**HR related events**

Week 2 9/16 – Intro to job hunting

Week 3 9/23 – Individual meetings

Week 4 – Tuesday Afternoon Photo Session

Week 7 10/21 – Individual meetings

Week 8 10/28 – HR workshop from recruiter

Week 10 11/11 – CV LinkedIn Check and Meeting 3

**For Week 2 Job Hunting Workshop –**

Bring the CV

Create LinkedIn Profile

\*Use carnava for CV

**Tests (around 90 minutes)**

Week 3 From 9:00 (materials from Weeks 1 & 2)

Week 5 From 9:00 (focus on materials from Weeks 5 & 6)

Week 8 From 9:00 (focus on materials from Week 5 – 7)

Week ????

\*You cannot leave the exam room

\*If you finish early, leave the room

\*Open book exams – use any materials you want or google but CANNOT work with others

**Daily Survey** – multiple choice to think about the concepts that we have been learning. They should be easy and not a test

**Certificates:**

Certificate of Completion – team project developed, passed all of the progress tests, min 90% attendance

Certificate of Attendance – have attended at least 90%, not based on skill

**Standup**

1 min max per student

Time to share news or if you are stuck on something

\*first comment on slack so that you are prepared beforehand (posted in the morning)

IP address = the address of any computer linked to a network (it is unique) IP stands for Internet Protcol

**URL**

4 parts:

1. http///https// – the protocol

difference is in security; https (security) encrypted to protect data

1. “facebook.com” – the domain, parts are labeled from the right; example) “com” is the first level domain
2. :80, :8080 – the port (usually hidden)
3. /content ID/ - this identifies the content; uses information to return the right information back to the client

**Security**

Do not use simple passwords and don’t repeat passwords to keep information safe

\*Use a password manager

COMMAND TAB

* Switch between windows

CHROME

Command + option + I

Checks developer tools

FIREFOX

Command + Shift + I

Developer tools

VS Code

Toggle Word Wrap – find in view and toggle wrap to change the format

Alt W to wrap text with paragraph tags (can switch to other headers or other tags immediately)

Command/ for comment on/off in html

**Playground What is the Internet?**

1. IP address = the address of any computer linked to a network (it is unique) IP stands for Internet Protcol
2. Domain Name – part of the network address that identifies it
3. URL – address on the WWW (complete address including domain name, protocol, port and content ID)
4. DNS – Domain Name Server, address for the browser
5. HTML vs HTTP – HTML – markup language for marking normal text to be converted into hypertext; HTTP – protocol for transferrign the hypertext pages from server to browser
6. Internet vs WWW – Internet is the technical infrastructure; Web is the service built onto the infrastructure
7. Client/Server – Client requests; Server responds
8. What is a webpage – document connected to the WWW
9. Register a domain name – need to select one that isn’t already chosen or registered; pick and pay host
10. Host a website – first register a domain name, select host provider, make it available to others
11. HTTPS – similar to HTTP but it is secure; data is encrypted more securely
12. What happens when you type URL like facebook.com to browser? Where does the web page come from?

**Playground Keyboard Shortcuts**

Command R – refresh the page

Command Tab – switch between pages

Control A – beginning of the line

Control E – end of the line

FN up arrow – move up one page

Command up arrow – move to the top

Shift Command P - Settings

1. How do you select the text between your cursor and the end of the current line?
2. How to open settings in any app?

**VS Shortcuts**

⌥Z Toggle word wrap

⌘/ Toggle line comment

⌘K ⌘S Keyboard Shortcuts

**API** –application programming interfaces

**What is the difference between section and division in code?**

There isn’t an actual difference, but it is more semantic

<**section**> ) defines a **section** of a document to indicate a related grouping of semantic meaning. It makes sense to use the **section** element to provide extra context for the parent element.

**<span>** element is a generic inline container for phrasing content, which does not inherently represent anything. It can be used to group elements for styling purposes (using the class or id **attributes**)

**<button**> represents a clickable object; used for submitting materials

<**nav>** provides links to different parts of the page; like a table of contents

**ID vs Class**

**ID -** can only be used once; it is the most powerful

**Class** – can be used multiple times; it is good for sections

**In CSS put the general rules up at the top such as for the entire html and also body at the top**

Example:

html {

font-size: 18px;

font-family: "Lato", Arial, sans-serif;

}

body {

background-color: #ffffff;

}

Then you can add more detailed ones below such as certain sections, classes and ids

**For font size you can use % or rem**

Like font-size: 180%

Rem one is around 16px

Rem can be more responsive – doesn’t matter the screen size (phone vs computer) it will be in proportion

You can make a color for <a> so that it is a different color than the blue in CSS

**Box-sizing: border-box** very common format in css for documents

**Display:** **block** (div, p, h1, ul, footer – full width by default)

* Can define height & width

**Display**: inline (a, span, img, button – side by side/take as much space as needed)

* CANNOT define height or width

\*You can switch by reassigning them

**Display: inline-block -**

**RGBA** color values are an extension of RGB color values with an alpha channel - which specifies the **opacity** for a color. An **RGBA** color value is specified with: **rgba**(red, green, blue, alpha). The alpha parameter is a number between 0.0 (fully **transparent**) and 1.0 (fully opaque).

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

**AP testing** – preA screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generatedvalent on eshops; test colors to incentivize shopping

\*minor things like one change at a time like red or yellow button for “add to cart”

\*also for functionality; like different for the mobile version

**CMS** – content management system, like Wordpress so someone not technical can do it

**MVP** – minimal viable product – allows team to collect maximum amount of validated learning about customers with the least effort

**PICTURES**

**JPG-** always suitable for photos; compresses in a smart way

**PNG**- great quality but can be huge files; great for transparency; good for logos

**SVG** – always 100% sharp

**Vectors** – scale x/y axis so it works on phone or large screen

Use Pixabay or Free Photo Sources – free for commercial or personal use

\*Always check the license

No attribution required – means you don’t have to show the source when citing it

DO NOT use google images due to domain issues and property

**To change a color in html or for a SVG image…**

1. Go to right click in browser
2. inspect
3. Find Path and style
4. Check style and then check the element.style you would like to change and fill it in

**Changing Pixels**

You can use preview on Mac

**Bot** – software that runs automated tasks (scripts);

Some websites ask you to fill in capcha to identify pictures

**Web Design** = not just how it looks like but how it works

**User Experience** – person’s experience when interacting with a product or service; want it to be intuitive so that the user’s experience is positive

\*Visually appealing doesn’t equate to good UX

\*not all designs will work for every scenario; don’t also want to oversimplify

\*Good UX occurs seamlessly and is tested

UI – user interface; the visual tools needed to interact with a product; good UI is “invisible”

Good flights

Letuska;

Bad flights

Budget airlines like Ryanair and travelgenio

Good buy

Amazon

Bad buy

Ebay or another website where independent sellers; Chemist Direct

**Tips for Improving UI**

1. Add whitespace to appear modern and draw the eye in

\*Whitespace can be ANY color, just consistent

1. Optimize page speed
2. Use attractive calls to action
3. Hyperlink differentiation
4. Segment information with bullet points
5. Use images widely
6. Well-designed/written headings
7. Keep website pages consistent
8. Catch 404s (errors)

\*Design 404 pages to make it look interesting

1. Be responsive & mobile-friendly

UI – design

UX – focused on other aspects and function

User persona – category of a person (i.e. - woman in 40s, mid-level, working); some characteristic

User story – what is their story; what do they do

**USER PERSONA and USER STORY - Anthropologie**

Who are your users and what goal they have?

User personna - think about who your users are? Who are they as people (their country, background, income, jobs, age etc.) and what brings them to your website? What are they trying to find / do at your website? How and why they arrived at your site?

1. Married mom with children in late 30s/early 40s; mid-income
2. Wealthy professional single woman in late 20s/early 30s
3. College student/mid-income single woman

Brainstorm: Create 3 user persona that represent your target users. Name or classify each type.

1. Looks for specific items to furnish home; signs up for emails to receive notifications
2. Looks at a variety of options on the site; browses the pictures and selects multiple items
3. Scrolls through the pictures for inspiration; signs up for emails to receive information about sales or abandons to find cheaper options

User Story - write down 1 main action that you expect each of your personna to perform at your website. The flow should be as follows: user personna 1 arrives at the site (how?), then they see / do something, afterwards they see / do something at your website. This satisfied their one action / one goal of XY.

HTML

Meta - data (information) about data. ... **Metadata** is used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), search engines (keywords), and other web services.

**Noopener:** In case you are using external links with target="\_blank", your link should have a rel="noopener" attribute to prevent tab nabbing. If you need to support older versions of Firefox, use rel="noopener noreferrer".

The equation is 1 < 2

To be able to use these *special HTML* characters we need to substitute them with their *encoded* counterparts. For example:

* instead of < we must write &lt;
* instead of > we must write &gt;
* instead of " we must write &quot; (inside an attribute)

Only use navigation at the beginning and end of the list

|  |
| --- |
| <nav> |
|  | <**a** href="/html/">HTML</**a**> | |
|  | <**a** href="/css/">CSS</**a**> | |
|  | <**a** href="/js/">JavaScript</**a**> | |
|  | <**a** href="/php/">PHP</**a**> |
|  | </nav> |

**<script>** - allows to add JavaScript into the document or link it from an external file

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

CSS within html WITHOUT linking it

<**span** style="color: green">contents of span</**span**>

<**style**>STYLE</**style**>

* text-decoration (default and on hover)
* **text-transform**

### .class1.class2

Selects all elements that has both **class1** and **class2**.

<**a** class="active red" href="#">link<**a**>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **a**.active.red { |
|  | /\* affects <a> elements that have both the class "active" and "red" \*/ |
|  | } |

**Favicon** – favorite icon; small images 16x16 or 32x32