

CODING 101: HTML + CSS

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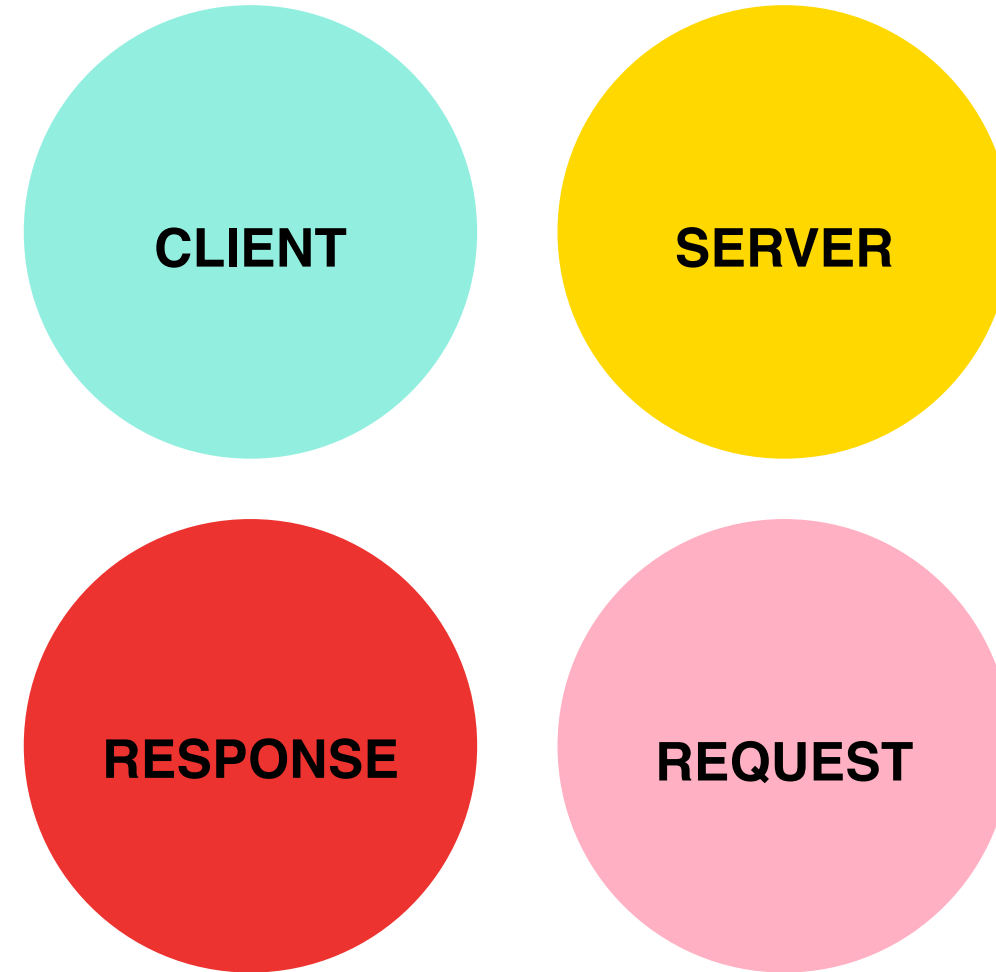
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

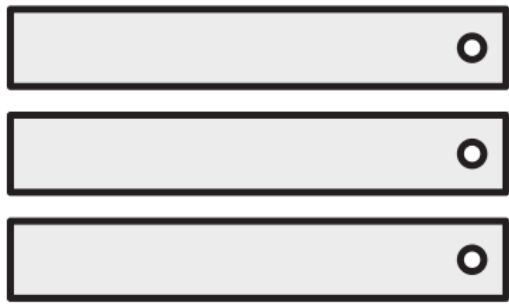
- Gain an overview of the web development landscape and where HTML/CSS fits in the web ecosystem.
- Describe the difference between front-end and back-end code and the basic components of HTML, CSS, and Javascript.
- Use HTML and CSS to mark up a basic webpage.
- Describe the different jobs that use coding or benefit from an understanding of HTML/CSS.
- Describe the various opportunities to continue learning web-development.

WWW

HOW DOES THE WORLD WIDE WEB WORK?

WWW





Server



Client

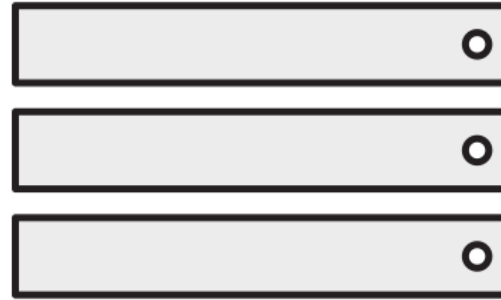
IP address 12.345.67.890

Facebook.com

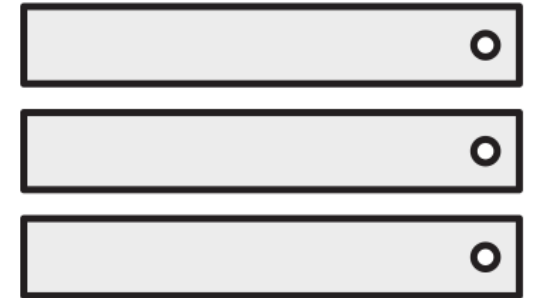
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Client



DNS Server

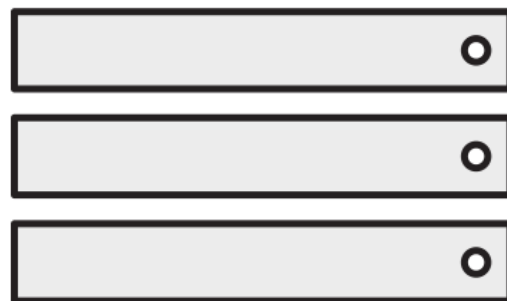


Server

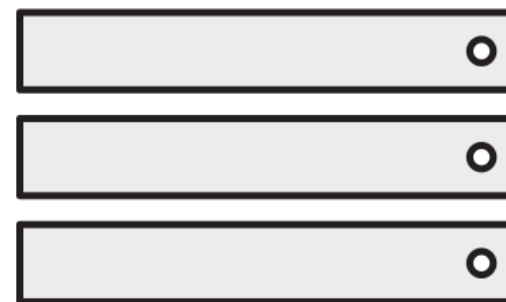
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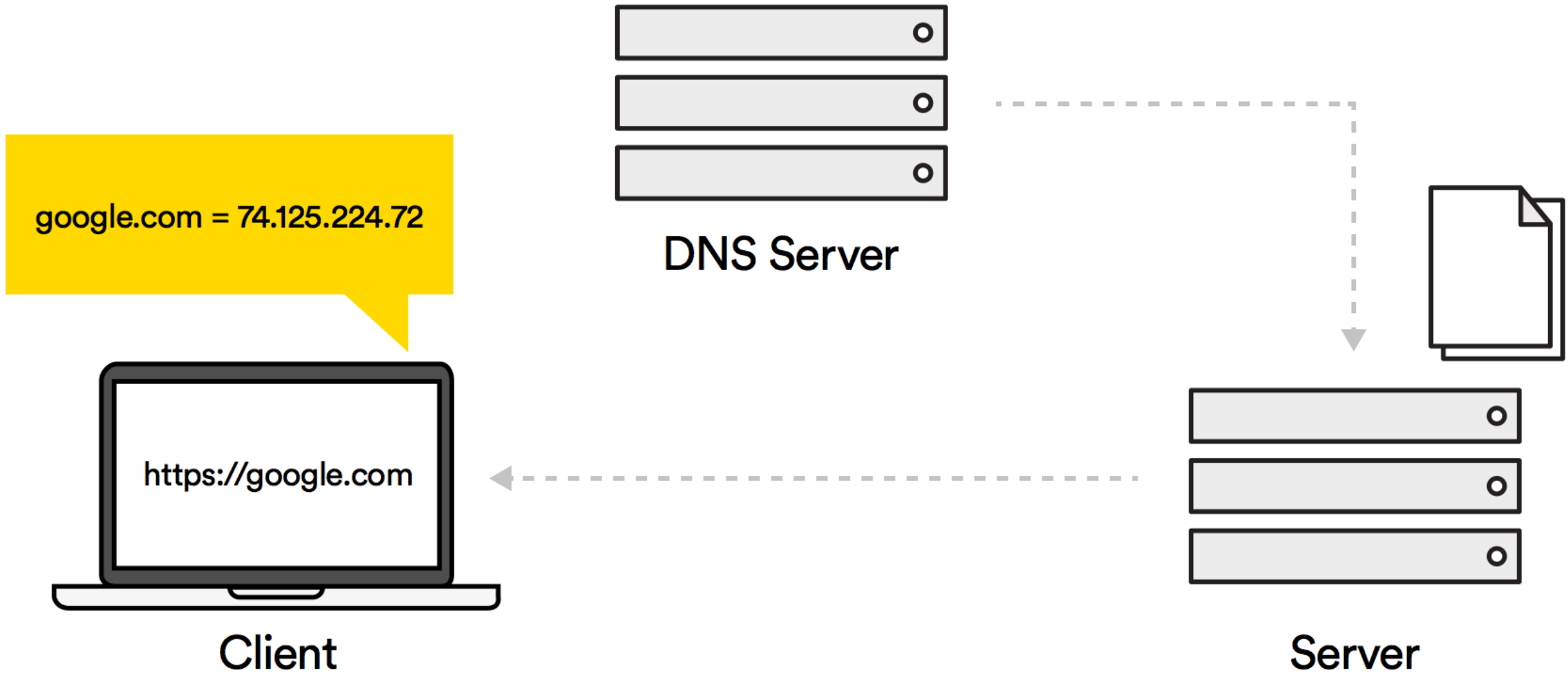
Client



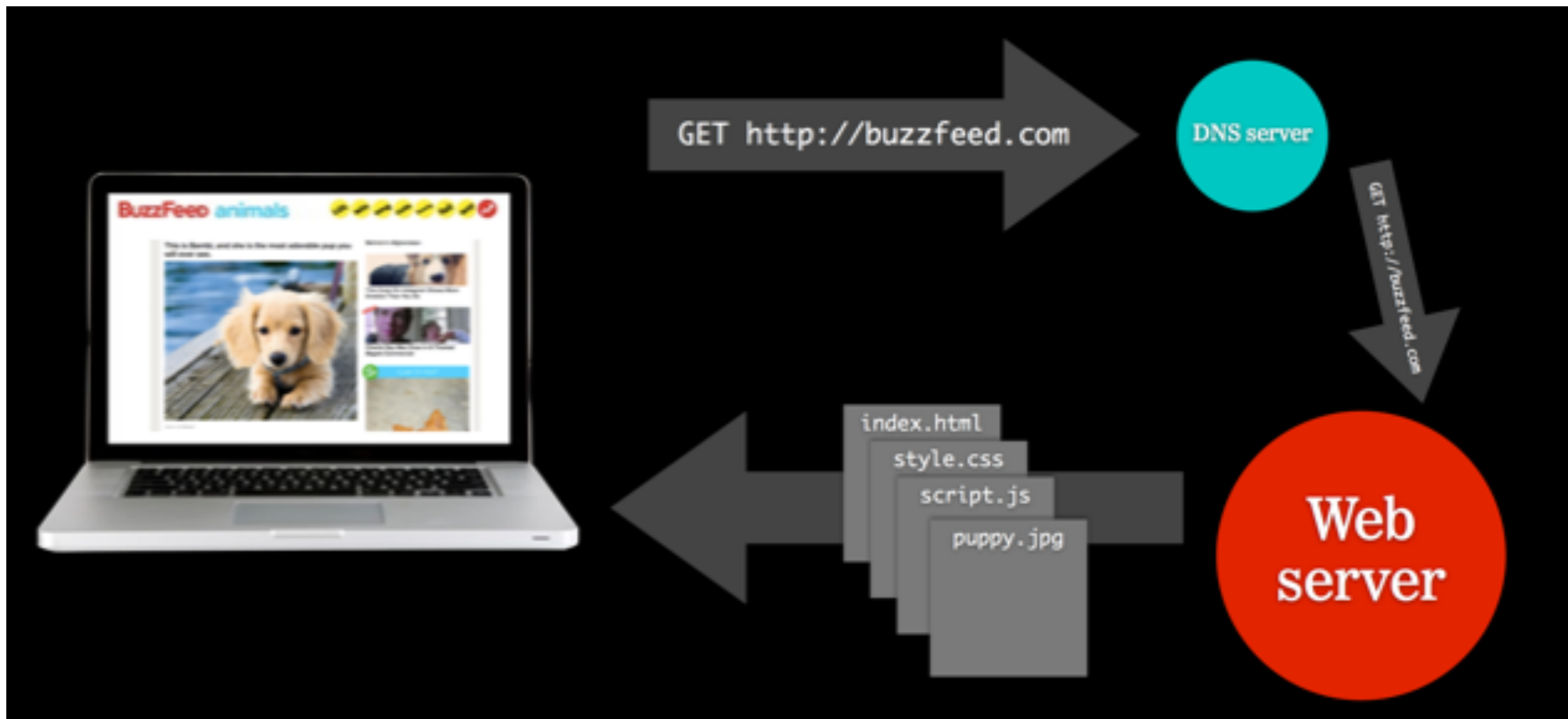
DNS Server



Server



WWW



SO, WHAT'S WEB DEVELOPMENT?

WHAT'S WEB DEVELOPMENT?

- The creation and management of both websites and web-based applications
- Made up of the Front End and Back End
- Most Developers will try to convince you that it is magic, but it is mainly editing text files (coding / programming), and solving problems (crying)

WHERE DOES FRONT END WEB DEVELOPMENT FIT IN?

WEB PRODUCTION WORKFLOW

WEB PRODUCTION WORKFLOW



- Take the design and turn it into code and assets.
- Uses HTML/CSS to create the structure for a page and add styles.
- Add interactions with Javascript.
- Other responsibilities: accessibility, performance, cross-browser and cross-device functionality.

WHAT DOES FRONT END EVEN MEAN?

“A mix of programming and layout that powers the visuals and interactions of the web.”

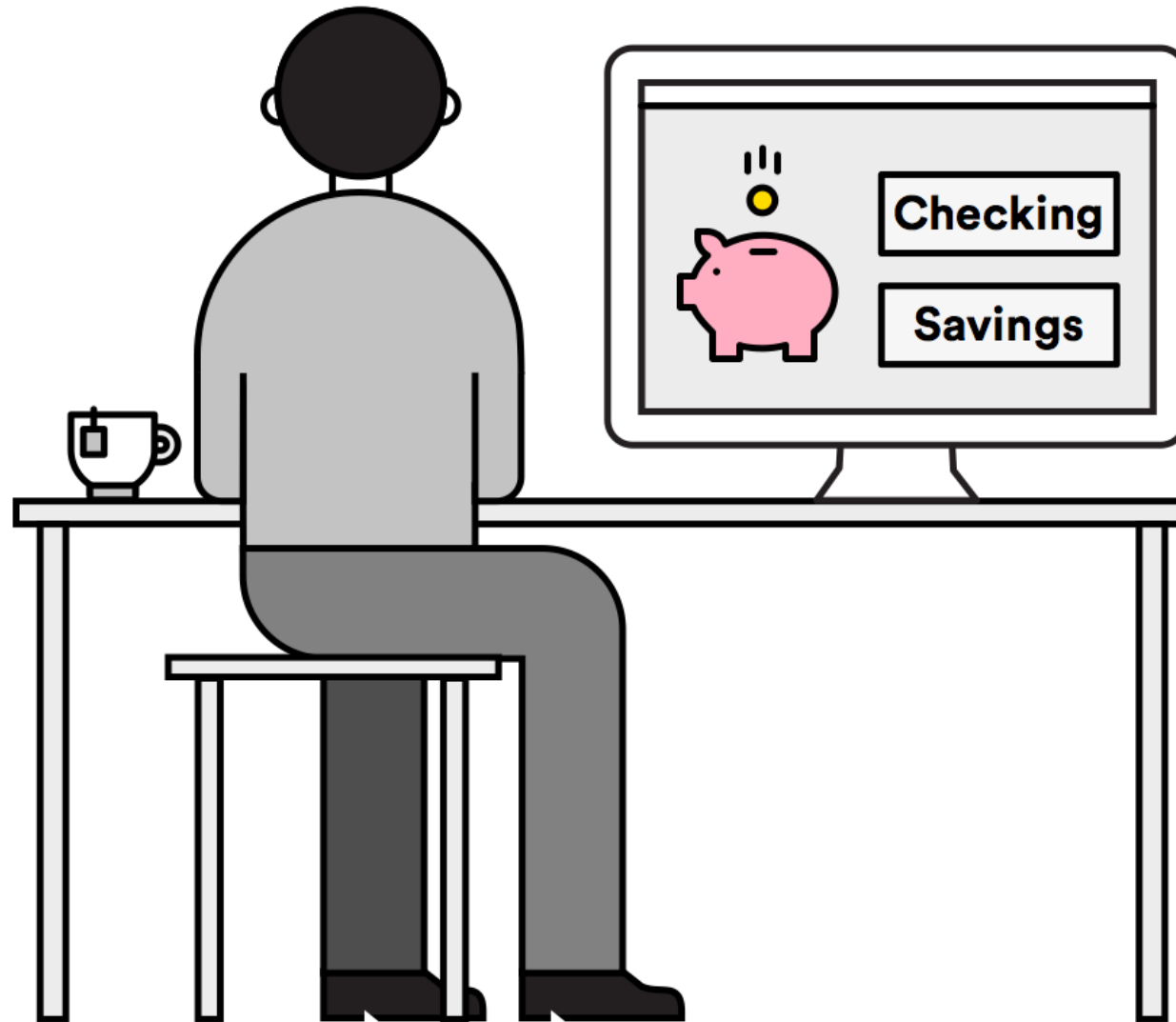
IN SUMMARY...

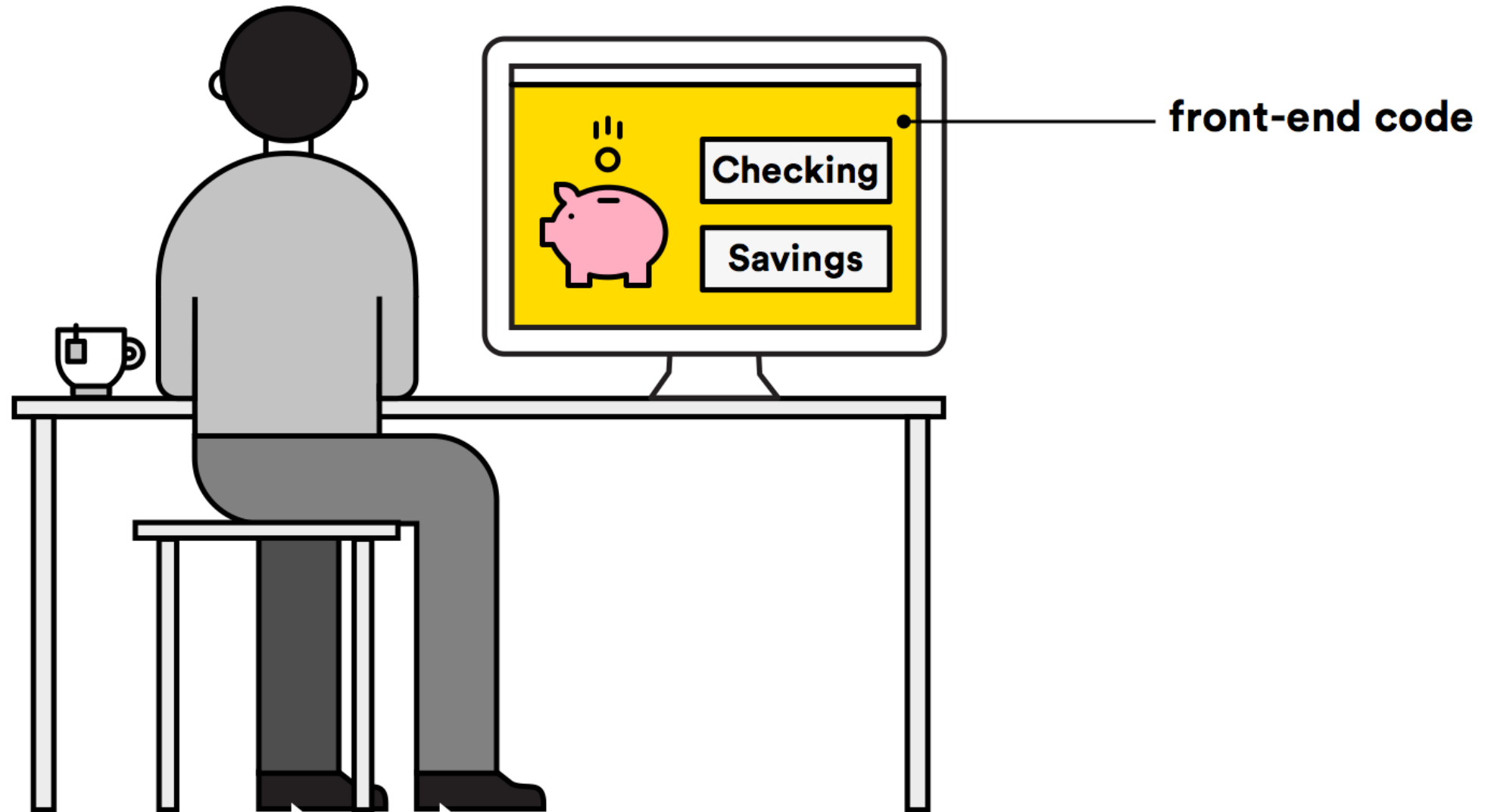
- The Front End is what the user sees
- It powers the visuals and interactions of the web
- It is meant to be pretty, but doesn't always happen that way
- Made up of HTML, CSS and Javascript

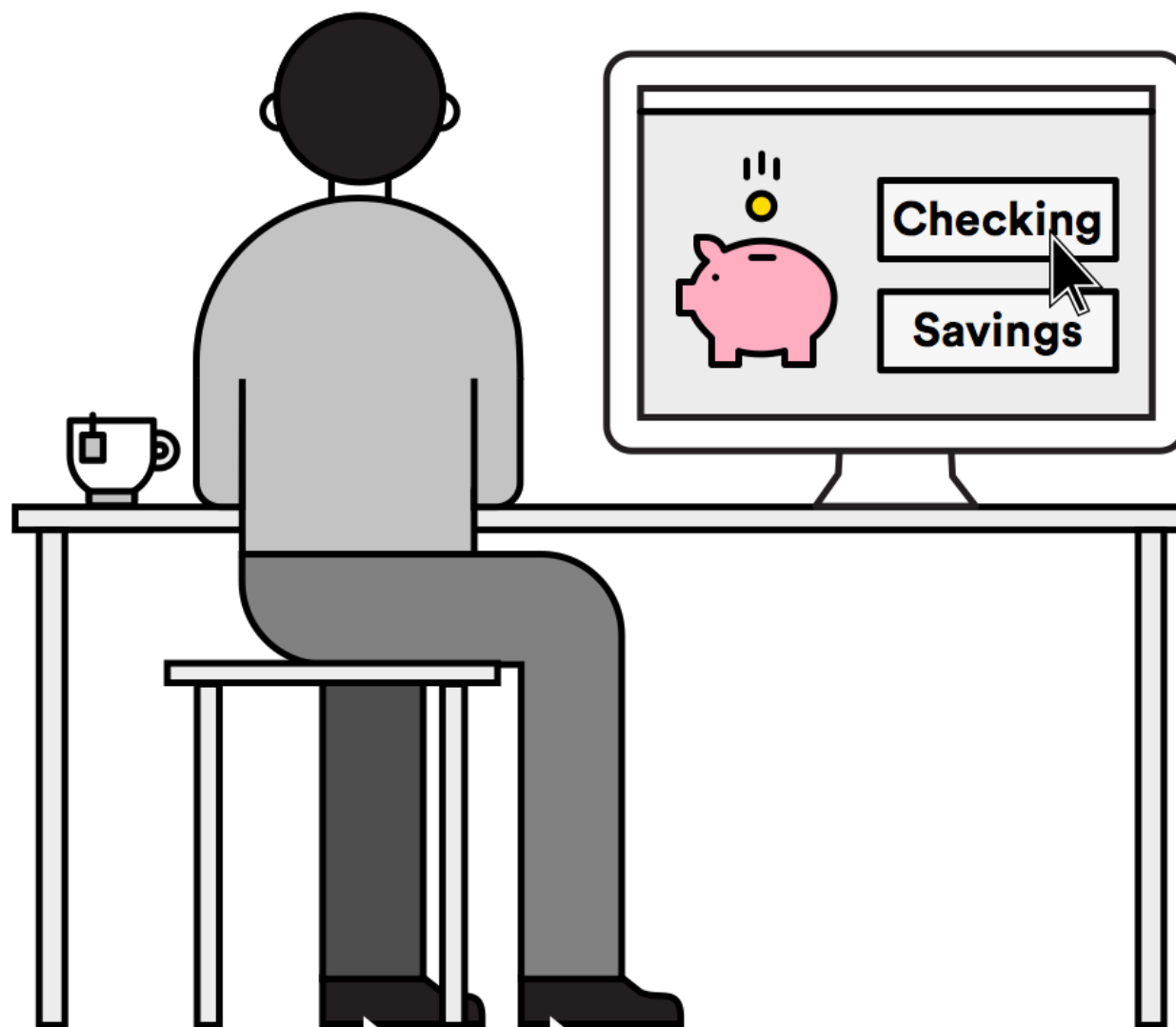
THE BACK END

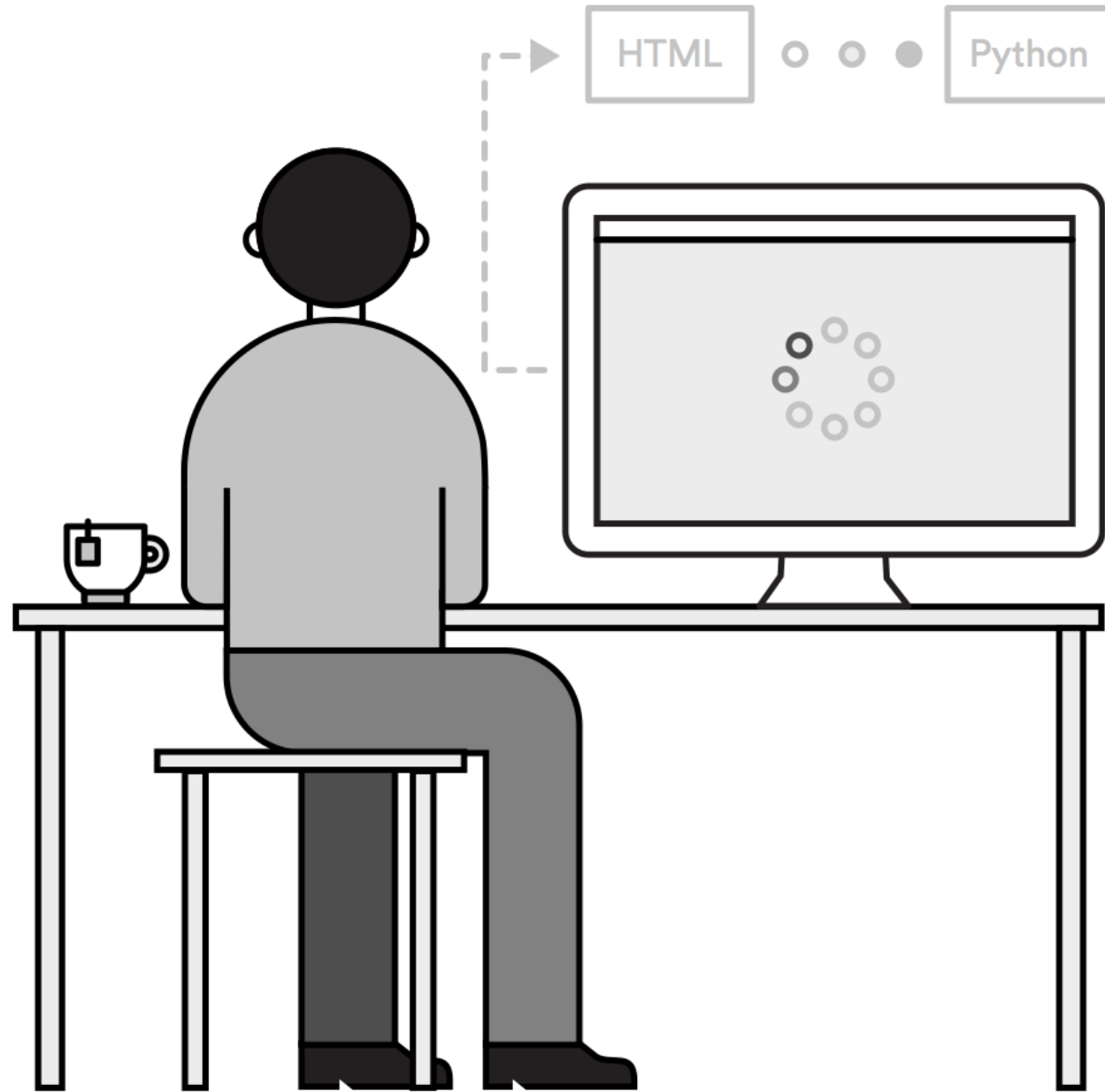
WHAT IS THE BACK END?

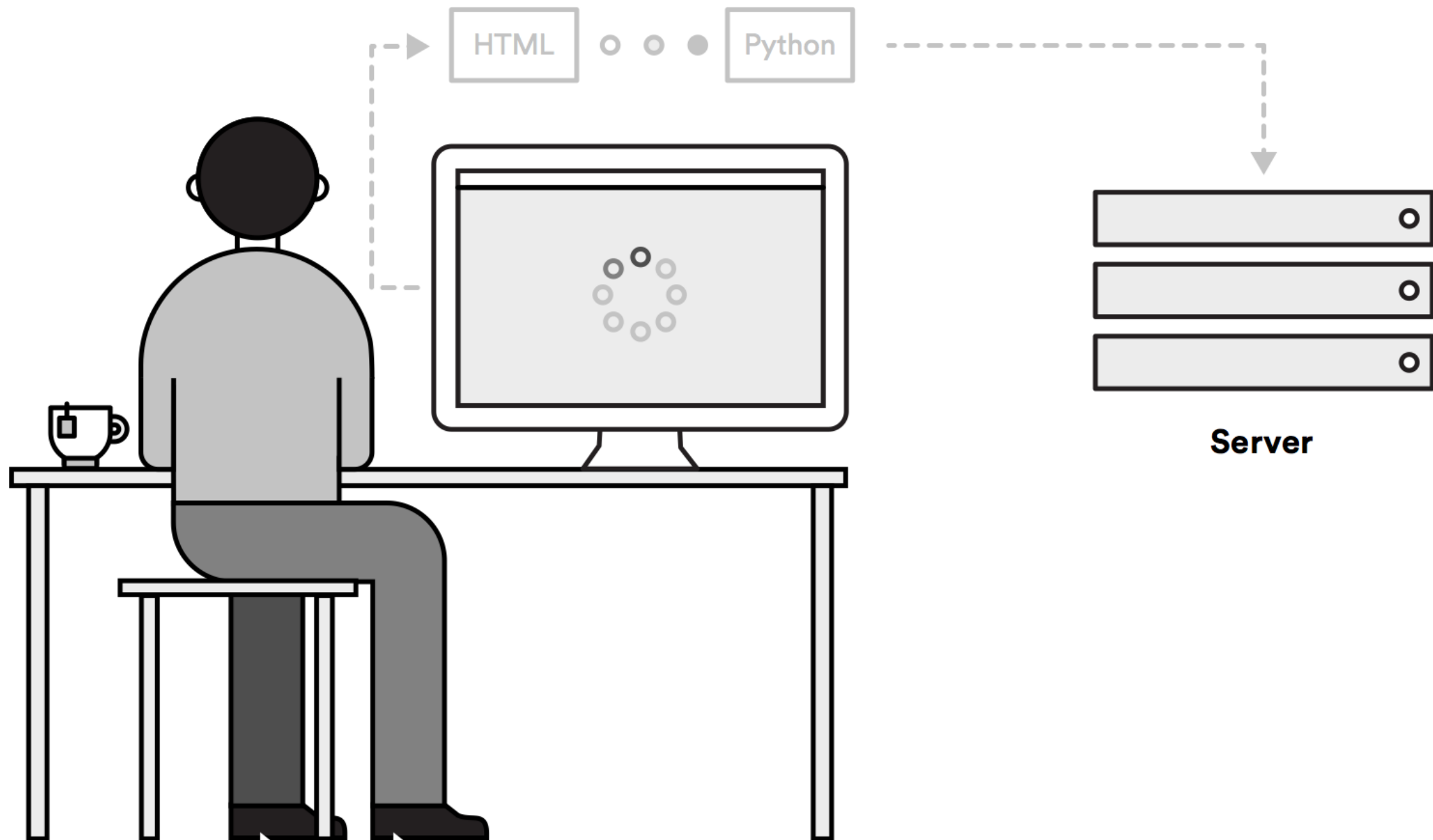
- It is what goes on behind the scenes
- Consists of databases, servers etc.
- Lots of languages:
 - Ruby (Ruby on Rails), Node.js, PHP, Python, C++ etc.

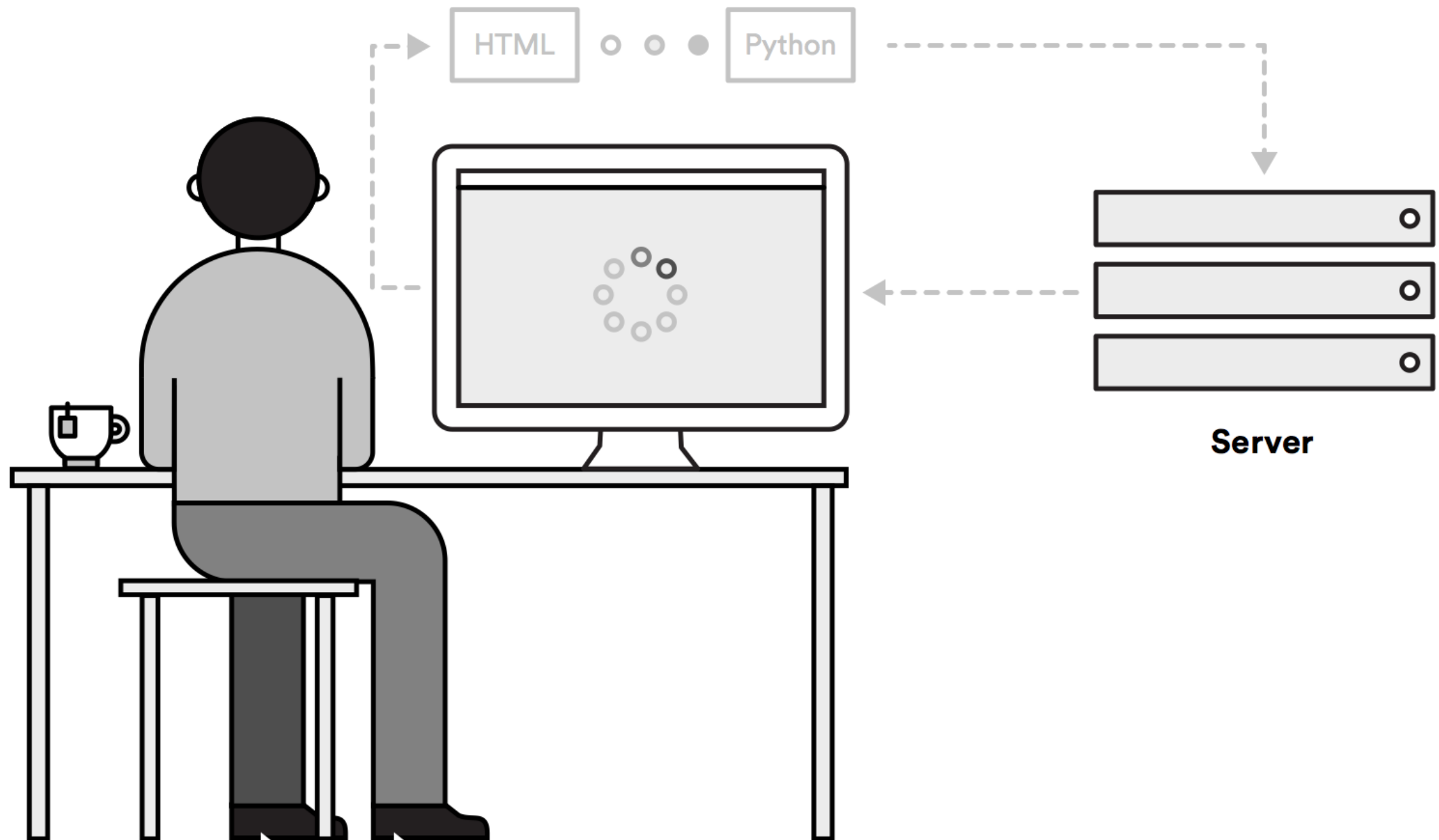


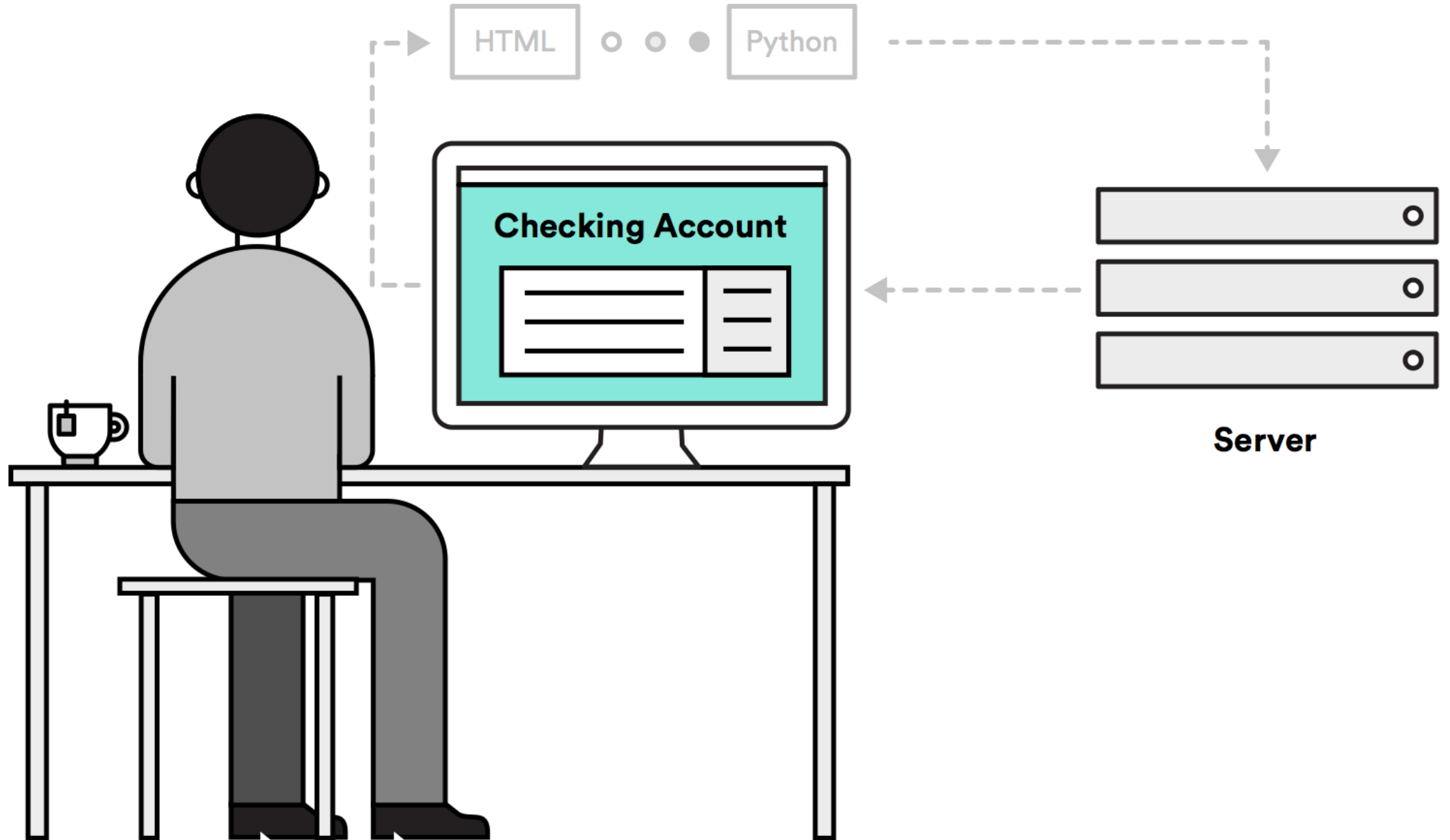












FRONT END LANGUAGES

FRONT END IS MADE UP OF...

HTML

CSS

JavaScript



FRONT END

THE LANGUAGES

HTML	<i>Defines the Content</i>	<i>“Noun”</i>
CSS	<i>Assigns the style</i>	<i>“Adjective”</i>
JAVASCRIPT	<i>Adds the functionality</i>	<i>“Verb”</i>

FRONT END

DEEP DIVE INTO HTML + CSS

FRONT END

- › HTML is responsible for the markup(content)
- › e.g Site Planning



- › CSS is responsible for the styling of the content
- › e.g Building Aesthetics



ACTIVITY: DISTINGUISH BETWEEN HTML, CSS, AND JS

DIRECTIONS

1. Let's visit [lyft.com](https://www.lyft.com) together
2. The words "Rides in Minutes" appears due to _____?
3. The reason for which "Rides in Minutes" is centered and white is due to _____?
4. Hover over the word "Explore" in the navigation menu. That animation is most likely due to _____?



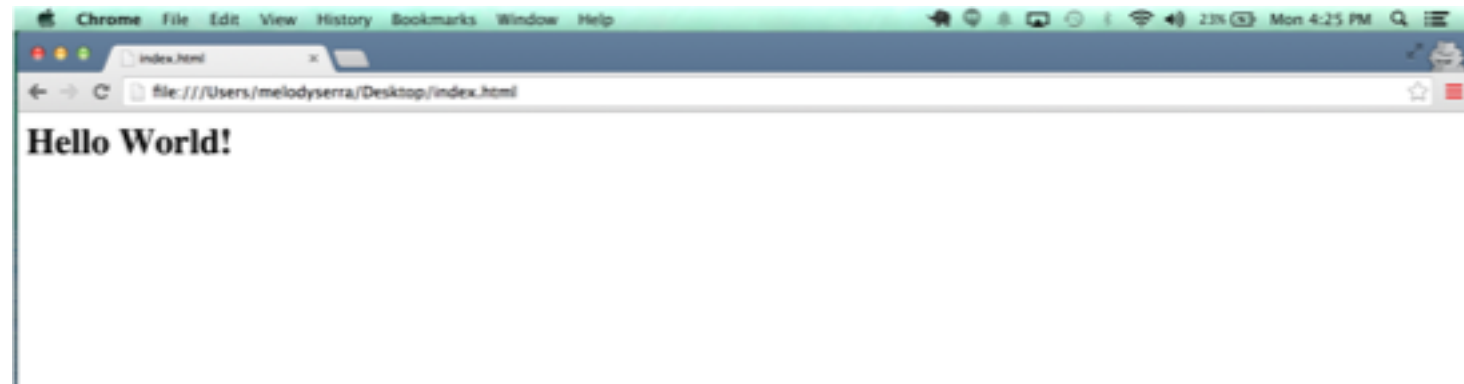
EXERCISE

HTML : HYPER TEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE

- HTML is made up of tags
- Tags = < >
- Tags tell the browser how to format content
- e.g Will the content be formatted as an image or as a link?

opening tag, type declaration what is rendered closing tag

<h1>Hello World!</h1>



FRONT END: HTML

HTML SYNTAX



FRONT END

GUIDED PRACTICE

**1. OPEN YOUR BROWSER AND
NAVIGATE TO**

CODEPEN.IO

**2. SELECT “+NEW PEN” ON THE
TOP RIGHT OF THE PAGE**

HTML CODE-ALONG

“Browser, show ‘Hello!’ as a header.”

<h1>Hello!</h1>

↑
OPENING TAG

↑
CLOSING TAG

HTML CODE-ALONG

`<h1>Most important HEADING</h1>`

`<h2>Second Most Important Heading</h2>`

`<h3> Third Most Important Heading</h3>`

`<h4> Fourth Most Important Heading</h4>`

`<h5> Fifth Most Important Heading</h5>`

`<h6>Least Important Heading</h6>`

HTML CODE-ALONG

<p>

This is a paragraph. Usually, these are used for blocks of text that have two or more sentences.

</p>

HTML CODE-ALONG

“Browser, please add a line break in my text”

`<p>`
line
`
` ← LINE BREAK TAG
break
`</p>`

HTML CODE-ALONG

TAGS CAN BE PLACED INSIDE OTHER TAGS

First item

Second item

HTML CODE-ALONG

ORDERED LISTS (NUMBERED LISTS)

First item

Second item

Third item

HTML CODE-ALONG

UNORDERED LIST (BULLET LISTS)

Bullet item

Bullet item

THE IMAGE TAG

PLACE KITTEN



HTML CODE-ALONG

LINKS

```
<a href="http://google.com">Google</a>
```

```
<a href="">Label</a>
```

HTML

BASIC LAYOUT OF AN HTML DOCUMENT

HTML

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head> — sets off title and info that won't be displayed

 <title>My first webpage</title>

 <meta charset="UTF-8"> — sets character encoding

</head>

<body> — visible portion

 <h1>Hello World!</h1>

</body>

</html> — ends the HTML document

ACTIVITY: CREATING YOUR FIRST HTML FILE



DIRECTIONS

1. Create a folder on your desktop and title it “Coding 101”
2. Open up the folder you just made in your text editor
3. Save your file as “index.html”
4. Type out the HTML basic layout
5. Open up the HTML file in Google Chrome
6. Add more content tags: h1-h6, p, ul/li, button, a, img to create an “About Me” webpage
7. Keep your editor open

CSS : CASCADING STYLE SHEETS

BASIC LAYOUT OF AN EXTERNAL CSS FILE

CSS : CASCADING STYLE SHEETS

- The symbol used in CSS is {
- CSS tells the browser how to style content
- e.g Will the paragraph content be pink or purple?

the selector, which HTML element you want to add style to



Diagram illustrating the CSS syntax structure with labels:

```
h1 {  
  color: #FF9966;  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

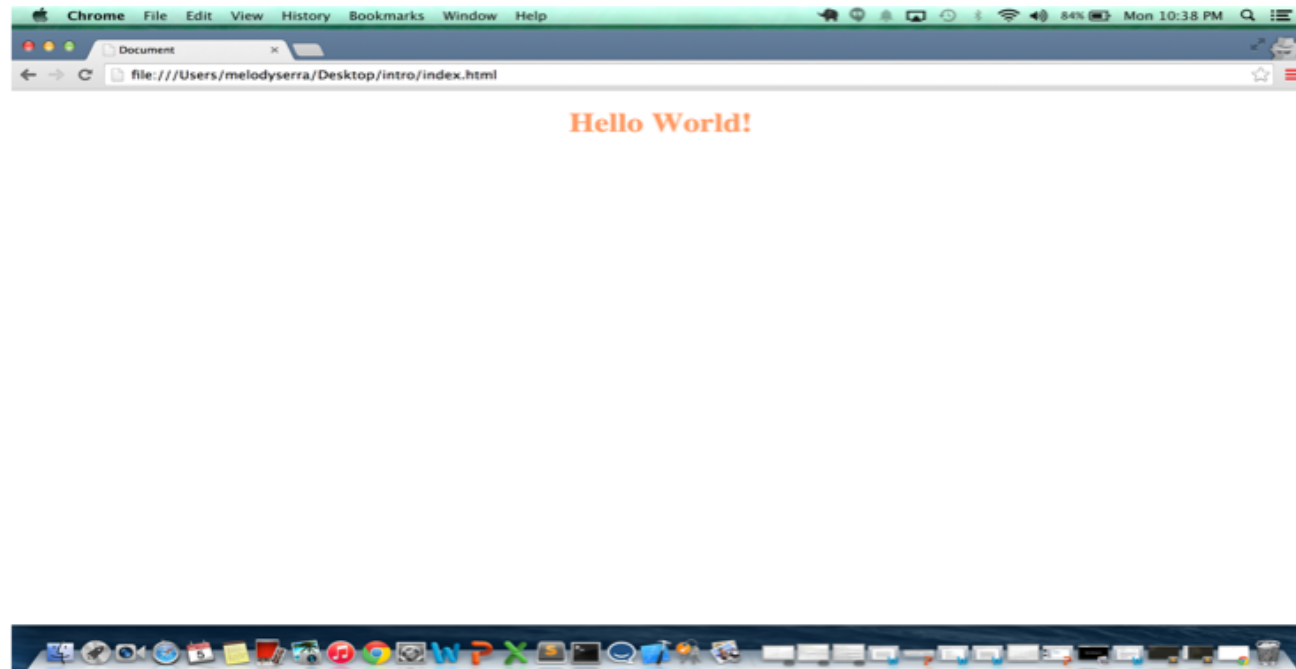
The diagram includes the following labels and arrows:

- selector**: An arrow points from the text "the selector, which HTML element you want to add style to" to the `h1` selector.
- property**: An arrow points from the label "property" to the `color` property.
- value**: An arrow points from the label "value" to the `#FF9966` value.
- curly braces**: An arrow points from the label "curly braces, all styles inside these will apply to the HTML elements that belong to the selector" to the opening and closing curly braces `{}`.

curly braces, all styles inside these will apply to the HTML elements that belong to the selector

HOW DO YOU CONNECT THE TWO FILES?

`<link rel = “stylesheet” href=“style.css”>`



ACTIVITY: CREATING YOUR FIRST CSS FILE



DIRECTIONS

1. You should still have the “Coding 101” folder open in your editor
2. Create a new file from the editor, save the file as “style.css”
3. Add a few CSS properties(color, background-color, font-family, text-align) to the content created in the last activity
4. Connect your external CSS file to your HTML file
5. Open up the HTML file in Google Chrome

**SO, WHO NEEDS TO
KNOW ABOUT THIS
STUFF?**

WRAP UP



Business
Managers



Product
Managers



Designers



Marketers



Programmers

CODING 101 : HTML + CSS

WRAP-UP

CODING 101 : HTML + CSS

REFERENCE PAGES:

- Mozilla Developer Network
- W3Schools
- CSS Tricks
- Web Field Manual
- Free IT Books
- JSDB.io
- Site Point
- Codrops

STAYING CURRENT

- [Smashing Magazine](#)
- [Sidebar.io](#)
- [Codrops](#)
- [Medium](#)
- [A List Apart](#)
- [Web Designer Weekly](#)
- [Creative Bloq](#)
- [CSS Tricks](#)
- [Codepen.io](#)

CODING 101 : HTML + CSS

SITE INSPIRATION

- Awwwards
- Site Inspire
- Mediaqueri.es
- One Page Love
- Little Big Details
- The Best Designs
- CSS Design Awards
- Web Design File
- Behance
- Dribbble
- Responsive Patterns

A COUPLE OF LAST THINGS

You are going to get lots of errors...

Google first, ask questions later (but don't be afraid to ask)

[Stack Overflow](#) is great for this stuff!

Get immersed! Coding is hard if you don't get really involved.

ACTIVITY: AFTER CLASS YOU CAN...

DIRECTIONS

1. Go to dash.ga.co
2. There are 5 projects available to you that cover what we went over tonight and more!



EXERCISE

CODING 101 : HTML + CSS

Q & A

THANKS!

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