"The Web Design Workshop" Decal – Spring 2014
Programming Handout 1

Required Tools: Text Editor (we recommend Coda 2 or Sublime Text), Browser (we recommend Chrome)

Goals:

1. Setting up a Front-End Developer Environment
2. Coding up the structure of a website (HTML) in your code editor

Here, we will set up a basic developer environment for you to create a website.

1 – Setting up an Environment

1. Create a folder named "*workspace*" (or any name you wish) anywhere you like (Desktop, Documents, etc.)
2. Inside the "*workspace"* folder, create a folder named "*assets*"
    a. The "*assets*" folder will contain all the static files for your project. This includes CSS, JS, images, and videos.

2 – Coding a Website

1. Open your Text Editor (Sublime Text, Coda 2, Notepad, etc.)
2. Inside your Text Editor, type:

    ```
    <html>
    <head>
    </head>
    <body>
    </body>
    </html>
    ```

    This is the basic structure of an HTML page. Remember, *<head></head>* tags contain information not displayed to the viewer, such as links to your styles and Javascript files, and *<body></body>* tags contain content rendered to the browser (what the viewer sees).

3. Inside your *<head></head>* tags, let's create a title for our webpage. Call it "Hello World!":

    ```
    <html>
    <head>
            <title>Hello World!</title>
    </head>
    <body>
    </body>
    ```

```
</html>
```

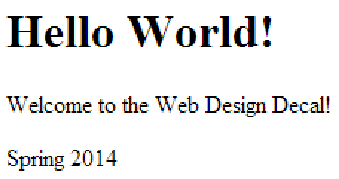
Notice we indented the *<title></title>* tags! It is important to keep your HTML pages structured. Tags inside a tag should be indented for readability purposes.

4. Inside your *<body></body>* tags, let’s create a header title and paragraphs:

```
<html>
<head>
        <title>Hello World!</title>
</head>
<body>
        <h1>Hello World!</h1>
        <p>Welcome to the Web Design Decal!</p>
        <p>Spring 2014</p>
</body>
</html>
```

5. You are almost there! Let’s save the file as ***index.html*** into our “*workspace”* folder (wherever you decided to put this).
    a. Remember the file extension *.html*! This tells the browser to render the text as meaningful HTML.
    b. Typically, ***index.html*** will represent your *home* page – the default page, such as www.yahoo.com, www.msn.com, etc.
6. Now, go find your file on your computer. Double-click ***index.html*** and you should see your webpage on a browser!

Congratulations! Welcome to the world of web development. ☺



Hello World!

Welcome to the Web Design Decal!

Spring 2014

“The Web Design Workshop” Decal – Spring 2014
Programming Handout 2

Goals:

1. Linking to a CSS file
2. Styling your elements

Before we begin, create an HTML page with the following code. Save it as *index.html*.

```
<html>
        <head>
                <title>My Website</title>
        </head>
        <body>
                <div id="box">
                        <div id="title">Welcome to my Website!</div>
                        <div id="subtitle">About Me</div>
                        <div id="body">Some text about myself</div>
                </div>
        </body>
</html>
```

1 – Linking to a CSS file

1. Inside your *<head></head>* tags, under your *<title></title>* tags, insert the following tag:

   ```
   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="site.css">
   ```

   This will link your *index.html* to a CSS file called *site.css* in the **same file directory** as *index.html.*

2. Now, open a new file (in Sublime, this is *File → New File)*. Save it in the **same file directory** as *index.html*, and call it *site.css*.

   Let’s start coding in *site.css*!

2 – Styling your elements

1. Let’s style the element with id *box*.

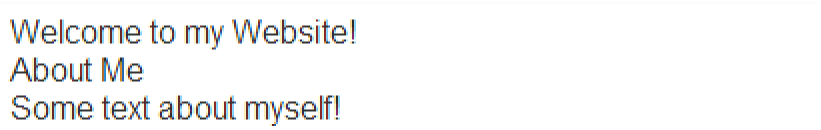
   Notice that *box* wraps around the elements with ids *title, subtitle, body*. When you style *box*, you essentially style **everything** inside the *box* element as well, unless you override the styles in the inner elements. This makes it convenient to mass-style and position elements.

   Let’s type the following in *site.css*:

```
#box {
        color: #333;
        font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
}
```

We are just setting the **font-family** for our element, and giving a **dark gray color** (#333). In the web development world, dark gray (#333) is often preferred over black (#000) since it is less striking and works well with a lot of designs.

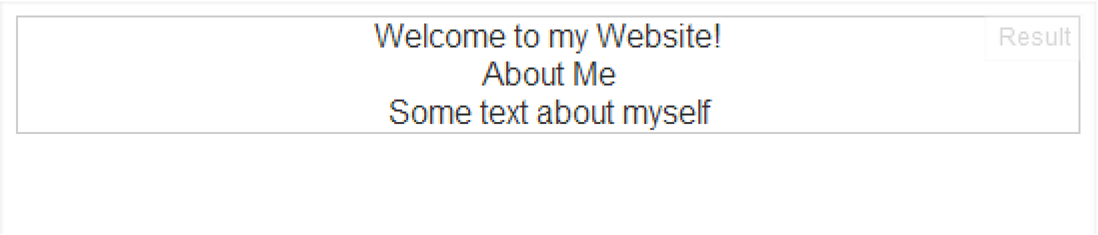
We get this:



Welcome to my Website!
About Me
Some text about myself!

2. Let's add some **border** to this *box* element! Let's also **center** all our text.

```
#box {
        color: #333;
        font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
        border: 1px solid #ccc;
        text-align: center;
}
```



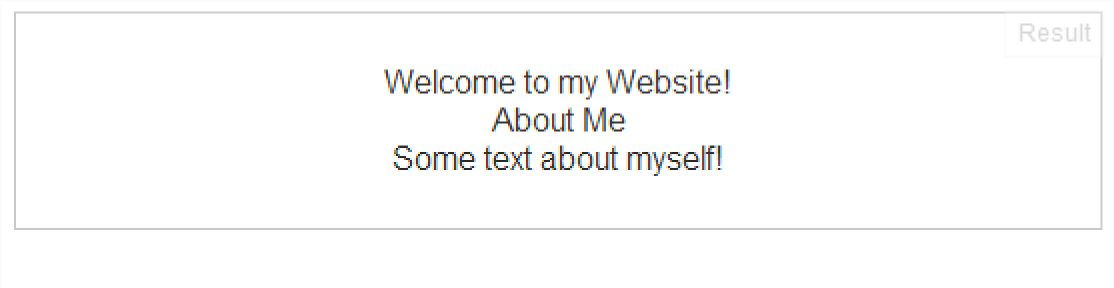
Welcome to my Website!
About Me
Some text about myself

Looks nice! Notice our **border** stretches the entire page.

Say we want breathing room for our text. We won't cover too much of it today, but there is a CSS property called **padding**. It will add some space/padding all around our *box* element if we add it in. Let's do that.

3. Let's add some padding.

```
#box {
        color: #333;
        font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
        border: 1px solid #ccc;
        text-align: center;
        padding: 25px;
}
```

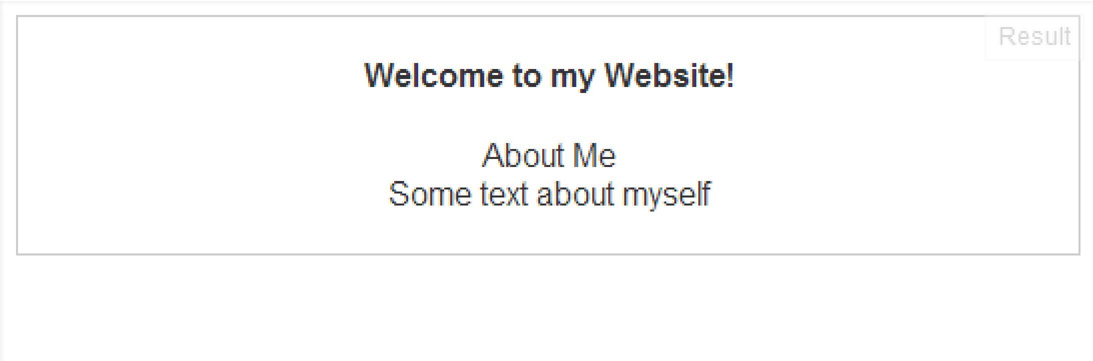


Welcome to my Website!
About Me
Some text about myself!

Looks much nicer, right? With padding, we add **breathing room** between our content and our border.

4. Finally, let's style our *title* element. Below our styles for *#box { … }*, let's add the following styles:

```
#title {
        font-weight: bold;
        margin-bottom: 20px;
}
```



Welcome to my Website!

About Me
Some text about myself

Nice! What did we do? We **bolded** our title text to make it stand out, and we added a new property which we will learn next week: **margin-bottom**. This also adds breathing room, or space, between the title and subtitle.

For now, know that **margins** and **paddings** add *breathing room* to your elements.

Congratulations! You have just tackled *CSS*. Let's review what we learned:

- We link to a CSS file with the *<link … >* tag
- We selected an element by *ID* in CSS
- We added styles to our element

    - Color
    - Font-Family
    - Border
    - Text-Align
- We added breathing room to our elements
    - Padding
    - Margin