't have a more specific semantic element to represent it

For example, a portfolio page could be split into an about section, a portfolio section, and a contact section.

```
<section>
```

```
  <h2>About Alice</h2>
```

```
  <p>Alice is a fictional character and protagonist of Lewis Carroll's children's novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865) and its sequel, Through the Looking-Glass (1871). A mid-Victorian era child, Alice unintentionally goes on an underground adventure after accidentally falling down a rabbit hole into Wonderland; in the sequel, she steps through a mirror into the Looking-Glass Land.</p>
```

```
</section>
```

---

# HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

---

**aside** — Represents a section of a document that contains content that is tangentially connected to the main content of the page.

Examples include:

- additional notes
- reference links
- glossaries

`<aside>`

`<p>`The manuscript was illustrated by Dodgson himself who added 37 illustrations.`</p>`

`</aside>`

footer

---

# HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

---

**footer** — Used for the concluding section of a page.

Examples of content a footer might include:

- copyright info
- social media links

```
<footer>  
  <p>Copyright 2017.</p>  
</footer>
```

	DESCRIPTION
HEADER	Does it contain introductory content, such as the site title and navigation?
NAV	Does it contain a major navigational block?
FOOTER	Does it contain footer content?
MAIN	Does it contain content that is unique to that particular page?
ARTICLE	Is it self-contained, standalone content? Would it make sense on its own?
ASIDE	Is the content not required to understand the rest of the page?
SECTION	Is it a general section of the page that could have a heading?
DIV	Do you need a wrapper for styling and none of the above apply?



# ACTIVITY

---



## **KEY OBJECTIVE**

---

- ▶ Identify content sections

## **TYPE OF EXERCISE**

---

- ▶ Partner

## **TIMING**

---

*8 min*

1. Go through each slide and discuss which structural element you would use for each.



## LAZY DAYS

[ARTICLES](#) [ABOUT](#) [CONTACT](#)

### NEVER EAT AT HOME AGAIN

by Susan Smith



As my New Year's resolution in 2016, I vowed to never again make a meal at home. I found that cooking meals at home took time and effort, and the food never seemed to measure up to the greasy food that is readily available at any old diner.

*Aspenatur a ricusandae acerviores fugit quibundae, repudianiae praesentium dolore non mollitiamini vitam, aut facere. Culpa saepe iure hic facilis deserunt, doloremaque, quidem nobis ducimus, necessitatibus amet dolorem veniam voluptatibus.*

### THE ART OF DOING ABSOLUTELY NOTHING

By Joel Peritz



Is your job taking too much time away from your rest and relaxation? Does your algebra homework keep you up at night? I used to be in the same boat until I quit work and school and devoted myself to doing absolutely nothing. Many people think that laziness is a vice, but I am here to tell you that it is an art.

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# ACTIVITY

---



## KEY OBJECTIVE

---

- ▶ Practice structuring a page with HTML5 elements.

## TIMING

---

*1 min*

1. Add a header around the h1 and h2 in this [CodePen](#)
2. Style the header in the CSS panel by giving it a white background-color

---

**FEWD**

---

# BOX MODEL



---

# CODEALONG

---

Follow along in this [CodePen](#)

---

# REMEMBER THAT THING WE MENTIONED?

---

## 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.

## 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  
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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.

---

**FEWD**

---

**CONTENT**

---

# CONTENT

---

<h1>My Site Title</h1>

---

# BOX MODEL ANALOGY

---



Read more about the suburban neighborhood example [here](#).

---

# CONTENT

---

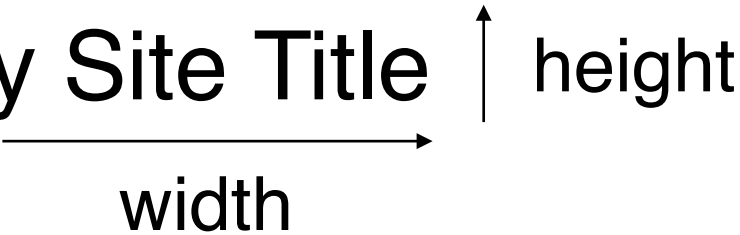
Content —→ My Site Title

---

# CONTENT

---

My Site Title



A diagram illustrating the dimensions of the text "My Site Title". A horizontal arrow points from the start of the text to the end, with the word "width" centered below it. A vertical arrow points from the baseline of the text up to the top of the letters, with the word "height" to its right.

---

# CONTENT

---

```
h1 {  
  width: 300px;  
  height: 40px;  
}
```



---

**FEWD**

---

**BORDERS**

---

# BORDERS

---

Border



My Site Title

---

# BORDER SHORTHAND

---

For a border on all sides:

border: width style color;

border: 1px solid red;

For a border on one side:

border-top: width style color;

border-top: 1px solid red;

border-right: width style color;

border-right: 1px solid red;

border-bottom: width style color;

border-bottom: 1px solid red;

border-left: width style color;

border-left: 1px solid red;

---

# BORDER SHORTHAND

---

Why isn't my border showing up?

```
border-color: red;  
border-size: 1px;
```

The default border-style is none! So why not always specify all three properties?

```
border: 1px solid red;
```

---

**FEWD**

---

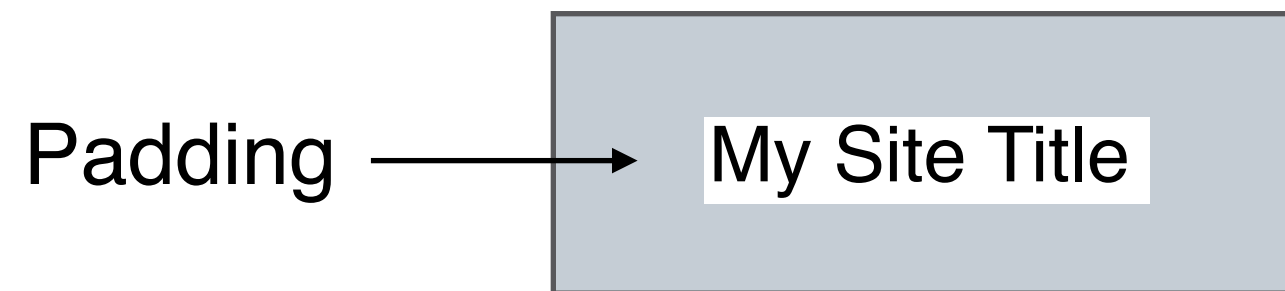
**PADDING**

---

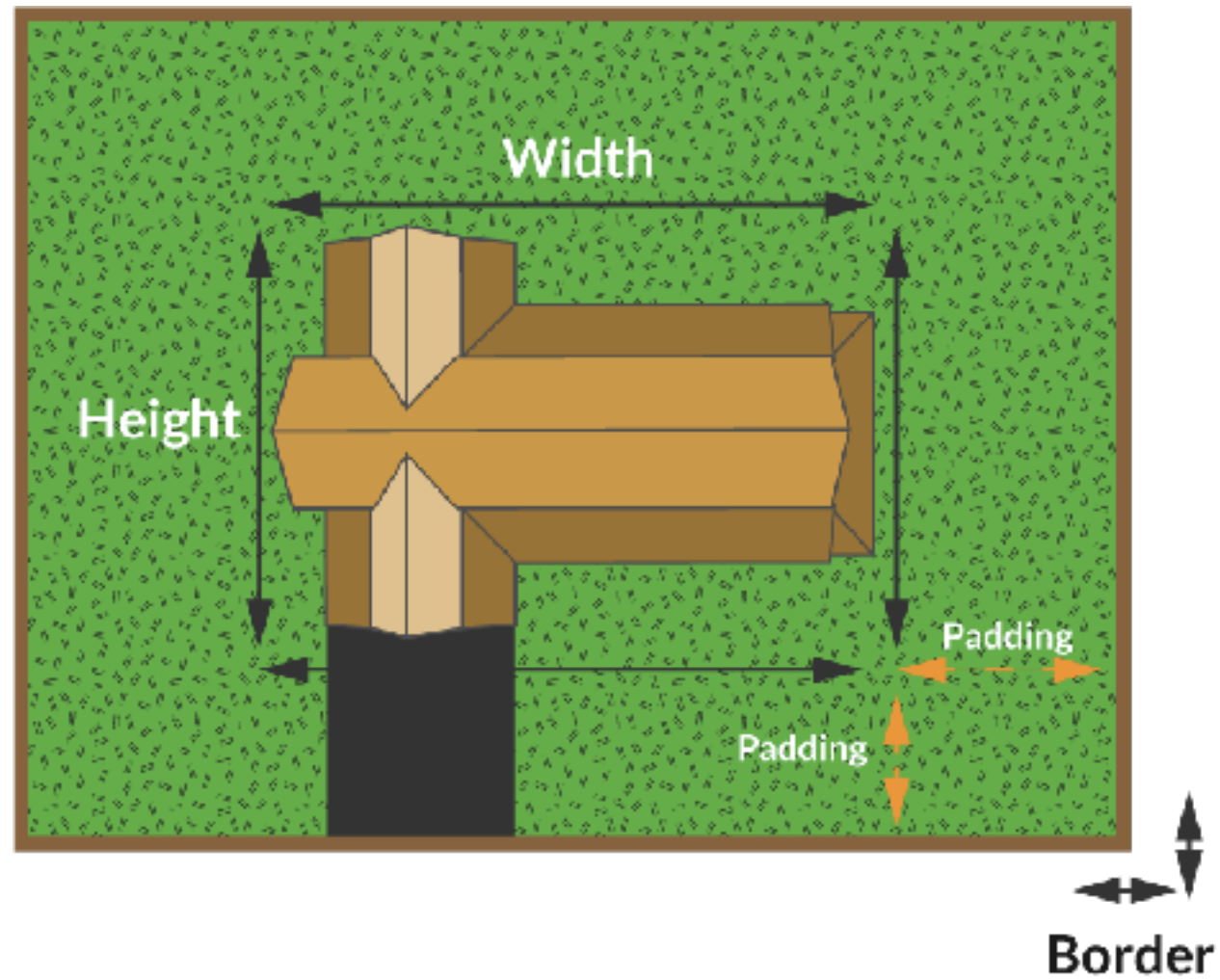
# PADDING

---

We can add padding to get space between our content and the border



# PADDING



---

## BOX MODEL — PADDING SYNTAX

---

For even padding on all sides:

padding: ##px; padding: 20px;

For padding on one specific side:

padding-top: ##px; padding-top: 20px;

For different size padding for each side:

padding: top right bottom left; padding: 20px 10px 5px 10px; Memory device: Trouble!

Shorthand if top/bottom are the same and left/right are the same:

padding: top/bottom right/left; padding: 20px 10px;



---

**FEWD**

---

**MARGIN**

---

# MARGIN

---

We can add margin to add space between elements on our pages.

Needs more space! —————→ My Site Title  
My Site Subtitle

---

# MARGIN

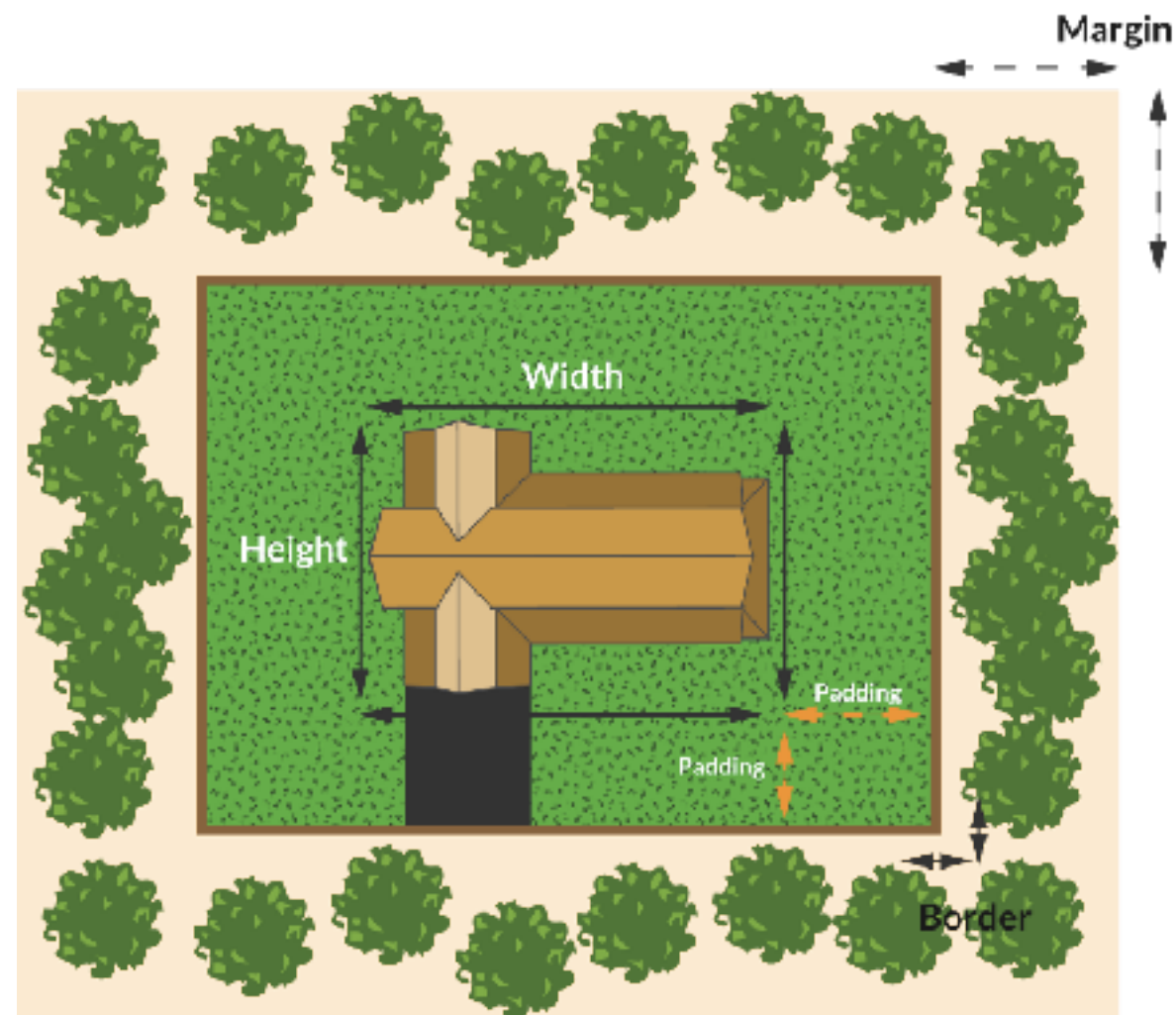
---

Margin



My Site Title

# MARGIN



---

## BOX MODEL — PADDING SYNTAX

---

For even margin on all sides:

margin: ##px;    **margin:** 20px;

For margin on one specific side:

margin-top: ##px;    **margin-top:** 20px;

For different size margin for each side:

margin: top right bottom left;    **margin:** 20px 10px 5px 10px;    Memory device: Trouble!

Shorthand if top/bottom are the same and left/right are the same:

margin: top/bottom right/left;    **margin:** 20px 10px;

# REVIEW

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- What would we use padding for on a site?
- What would we use margin for on a site?
- Take a look at the Lazy Days design. How could we get more space inside the header to have the background color take up more room?
- Take a look at the Lazy Days design. How could we add space between things — between the header and the articles, between the h2 and the h3?

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# MARGIN

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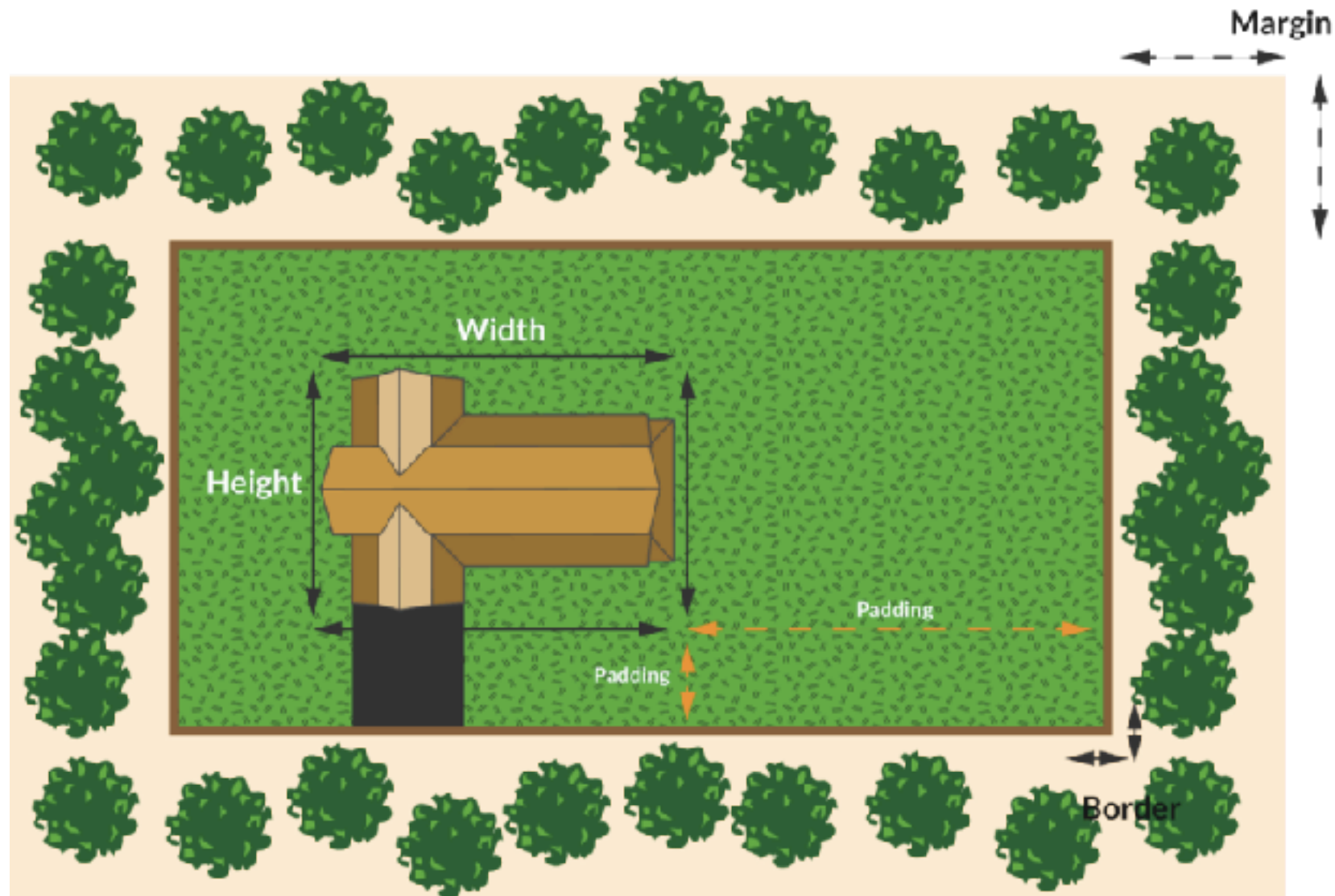
**FEWD**

---

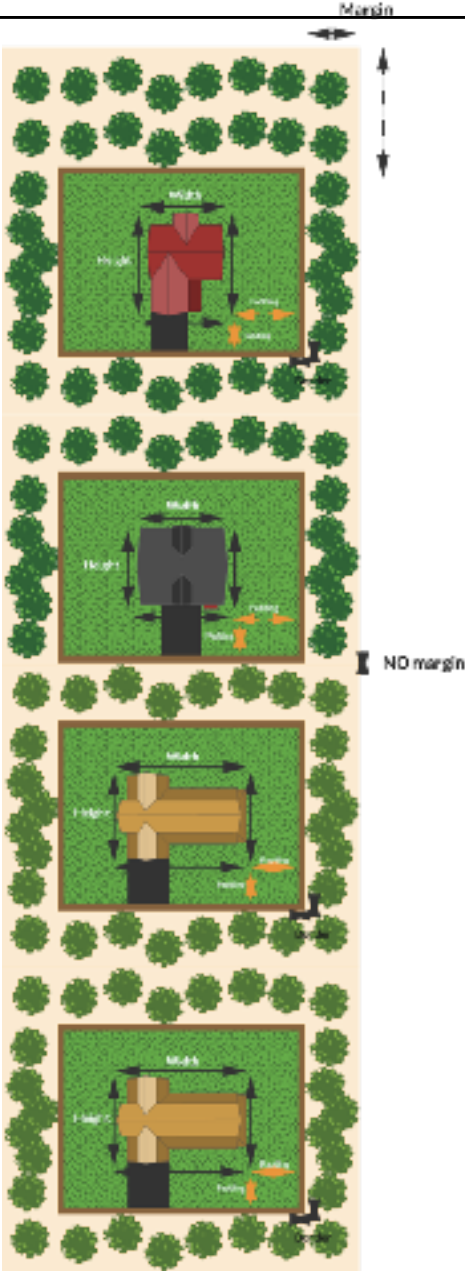
# PADDING VS. MARGIN



# PADDING



# MARGIN



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## CSS BASICS

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# HOMEWORK

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## CSS BASICS

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# EXIT TICKETS